

The concept of religion and theology

Religion



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INTRODUCTION

The concept of redemption is generally used in religious paradigm, which refers to forgiveness or liberation from past sins as well as protection from disgrace. This particular concept is found to be common in almost all religious of the world including Islam, Hinduism along with Buddhism and Christianity. The concept when analyzed from different religious perspectives possessed numerous similarities as well as certain differences that can be traced particularly in terms of its definitions (Tiessen 165-191).

THESIS STATEMENT

The prime intent of this essay is to identify the relation between religious views of redemption and Jesus along with determining the way that these views shape understandings of justice and mercy.

RELATION BETWEEN RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF REDEMPTION AND JESUS

The non-Christian religious view of redemption states that God is continuously acting for accomplishing His eternal purpose for the world through observant providence by which He exhibits His sovereignty. The non-Christian religious view further claims that people in this world are born to execute Gods' intentions and providential actions. According to the viewpoint of non-Christian religious, religious traditions are the authentic means to salvation and one of the rudiments of Gods' plan of redemption. In other words, non-Christian religious view advocates that redemption can be attained to an extent people serve optimistically to lead individuals into veracious affiliation with God and neighbor. Similar to the views expressed by non-Christian religious, the religious viewpoint of Christian also stressed that salvation is one of the means of attaining redemption. On the other

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hand, Christianity hold views that redemption simply means Jesus Christ. According to this viewpoint, it is not possible to attain redemption without having faith in Jesus Christ. Thus, based on the above discussion, one of the significant relations between the non-Christian religious view of redemption and Christian view can be ascertained as that both the views are fundamentally based on salvific assumption (Tiessen 165-191)

THE WAYS THAT THESE VIEWS SHAPE UNDERSTANDINGS OF JUSTICE AND MERCY

Both the views including non-Christian and Christian religious reveal that the ultimate intent of God is the formation of community, promoting social cohesion amid human beings wherein every person contributes towards ensuring bringing prosperity to a community. According to the views, the purpose of God is to promote good and punish evil in the course of providing order and justice where sin inexorably exists to cause disorder and injustice. Correspondingly, these views express that justice is not merely punishing evil but at the same time, it involves promoting good. On the other hand, these views also express that mercy is divine compassion, which brings good out of which is inherently evil (Tiessen 165-191).

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing discussion, it can be ascertained that salvation is one of the imperative elements towards attaining redemption. The non-Christian religious holds the perception that redemption can be attained through establishing close affiliations with God and neighbors. While the Christian view advocates that Jesus is a means to salvation. At the same time, it can be comprehended that justice from the religious viewpoint not only punishes evil but also involves promoting Good, further leading towards the

establishment of social cohesion. Similarly, mercy from the religious viewpoint is divine love and compassion that generates good out of which is inherently evil.

Work Cited

Tiessen, Terry. " God's Work of Grace in the Context of the Religions."

Winter, 2007: 165-191. Print.