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5-3-1 Assignment for Hollinger Chapter 3

Questions:

1. Biblically speaking what are the two main sources of power for ethical living?
2. What are the four aspects of the biblical story that form the core of the Christian worldview?
3. The fall or human sin is unique among biblical doctrines for what?
4. According to Alister McGrath, a recovery of Christian ethics is dependent on the recovery of what?
5. Although modern Christians may not feel at ease with this truth, the biblical worldview includes what kind of sin, a concept that informs Christian moral judgements?

Answers

1. *God's grace and God's presence in our lives through the Holy Spirit.*
2. *Creation, fall, redemption, consummation.*
3. *It is often said the doctrine of sin empirically verifiable, since all people experience its effects.*
4. *A recovery of Christian doctrine is fundamental to recovery of Christian ethics, doctrine that is rooted in the nature and actions of the triune God.*
5. *Structural or corporate sin.*

Terms

Worldview: the way we put our world together, embodies our sense of God, understanding of human nature, and beliefs on right and wrong.
Functional Dignity: the belief that an individual's value is based on their performance, referring to a particular level of self-awareness, rationality, or capacity for relationships.
Homo faber: the person as doer or maker

Summary:

In chapter 3 Hollinger explains how the Christian worldview is formed through narrative, rational, and ritual components, ultimately rooted in the nature of the triune God. Hollinger outlines that God is foundational and is the source of Christian ethics, His divine revelation determines what is good in the human life. The core of the Christian worldview is formed by the grand Biblical narrative of creation, fall, redemption, and consummation. Humanity stands apart from the rest of creation with an inherent dignity (imago dei) and is tasked with the stewardship of the rest of creation until the climax of history in consummated in the eschaton.