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."
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. ________________________________

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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.

Cultural Anthropology Textbook Study Guide

The following chapters begin coverage of textbook materials for Unit Test #2.
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 ________________________________
(3) Ruth Benedict

(4) Margaret Mead

(5) Sir Henry Maine's *Ancient Law*

(6) Sir Edward B. Tylor's *Primitive Culture*

8. Under the topic of "Theoretical Development" see the following:

(1) Charles Darwin's publications [60]
(2) Darwin's contribution to anthropology [61]
(3) Lewis H. Morgan's book, *Ancient Society* [but omit his scheme given in the book and use the one from class notes]
(4) Franz Boas and *cultural determinism* [omit 5 points on page 63]
(5) Study *diffusion* [63 ff] and note especially Clark Wissler and Leslie Spier.

Notes: 

9. Notice the *age-area theory* [64]; *kulturkreis*; Wilhelm Schmidt's theory; Smith and Perry in Egypt.

10. Under "*Function and Structure*" see Emile Durkheim and *collective conscience* [65]; Claude Levi-Strauss and *structuralism* as well as the information at the bottom of page 66-top page 67.
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 "*bilculturalism*" on page 83.
1. How is "language" defined? 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: ________________________________
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? ____________________________

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**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) ____________. [107]

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]


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: ________________________________

Cultural Anthropology Textbook Study Guide
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
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: 

Cultural Anthropology Textbook Study Guide

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 _______ [202]
   (2) Some anthropologists speculated _______ [202]
   (3) But many anthropologists see government as _______ [202]

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 anomie because: [211]
    (1) ____________________________________________________________
    (2) ____________________________________________________________

11. There are three ways in which deviance may be destructive: [211]
    (1) ____________________________________________________________
    (2) ____________________________________________________________
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 ________________________________.

Cultural Anthropology Textbook Study Guide

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 Maintenace of the Family" [146] are _______ _______ and _____________. [know the definition of each]

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 _____________.

Cultural Anthropology Textbook Study Guide page 15
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.

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**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] ____________________________.

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 one 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) ______________________________________________________________________


____________________________________________________________________________

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]
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

1. ____________ is the practice of making one's own culture and its norms and values the standard by which all other cultures are judged.  [252]

2. The concept of ____________ ____________ implies that "any cultural trail 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.
What theologians have often overlooked is that religion is lived on a [264]
level rather than a [266] level. [264]

views creation as functional and the [265]
Bible and its proscriptions as functional. [265]

While James Ussher in the 17th century calculated through genealogies in [266]
the Bible that man was created in 4004 B.C., we now know that these gene-
alogies were not meant to be understood as complete [266]

Three lines of evidence to support the hypothesis in #3 above are: [266]

internal biblical evidence seems to point to the fact that the purpose of the [266]
genealogies was not to establish chronology, but rather [266] [266]
The term [267] was often used to indicate lineage and [267]
succession rather than procreation. [267]

There is a [268]
as to when humans first [268]
appeared on earth and as to when Creation took place. [268]

One of the basic principles of evangelical Protestant hermeneutics is to [268]
interpret a passage in light of the [268] in which it is [268]
written. [268]

I Timothy 3:2,12 and Titus 1:6 say that deacons and elders should "be [269]
the husband of but one wife." Missionaries in polygynous societies have [269]
misapplied these verses in two ways:

(1) They have applied them to [269] Christians rather than to elders and deacons. [269]

(2) They have with the nature of the [269] [269], since [269]
polygyny was not being practiced by the Jews, Greeks, or Romans of [269-269]
his day. [269]

Many of the societies in Abraham's time were [269]

Four specific ways in which anthropological insights can assist evangelical [269]
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.