

Christian Worldview

A worldview is shaped by the lens that one views the world through. A Christian worldview requires belief in objective truth and objective values (ethics and aesthetics). Theology is the lens that shapes our understanding of the natural order (time and science) and the social order (politics, economics and ethics). They are all parts of the created order. These disciplines are not separate from each other. Instead, they are intertwined in such a way that they cannot be separated. The value of this system is greater than the sum of its parts. If one does not believe in God, then he might view all of these things as completely separate and unrelated. A worldview determines what one will do, and how he (or she) does it. A worldview has a direct impact upon how people think and live. The Christian mind should be transformed by the word of God so that they think and live in accordance with the will of God.



Components of a Worldview

1. **THEOLOGY** is the study of God, the Creator and His created order. The created order makes God known, by reflecting His power, justice and righteousness. Orthodox Christian theology is revealed in the Bible and regulated by the creeds. (Romans 1: 20, Colossians 1: 15- 20)
2. **TIME / HISTORY** is created by God for the purpose of revealing His justice and righteousness. This is why **TIME / HISTORY** are linear, rather than circular. If they were circular, **TIME / HISTORY** would be meaningless. (Isaiah 46: 8- 11, Galatians 4: 4, Revelation 1: 8, Revelation 22: 13)
3. **SCIENCE** is the empirical- inductive study of God's created order. This study includes both the natural order and the social order. Because we live in a created order, rather than a chaos, the world can be understood. **SCIENCE** is not in conflict with faith. **SCIENCE** reveals God's justice and righteousness.
4. **POLITICS** is the study of the largest aspect of the social order. It includes government, law and society. If a society is in line with the law of God, it will be more successful. Societies should reflect God's justice and righteousness. (Acts 17:26-27, Romans 13:1-7, Titus 3:1, 1 Peter 2:13-17)
5. **ECONOMICS** is the study of the household (or family). The household is the basic building block of society. Households create firms, which produce wealth and employment. Both households and firms should reflect God's justice and righteousness. (Ephesians 5: 22-6:1-9, 2 Peter 2:18- 3: 7)
6. **ETHICS** and **AESTHETICS** are values, which are tied together. **ETHICS** is the study of goodness and the character of an individual. **AESTHETICS** is the study of beauty and art. These values are aspects of each worldview component, because they reflect God's justice and righteousness. "GOOD" means complete, perfect, order, fitness, beauty; appropriate for purpose, function or genre. (Romans 12: 1-21, 1 Peter 1: 13-16)