

Christian Worldview

by R.C. Sproul



OUTLINE

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R. C. Sproul



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Introduction

R.C. Sproul demonstrates that there is a real antithesis between the Christian view of the world and the way the secularist views his world. He shows how Christianity touches life at the point of ethical decision, values, art, literature, and education. Listed below are the titles of each lecture.

- 1. Secularism
- 2. Existentialism
- 3. Humanism
- 4. Pragmatism
- 5. Positivism
- 6. Pluralism and Relativism
- 7. Hedonism
- 8. Science
- 9. Economics
- 10. Government
- 11. Art
- 12. Literature

The following outlines are intended to be used as learning aids. Because they are to accompany the actual audio presentation, they do not attempt to duplicate what is said point to point. Rather, the outline is designed to aid the student in keeping track of Dr. Sproul's development of his topic and by reviewing in summary form what he has presented.

Secularism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1. To examine the dominant schools of thought in our culture.
- 2. To get an overview of these philosophies.

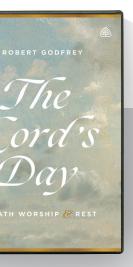
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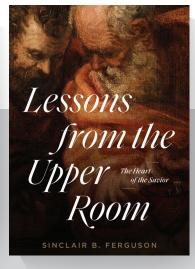
- I. All believers are missionaries in their own countries.
 - a. Though we distinguish between laity and clergy, every Christian is a missionary.
 - b. Missionaries must know the language and the culture of the alien society, as well as Bible content.
 - c. America cannot be assumed to be a predominantly Christian culture.
 - i. We live in a secular environment, a post-Christian phenomenon.
 - ii. We do not live in a monolithic culture.
 - d. A Christian needs to be aware of the dominant system operating in his culture.
 - e. There are six schools of thought operating in our society today:
 - i. Existentialism
 - ii. Humanism
 - iii. Pragmatism
 - iv. Positivism
 - v. Pluralism
 - vi. Hedonism
- II. The one word that incorporates all the dominant philosophies is secularism.
 - a. An "ism" is a school of thought, a philosophy, a worldview.
 - b. The word secular comes from the Latin saeculum, meaning world.
 - c. *Secularism* is the idea that all of life must be judged by today's values.
- III. The Bible concerns itself with long-range considerations.

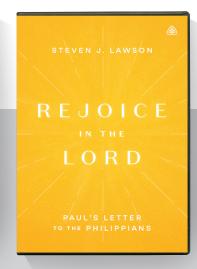
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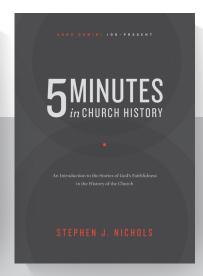
- a. God Himself is timeless, eternal.
- b. God looks at everything from an eternal perspective.
- c. The Christian is called to live his life in light of eternity.
- d. What you do has eternal significance.
- e. The secularist's motto is: RIGHT NOW ONLY COUNTS RIGHT NOW.
 - i. Philosophers call this the "philosophy of the here and now."
 - ii. This removes any eternal purpose from man or existence.
 - iii. We see this all around us, particularly in advertising.
 - iv. This is ultimately a philosophy of despair.

We want to see men and women around the world connect the deep truths of the Christian faith to everyday life.



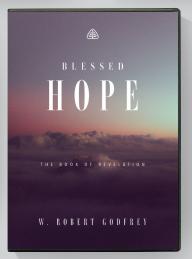


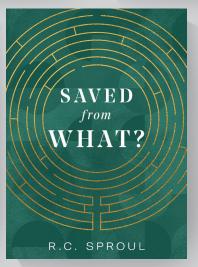


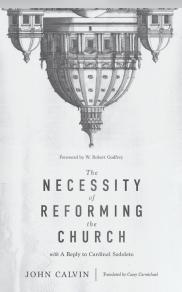


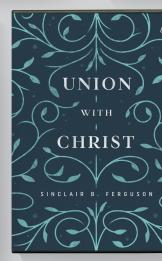












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