

Andrea C. Reed

Christian Ethics-TH604.OA

Week 3 (5-3-1)

QUESTIONS:

1. What are the three ways Christian Worldview or theology is manifested?
2. Why is God the “Foundation of Ethics,” the “Ground of Christian Ethics,” the “Norm of Christian Ethics” and the “Power of Christian Ethics”?
3. What is the Christian Worldview of the Biblical Story?
4. What is structural and corporate sin?
5. What was God’s process of restoration?

ANSWERS:

1. The three ways the Christian worldview and theology is manifested are through, the narrative component, the rational component and the ritual component (p63).
2. God is the “Foundation of Ethics” because Christians believe that the Ultimate Foundation is through and by the Triune God (p64). God is the “Ground of Christian Ethics” because the Christian understanding stem from the nature and actions of God (p64). God is the “Norm of Christian Ethics” because the Christian ethics is based on the reflection of God’s moral action and character through His actions and nature (p66). Finally, God is the “Power of Christian Ethics” because although as Christians wanting to do good and be holy, because of the sinful nature and struggle of the flesh within the individual, they constantly fail, but it is God Who empowers the Christian to do good and be holy (p68).
3. The Biblical Story begins in Genesis 1 with God creating the earth, nature, animals and humans. He created man in His own image and placed him in a garden of paradise and gave him all he would ever need to survive, but because of the serpent causing man and woman to disobey God’s one command of not eating the forbidden fruit, when they did, that caused sin to enter the world and man to be removed from paradise. However, God in flesh, Jesus is born into the world and later redeems man from sin by being crucified on the cross and rising from the grave (p70-78).
4. Structural sin are various forms of sin that is shared and tend to be stable over a long period of time within a particular society or community and not so much a personal sin. Corporate sins tends to be corporate failure that is a result of poor governing corporately (p78-80).

5. God's process of restorations was when Jesus Christ was crucified, was dead and buried and then was resurrected from the grave. As a result, this renews Christians and allows us access to God the Father by placing us in right standing with Him instead of the Christian being guilty of sin and eternal condemnation (p86).

TERMS:

Kosmos: The Greek word for "world." This term world in this context means "order" and was seen as the protector of life and values within a society (p79).

Redemption: God's plan of restoring His creation back to Himself through Jesus' suffering, crucifixion and resurrection after sin came into the world through man (p80).

Consummation: The point of completion or finalized product is realized. It's the Christian understanding of the end of time and the arrival of God's Kingdom (p84).

SUMMARY:

In conclusion, this chapter speaks of the Christian ethics as being rooted, grounded and founded on the nature and the actions of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. It speaks of all goodness and morality being from God who is All-Knowing, All-Powerful and Ever-Present.

Also, the Christian worldview of man is encompassed in the understanding of the creation of the world, the fall of humanity which resulted of sin entering the world, redemption through Jesus Christ and His work on the cross at Calvary and the consummation of all things will be completed and finalized before God's Kingdom comes.

The Christian ethics is an understanding of the Triune God's constant work in the world and in man. All of this is held high in the Word of God as Christians daily make and keep their foundation for moral life on the nature and actions of God.