# An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion WJEC AS Knowledge Organiser:

Theme 4A: Religious Experience - The nature of religious experience

### Key concepts:

- **Visions** are perceptions beyond normal experience that typically include dream-like gualities; and/or intellectual content (a message or insight).
- Visions can be corporeal (physical) in nature (Saul 'bright light'), or **spiritual**.
- Visions can be collective (Angel of Mons) or individual (St. Bernadette).
- Teresa of Avila (16th century nun) suggested that the highest form of a vision was a sense of God's presence without sensory aspects.
- A vision can be part of another type of religious experience.
- Prayer is communication with God. This 'communication' can be an independent request from the devotee, a form of praise or, alternatively take on a more mystical and collaborative encounter with the divine object.
- Teresa of Avila saw the ultimate goal of prayer as union with God.
- She wrote of **types and stages** of prayer through the use of two analogies.
- A garden being watered: (a) drawing water from the well is the hard work to help the individual focus; (b) using a winch is becoming more withdrawn from the world and focused; (c) irrigation is being open to the flow of God; and, (d) heavy rain is the moment when all sense of selfeffort in prayer is completely diminished and the flow of God is directly united with the soul.
- The Interior Castle: (a) mansions 1-3 are the stages just before one achieves unity with God; (b) mansions 4-5 are when one first achieves unity with God and God is implanted in the soul; (c) mansions 6-7 depict spiritual marriage in which there is a sense of spiritual ecstasy and painful longing, and a mystical marriage entailing intuitive and constant awareness of God.

- **Mysticism** is a unique experience of direct access to the divine realm.
- William James outlined 4 characteristics of mystical experience (see next KO).
- Mysticism is also transcendent; this is an experience that is '**otherworldly**' or of a different spiritual dimension that may apprehend a greater reality or insight e.g. Sufi Muslims or Hindu ascetics during meditations.
- The ecstatic element involves 'standing outside of oneself' and complete absorption with one's spiritual focus; it may take the form of a trance.
- The **unitive** element is the sense of oneness with the divine or a sense of wholeness within reality, removed from the barriers of the physical realm.
- **Conversion** usually refers to a positive psychological change in conviction and orientation (James). For example, a conversion from atheism/agnosticism to belief (Alister McGrath) or, from one religion to another (Muhammed Ali). It may be intellectual (C.S. Lewis) or moral, forgiveness of sin (Augustine).
- Like visions, conversions can be a **collective** (disciples in the upper room Acts 2) or individual experience (Saul on the road to Damascus).
- A conversion can be sudden (Saul) or gradual (C.S. Lewis).
- Conversions can be free (volitional) or coercive (instigated by some 'other').
- A conversion can be **active** (the participant is engaged with the experience), or, **passive** in which the participant is taken over by the experience.

### **Key quotes:**

- (Teresa of Avila)

- measure their value.
- scripture.

### Key questions

If mystical experience is ineffable, then of what value is it beyond the individual?

Religion is grounded in religious experience but how do people differentiate between what is authoritative and what is not?

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Vision	sensory	dream	corporeal	collective
physical	spiritual	conversion	direction	conviction
sudden	gradual	free	coercive	active
passive	positive	mysticism	transcendent	unique
ecstatic	unitive	prayer	garden	castle



"Mysticism... ever will be one of the great powers of the world." (William B. Yeats)

"God is in all things. The more he is within, the more he remains without. The more he is inside, the more outside." (Meister Eckhart)

"Prayer and comfortable living are incompatible."

"Whoever has God lacks nothing; God alone suffices." (Teresa o Avila)

### Issues for analysis and evaluation:

### Key arguments/debates

The debates about the types of religious experiences appear to hinge upon their impact on both the individual and the community and how best to

Others debate their authority in relation to established

## Key words: