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Religion and Spirituality (http://www.vision.org/visionmedia/religion_and_spirituality.aspx)

Unitarianism

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For many, Unitarianism amounts to a belief in one God, which denies the concept of the [Trinity](http://www.vision.org/visionmedia/religion-and-spirituality-trinity-doctrine/71195.aspx) (<http://www.vision.org/visionmedia/religion-and-spirituality-trinity-doctrine/71195.aspx>) as accepted by most Christian denominations. However, Unitarianism is not a settled concept of the godhead such as Trinitarians accept. It denies the divinity of Jesus Christ and sees Him as purely a human being. The oneness of God is accepted but only if a person believes there is a God. God may also be different things to different adherents. Unitarianism encompasses a wide diversity of ideas without an established dogma or doctrine and has perhaps positioned itself to be the quintessential example of a post-modern form or religion.

Unitarianism could be described as being the rational person's religion, having developed among the philosophical, scientific and industrial people of the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe, Britain and North America. This perhaps explains an increasing current interest in the subject.

It also provides a linkage to the very humanitarian outlook to which it presently subscribes. So today, the name belies the real motivation of many of its adherents. Unitarians accept that evil in the world is the result of human behavior and therefore can be overcome by right conduct. Jesus Christ, as a human being, is an exemplar of a person who lived by right conduct.

When it comes to the ideas of the deity, Unitarian views of monotheism—“of one god who is a uni-personal being”—are formed by the same ontological approach to monotheism adopted by Binatarians and Trinitarians. It is a focus on the “being” of the godhead, defined by Plato and understood in terms of Aristolean metaphysics, instead of focusing on a scripturally based view of God.