

## Study Notes - October 25, 2020

## "Urging the Nations to Repentance – Impact of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn" Reformation Sunday

1.	From Christian to communist, 1918-1930 (Pro 22:6; 23:22-23; Ep 6:4;	Eccl 12:1)
2.	Education, military service, and criticism of "the whiskered one", 1930-194	l5 (Eccl 11:9; 9:18; 5:8; 10:20)
3.	Prison, exile, and slow return to the faith of his youth, 1945-1956	(2 Ti 3:13-14; Re 2:5)
4.	Freedom, fame, deportation, America, and return to Russia 1956-2008	(Isa 9:2; Jn 8:32; 14:6)
5.	Lessons from the life of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn (Eccl 9:11-17; 12:13-14;	Acts 17:30-31; 4:12)



## Reformation Sunday – Questions for Discussion

1)	The penal codes in the OT never included a prison system. Is imprisonment an unbiblical form of punishment?
2)	Our subject opposed relativismthe view which says that we create truth for ourselves. Is there any area of life where relativism could be said to have legitimacy?
3)	In what way did the slave mentality of the Russian people have continuity with the revolutionary mentality? What was the result of communism harnessing both these impulses?
4)	What are some factors in our own culture that lead to "the narrowing of the intellectual and spiritual horizons of a human being, the reduction of the human being to an animal and the process of dying alive"?
5)	Our subject believed that the struggle between good and evil cannot be resolved by policies, parties and politics, but is a battle that is waged within the human heart. But do political conditions ever help to influence someone's heart in the right direction?
6)	Given what we know of our subject's political views, discuss what he might think of political events today.
7)	Compare and contrast our subject's thought with that of Rousseau in as many different areas as possible.



8)	What are some examples of modernism (akin to secular humanism; reason, science, technology is exalted over the Scripture) in our culture?
9)	What are some examples of postmodernism (persons or groups can create truth for themselves) in our culture?
10)	What are some key areas where there is continuity between modernism and postmodernism? What are some key areas of discontinuity?

Our subject once remarked, "It is not because the truth is too difficult to see that we make mistakes. It may even lie on the surface; but we make mistakes because the easiest and most comfortable course for us is to seek insight where it accords with our emotions--especially selfish ones." Discuss this quotation in relation to the villain Herod the Great, part of the "little horn" we encounter in Daniel's prophecies & in Matt 2.