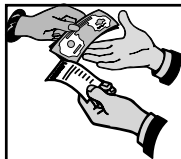




(Religious) Kinship:

*What role lineage plays
in the way people connect religiously*

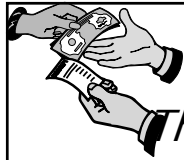
- What spiritual roles can (or must) be inherited within lineage?
- What are the religious rules for marriage?
- In what ways does the Gospel condone or condemn indigenous religious kinships standards?



Economics:

*The regulation of the
exchange of goods and services*

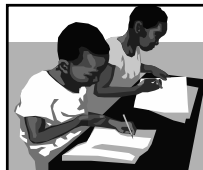
- Every culture must have some way of producing and distributing the goods and services which sustain the lives of its members.
- The set of institutions and roles which are organized around the performance of these activities constitutes the economic system of the culture.
- In addition to physical and monetary capital, social scientists acknowledge the role of social capital in economic systems (including linking capital and spiritual capital).



(Religious) Economics:

The role religion has in regulating the exchange of goods, services, and statuses

- What are the religious regulations for economic and social capital exchange?
- What are economic religious obligations (e.g., rites of transition, funerals)?
- How do these obligations affect economic status?
- How is capital (goods, monetary, social) used:
 - Internally (inside the religious community)
 - Externally (outside of the religious community)?
- How does socio-economic strata affect religious function?
- In what ways does the Gospel condone or condemn indigenous religious economic or social capital standards?
- Biblical teaching on
 - Distribution of wealth (e.g., the Jubilee)
 - Poverty and wealth
 - Forms of economic exchange
 - Giving/tithing, generosity
 - Social status, rank, privileges
 - Spiritual gift of giving
- Contemporary issues
 - Financing church operations
 - Capital intensive missionary ventures (hospitals, schools, publishing operations, etc)
 - Dependence (both social and economic)
 - Forms of social capital and their exchange (linking and spiritual capital)



Education:

How people learn to become responsible members of their societies

- Education (formal, non-formal, and informal) is a facet of the socialization process necessary to all societies.
- As an institutional term, education refers to all those activities which, in any way, directly or indirectly, contribute to providing new members, either by birth or immigration, with the knowledge, values and skills of the society.
- These are transmitted to the new member in order to prepare her or him to live and function within the society in a socially acceptable manner with some degree of in- (or possibly inter-) dependence.