



IN WE TRUST

Ideology: the doctrines, opinions, or way of thinking of an individual or group

Imago Dei: possessing the image of God

Biblical Justice: treating others, in all areas of life, in such a way as to uphold God's revealed standards of good and evil and rendering judgments through duly-enacted means of human judicial enforcement that punish wrongdoers and reward the injured accordingly

Capitalism: an economic system based on the peaceful and free exchange of goods and services without fraud, theft and breach of contract; free market or economy

Marxism: a social, political, and economic philosophy named after Karl Marx which views all authoritative structures and institutions as oppressive and history as a great conflict between oppressors (those who control the means of production) and the oppressed (those who are not economically privileged)

Socialism: an economic system in which the ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution (land, factories, transportation, etc.) are controlled by the government. According to Marxism, socialism (i.e., abolition of private property) is the transitional phase between capitalism and communism.

Communism: the Marxist dream of a future Utopian, classless society in which all property is publicly shared and each person works and is compensated according to their abilities and needs

Critical Theory: a framework that views society as a collection of power structures created by those with privilege (oppressors) to dominate people groups (oppressed) in relation to gender, race, class, politics, religion, etc.

Modernism: a diverse range of arts, attitudes, philosophies, and cultural moods which emerged following the 18th century Enlightenment. It is characterized by a strong belief in rationalism and science, as well as, a strong skepticism in both the supernatural and the authority of religion. Human reason determines ultimate truth.

Postmodernism: the philosophical proposal that reality is ultimately inaccessible by human investigation, that knowledge is a social construction, that truth-claims are political power plays, and that the meaning of words is to be determined by readers not authors. In brief, reality is what individuals or social groups make it to be.

State: the body of government as organized for supreme civil rule

Ethnicity: a social classification of humans based on their common culture, heritage, nationality, religion, language, and/or other similar categories. The term is derived from the Greek word “ethnos,” which in the Bible is often translated “tribe” or “people group.”

Transgender: of, relating to, or designating a person whose identity does not conform unambiguously to conventional notions of male or female gender, but combines or moves between these

Intersectionality: the interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class, and gender as they apply to a given individual or group, regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage

Wokeness: a state of being alert to racial or social discrimination and injustice; a mindset in which one sees comprehensive inequity in the social order and strives to highlight power structures in society and attribute their source to racial privilege

RESOURCES

Christianity & Wokeness by Owen Strachan

Fault Lines by Voddie T. Baucham, Jr.

Kingdom Education by Glen Schultz

Live Not by Lies by Rod Dreher

We Will Not Be Silenced by Erwin W. Lutzer