

BOOK IV - CHAPTER 5: THE OBSTINATE TOY SOLDIERS

1. "The Son of God became a _____ to enable men to become _____ of God."
2. "The natural life in each of us is something _____-centred, something that wants to be petted and admired, to take _____ of other lives, to _____ the whole universe."
3. "And especially it wants to be _____ to itself: to keep well _____ from anything better or _____ or _____ than it, anything that might make it feel small. It is _____ of the _____ and _____ of the _____ world, just as people who have been brought up to be dirty are _____ of a bath."
4. "And in a sense it is quite right. It knows that if the _____ life gets hold of it, all its self-centredness and self-will are going to be _____ and it is ready to _____ tooth and nail to avoid that."
5. "Humanity is already ' _____ ' in principle. We _____ have to appropriate that salvation. But the really tough work— the bit we could not have done for _____ — has been done for _____. We have not got to try to _____ up into spiritual life by our own _____; ... "
6. "If we will only lay ourselves _____ to the one Man in whom it was _____ present, and who, in spite of being _____, is also a real - _____, He will do it _____ us and _____ us."

BOOK IV - CHAPTER 6: TWO NOTES

This chapter deals, first, with an objection: Why didn't God just "beget" numerous "sons of God" in the first place. In addressing this objection, he goes off into discussion of space, matter, time and the unfathomable nature of God. So our questions and discussion of this question will be short and hopefully sweet.

1. "The process of being turned from a creature into a son would not have been difficult or painful if the human race had not turned away from God centuries ago." Why was the human race able to turn away from God?

a. _____

2. He then deals with the 2nd 'idea': That "The whole human race is, in a sense, one _____ —one huge _____, like a tree—must not be confused with the idea that _____ differences do not matter or that real people [individuals] ... are somehow _____ important than _____ things like classes, races, and so forth."

3. With that last question in mind, what does Lewis mean when he says, "... a Christian must not be either a Totalitarian or an Individualist."?

a. _____

4. He considers either the Totalitarian or Individualist view, in isolation, to be an 'error'. His closing advice is, "We have to keep our eyes on the _____ and go straight through _____ both errors."