1. Define the Three Self Patriotic Movement of China.

2. Identify the various explanations for the resurgent interest in Christianity among the Chinese in the wake of the Cultural Revolution according to Paul Kauffman?

3. Define the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76 and the Cultural Fever of the 1990s and explain their impact on Chinese Christianity.

4. Define hindutva and explain its significance upon the formation of Indian identity and its responses to Christianity (Frykenberg).

5. What role did shamanism play in the reception of Christianity in Korea and how is its influence manifested in Korean churches according to Andrew Kim?

6. According to the lecture notes from Jung Kim’s article on Korean Christianity, compare the different responses to Christianity in Japan and Korea in the 19th/early 20th century and explain the nationalistic factors that led to increased conversions in Korea, but negative responses in Japan.

7. How does Gonzalez define regalism and what role did it play in Charles III’s efforts to control the American church?

8. According to Gonzalez, what was the significance of the Medellin conference of the Latin American Bishops’ Council (CELAM)?

9. According to Gonzalez, what were the traditional views of the causes of poverty in Latin America, what alternate explanations for poverty were provided by the opponents of developmentalism (desarrollismo), and what role did Christians who supported developmentalism play in this issue?

10. According to Gustavo Gutierrez, what is the relationship between practice and praxis in his liberation theology and what role does praxis play in the formation of theology?

11. Identify the characteristics of Latin American Pentecostalism according to Campos (in Matviuk’s article).

12. List two characteristics which Matviuk says Latin American culture and Pentecostalism share in common and explain the positive and negative implications of these shared values.

13. According to lecture 1, define Bourdieu’s concept of reflexivity and the three ways that it can influence an accurate examination of global Christianity:

14. How does Jenkins define Christendom and why does he apply this term to the global south?
15. Identify common features of 2/3 world churches which set them apart from western churches according to Jenkins.

16. Identify common beliefs and practices of Southern churches according to Jenkins.

17. How does Jenkins define syncretism and what is its impact on Christianity?

18. Identify three characteristics of the emerging churches in the global south with regard to the focus of their evangelism according to Jenkins.

19. Define the three approaches to the intersection of indigenous religions and culture with Christianity.

20. According to Hiebert, what insights do systematic theology, biblical theology, and anthropological theology provide for the communication for the gospel to 2/3 world people?

21. Define etic and emic analysis and explain the significance of these types of analyses to the spreading of the gospel across cultures according to Hiebert.

22. According to Lamin Sanneh, name the four characteristics by which Christianity functions as a force of cultural integration.

23. How does Isichei describe theorists’ distinctions between contextualization and syncretism as it applies to religious and cultural practices in Africa?

24. Describe the two competing missionary strategies used in 19th century African missions and the implications of the strategy which ultimately prevailed according to Isichei.

25. According to Isichei, what were some of the concerns and attitudes which developed with regard to African missions?

26. How did British colonialism in South Africa impact the Afrikaners and how did they incorporate religion in their self-identity as a response?

27. How did Christianity enter Liberia in a different fashion than in most other African nations?

28. According to Isichei, name three factors that influenced the encounter between individuals spreading Christianity and specific African host societies such as the missionary project in Rwanda and Kenya.

29. Describe the factors which opened the door for Christian missions in Kenya in the late 19th/early 20th century.
30. What role did Christian governments and missionaries play in exacerbating the rivalry between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda?

31. What is the difference between classical Christianity and African Christianity’s views of salvation according to Isichei, DomNwachukwu, and Miroslav Volf?

32. Describe some missionary methods of fundamentalists in West Central Africa that undermined the existing culture and the transmission of the Christian faith.

33. Identify the three principles which defined Jesuit missions in Asia in the 16th c. as articulated by Francis Xavier.

34. Cite the reasons for the Chinese backlash of the late 19th c/early 20th c. in the form of the Boxer rebellion.

35. How did the China Inland Mission influence Protestant missionary techniques in the 19th c.?

36. Define the rites controversy in China and explain how it affected Christian missions in the 17th & 18th c.

37. According to Moffett, what were the three primary causes of the growth of the Christian church in 16th c. Japan?

38. How was Christianity brought to Korea and how did this differ from the way that it was spread in other Asian countries such as China and Japan?

39. What is the context for the origin of the term Third World according to Jenkins?

40. Identify four characteristics of Latin-American liberalism and explain its impact upon the church.