

QUESTIONS:

1. *What are the two primary schools of thought within modernity?*
2. *Which major event encompasses the technological advancements of the modern era?*
3. *What are three examples of the ethical issues resulting from modern technology?*
4. *What are two implications of modern technology on Christian ethics?*
5. *How does the privatization of religion impact Christian ethics' role in society?*

ANSWERS:

1. The two primary schools of thought within modernity are rationalism and empiricism.
2. The Industrial Revolution encompasses the technological advancements of the modern era.
3. Three examples of the ethical issues resulting from modern technology are bioethics, environmental issues, and modern warfare.
4. Two implications of modern technology on Christian ethics are the concept of human control over divine sovereignty and the technicization of morality.
5. The privatization of religion negatively impacted Christian ethics' role in society by relegating religion to the private sphere, rather than the public sector.

TERMS

1. **Differentiation** - the subdivision of society into various categories based on areas of specialization.
2. **Pluralization** - the exposure to various viewpoints and moral frameworks due to globalization and increasing interaction and interdependence between different cultures and geographic areas.
3. **Secularization** - the process by which societies become increasingly less religious and in fact, are surpassed by a non-religious worldview as the dominant cultural outlook.

SUMMARY

In Chapter 4, Hollinger presents a sweeping overview of the effects of modernity on contemporary morals and by extension, Christian ethics. First, he explores the intellectual components of modernity, primarily consisting of rationalism and empiricism, and the subsequent secularization of moral thought. Next, he turns to the technological components of modernity, and the various ethical issues ensuing from such technological advancements, as well as the technicization of morality. Lastly, he reviews the sociological components of modernity, such as differentiation, pluralization, and secularization, and their collective impact on the privatization of religion.