

## 4.4 WORLDVIEW

### A. INTRODUCTION

1. Explanation for the “Way the World is”
2. Systems have two sides
  - a. Models of reality
  - b. Models for action

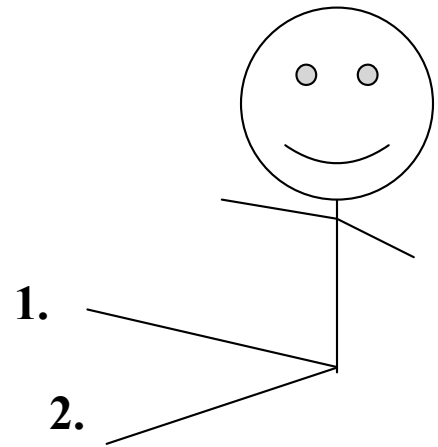
### B. TWO LEGS

#### 1. Existential Postulates

- a. Nature
- b. Organization
- c. Purpose

#### 2. Normative Postulates

- a. Values & Norms
- b. Explicit
- c. Implicit



**Handout: American Worldview cfd. to Indian Worldview**

## **C. PROBLEMS WITH DIFFERING WORLDVIEWS**

### **1. Ideas and Values Cannot be Seen**

- a. Assumptions = “Givens”**
- b. Belief system cfd. to worldview**

### **2. Anthropologist Has Own Assumptions**

- a. Etic**
- b. Emic**

## **D. CULTUREAL RELATIVISM**

- 1. The Reality of Each Culture is Equally True**
- 2. The Assumptions of Each Culture Are Equally Good**

## **E. PHILOSOPHICAL ABSOLUTES**

### **1. Conclusion #1 (Secular)**

#### **a. Universal cognitive order**

- 1) biological**
- 2) social**

#### **b. Moral relativism**

- 1) moral values relative to each culture**
- 2) human universals only absolutes**

## **2. Conclusion #2 (Christian)**

### **a. Universal cognitive order**

- 1) biological**
- 2) social**
- 3) spiritual**

### **b. Universal moral order (Biblical Absolutism)**

- 1) biblical principles apply universally**
- 2) biblical absolutes to be “contextualized” in each culture**

## **F. SUMMARY**