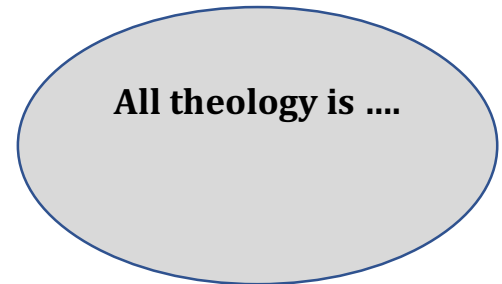


Study Guide: Reinterpreting Contextualization  
Session 1

**THE NECESSITY FOR CONTEXTUALIZATION**

We all confront two problems. People either don't understand...

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



How do we add to these problems?

We all have a \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_.

Our cultural perspective shapes our view of the gospel; if we ignore this fact, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**THE BIBLE AND CULTURE**

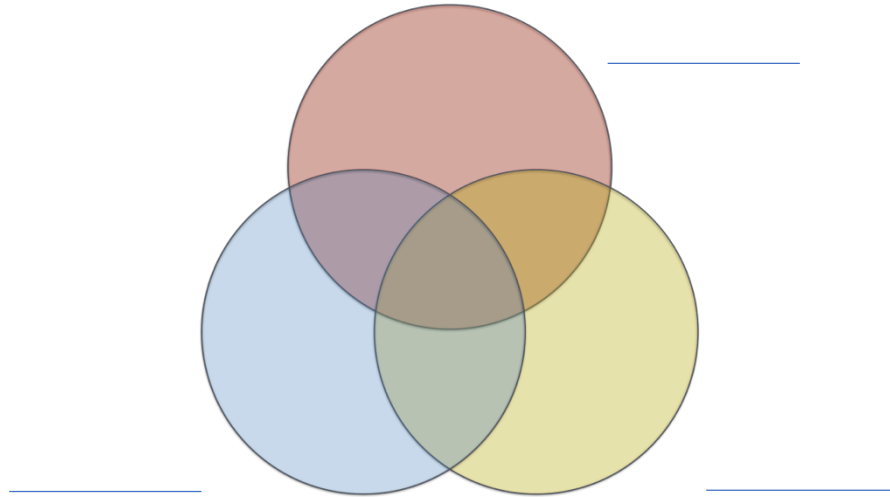
How do people tend to misunderstand contextualization?

What are two types of "syncretism?" How are they different?

"We compromise \_\_\_\_\_ when we \_\_\_\_\_." What is a simple example to illustrate this idea?

In what ways might we settle for "true enough"?

Label the following diagram:



Concerning contextualization, where is our blind spot? Where is a good starting point?

What are “organizing principles”? How do they influence how we explain the gospel and other biblical truths?

## **UNDERSTANDING CONTEXTUALIZATION**

“Contextualization” consists in what three things?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Contextualization is the process whereby people \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

What is the end goal of contextualization?

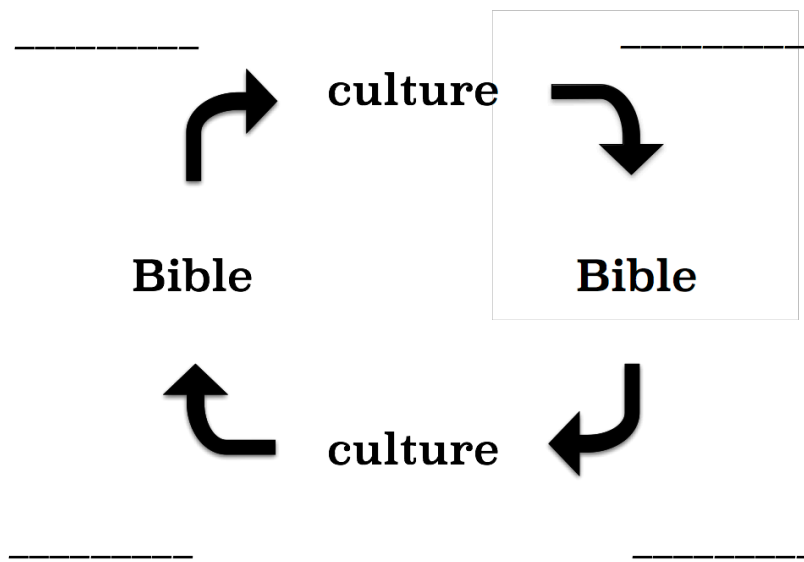
*What we win them with is \_\_\_\_\_.*

What are two essential criteria for good contextualization?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**What are the four stages of contextualization? (below)**



Why does contextualization begin with culture?