

1 Corinthians 15 – Paul describes the centrality of the resurrection of Christ to Christian faith.

Acts 15 – the Jerusalem Council resolves a dispute over whether Gentile Christians need to be circumcised to join the church.

Joshua 10 – as Israel under Joshua defeats its enemies, the sun stands still in the sky for several days.

Psalms 104 – the Psalmist says that God waters the trees and provides for the animals, and also that springs and streams provide water.

1 Corinthians 12 – Paul uses the image of the body to explain how each member of the community needs the others.

Colossians 3 – Paul urges Christians to put on kindness, gentleness, humility and patience like new clothes.

Matthew 25 – Jesus contrasts two kinds of authority: lording it over others and acting as a servant.

What impact do we have on the natural world and how should we treat it?

How should we approach deep disagreements between Christians?

What can we learn from the history of faith and science?

How should we treat one another in a science classroom or lab?

Is God present in natural processes as well as miracles?

What virtues can be developed and exercised in the doing of science and technology?

Can God break scientific laws?

The story of Galileo, his conflict with the church, and the shift from a geocentric to a heliocentric view of the world.

Environmental science and how it might inform our decisions about how we interact with the natural world.

Conflicts among Christians over scientific questions about origins and the theory of evolution.

Newtonian laws in physics, their regularity and predictive power.

The importance of collaboration in scientific work, in school, and in the workplace.

Science as a practice that involves learning discipline and care, in school and in the workplace.

The nature of science and what kinds of things it can help us to know and what things are beyond its purview.