

Five Questions

1. What 17th-century French Philosopher and scientist argued that Mathematics was ideal for intellectual inquiry. **Rene Descartes.**
2. What are two schools on how we gain specific knowledge? **Rationalism and empiricism.**
3. According to Hollingworth, what created a world of optimism and hope? **Modernity.**
4. How do sociologists describe the transformation through technology? **Rationalization.**
5. Who spoke and wrote about the division of labor at the end of the 19th century? **Emile Durkheim.**

Bioethics: The study of ethical issues in the sciences, health care, and science policy.

Secularism: A set of beliefs and practices that oppose Christianity and the abolition of religion.

Industrial Revolution: The speedy development of the British economy in the late 18th century of machinery.

Summary

Hollinger Chapter 4 deals with modernity and modern life. Hollinger presents three primary components: the intellectual, the industrial, and the sociological. The author tries to explain how Christians live ethical lives in modern society. The author pointed out that the industrial revolution and what followed brought excellent scientific and technical knowledge, Yet, wars and evil still exist. Blended people are living together, but there is ethical tension. The chapter concluded by saying that Christian ethics has no place in the public. We should keep our honest opinions to ourselves.