

STUDY GUIDE

for

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY: A Christian Perspective

by

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TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 1

1. Notice the quote at the bottom of pages 20-21 by Peter Wagner. How does he say that missionary strategy is to be accomplished? _____

2. What are the four ways Cultural Anthropology may contribute to effective missionary strategy? [21]

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

3. What is the difference between *mission* and *missions* ? [21]

Which one emphasizes moving from one culture to another? _____

4. Read over how *culture shock* is defined by Oberg [quote on page 22].

5. What are the three stages of culture shock? [23-24]

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

6. What is "stereotyping"? [23] _____

7. What is "ethnocentrism"? [24] _____

8. What is "cultural relativism"? [24] _____

9. Think about the third paragraph on page 26... "We have an imperative... biblical culture."

10. Read over carefully the last paragraph on page 26 and the quote by Nida at the top of page 27. _____

11. In the lower middle of page 27, the author talks about what he will later call, "*biculturalism*", i.e., "*we must be cultural relativists as well as advocates of biblical authority.*" Remember this.

12. Remember that "*Cultural anthropology gives us the conceptual tools...any culture,*" [28 middle]. _____
13. Notice the author's testimony on page 29 and especially, "*I had been educated...solutions.*" _____

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 2

1. Read carefully the case at the beginning of the chapter. [33]
2. Notice the divisions of academic disciplines beginning at the bottom of page 33 to page 34. Remember the different sections of the "*tree,*" especially the "*behavioral sciences*" branch, and the four subdivisions of "*anthropology*". [Figure 2-1] _____
3. Notice the Greek words and their meanings on page 34.

4. In mid page 35, notice why anthropology qualifies as a science. _____
5. Read the last paragraph on page 35 carefully. _____
6. Read carefully the end of the first paragraph on page 36. _____
7. Read, but don't try to memorize the list, of what "the behavioral sciences are," on pages 36-37.
8. Read the 3rd paragraph under the heading of "Origin of Humanity". [37] What are the 3 basic principles which apply to contemporary schemes of evolution? [37]
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - (3) _____
9. What are the 4 basic theories of creation noted on page 38?
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - (3) _____
 - (4) _____

10. The theory of "*functional creationism*" is based on which 3 major

convictions? [38]

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

- 11. Read carefully the second paragraph under "*Culture & Society*". [39]
- 12. Notice carefully any italicized words in the text; for example on page 39...
culture traits, culture complexes, subculture, and ff.
- 13. What is *counterculture*? [40] _____
- 14. Know Malinowski's "*Permanent Vital Sequence*" as illustrated and described at the bottom of page 40.

- 15. Know the **major divisions** mentioned in the "seven basic needs" in Malinowski's theory. [41-48]

- 16. Read carefully the last two paragraphs on page 50 summarizing the materials in this chapter. _____
- 17. Remember to look over the *Glossary*, page 277, for terms used in these two chapters. _____



NOTE: These questions are to help you focus attention on those parts of the textbook which will be considered on the unit test. This "Textbook Study Guide" is only for your benefit. It will not be graded and should not be returned to me. But these are the areas which will be covered on Unit Test #1.

The following chapters begin coverage of textbook materials for Unit Test #2.

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 3

1. "[Anthropologists] get to know other people, but, more important, they get to know _____

2. Notice the following definitions of the *italicized* words on pages 54-56:

(1) *ethnography* _____

(2) *ethnology* _____

(3) *cognitive anthropology* _____

(4) *ethnoscience* _____

(5) *ethnohistory* _____

(6) *ethnotheology* _____

3. Notice the statement on page 55, that "*Individuals within a society...are society's representatives and thus a characteristic expression of that society*" and consider its implications.

4. Read the first full paragraph on pg. 57 dealing with "*research methodology*."

Notes: _____

5. The "*monocultural approach*" [57] and the surrounding context in paragraph 4 is important.

Notes: _____

6. See the statements concerning "*extensions of life-styles*" [58]

Notes: _____

7. Under the subheading of "*Historical Development*" read the comments about the following: [58-60]

(1) Herodotus _____

(2) William Robertson Smith _____

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE: CHAPTER 4

1. Notice the discussion in the first full paragraph on page 70 related to *instinct*; see the three points on the same page.

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

2. On page 71, see paragraphs 2 and 3. Observe the 3 points given by Chomsky and the Christian perspectives listed there.

3. Note the definitions on pages 71-72 for ...

(1) *enculturation* _____

(2) *socialization* _____

(3) Notice the comments on *identity* [72], and the two major aspects of *enculturation* [73]. _____

4. See the information on *canalization* [73] and four major stages.

5. Notice what the authors say about Jean Piaget, especially "*formal-operational intelligence*" [73-74].

6. Learn what *habituation* is and read the two paragraphs about it [75].

7. Under "Styles of Education," see what is said about our society [last two paragraphs on page 76 through the end of top full paragraph on page 77].

8. Skip over pages 78-79 [covered in class later] and notice pages 80-81:

(1) *acculturation* _____

(2) *assimilation* _____

9. On page 82, study the *functional equivalent* as contrasted with the *direct equivalent*; see the last two paragraphs [82] and know the *cultural cue*.

10. Notice what the authors say about "*drift*," "*bilingualism*," and "*biculturalism*" on page 83.

1. How is "*language*" defined? [89] Notice also *phonology*, *grammar*, *morphology*, *morphemes*, and *syntax*, explained on the same page.

2. Read the first full paragraph on page 90, "*While language...concepts.*"

3. Notice on page 90 that "*speech begins in the brain*," etc., and see how this contrasts with "*language*" as previously defined.

4. On page 91 study the comparison between the views of evolutionists and those of Chomsky. Notice that "*all known languages are capable of fully expressing any idea or concept necessary to its speakers*," and "*...are adequate expressions of the cultures in which they function.*"

5. Under the topic of "*Language Acquisition*," the points given by Chomsky [3 of them] are important, along with his conclusion. His views support that _____ position.

Notes: _____

6. What is "*dialectology*," "*dialect*," "*idiolect*"? [92]

Notes: _____

7. Read carefully the final paragraph on page 93 and the additional information on page 94 regarding the "*color spectrum*." Are color categories the result of "*thinking*"?

Notes: _____

8. See the definition of "*ethnoscience*" noted again more fully on page 94.

Notes: _____

9. Notice the definition of *nonverbal communication* on page 96, and the comment on *patterning*.

Notes: _____

10. On page 97 "*nonverbal communication is expressed and perceived [how?]*."

Notes: _____

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11. See the definitions of *kinesic communication*, *proxemic communication*, and "walking patterns."

Notes: _____

12. What is illustrated by the selection from Helen Keller on page 99? Is abstract thought possible apart from language? What does the last paragraph on the selection indicate?

Notes: _____

13. Eugene Nida has come up with a translation approach called _____ [104]. Notice the quote at the bottom of the page.

14. See what is said about "word-for-word" translations on page 105.

Notes: _____

15. When a person has learned the vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation of another language, has he or she learned that language? _____
-
-

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 6

1. *Economic anthropology* is the study of _____ and _____ economies wherever they exist in the world. [107]
2. *Economic systems* involve the ways _____, _____, and _____ are organized to _____, _____, and _____ goods and services. [108]
3. _____ are those parts of culture that enable man to produce objective changes in his physical and biological environment. [108]
4. We are able to categorize economics by five basic subsistence technologies, from least to most advanced: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____, (4) _____, and (5) _____.

5. Three "*additional factors*" are noted which were responsible for the continued growth of industrialism [109-110]: (1) _____, (2) _____, and (3) _____.
6. Notice on page 111 why primitive economies are considered "*small-scale*" from three points of view.

7. Read the first paragraph on page 112 under the topic of "*Peasant Economies*" carefully.

Notes: _____

8. There are at least two sets of characteristics [112] that help distinguish between primitive and precapitalistic peasant economies:

(1) _____
(2) _____

9. Notice that the term _____ implies the absence of facilitative institutions and social capital, electricity, paved roads, and educational facilities beyond elementary level. [113]

10. Review over [*but do not memorize*] the general ideas in "*Dalton's Table of Conceptual Categories*" on pages 114-115.

Notes: _____

11. _____ is the sum total of all the social customs by which people manipulate entities and substances of all kinds. [118]

12. Four features about humans that have allowed them to develop a complex technology: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____, and most important, (4) _____.

13. *Artifacts* are _____ [118].
Folk taxonomies are _____ [119].

14. There is probably no aspect of economic life not influenced in some way by _____, _____, and _____ aspects of life. [123].

15. Read over *three ways* technology and economics influence missions [125].
Notes: _____

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 7

1. A _____ is a position or place in a social system and its attendant rights and duties. [127]
2. _____ is the behavior, attitudes, and values associated with a particular status.
3. _____ and _____ are the major building blocks of social

structure. [129]

4. Anthropologists distinguish between two types of statuses, _____ and _____. [129]
5. An _____ is one that society assigns to an individual on the basis of _____. [129].
6. A social class system which allows no vertical mobility is called the: _____ . [130]
7. _____ is obtained through choice and achievement. [131]
8. Movement up or down the status hierarchy is referred to as _____. [132]
9. _____ mobility is usually easier to accomplish than _____ mobility. [133]
10. _____ has been defined as the behavior that accompanies a status. [133]
11. Two ways of resolving role conflict are: [134]
(1) _____
(2) _____
12. Three additional ways of handling role conflict are: [134]
(1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____.
13. Christianity [135] is an _____; it is also _____, and as a status it also has a _____.
14. A _____ is made up of those people on the social scale who see themselves as equal and are seen as equal by others on the scale. [136]
15. Notice the "CLASS DIVISIONS IN FIVE SOCIETIES" [137] and pay special attention to the comparison between the class divisions.

Notes: _____

16. In America, "most people _____." [138]
17. Many African societies are stratified by _____, while in Latin America society is stratified by _____. [138]
18. Notice the "Religious Stratification in America" and especially the extremes of both denominations and cults as they relate to class structure. [139]
19. People tend to associate with other of their _____ in most activities, including _____. [140]

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 11

1. _____ is the term we apply to a society's mechanisms and structures for the maintenance of that control and communal decision-making. [202]
2. Anthropologists are concerned with the functions of government in *today's societies*, but the development of a system is important as well, and three "theories" have been offered: [203-204]
 - (1) The _____ theory in which _____ and _____ theorized that when humans _____
 - (2) Some anthropologists speculated _____
 - (3) But many anthropologists see government as _____
3. Regular and expected patterns of behavior are called _____. [204]
4. _____ are social rules and regulations of a moral nature. [206]
5. _____ are rules and regulations that are enforced by the state.
6. A condition of "normlessness" is known as _____. [208]
7. Why is an understanding of "deviance" important to a missionary?

Notes: _____

8. Merton sees "*anomie*" arising when there is _____. [210]
9. Merton's five modes of adaptation are: [210] (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____, (4) _____, and (5) _____.

10. Merton argues that American culture is *anomic* because: [211]
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
11. There are three ways in which deviance may be destructive: [211]
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____

(3) _____

12. Seven functions of deviance are: [212-213]

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(6) _____

(7) _____

13. Two bases on which government is organized are: [214]

(1) _____

(2) _____

14. In the Old Testament, we are able to trace a people's transition from a _____ to a _____. [216]

15. Under the topic of "Government and Missions" [216-217], we find that an understanding of the government system is a valuable asset in a _____ ministry in a new society.

16. The Bible _____ lay down a clear pattern of church polity.

17. If the nationals set up their own form of church government, they will likely have one which is an _____, and which most likely will not be _____.

18. In any culture, the church polity should be that with which the nationals _____.

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 8

1. Notice on page 143 that the nuclear family unit [husband, wife, and immature children] is found in _____ societies, and is recognized as a _____ unit. [144]

2. There are two major reasons given for the "Biological Basis for the Family," viz., **(1)** human _____ needs are more or less continuous, and usually associated with _____ states, humans need more or less _____ sex partners. For this reason, _____ is present in all societies. [144]
(2) A second reason is the _____ period required for human infants. [144]

3. Three functions of the family are given under the title of "Sociological Basis for the Family" [145-146] including: **(1)** The process by which children acquire culture so that it becomes a part of them known as _____. **(2)** A second function involves _____ and _____. **(3)** A third function [146] is to prepare the child for his or her _____.
4. Malinowski developed a concept known as _____ of _____ and according to him, the purpose of marriage is not to legitimize sex, but to legitimize _____. [145]
5. Two economic factors under "Social Mechanisms for the Maintenance of the Family" [146] are _____ and _____.
[know the definition of each]

Notes: _____

6. In addition to economic mechanisms, there are also _____ such as divorce laws [146], and _____ mechanisms [147] illustrated by the Roman Catholic classification of divorce as a mortal sin.
7. "Marriage" [147] is controlled by two general sociological rules called: _____ and _____.
8. One of the most common forms of restricted exogamy is _____ marriage. [147] This functional mechanism is used primarily to reinforce _____ between families.
9. All societies observe a special rule of exogamy known as the _____. [148] Exceptions to this rule are known to have existed in the world and are known as _____ - _____ marriage.
10. The Bible gives the incest taboo in Leviticus 18:6-16 indicating, in a functional sense, that the Bible sees incest as a source of _____ and _____ in the family. [149-150]

11. If a woman's husband dies and leaves her childless, she must marry her brother-in-law, a social mechanism known as _____ marriage [150], and usually found in _____ societies.
12. _____ marriage, indicating the man has a right to marry his deceased's wife's sister, is used when his wife dies without bearing children a form most common in _____ societies. [150]
13. The Bible teaches that marriage is basically a _____ commitment between a man and a woman for _____, [156] a commitment which endures because it is made before _____.
14. The Bible also teaches that Christian marriage should be in harmony with the laws and customs of his or her own _____, whenever those

laws, customs, and rituals are not in conflict with the teachings of _____ . [156]

15. The Bible also teaches that God has a purpose and plan for the family, and this includes: _____, _____, and _____ . [156-157]
16. Within the biblical guidelines for marriage [page 157, Figure 8-1], there can be a wide variation in forms of marriage without violating scripture.

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 9

1. _____ [162] are the basis of the social structure in most non-Western societies.
2. Under the topic, "Basis of Kinship," there are three types of ties mentioned as important: [163] (1) _____; (2) _____, and (3) _____. [164]
3. Nine symbols are used to abbreviate all kinship terms: Father - _____, mother - _____, brother - _____, sister - _____, son - _____, daughter - _____, husband - _____, wife - _____, child - _____. [166]
4. _____ refers to a kinship system in which people's descent is traced through both parents. [168]
5. _____, or what we learned in class as *unilineal descent*, is a form in which individuals distinguish between maternal and paternal grandparents, and associate primarily with one side. [168]
6. In order to work among the Mossi, one must understand their _____. [170]

7. Notice the definitions of *clan*, *phratry*, and *moiety*. [171-172]

Notes: _____

8. There are three types of kinship systems, the _____, the _____, and the _____. [172-173]
Notice the definitions of each, or the simpler ones given in class.
9. Read the last paragraph before the middle heading on page 173, "An understanding of the kinship...etc."
10. You can begin to analyze a kinship system by _____. [173]

11. The three functions of a kinship system are: (1) _____, (2) _____ and _____, (3) _____. [174-75]
12. The Old Testament marriage patterns were very similar to those of Arabs in the Middle East today, as indicated by the prescribed marriage [176] of Isaac to his patrilineal parallel cousin [FaBrDa], _____ [Figure 9-7].

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 10

1. The textbook notes three reasons why humans live in groups: [179]
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - (3) _____
 2. Under the topic of "Groups," the authors define a [formal] group as "a unit possessing five properties: **(1)** two or more people; **(2)** interaction; **(3)** one or more symbolic objects; **(4)** each person has a relation toward other persons and symbolic objects; **(5)** _____.
 3. The traditional worship service [182] meets the basic criteria for group but not for _____.
 4. Read carefully the third paragraph on p. 183 regarding Jesus and His disciples.
 5. Notice the definitions of *game theory* [184] _____ and *generative process* _____.
 6. The *community* is defined as: [184] _____.
- Cultural Anthropology Textbook Study Guide page 17
7. Communities are subdivided into: **(1)** households; **(2)** _____; **(3)** _____ . [185-187]
 8. Two factors necessary for the beginning of cities were: [188] **(1)** _____, and **(2)** _____ of _____.
 9. Notice the five changes in the social order involved in the development of the early cities. [188]
- Notes: _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
10. Three factors responsible for the *continued growth of cities* were: [188-189] (1) development of money; (2) development of _____; and (3) _____.

11. Note: Most of the information contained in the topic "Sex, Age, and Social Function Groupings" was covered in class lectures; however, the following are important items as well: The Hebrew social system during the pre-kingdom period consisted of [190]: _____.
As the extended family grew _____ were formed with patriarchs responsible for kin-related groups in tribes. Then there was a shift to having the _____ rule over the whole society.

12. Read carefully the first paragraph under the topic "Women and Voluntary Societies". [192]

Notes: _____

13. Under the topic of "Groups and Ministry" [193], notice that aone of the functions of the primary group called the family is to prepare the child for the outside world, and it does this by _____

14. Read the paragraph [194] which begins with "Jesus Christ...."

15. Notice Figure 10-1 [195] and read the following two paragraphs about Jesus and his ministry with the woman at the well, etc.

16. Trust grows [196] as people reciprocally and appropriately satisfy _____
_____. Read the following paragraph, "Jesus...."

17. *Self-disclosure* [196] refers to _____

18. _____ [197] is needed following self-disclosure, applied to oneself as well as to the other.

19. What is an *apprentice*? [198] Apprenticing means that we accept two major responsibilities:

(1) _____

(2) _____

20. Notice the illustration [198-199] of the whole pyramid in the Choco church.

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 12

1. "*Religion*" refers to the shared _____ and _____ of a society. [220]

2. The beliefs of a society are *codified*, either orally or in written form and make up the _____ of the religion. [220]
3. *Myth*, as used by anthropologists, is a _____ - _____ term, denoting neither falsity nor truth.
4. Myths are distinct from folklore or legends in that they deal with the _____ and the _____. [220]
5. Anthropologists would consider the book of Genesis to be *myth*.
6. Since myths deal with _____, they are considered to be foundational to the society. [221]
7. _____ of _____ are rituals that bring the community together, increase group solidarity, and reinforce commitment to the beliefs of the group. [222]
9. *Six Basic Functions of Religion* are: [222-225]
 - (1) _____, providing support, consolation and reconciliation
 - (2) _____, providing security and direction.
 - (3) _____, legitimizing norms and values.
 - (4) _____, criticizing norms and values.
 - (5) _____, telling us who we are.
 - (6) _____, marking the individual's passage through life for him and his society.

10. Edward Tylor, in his study of preliterate cultures, coined the term _____ to refer to belief of these people that they are constituted of two elements: (1) _____ and (2) _____. [226]
11. _____ is a Polynesian word for supernatural injunctions against certain behavior. [227]
12. _____ involves magical procedures in which the desired end is depicted or acted out. [228]
13. _____ is a type of magic in which one first obtains some portion of a person, such as fingernail clippings.
14. Three possible explanations as to why magic works are: _____ or _____, _____, and _____.
15. An anthropological study of comparative religions show that all religions perform the same _____. [229]

16. All people have common needs, so the cultural systems they develop to meet these needs will have _____. [229]
17. Although we refer to Christianity as biblical Christianity, we must realize that it is never found apart from a _____. [230]

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 13

1. The *scientific method* is a way of approaching the real world in an _____ and _____ manner. [233]
 2. The particular form of anthropological research in which the field investigator participates in the context of the cultural setting is known as _____. [235]
 3. The _____ societies the researcher has lived in and studied the better equipped he is to test for alternative structures and patterns of interaction.
 4. A _____ study is of one time period with minimum reference to history. [236]
 5. A _____ study is one which follows a historical perspective to uncover change and development in structures and behaviors through time.
- Cultural Anthropology Textbook Study Guide page 20
6. _____ is a methodology used to control all factors except one, known as the _____ in an experimental situation. [238]
 7. In the classic "*Steel Axes for Stone Age Australians*" a _____ design was not set up by a researcher but was established through chance by missionaries. [239]
 8. _____ involves applying sound anthropological principles to some setting in a society calling for change. [239]
 9. _____ is still the most *extensively-used* research tool in the _____ study of culture. [240]
 10. _____ is the *primary* research tool of anthropologists. [240]
 11. Examples of projective techniques used in anthropology are: The _____ (TAT), and the _____ (DAP). [241-242]
 12. Step one in the "Steps of Research" [243] is to focus on the _____

or _____. [243] Step two is _____.
[244] Step three is _____. [245] Step four is
called the _____ . [245] And Step five is concerned with
_____ and _____. [246]

13. Notice the eleven steps in "*Beginning Research Procedures*". [246]

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (1) _____ | (2) _____ |
| (3) _____ | (4) _____ |
| (5) _____ | (6) _____ |
| (7) _____ | (8) _____ |
| (9) _____ | (10) _____ |
| | (11) _____ |

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 14

- _____ is the practice of making one's own culture and its norms and values the standard by which all other cultures are judged. [252]
- The concept of _____ implies that "any cultural trait is socially 'good' if it operates harmoniously within its cultural setting to attain the goals which the people are seeking". [252]

3. Four criticisms of cultural relativity are: [252-253]

- (1) It has little value in resolving _____ - _____ conflict.
- (2) The concept itself is _____.
- (3) It is actually _____ - _____.
- (4) It leads to _____.

4. Christians believe that the Word of God is the universal moral standard and say "We believe the Bible to be the _____ and the only _____, authoritative Word of God." [253]

5. The three principles of Eugene Nida's "*relative relativism*" are:

- (1) The Bible teaches that rewards and judgments are relative to a people's _____ and _____. [255]
- (2) The Bible teaches that people are responsible to God according to the _____ of _____ they have received.
- (3) The Bible is _____ to different _____.

NOTE: Skip over the remainder of Chapter 14. This material is covered in detail in another course, so it is not dealt with here.

TEXTBOOK STUDY GUIDE FOR CHAPTER 15

1. What theologians have often overlooked is that religion is lived on a _____ level rather than a _____ level. [264]
2. _____ views creation as functional and the Bible and its proscriptions as functional. [265]
3. While James Ussher in the 17th century calculated through genealogies in the Bible that man was created in 4004 B.C., we now know that these genealogies were not meant to be understood as complete _____. [266]
4. Three lines of evidence to support the hypothesis in #3 above are: _____, _____, _____, and information from outside the Bible that sheds light on the culture of that period. [266]
5. Internal biblical evidence seems to point to the fact that the purpose of the genealogies was not to establish chronology, but rather _____. [266]
6. The term _____ was often used to indicate lineage and succession rather than procreation. [267]

7. There is a _____ of _____ as to when humans first appeared on earth and as to when Creation took place. [268]
8. One of the basic principles of evangelical Protestant hermeneutics is to interpret a passage in light of the _____ in which it is written. [268]
9. I Timothy 3:2,12 and Titus 1:6 say that deacons and elders should "*be the husband of but one wife.*" Missionaries in polygynous societies have misapplied these verses in two ways:
 - (1) They have applied them to _____ Christians rather than to elders and deacons.
 - (2) They have with the nature of the _____, since polygyny was not being practiced by the Jews, Greeks, or Romans of his day. [268-269]
10. Many of the societies in Abraham's time were _____. [269]
11. Four specific ways in which anthropological insights can assist evangelical theory are:
 - (1) The theologian must realize that while the biblical date is sacred and

infallible, the theoretical models and interpretations are _____
and _____. [272-273]

(2) Theologians generally concern themselves with problems and issues on
a _____ level, whereas most people live on a _____. [273]

(3) Cultural forms found in Scripture are not _____.

(4) Anthropological insights can aid the theologian in understanding the
needs of people so that he or she can address these needs rather than
just the needs of other _____. [274]

12. _____ must never become the work of the church or
missions; it must always remain a _____. [275]

NOTE: Be sure to review the "Glossary" in the back of the textbook. We have
now covered all of the terms listed there.

