

INTEGRATION EXAM VERSION 2 STUDY GUIDE (Students who have taken 506 Fall 2020 forward)

The purpose of this study guide is to assist you in preparing for the 20-question "Integration" section of your comprehensive exam. This guide covers all 60 questions in the "Integration" exam pool. So, you would be wise to answer each item and study your answers well. In fact, we highly recommend that you even memorize much of the information you find. Our hope is that by using this study guide, you will greatly increase your chances of passing the exam.

Entwistle Study Guide

Entwistle's *Integrative Approaches to Psychology and Christianity* (3rd Edition) – Found on the following website: <https://ebookcentral-proquest-com.ezproxy.liberty.edu/lib/liberty/reader.action?docID=4534457&ppg=1>

According to Entwistle, what are the five keys to a Christian Theocentric worldview?

According to Entwistle, what is a worldview?

According to Entwistle, what does the Enemies model of integration (Christian Combatants subtype) assert?

According to Entwistle, what does the Enemies model of integration (Secular Combatants subtype) assert?

According to Entwistle, what does the Neutral Parties model (also known as the Levels of Explanation model) assert?

According to Entwistle, what does the Allies model assert?

What is one difference between Entwistle's Spies model and his Colonialists model?

Which of Entwistle's models emphasizes God's Word over God's Works?

Consider this definition: The integration of psychology and Christianity is a multifaceted attempt to discern the underlying truths about the nature and functioning of human beings from the unique vantage points of psychology (in its various sub-disciplines, utilizing diverse methodologies) and Christianity (in theology, faith, and practice). Which of Entwistle's models best fits this definition?

According to Entwistle, what is an epistemological assumption made by the Enemies model (Christian Combatants version)?

Many who subscribe to the Enemies model (Christian Combatants version) believe what?

Psychology and Theology both use what methodology in their disciplines?

According to Entwistle, an integration problem for both scientists and theologians is what?

Consider the following: Psychology highlights the awareness of multiple determinants of behavior (genetics, social environment, reinforcement history, etc.). This might help us understand why one individual struggles with certain sins while the same sins are not tempting for another individual. Then too, theology reminds us of the pervasiveness of sin and that while each individual may struggle with different types of sin, we all struggle with sin in some form. This example of the interaction between psychology and theology interaction illustrates which model in Entwistle's book?

According to Entwistle, what is the most significant principle that allows for dialogue and interaction between psychology and theology?

Imagine that Albert Ellis has a recent conversion experience which radically changes his outlook on religion. Even though he now believes that religion is a valuable area of study, yet he also thinks that both psychology and religion need to remain separate fields of academic discipline. His position now is that clients who enter counseling talking about spiritual issues need to be referred to pastors or religious counselors, while clients that are talking about emotional issues need to be seen by secular counselors. Ellis is now embracing which position of Entwistle's models of integration?

Which of Entwistle's models best describes the approach of Liberty University's graduate counseling program?

Citing Walsh and Middleton, Entwistle points out that worldviews ask four basic questions. What is NOT one of these?

According to Entwistle, the _____ model is based on the belief that psychology and theology/Christianity are mutually exclusive and incompatible with each other.

According to Entwistle, there are two versions of the Enemies model. The _____ combatants are antagonistic toward religious belief whereas the _____ combatants see psychology as the enemy.

According to Entwistle, there are two types of Spies: _____ (psychologists who seek to identify religious elements that have psychological benefits) and _____ (those who practice a watered-down religion and are interested in proclaiming its psychological benefits).

According to Entwistle, the _____ model filters "isolated psychological findings through proof-texts or worldview; accepts or rejects findings without engaging discipline or methods of psychology."

According to Entwistle, in the _____ model “psychological and theological methods are utilized to gain a more holistic and unified understanding of Truth.”

Freud, Ellis, and Maslow were antagonistic toward religion. As such, they are examples of which subset of Entwistle’s Enemies model?

According to Entwistle, Jay Adams and John MacArthur are antagonistic toward psychology. As such, they are examples of which subset of Entwistle’s Enemies model?

According to Entwistle, the neutral party’s model views psychology and theology as distinct and not interacting that can be carried out through psychological neutrality and Christian neutrality. Who is one person NOT included in the psychological neutrality group?

According to Entwistle, the neutral parties model views psychology and theology as distinct and not interacting that can be carried through psychological neutrality and Christian neutrality. Who is one person NOT included in the Christian neutrality group?

According to Entwistle, when a Christian counselor is seeking to integrate psychology and theology in order to help a couple deal with marital conflict in a counseling session, the Christian counselor is practicing _____ integration.

Neff & McMinn (2020) Study Guide

Understand what postmodernism means? (p. 2-3)

Understand “integration as Conversation” (p. 4-5)

According to Neff & McMinn, Randall Sorenson famously noted what? (p.13)

What is included in the idea of lament? (p. 28)

Understand lamenting in the midst of the Western Church (p. 32) – stay present in the midst of suffering.

Make sure you understand what the “Problem of Evil” is. (p. 36)

Understand the Brene Brown quote on Page 46 about selective emotional numbing.

What are some important considerations when treating someone with depression from a Christian worldview? (p. 62-63)

What is a good definition of the Hebrew word *hebel*? (p. 76-77)

What does the writer of Ecclesiastes say that a recipe for living well is? (p. 78-79)

Why do Neff & McMinn say that Ecclesiastes is a good book of the Bible to refer to when encountering issues of integration today? (p. 80-85)

What are some things that a Christian counselor can do to develop deep empathy? (p. 86-89)

Understand what Neff & McMinn would say about working with clients facing difficulties? (p. 104-105)

Understand the Creation narratives of the Ancient Near East in general. (p. 112-114)

Make sure you know the three major views of the Imago Dei (Image of God). (p. 116)

Understand what Neff & McMinn would say about a theological and anthropology of goodness. (p. 122-123)

What is neuroscience discovering about human beings? (p. 132)

Understand what Neff & McMinn say about the power of story? (142-144)

Make sure you understand the three major theories of atonement. (p. 150-153)

Make sure you understand the nonviolent theory of atonement. (p. 157-158)

Understand how the penal substitution theory relates to the contemporary Protestant Church. (p. 159-160)

Understand how a client's view of atonement impacts their personal relationship with God. (p. 163-165)

Understand how a counselor's view of him or herself in relation to God impacts the way they interact with clients. (p. 167-169)

What is a foundational question for a counselor considering their mission from God while operating from a Christian worldview? (p. 181)

What are the implications for God's missional nature for us as counselors? (192-194)

Understand the implicit tension that Neff & McMinn describe on page 219.

Understand the implications of what it means for Jesus to be a redeemer (p. 221-224)

What imagery describes the Holy Spirit, according to Neff & McMinn? (p. 224-229)