

Three Ideal-type Worldviews¹

Anthropology

Secular ²		Sacred ³	
		Eastern	Abrahamic ⁴
Natures of Human	Evolved Animal	Spiritual Being	Made in the Image of God
Human Problem/Condition	Superstition/Ignorance	Ignorance of True Potential	Rebellion against God and His Laws
Solutions to Human Problem	Reason/Science/Technology	Change of Consciousness/Good Works	Faith and Obedience to Holy Scriptures

Theology

Nature of God	God is Superstition	God is impersonal/ Amoral	God is Personal/ Moral
Nature of Teaching	Discovered by Reason	Pre-Historic Disclosure	Historic Revelations by God

Metaphysics

Nature of Universe	Universe is Self-existent	God is the World, Pantheism	Creator/ Creation Distinction
Nature of World	Matter/ Energy/Atomistic/ Evolutionary	All is spirit Consciousness Monistic	Creation of God upheld by God/ Nature reflects God's glory
View of Reality	Objective/ Material	Subjective/ Spiritual	Both Objective(material) and Subjective/Spiritual
View of Time/ History	Linear but Chance/ a teleological	Cyclical	Linear/ Vertical Providential Teleological
View of Death	End of Existence	Illusion, Entrance to next life/ Reincarnation	Entrance into Heaven(eternal union) or Hell (eternal separation)
View of Religion	Superstition/ Psychological necessity	All point to One	Not all from God/ True Religion brings Glory to God
View of Good and Evil	Nature/ Nurture No Consensus	Continuing Saga/ Dialectical	Good overcomes Evil/ Goodness available to Man

Epistemology

Truth	Man is measure of all things	Man is all things/ Truth Within	Truth revealed by Holy Scriptures
Methodology for Knowledge	Reason and Scientific Method	Spiritual / Meditational	Spiritual Grace of God/ Man's response

Ethics

Basis for Ethics	Autonomous Situational/ Relative/ Pluralistic	Collective/ Situational/ Relative	Based on the revelation of Good's will/ Absolute
Nature of Human Activity	Active/ Aggressive Dominates	Passive/ Reflective to Harmonize	Active Stewardship
Nature of Human Relationships	Individualistic/ Competitive/ Better Person Wins	Communitarian/ Cooperative Roles	Individual and Communitarian/ Each according to Gifts
Basis for Motivation	Self Actualization	Self- Denial	Submission to God/ Overcoming fallen self

Source: John K. John, "Dignity in the Workplace: Worker Experience in One Organization," Doctoral Dissertation submitted to George Washington University, 1993.

Tabled: To selected friends and leaders, May 2013.

¹ By ideal-type I mean the Weberian usage of the term. They are proposed as theoretically Valid Categories. Individuals may or may not hold beliefs consistent with any one set of worldviews. Each set of beliefs is intended as an integrated set of these generalized beliefs held by such a worldview.

² By Secular I mean a purely materialistic view of the world and life

³ By Sacred I mean a view of the cosmos in both material and spiritual terms. It may be clearly theistic or pantheist but basically acknowledges the spiritual nature of man.

⁴ By Abrahamic is meant all branches of Judeo-Christian and Islamic faiths which trace their history to the Patriarch Abraham.