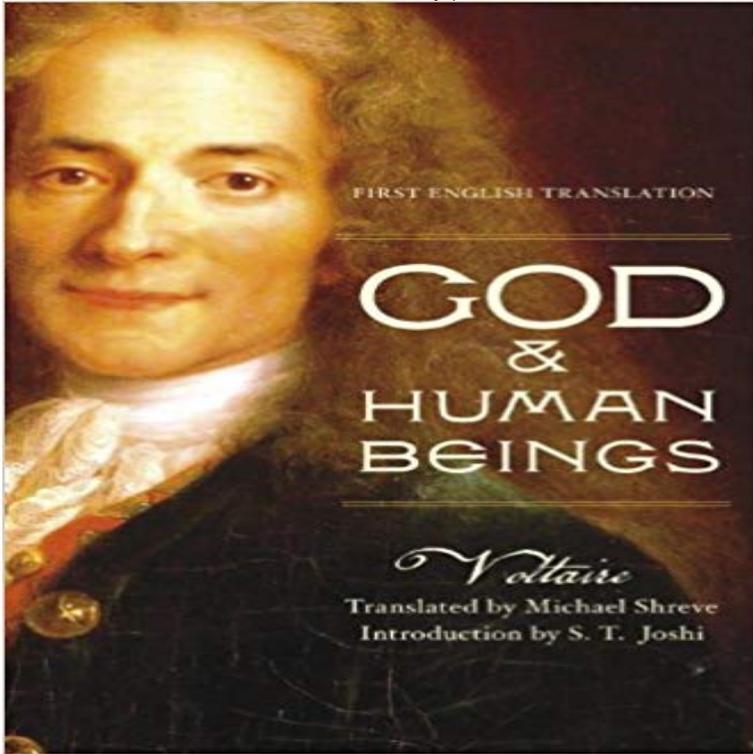


God and Human Beings



In this little-known work by Voltaire (1694-1778) now available in English for the first time the famous French philosophe and satirist presents a wide-ranging and acerbic survey of religion throughout the world. Written toward the end of his life in 1769, the work was penned in the same decade as some of his more famous works the *Philosophical Dictionary*, *Questions on Miracles*, and *Lord Bolingbroke's Important Examination* all of which questioned the basic tenets of Christianity. Voltaire called himself a deist and thus he professed belief in a supreme deity. But he was always sharply critical of institutional Christianity, especially its superstitions, the hypocrisy of its clergy, and its abuse of political power. Both his deism and his critical attitude toward Christianity are manifest in *God and Human Beings*, which is, in effect, one of the first works of comparative religion. Comparing Christianity to the more ancient belief systems of the Jews, Hindus, Chinese, Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, Babylonians, Phoenicians, and Arabs, he notes a common tendency to worship one supreme god, despite the host of subordinate deities in many of these religions. He also critiques the many superstitions and slavish rituals in religion generally, but he emphasizes that in this respect Christianity is no better than other faiths. Thus, the clerics claim that Christianity is God's supreme revelation to humanity has no basis from an objective perspective. This first English translation of a classic critique of religion includes an introduction by writer, scholar, and editor S. T. Joshi, who wrote the article on Voltaire in *The New Encyclopedia of Unbelief* (edited by Tom Flynn). Anticipating many of the themes of the later Higher Criticism and rationalist critiques of religion, this incisive, witty treatise by the great French skeptic will be a welcome addition to the libraries of

anyone with an interest in the philosophy of religion, intellectual history, or the Enlightenment.

We believe that God has created human beings in the divine image. God formed them from the dust of the earth and gave them a special dignity among all theNot a single human being by his own efforts is able to measure up to the glory of God. Gods glory is His splendor, the outward display of His attributes.God sent the exact Savior we needed. He sent his Son, Jesus, to become a human being and die for our sins in our place. Jesus is true God and true man.The human body reveals an amazing design the human brain is the most complex and highly ordered arrangement of matter in the universe.The Bible makes the claim that humans alone are created in the image of God. What exactly does this mean? Some have equated the image of God as beingThis book offers a philosophical analysis of what it is to be a human being in all her aspects. It analyses what is meant by the self and the I and how this feeling ofGod & Human Beings has 62 ratings and 7 reviews. Chris said: If for nothing else, this is a great survey of world religions. Brahmins, Chinese Taoism, Ch God does not make a profit in and through his relations to the world and human being. Certainly, God does not become more God in andWhat or who is the highest form in Gods creation? Why would one being have status over another? What is Gods plan and purpose for these differences?The Reason Why Mankind Was Created Praise be to Allaah. Firstly: One of the greatest attributes of Allaah is wisdom, and one of His greatest names is The place of human beings in the universe comes in the final analysis from a relationship with the Wellspring of all life. God did not chooseBoth his deism and his critical attitude toward Christianity are manifest in God and Human Beings, which is, in effect, one of the first works of comparative religionTHE HUMAN BEING, GOD, AND HISTORY. CLYDE M. NABE. Southern Illinois University - Edwardsville. I. To those of us living after Hegel, Marx and Darwin,How could someone who is spirit, having lived for all eternity in the past, become human? Was Jesus a human being just like us? And when He was a human