

Book III—Worldviews Scope and Sequence

18 Chapters (units), 10 subsections per unit

144 class Lessons: 8 class Lessons/Chapter or 180 class Lessons: 10 class Lessons/Chapter

Chapter (Unit)	Objectives: Students will be able to . . .	Key Verses	Key Terms
Chapter 1: Introduction	- describe how someone's view of the world impacts everyday life. - express the importance for Christians to study worldviews as patterns of ideas with identifiable outcomes. - correlate the four parts of a worldview as a frame for explaining worldviews. - explain how all worldviews are religious in the way they shape beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors. - describe how the answers to the worldview questions express the beliefs and values that address people's questions about life. - critique the impact of worldview on key fields of study, known as <i>disciplines</i>. - summarize the pattern of each worldview in a concise and descriptive statement. - describe the close relationship between an individual's worldview, belonging, desires, and personal identity. - defend a view of Truth that corresponds with reality and conclude how the Christian worldview meets our need for Truth. - summarize the significance of a study of worldview to gain confidence in the biblical worldview's response to life's questions.	2 Corinthians 10:5 John 3:16 Matthew 6:33 Proverbs 14:12 Romans 12:2	- coherent - desire - metanarrative - monotheism - religion - theism - Trinitarian monotheism - truth - worldview
Chapter 2: Christianity and the Biblical Worldview	- summarize the four parts of the biblical metanarrative. - support with reasons how the Christian worldview defines ultimate reality. - describe the origins of humanity according to the Christian worldview. - explain the biblical worldview on human nature and what makes human beings unique among creation. - discuss how sin disrupts our relationship with God, preventing us from fulfilling our call as image-bearers. - express how God's work of redemption brings healing through salvation. - discuss examples of how Christians can participate in God's kingdom work in the world. - relate a Christian's commitment to evangelism and service to God's work to restore creation. - describe how God's healing will impact creation. - conclude why the Christian worldview provides realistic answers to life's important questions.	2 Timothy 3:16 Genesis 3:15 Psalm 90:2 Revelation 21:4 Romans 3:23	- Christianity - ultimate reality - redemption - salvation - discipleship - evangelism - orthodoxy - orthopraxy - Protestant Reformation
Chapter 3: Islam	- summarize Islam as an influential worldview with the main idea of submission. - explain the basic teachings of Islam regarding Allah, the Quran, the Hadith, and the Sunnah. - differentiate between the Islamic perspective on creation and the biblical creation account. - compare and contrast Islam's view of human nature with the biblical worldview. - explain Islam's evaluation of what's wrong with the world and its determined solution. - summarize how the five pillars and Islam's teachings guide Muslims on how to live obedient lives. - support with examples how submission to Allah and expansion of the Muslim faith are connected in purpose for Muslims. - discuss the Islamic beliefs about the future and how one gains eternal life. - express how submission is the cornerstone of Islam and how Christians may engage with Muslims. - summarize the Islamic answers to life's challenging questions.	1 Corinthians 15: 3–4 Acts 10:34–35 Ephesians 2:7–9 Isaiah 53:5–6 Romans 8:14–15	- Islam - Muslim - submission <i>ummah</i> - abrogation <i>imam</i> - Shiite Islam - Sufi Islam - Sunni Islam
Chapter 4: Secularism	- describe the evidence of secularism as an influential worldview today. - summarize how materialism and humanism shape the core beliefs and values in the secularist worldview. - evaluate secularism's belief in naturalistic evolution as the origin of life. - discuss the secularist view of human nature as a product of natural processes. - explain the secularist perspective on humanity's greatest problem as any hindrance of human progress and survival, including religion. - describe how the secular worldview approaches a solution to humanity's problems. - formulate biblical responses to the secular worldview's emphasis on humanistic progress. - discuss secularism's view of the future and compare it with the biblical worldview. - analyze the real-world outcomes of secularism's big idea of progress and construct a biblical response. - summarize the ideas and outcomes of the secular worldview.	1 Corinthians 2:14 Ecclesiastes 3:11 Isaiah 5:21 Luke 12:24 Psalm 57:2	- secularism - agnosticism - atheism - materialism - secular humanism - naturalistic evolution - naturalism - practical atheism - scientism
Chapter 5: Marxism	- explain the key ideas of Marxism as a worldview. - express the Marxist basis for ultimate reality in materialism and economics. - compare the Marxist view of God, humanity, and the world with the biblical worldview. - analyze Marxism's view of human nature compared with the biblical worldview. - discuss why the Marxists view humanity's problems as stemming from oppression and scarcity. - critique the influence of <i>The Communist Manifesto</i> and cancel culture in spreading Marxists ideas. - explain how class consciousness and proletariat morality frame Marxism's purpose. - analyze how Marxism's history defines socialism's competition with capitalism today and casts this worldview's vision for the future. - formulate biblical responses to the Marxist worldview's emphasis on modern revolution. - summarize the Marxists' responses to the worldview questions and critique Marxism's outcomes for humanity.	John 14:27 Luke 6:43–45 Matthew 10:31 James 2:12–13 Micah 6:8	- bourgeoisie - capitalism - class consciousness - communism - Marxism - proletariat - proletariat morality - revolution - socialism

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Chapter 6: New Spirituality	• summarize how new spirituality's beliefs can make it an evident and influential worldview. • describe how new spirituality's beliefs about reality are rooted in panentheism, perennialism, and divine consciousness in everything. • discuss why and how spiritual monism differs from a biblical worldview. • contrast new spirituality's perspective on human identity with the biblical worldview. • evaluate and respond to new spirituality's claim that humanity's problems are the result of disunity with the divine. • discuss the insufficiency of new spirituality practices that claim the solution to human problems is found through divine consciousness and enlightenment. • describe a biblical worldview response to new spirituality's influence and practices that promise hope and healing. • contrast new spirituality beliefs on reaching divine oneness with the Bible's teachings on the eternal state of humanity. • explain why new spirituality's focus on divine consciousness fails to meet real human needs. • summarize how new spirituality's focus on divine consciousness fails to provide answers to the worldview questions.	Deuteronomy 18:10–12 Ephesians 6:10–20 John 14:6 Proverbs 16:25 Proverbs 3:5–6	• karma • new spirituality • nirvana • occult, the • panentheism • pantheism • perennialism • spiritual monism • transcendentalism
Chapter 7: Postmodernism	• describe how postmodernists view life as subjective and relative to each person's beliefs and experiences. • demonstrate how postmodernism's language and beliefs reject metanarratives and objective reality. • evaluate how postmodernism's rejection of metanarratives will not allow for a single origin story for humanity. • summarize the postmodern view that one's identity is the sum of his or her experiences. • explicate postmodernism's claim that humanity's problems are rooted in any adherence to structured metanarratives. • explain why postmodernism's approach to solving the world's problem is an insufficient solution. • express how postmodernism defines human purpose as self-created and why this results in instability and exhaustion. • evaluate why postmodernism's rejection of absolute truth leads to hopelessness about the future when compared with the biblical worldview. • analyze how postmodernism's suspicion influences various areas of life today. • contrast the impact of postmodernism's outcomes with the outcomes of the biblical worldview in life today.	Isaiah 8:20 Luke 6:49 Acts 4:12 2 Corinthians 4:2 Isaiah 5:20	• anti-realism • correspondence theory of truth • moral relativism • deconstruction • existentialism • modernism • nihilism • postmodernism • pragmatism
Chapter 8: Theology	• discuss the meaning and purpose of theology. • explain the relationship between theology and philosophy in answering important worldview questions. • summarize the historical development of Christian theology. • describe how theological beliefs lead to everyday actions that can have positive or negative effects on lives. • articulate how Christian theology helps us understand the character and nature of the Triune God. • explain Islam's approach to theology and compare the Islamic view of monotheism with Trinitarian monotheism. • explain new spirituality's approach to theology compared to the biblical worldview. • compare secularism and Marxism's opposition to God, as well as postmodernism's theological suspicion. • evaluate the current state of theology as a discipline that impacts human lives now and in the future. • summarize the eternal and personal benefits of taking a purposeful approach to theology of the Triune God.	Hebrews 11:6 Numbers 23:19 1 Peter 2:24 2 Corinthians 5:17 Isaiah 44:6	• theology • gnosticism • Christology • liberation theology • pneumatology • philosophical theology • paterology • systematic theology • soteriology
Chapter 9: Philosophy	• construct the correlation between theology, philosophy, and worldviews. • discuss what philosophy is and how it helps people. • explain the historical development of philosophy and the contributions of significant philosophers. • analyze the foundational components of philosophy, including wonder, logic, theories, thought experiments, and models. • explain how philosophy helps Christians answer life's worldview questions. • discuss how the secular approach to philosophy explains reality through nature, science, and the human intellect. • describe how postmodernists engage with philosophy to support and promote their beliefs. • discuss how philosophy is instrumental for communicating beliefs and values, even in worldviews that do not emphasize philosophy. • defend why current trends in philosophy support the biblical worldview and how philosophy can help answer questions about the future. • summarize the relationship between Christianity and philosophy.	1 Peter 3:15 Matthew 22:37 Proverbs 9:9–10 Acts 17:18–19 Hebrews 11:1	• aesthetics • epistemology • ontology • philosophy • Socratic method • Stoicism • substance dualism • theory • thought experiment

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Chapter 10: Ethics	- explain the relationship between ethics and morality and why the ethical systems of different worldviews vary in their approach. - differentiate the worldview questions addressed in two ethical systems. - describe the development of major ethical viewpoints throughout history. - evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the teleological and deontological ethical systems' approach to dilemmas. - apply the biblical worldview when facing a dilemma. - explain the similarities and flaws of secularist and Marxist ethics. - compare and contrast ethics in postmodernism and new spirituality. - analyze the Islamic approach to ethics. - contrast the outcomes of each worldview's ethical system and views of human nature. - summarize the purpose of ethics and why biblical ethics offer the best framework for flourishing.	Luke 10:27 Romans 12:9 Philippians 3:9 Romans 2:15 John 17:3	<i>agape</i> ethics - deontological ethics - divine command theory - ethics - situation ethics - morality - utilitarianism - teleological ethics - virtue ethics
Chapter 11: Biology	- explain how the concepts of biology relate to worldview issues. - determine how biology can be used to investigate what is true in answering questions about life. - summarize the origins and key developments of biology as a scientific discipline. - describe how biology relates to daily interactions. - analyze the biblical worldview approach to biology. - evaluate secularism's approach to biology. - apply the tenets of Marxism to its approach to biology. - summarize postmodernism's, new spirituality's, and Islam's approaches to biology. - defend the vital role of a biblical worldview in the field of biology in future technological advances. - explain how the study of biology leads to a greater appreciation for creation and deepens our worship of God.	Colossians 1:17 Hebrews 11:3 Psalm 139:13–14 Romans 1:20 John 1:3	- abiogenesis - biogenesis - biology - creationism - eugenics - intelligent design - irreducible complexity - natural selection - scientific method
Chapter 12: Psychology	- describe the discipline of psychology, its purpose, and how it intertwines with worldview. - analyze modern psychology's disconnect with a Christian perspective and shift from soul care to self-care. - summarize the history of psychology as a discipline and the development of its branches. - evaluate how psychology influences people, nature, society, and how we live. - demonstrate how a biblical worldview helps people understand the positive outcomes of Christian orthodoxy and orthopraxy. - analyze influences of secularism and Marxism in the field of psychology. - discern the postmodernist approach to psychology. - identify the approaches to psychology evident in new spirituality and Islam. - explain how a biblical approach to psychology can support human needs in today's world. - summarize how Christianity's approach to psychology supports human flourishing.	Galatians 5:16–17 Hebrews 3:13 John 16:33 Titus 3:3–5 Mark 12:30–31	- behavioralism - classical conditioning - cognitive behavioralism <i>fitrah</i> - higher consciousness - positive psychology - psychoanalysis - psychology - self-actualization
Chapter 13: Sociology	- describe sociology and how worldviews influence relationships and groups. - explain how sociologists make observations that identify the worldviews represented. - summarize the development of sociology and its early influences. - evaluate the approaches to sociological research and the outcomes for people, communities, and vocations. - communicate how the biblical worldview of sociology provides answers that align with reality. - contrast the assumptions of secularists and Marxists with the biblical worldview regarding sociology. - differentiate the postmodern approach to sociology from the biblical worldview. - contrast Islam's and new spirituality's approaches to sociology compared with the biblical worldview. - explain how the biblical worldview, common grace, and truth influence human relationships and society. - summarize how the study of group and individual interactions provides insights for Christians as they navigate their daily relationships.	Ephesians 4:11–16 Psalm 10:4 Genesis 2:18 Luke 6:35–36 Matthew 5:45	- collective consciousness - common grace - expressive individualism - social conflict theory - social constructionism - sphere sovereignty - sociology - structural functionalism - symbolic interactionism

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Chapter (Unit)	Objectives: Students will be able to . . .	Key Verses	Key Terms
Chapter 14: Law	- describe the foundation of laws in establishing peace and quality of life for humans. - explain the role of worldview in establishing laws and justice in society and in everyday life. - compare how laws developed across time and cultures. - contrast the underlying principles between God-centered and world-centered systems of law. - explain the biblical worldview's approach to law and justice. - explain the views on modern law that are influenced by postmodernism and secularism. - contrast the approach to law by those with a Marxist or new spirituality worldview. - explain Islam's unique approach to law. - discuss how the biblical worldview influences one's perspective on law. - summarize the outcomes in law and justice across different worldviews compared with the biblical worldview.	1 Corinthians 14:33 Jeremiah 31:33 1 John 2:1 Acts 5:29 Romans 2:14	- law - rule of law - justice - order - common law - natural law - natural rights - critical legal studies - sharia law
Chapter 15: Politics	- explain the biblical worldview perspective on the role of politics and power in daily life. - describe the importance of core values, wisdom, and moral knowledge in building and governing a flourishing society. - compare the secular theories of government throughout history with the biblical worldview of government as under God's authority. - distinguish between two main views of human nature that influence the role of politics and government in society. - communicate how the biblical worldview on politics and government provides answers that align with reality. - explain secularism's approach to politics and government. - evaluate the primary focus of politics and government for Marxism and Islam. - analyze postmodernism's and new spirituality's approaches to politics and government. - communicate the importance and development of an active biblical worldview in politics and government. - develop a plan for reflecting a biblical worldview when engaging in politics.	Exodus 18:21 Matthew 20:25–26 Galatians 5:13 Romans 13:1 John 18:36	- politics - power - anarchy - political conservatism - political liberalism - democratic republic - theocracy - civil disobedience - progressivism
Chapter 16: Economics	- explain the principles of economics and how they intersect with worldviews. - compare and contrast economic systems based on how each answers key questions about the economy. - categorize the changes in economic theories and practices over time. - explain the value of wisdom in evaluating economic practices for individuals, communities, organizations, and countries. - explain the Christian worldview approach to economics, which is based on biblical principles. - explain and critique socialism as secularism's historic approach to economics. - analyze how the elements of Marxism influence their approach to economics. - describe the postmodernist, new spirituality, and Islamic approaches to economics. - evaluate the current state of economic thinking, especially as it pertains to Western civilization. - explain how Christian worldview thinking applied to economics can contribute to human flourishing.	Matthew 6:21 Acts 20:35 Proverbs 14:23 Luke 12:15 Genesis 1:28–29.	- scarcity - economics - command economy - economy - free market economy - mixed market economy - invisible hand - stewardship - universal enlightened production
Chapter 17: History	- summarize how individual lives can impact history. - articulate the importance of a biblical worldview of history and how it impacts the future. - describe how the discipline of history has developed over time. - explain how history influences our present circumstances and flows in a linear direction toward God's healing plan for all of creation. - describe history as an unfolding of God's ultimate plan for humanity. - analyze Marxist and postmodernist approaches to history. - compare and contrast secularism's and new spirituality's approaches to history. - explain the Islamic perspective on history. - evaluate how biblical values, which have shaped the history of Western civilization, have positively influenced modern culture. - summarize each worldview's perspective on the discipline of history and conclude why history is God's story.	Hebrews 12:1 2 Peter 3:13 Luke 1:1–4 Deuteronomy 17:19–20 Exodus 23:1	- history - determinism - fact - historiography - redemptive narrative - historical relativism - social progress <i>jihad</i>
Chapter 18: A New Beginning	- articulate the importance of examining and living out your worldview. - summarize the metanarratives, big ideas, and answers to key questions in five nonbiblical worldviews. - articulate how the biblical worldview reasonably answers life's big questions. - explain why the biblical worldview aligns best with reality and equips us for flourishing life. - summarize why living out the Christian worldview is a powerful influence for Christ on the world around us.	Genesis 1:31 Romans 6:23 Ephesians 1:7 Revelation 21:27 2 Corinthians 1:3–4	See Teachers Manual for a cumulative list of selected Key Terms.