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## Vocabulary Builder 3

dualism	the view that the world consists of two opposing forces: spiritual and physical, that the spiritual side of perfect and the physical side is corrupt, sinful (much of ancient Greek philosophy was dualistic)
dichotomy	made up of two parts; in a theological sense = spirit/soul and body
trichotomy	made up of three parts; in a theological sense = spirit, soul and body
inanimate	not having life
Traducianism	belief that the soul is inherited from parents along with the body.
anthropology	the study of man
eugenics	Improving the races by controlling breeding for desirable inherited characteristics. Focused on whether race or other factors make a difference in terms of intelligence, power, the nature and structure of society.
kinship	connection by blood, marriage, or adoption; eg family relationship
monogenism	belief that all members of the “human race” descended from one man (Adam)
polygenism	different lines of descent separate the different “races” in humanity
depravity	moral corruption (through sin)
secular	world, non-religious, non-spiritual
proponent	supporter
Dreamtime	in Australian aboriginal culture, the time before history, when spirit ancestors created the world
incarnation	being made in human flesh
flesh	in theological terms, our humanity, the “natural” us
Rationalism	reliance on the exercise of reason, rather than revelation
mandate	authority, command, instruction
realm	a sphere, eg an area over which a sovereign rules, or an “area” in our lives
contrite	humble, penitent, expressing regret for sin
psychosomatic	effects of the soul ( <i>psyche</i> ) on the body ( <i>soma</i> ). in medical terms, this term sometimes refers to disorders having physical symptoms but originating from mental or emotional causes
regeneration	re-birth, being born again
pre-existential	existed previously