

"Salvation should only be achieved by those who work for it"

For	Against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is fair, as Christians are made aware in the Bible of what the requirements are and the duties that they must fill are in order to go to Heaven, hence its not ambiguous - Fulfills the characteristic of God being Just - "Only the Righteous will inherit the Kingdom of God" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus died on the cross for salvation of all - since Bible word of God (fundamentalists) - Should not challenge this view, HENCE should assume that it is wrong
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those who work for it are obedient servants of God, clearly show their faith and therefore it would make sense for them to receive this as a reward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenges the characteristic that god is omnibenevolent (all loving - and not want to save everybody from death)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Illogical for those who reject Jesus and refute the idea of Christianity to then want salvation via Jesus - Large population of people interact with Christians - aware of believes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Work for it " highly ambiguous - Can be moral, charitable people non-christians but carry out what God intends, - Unfair to prevent them from salvation - ATHEIST PERSPECTIVE

"Salvation should only be achieved by those who work for it"

One reason that supports the statement is the idea that Christians are made fully aware of the requirements that they must meet in order to reach Heaven, and live a good Christian life , hence it is only fair if those that follow those clear instructions achieve salvation. In the Bible, it clearly sets out that "Only the Righteous will inherit the Kingdom of God" , hence strongly supporting the statement as the Bible is considered the unchallengeable Word of God - by Fundamentalists - and hence is completely true.

Another argument that suggests that salvation should only be achieved by those who work for it, is that for the obedient servants of God who dedicate and devote their lives to Christianity and growing closer to God, it is only just that they receive salvation after showcasing their devout religiousness. This is a good argument because it complies with the characteristic that God is Just. However, to evaluate this argument, it must be considered that within the New Testament, Jesus did not solely aim to help the morally imperfect individuals, but rather Jesus seeked out those with sin in their lives. Hence this weakens the ability of this argument to support the statement.

A third argument to support the statement is the illogical notion that those who have decided to reject Christ as the saviour (ie-non=Christians) should receive salvation. Those individuals all had likely interacted with the religion before and thus had the chance to

take Christ as their saviour, and hence if they actively chose to reject him, it is only consequential that they do not experience him as their saviour from sin. This is a very sturdy argument and hence supports the statement strongly.

A very valid point challenging the statement centres around the idea that Jesus died on the cross, and the God-the-Father sacrificed his son for the salvation of all. The Bible makes this very clear, hence, salvation is not excludable to particular individuals as the Bible is perceived as the unchallenged word of God, and therefore is perfect in every way. This is a strong argument which challenges the statement.

Another strong argument against the statement is the characteristic of God being Omnibenevolent. It does not follow that God, who is all loving, would want to leave some of his beloved creation to the depths of hell, whilst he lets others in. This argument is strengthened by the idea that God created mankind "in his image" to be equal, and picking and choosing for eternal life does not comply with his equal intentions during creation and his omnibenevolence for all creatures. This argument very strongly challenges the statement.

Furthermore, the phrasing of the statement is highly ambiguous, as "work for" does not suggest only Christians, the atheist perspective would argue that moral people who live out the intentions of the Christian God exist, and hence would receive salvation despite actively rejecting it in the name of their beliefs. This is a slightly weaker argument, as it suggests then that even non-christians would be rescued which summarises God's all loving characteristics.

In conclusion, I believe that there are stronger cumulative arguments supporting the statement as the opposing points are often rebutted with valid arguments, and it is logical and seemingly fair and just for those who are devout and wish to receive salvation to actually do so.