

### Holinger Ch.11 Reverse Quiz

1. Which of the following is **not** a dilemma of pluralism?  
a) The Social Dilemma   b) The Truth Dilemma   c) The Great Dilemma
2. The privatization of religion is a viable option for Christians who seek to be faithful to their calling and consistent with their beliefs. True or False?  
a) True   b) False
3. In the mid-twentieth century, Cardinal Spellman is an example of which approach in relating Christian ethics to pluralism that seeks to mandate a religiously based ethic for the entire society?  
a) The Constantinian Approach   b) The Calvinist Approach   c) The Evangelical Approach
4. In *The Idea of a Christian Society*, envisioned a Christendom-oriented society in which the natural end of man---virture and wellbeing in community--is acknowledged for all. The name of the author is...  
a) Bertand Russel   b) T.S Eliot   c) Cardinal Spellman
5. A theocrat who calls for a foundation that is rooted in Judeo-Christian tradition but without specific formulations found in reconstructionism is known as...  
a) Hardcore theocrat   b) Soft theocrat   c) basic theocrat
6. St. Augustine spoke of this notion where he strongly castigated religious expressions but noted that each city tended to have its own gods, around which the *civitas* gathered. This notion was known as...  
a) Civil Religion   b) Constantinianism   c) Pluralism
7. A Christian influence within pluralistic contexts does not capitulate to pluralism at the truth level by appealing to tolerance as the only virtue. This approach contains a commitment to the truth. True or False?  
a) True   b) False
8. The Christian influence within pluralism does not seek a privileged place within public policy or the law. Christianity's privileged status is secured by God and will always be manifested within the church and Christian institutions. True or False?  
a) True   b) False
9. Where does Hollinger stand in regards to being in the midst of pluralistic societies?  
a) Christians shouldn't get involved and focus on their own local church community  
b) Christians should just have faith and avoid ethics which often opposes the truth of Christianity.  
c) Christians should be challenged in Christian ethics and see it as a great opportunity to advance the truth..
10. This theonomist leader argues that the Old Testament laws are binding in the New Testament unless they are clearly modified or rescinded by further revelation. These laws, including the civil ones, are a reflection of "God's immutable character". Who is...  
a) Greg Bahnsen   b) Pat Robertson   c) Sander Griffioen

**Answer Key: 1. C   2. B   3. A   4. B   5.B   6. A   7. A   8. A   9. C   10. A**

### **Hollinger Ch. 11 Summary**

Hollinger breaks down the various dilemmas of pluralism that arises when Christians talk about pluralism and christian ethics. There is a decline in the pursuit of truth and the issue is that society is twisting around God's word to work with society. There is a sense of picking and choosing as to which parts of Christianity should be in society and which should be left out because it isn't relevant in postmodern or modern times. The Christian moral framework is recognized by Christians as "the best possible way for human beings to live" but there is a truth and social dilemma that we face within our society. Hollinger stands for the response of a Christian influence within pluralistic contexts. This response to the dilemmas of pluralism pushes Christians to a call to action and that although we may be a small voice in various areas of society, it still shows "our commitment to the truth of the gospel, deep convictions, and consistent living, and by commending to others the "good life" that flows from God". Hollinger wants to remind Christians that our ethics should be firmly rooted in Christian commitments and that advancement of the Kingdom is always the primary focus and not winning the debate/argument.