

Five

1. **What issue first presents itself in consideration of Christ and culture?** That one considers what they expect from society; to be transformed into the kingdom of God, be far from God's ideal, or somewhere between.
2. **What types of things does the church borrow from society?** Management methods, some music, and integration of certain secular studies (like psychology)
3. **What is the central issue of the paradox of Christ and culture?** How to relate the Kingdom of God to the kingdoms of this world
4. **What is Niebuhr's critique of the Christ against culture perspective?** Such radical Christians inevitably make use of the types and portions of the culture that they reject
5. **What is the Christ above culture perspective?** One that affirms Christ but also holds that culture is good and is a gift from God; God ordained the sociocultural order

Three

Christ culture perspective: Richard Niebuhr's assessment on how to relate Christian ethics to the world (society and culture) around us

Christ against culture: The view that creates a sharp distinction between the redeemed people of God and the fallen people of the world; adherents have few expectations about influencing the world

Christ of culture: perspective that Christian faith is merged with the heights of human insights and civilization; societal structures are embraced as means of expressing or inducing the Kingdom of God

One

The relation of Christ and culture is arguably one of the most important elements of Christian life and work as it ultimately changes how Christians live and work in society. The language of the various Christ-culture perspectives will always have limitations, but provide a framework for dialogue which can support or critique positions held by Christians and by those who view the Church from without. Hollinger supports an incarnational model which ultimately models the work of Christ himself.