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Psychology of Personality

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Unit 6 Essay Questions

6. A spy can be described as a person that is part of a Church to benefit their mental state.

A spy is more concerned with the psychological benefits of religion rather than the spiritual. According to Entwistle, there are two different types of spies. The first is the domestic spy, these types of people are pretty committed to their faith. The other type, foreign spies, are not committed to any faith. Colonialists' grasp of psychology is limited. They also do not put a lot of faith or value in scientific research or facts. Colonialists are mainly concerned with theology. The colonial model believes that information comes from their Church over most other sources. A secular therapy session would not be a Colonialist's first choice, but rather some kind of priest confession or prayer. The biggest difference between a person in the spy model compared to a person in the colonialist model would be the value they place on God. Colonialists see religion as the end all be all, While Spies do not think of religion as such. Spies tend to use Church as a way to keep their "Spirits up" in the least religious way possible.

7. The neutral parties approach is all about centrism. An individual that's part of the neutral parties model would believe plainly that theology is subjective and less about empirical data and psychology is not subjective and is all about facts. A neutral party would walk through life without any preconceived notions about the world around them. A person like this would not assume a coincidence to be God or just a phenomenon. They would judge the situation on what they believe is more probable. One advantage to the neutral parties approach is an open perspective. Most people interact with the world around them through their specific set of beliefs. A neutral party does not have any bias that would cloud their judgment from learning new things. One disadvantage to the neutral parties approach is the difficulty in integrating the two philosophies. As they are quite opposite in many ways, someone holding this lifestyle may find it challenging to use both philosophies in a meaningful way.

10. Firstly this claim emphasizes loyalty to God. All sources of truth come from God and God alone. Neither Psychology nor Theology alone can help explain the questions of the world. The claim attempts to explain that psychology and theology are not the vehicles to arrive at the answers we wish for. But they are tools at our disposal that can help us understand the world God created for us and his plan for our lives. Another implication of this claim is that as believers we must seek truth through all sources that God has granted us. Both psychology and theology are the truth of our world. The world's truth is God's truth.

12. Albert Ellis was a cognitive-behavioral therapist, and his presuppositions reflect a secular humanist worldview. One of his key presuppositions is that individuals have the capacity to reason and make choices, which leads him to ask questions about an individual's thoughts and behaviors. Another presupposition of Ellis is that suffering is caused by irrational beliefs, which leads him to ask questions about the belief systems that are contributing to an individual's emotional distress. On the other hand, Jay Adams is a prominent figure in the Christian counseling movement, and his presuppositions reflect a biblical worldview. One of his main presuppositions is that the Bible is the main source for understanding human nature and how to address problems, which leads him to ask questions about an individual's relationship with God and their obedience to biblical principles. Another presupposition of Adams is that suffering is caused by sin and the effects of the fall, which leads him to ask questions about an individual's spiritual condition.

17. I've encountered different versions of the enemies model throughout my life. In the enemies model, there are two subgroups within the model. The first is Christian Combatants, who reject all psychology. The second is secular combatants, who reject all theology. I've encountered an equal amount from both parties in my life but in college, I've met more secular combatants. It seems that people my age really don't believe in religion. People my age treat it like a fairytale and as time goes on and more and more

people disrespect it. I do feel a little bit of wavering in my faith. As for Christian combatants, they were more prevalent in my early life. As a kid, I spent a lot of time in the Church. That's where I met a lot of people who just plainly did not believe in psychology. They didn't believe in medication or sometimes even hospitalization. Their remedy was God and God alone. Even now it seems pretty crazy to me.

19. I don't have many concerns about the influence of secular assumptions on the field of psychology as I don't see real harm in it. As for the claims of the biblical counseling movement, I do have concerns. Specifically, I'm concerned about mentally ill Christians. Growing up going to youth group every weekend I witnessed multiple of my peers look to our religious leaders for answers to their, self-harm, depression, drug addiction, and curiosity about the LGBT+ community. Every time our leaders would say that we must pray and look to the bible for our answers. I personally find this concerning. When I have kids and they look to adults for answers about their depression or possibly gayness, I want them to be directed to a psychologist or pharmacist. Where their problems can be treated properly.