SOCIAL STUDIES 910 MAN IN A CHANGING WORLD

CONTENTS

I.	DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT	2
	Historical Development in the U.S.	3
	National Government	7
	State and Local Government	9
Π.	WORLD GEOGRAPHY 1	2
	Studying Geography 1	2
	Regions 1	5
	Civilizations 1	6
111.	LIVING RESPONSIBLY ON THE EARTH	21
	Citizenship 2	21
	Environment	24
	Lifework	26

2018 Printing

The material in this book is the product of the Lord's blessing and many individuals working together on the teams, both at Alpha Omega Publications and Christian Light Publications.

Original material copyright ©1978 by Alpha Omega Publications All rights reserved. Revised by permission.

CLP Revision copyright ©1980

Christian Light Publications, Inc.

Harrisonburg, Virginia 22802 Tel. 1-540-434-0768 Printed in USA

Copyrighted material. May not be reproduced without permission from the publisher.

III. LIVING RESPONSIBLY ON THE EARTH

After having looked at the government of the United States and the geography of the world, you are ready to consider some practical responses. How are we to live in such a land and in such a world? Should

Christians be concerned about world problems? What should they be doing? This final section will aid you in answering these questions.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able:

- 8. To name specific responsibilities and privileges of U.S. citizens.
- 9. To describe Biblical principles which define the Christian's citizenship.
- 10. To describe major problems in our physical and social environment and tell the Christian's response to these problems.
- 11. To tell how certain Biblical principles guide the Christian in choosing a lifework.
- 12. To trace some trends in career opportunities today.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.
allotment (ə lät' mənt). An area which has been subdivided into small lots.
automated (ôt' ə māt' əd). Replacing human work or effort.
eroded (i rōd' əd). Worn away; lessened or diminished.
exploitation (ek' sploi tā' shən). The use or abuse of something for personal advantage.
feminine (fem' ə nən). Womanly; female in quality.
fractured (frak' chərd). Broken in pieces.
gadgetry (gaj' ə trē). Mechanical or electronic devices.
indict (in dīt'). To proclaim guilty.
loophole (lüp' hōl'). A way of getting around the intent of a law.
masculine (mas' kyə lən). Manly; male in quality.
mentality (men tal' ət ē). Way of thinking; frame of mind.
posing (pōz' ing). Presenting or putting forth.
subversive (sub vər' siv). Geared to undermine or overthrow a government.
warrant (wôr' ənt). A written document of authority or permission.

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship speaks of both identity and loyalty. It refers not only to where a person lives, but to where he has his allegiance. For the Christian, there is always a certain amount of tension associated with citizenship. As to identity, he is something of a stranger in any

earthly country. And as to loyalty, his allegiance has been pledged to his heavenly Lord. We will be noting some of the practical implications of this tension shortly. **Constitutional rights.** Most U.S. citizens are concerned about their rights. They expect fair treatment from neighbors, protection from the government, and personal liberty to enjoy life. The Constitution of the United States supports these ideals as rights. A U.S. citizen is free to worship, talk, write, and assemble as he pleases unless in doing so, he is hindering his fellow citizens or **posing** a threat to the government. Furthermore, a U.S. citizen is protected from unfair legal proceedings. He may not be searched or arrested



The Fifth Amendment

without a **warrant**, nor may his property be taken for public use without reimbursement. If he is accused of a crime, he has a right to a lawyer; he need not testify against himself; and he is considered innocent unless the jury unanimously **indicts** him. Even if he is convicted, he may not be subjected to "cruel or unusual punishment."

In many ways these rights are based upon the fairness of the legal code in the Old Testament. They reflect the Judeo-Christian heritage of those who wrote the Constitution. In the past several decades, however, the rights of the individual have likely been interpreted more liberally than the writers of the Constitution intended. The freedom of the individual has been extended to permit things which are sinful and shameful according to the Bible. Legal proceedings sometimes seem more the focus of a trial than the guilt or innocence of the person on trial.

Christians ought not to be guilty of wrongdoing. If they do something against the law, they are instructed to quietly accept the punishment. To look for legal **loopholes** or to fight for "rights" would certainly be unfitting.

Of course, sometimes Christians are brought to trial for doing what is right. In court, they are to be honest, courteous, and unretaliating, even when they are falsely accused or wrongly represented. If they are punished for doing what is right, they are to suffer quietly and patiently, even as Christ did. "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf" (I Peter 4:16).

	Fill in the blanks.
3.1	Two things which are associated with citizenship are a and b
3.2	For the Christian, there is always a certain amount of a associated with citizenship because he is a b to any earthly country and his c has been pledged to Christ.
3.3	U.S. citizens are free to a, b, c, and d, as they please.
3.4	A U.S. citizen may not be searched or arrested without a
3.5	A U.S. citizen whose property is needed for public use must be
3.6	An accused citizen has a right to a a; he need not b against himself; and a jury's indictment of him must be c
3.7	A convicted citizen is protected against a and b punishment.
3.8	The legal system of the U.S. reflects the heritage.

3.9	Recently, individual rights have been extended to permit things which ar a	e
3.10	Sometimes the focus of a trial seems to be on a rather than the b of the person on trial.	
3.11	Christians should not be guilty of	
3.12	If Christians are brought to trial, they are to be a, even if they are to be a, even if they ar d, even if they ar d	
3.13	"If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be a; but let him b; but let him b	n

Citizenship responsibilities. Citizens of the United States are expected to be supportive of the nation rather than in any way **subversive**. This generally includes obeying the laws of the land, being loyal to the United States rather than to any foreign country, and if need be, fighting for the protection of the country. In addition, good citizenship is generally thought to include participation in political, legal, and social functions; which means voting, serving jury duty, and helping to sponsor arts, recreation, and education in one's community.

Biblical principles. The Bible tells Christians they are citizens of heaven. By identity they are God's holy nation, no matter what nation they find themselves in on earth, and their loyalty is given to God above any earthly ruler.

In God's kingdom, Christians are taught to love their enemies, to suffer wrong rather than to fight back. They are taught to treat others with honesty and fairness, but not to demand others to treat them so. They are told that their earthly mission is to disciple men and women after Jesus Christ. And they are to pray for their civil rulers knowing that God sets up rulers according to His plan.

These principles, of course, offer quite a contrast to the citizenship ideals of earthly countries. As a result, Christians seldom fit in with the expectations of earthly countries. While they are law-abiding and faithful in paying taxes, they do not participate in war, and therefore are sometimes considered traitors. While they pray for their leaders and honor them, they do not vote, campaign, or push for political reforms. And while they work for the good of their communities, they do so by testifying of God's truth and grace, rather than by sponsoring arts, sports, or humanistic education.

To some, the Christian's view of citizenship seems foolish and ineffective. But in reality, Christians who live by God's principles are basic to the well-being of their society. They are, in Jesus' words, "the salt of the earth."

F	Complete these activities.				
3.14	Name three general ways U.S. citizens are expected to show their support for the nation.				
	a				
	b				
	С				
3.15	Tell how U.S. citizens can participate in the political workings of the country.				
3.16	Tell how U.S. citizens can participate in the legal workings of the country				
3.17	Name three social activities which "good" U.S. citizens help to sponsor.				
	a b c				

Describ	e the Christian's identity in regards to citizenship.
Describ	e the Christian's loyalty in regards to citizenship.
Tell how	/ Christians are to treat their enemies.
Tell why	Christians are sometimes considered traitors.
What do	o Christians do in place of voting, campaigning, or pushing for political reform
How do	Christians work toward improving their communities?
In Jesu:	s' words, what effect do Christians have on their society?

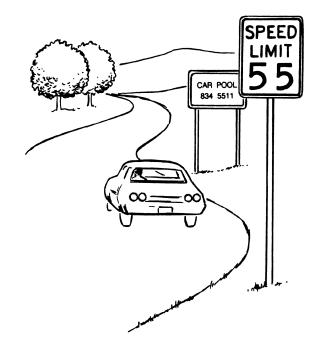
ENVIRONMENT

Man's environment includes all that goes into making his world what it is. The air, the land, plant life, and animal life are very tangible factors in man's environment. But just as important, though less tangible, are man's relationships and attitudes. These too affect the environment, as we will see.

Physical environment. God made the world, but He gave to man the responsibility to care for earth and its resources. Land and water, minerals and fuels, trees, plants, and animals are all part of the earth's resources man must manage responsibly. When the earth's resources are wasted, damaged, or polluted, man is harming his environment.

Since the Industrial Revolution, with the increase of technology, man has begun to use ores and fossil fuels in huge quantities. The factories, industries, and their products have in turn given off immense amounts of wastes and pollutants.

Responding to this, environmentalists have pushed for conservation of resources in several ways: first, by more efficient use; second, by recycling certain materials; and third, by restoring used resources. President Nixon's lowering the speed limit to 55 mph is an example of using resources more efficiently. The BIRP program was organized by beverage companies to recycle aluminum used for beverage containers. Examples of restoring resources include replanting trees after harvesting, restoring and upgrading farmland after the removal of sand, gravel, coal, etc., and restocking lakes, ponds, and rivers with fish.



Using Resources More Efficiently

Social environment. Underneath man's way of using material resources is a system of values and beliefs, and a framework of relationships. These values, beliefs, and relationships form a social environment in which man thinks, decides, speaks, and acts.

Much of the mismanagement and **exploitation** of material resources is due to a twisted system of values and beliefs. Greed, selfishness, and a desire to get much for little are attitudes which have been common in American society. While Christians can appreciate the efforts of environmentalists to clean up what man has polluted and to preserve what is left, they believe that the real cleanup must begin in man's heart. Social ills are rooted in spiritual ills. Therefore, as Christians see man's environmental problems growing, they must give themselves the more to their mission of bringing people to Christ.

Another basic contributor to the social ills of America is the breakdown of family structure. Family strength is **eroded** as fathers put themselves into their businesses at the expense of homelife and mothers seek careers outside of the home. Family unity is being **fractured** by divorce, remarriage, and live-in arrangements. The increasing self-centeredness in our social environment is evident virtually everywhere we turn. In business, in pleasure, in relationships, in religion, people want their own way, and they want it now. The snowballing results are moral, psychological, and spiritual breakdowns.

Christians are concerned about the moral and spiritual fabric of their society. They grieve when they see families falling away from God's order. And in response, they must resist the cultural pressures which pull on the family, and they must structure their families according to God's design. Further, Christians must teach Biblical family concepts in their churches and in their homes so the generation to come is equipped to handle the increasing pressures. Such living and such teaching is a positive contribution to the social environment of America today.

L II	Write true d	or false.				
3.25		There is no difference of the contract of the	erence between	man's physical	environment and	his social
3.26		Increased use of	resources has re	esulted in less w	aste products.	
3.27		Pollution has inc	reased since the	Industrial Revolu	tion.	
3.28	BIRP is an example of a program for restoring resources.					
3.29	President Nixon lowered the speed limit to conserve resources.					
3.30	Mismanagement of resources reflects a twisted value system.					
3.31	Christians believe social ills are incurable.					
3.32	Neither fathers nor mothers should have jobs away from home.					
3.33		The breakdown i	in the family refle	cts increasing se	lf-centeredness.	
3.34	Name sever	hese activities. n resources man i			f	
	C					
3.35	a b	ays environmental				
3.36	List three examples of how used resources can be restored.					
	a					
	b					
	C					

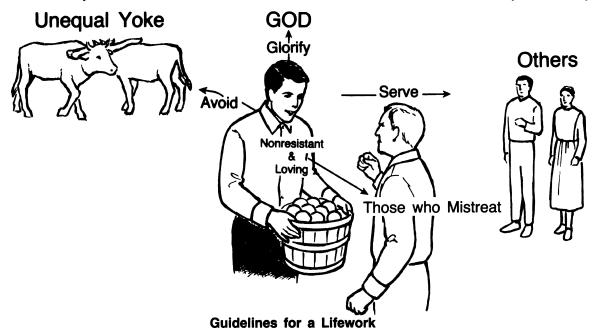
3.37	Name three attitud	es which account for much o	of the mismanagement of resources.			
	a		C			
	b					
3.38			n's environmental problems growing, they			
3.39	List three violations	•	elf-centeredness in our society.			
3.40	List three areas of	List three areas of breakdown which are the direct results of this self-centeredness.				
	a	b	C			
3.41	Describe three ways Christians must respond to the breakdown of God's order for the family.					
	a					
	b					

LIFEWORK

Having an understanding about our world, our nation, and our particular environment is necessary to living responsibly on the earth. But we also need to consider God's directives. The decisions we make about our lifework, then, become our practical response to our world in light of God's will. As Christians, we must ask ourselves not only "How shall I make a living?" but "How does God want me to respond to the needs of the world?"

This does not mean we ignore making a living or that we refuse to look at jobs that are available, but that we do these things with a greater perspective than our own desires or our immediate situation.

Biblical considerations. Several Biblical guidelines are important to the Christian when he considers his lifework. First, he is to glorify God no matter what he does. Second, he is to be a servant to others, even as Christ was. Third, he is to avoid "yoking" his life to unbelievers in such a way that he is not free to follow God. And fourth, he is to be nonresistant and loving toward those who treat him unfairly or unkindly.



Furthermore, the Christian chooses his lifework in light of God's designs for social structure. God has arranged an authority structure, including parental authority, church authority, and civil authority. God has made distinct **masculine** and **feminine** qualities and responsibilities. He has ordained a closely knit brotherhood structure wherein each member is dependent spiritually upon fellow members. And God has made each person with a unique personality, a combination of mind, will, and emotions unlike anyone else. All of these designs must be taken into account in choosing a lifework.

Fortunately, no one is alone in considering all these factors. Built in to the social fabric of God's designs are parents, ministers, and fellow Christians from whom we can receive valuable guidance. These people help us to understand ourselves. They help to preserve us from the snares of self-centered living. And thus they help to guide our lives into work which builds for eternity.

L ?	Complete these activities.
3.42	Write two questions which face the Christian in choosing a lifework.
	a
	b
3.43	List four Biblical guidelines which are important in choosing a lifework.
	a
	b
	C
	d
3.44	Describe four social designs of God which need to be considered by the Christian in choosing a lifework.
	a
	b
	C
	d
3.45	Name three channels through whom we can receive valuable advice in choosing a lifework.
	a b c
3.46	List three ways in which godly counselors can help us.
	a
	b
	С

Job opportunities. Our world is changing. As we noted earlier, the Industrial Revolution and the Technological Revolution which followed had their effects on the environment. But these changes have had a tremendous impact on jobs as well. Whereas formerly, rural life and small farms were common, now they are relatively uncommon. Farming has become an increasingly large financial venture. More and more people live in urban settings or housing **allotments** and work away from home.

But this is not the only change. In factories, the "blue-collar" production worker is being replaced with

automated machines. And so, while industry is still increasing, the ratio of unskilled jobs available is declining. Of course, someone needs to design and build the automated machines. And this brings us to probably the fastest growing area of job opportunities today—the field of electronics, and computers in particular. In fact, some have described our day as the Electronic Revolution. But such work requires specialized training. To help meet the need, technical schools have sprung up almost everywhere to train workers not only in electronics, but in other specialized work as well.

The decline in farm and factory jobs may be described in other terms. Whereas earlier, more people were needed in production jobs, now more people are needed in service jobs. In other words, with machines doing the production, people are needed to take care of the machines. not to rush blindly into the general trends. Sometimes the fastest growing areas are also the fastest changing areas. But more importantly, we know that politically and economically the world is on a collision course with upheaval and turmoil. Our caution is not only to avoid jobs which are questionable, but to avoid the general **mentality** of the whole job community—the lust for **gadgetry**, the earthly investments, the fast dollars, the benefits, the retirement plans, and on and on, round and round the thinking goes. The Apostle John glimpsed the hour of economic judgment, and he records that "the merchants of these things, which were made rich by her, shall stand afar off for the fear of her torment, weeping and wailing" (Revelation 18:15).

Christians ought not to be looking toward work as a means of becoming wealthy but as a means of glorifying God, serving others, and thus preparing for eternity.

Viewing the changing job situation, Christians ought

	Write true or false.				
3.47	Rural living is on the increase.				
3.48	"Blue-collar" jobs are decreasing in relation to the overall job market.				
3.49	More capital is required to begin farming now as compared to longer ago.				
3.50	Technical schools are on the increase.				
3.51	Service jobs are on the increase.				
3.52	Production jobs are on the increase.				
3.53	Jobs are generally becoming more specialized.				
3.54	Farming would be categorized as a service job.				
3.55	Computer repair would be catagorized as a service job.				
	Complete these activities.				
3.56	Name three "Revolutions" in order of occurrence which have affected the labor market.				
	a b c				
3.57	Name what is probably the fastest growing area of job opportunities today.				
3.58	Complete this statement: Sometimes the fastest growing areas [of job opportunities] are also				
3.59	List five things which normally occupy the mind of job-seeking Americans today.				
	a d				
	b e				
	C				
3.60	List three things Christians should see work as a means of accomplishing.				
	a C				
	b				