

Studying Humans

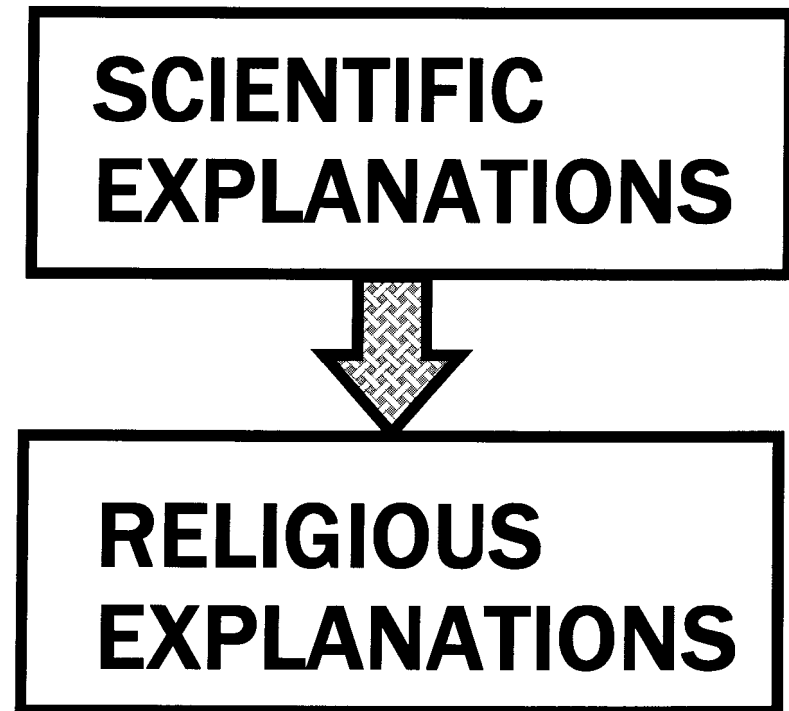
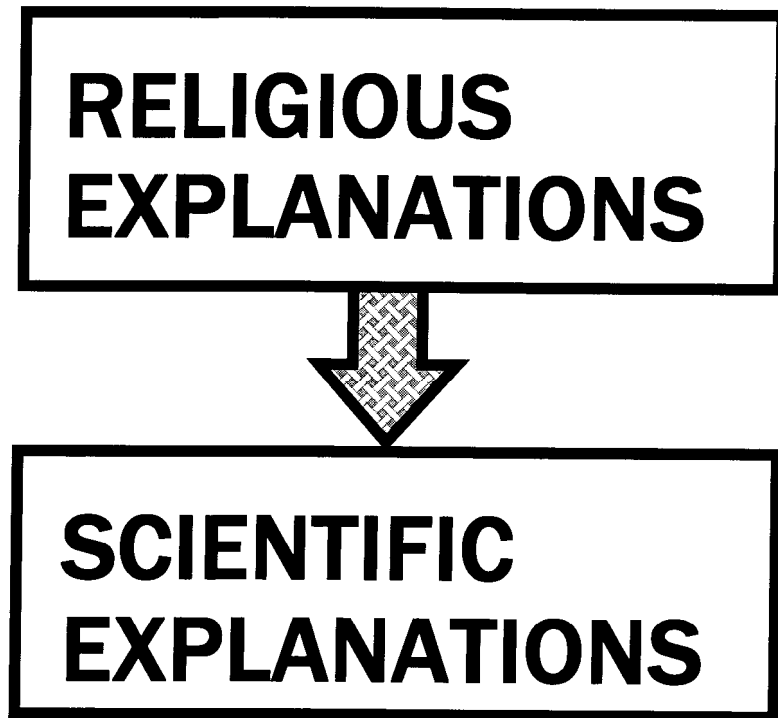
STUDYING HUMANS:

- **physically**
- **biologically**
- **psychologically**
- **socially**
- **culturally**
- **spiritually**

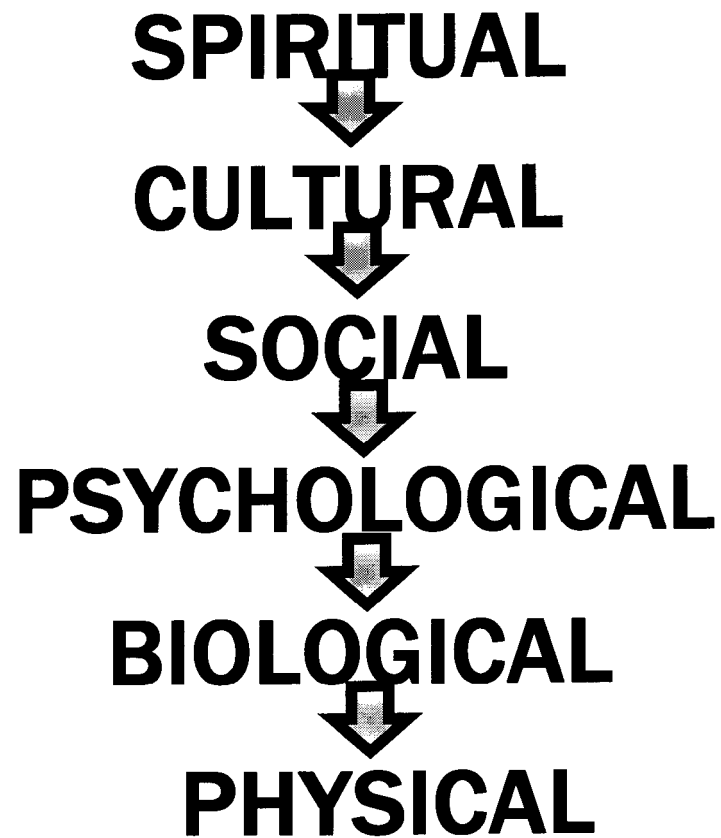
LINEAR LOGIC

$A \multimap B \multimap C \multimap D \multimap$

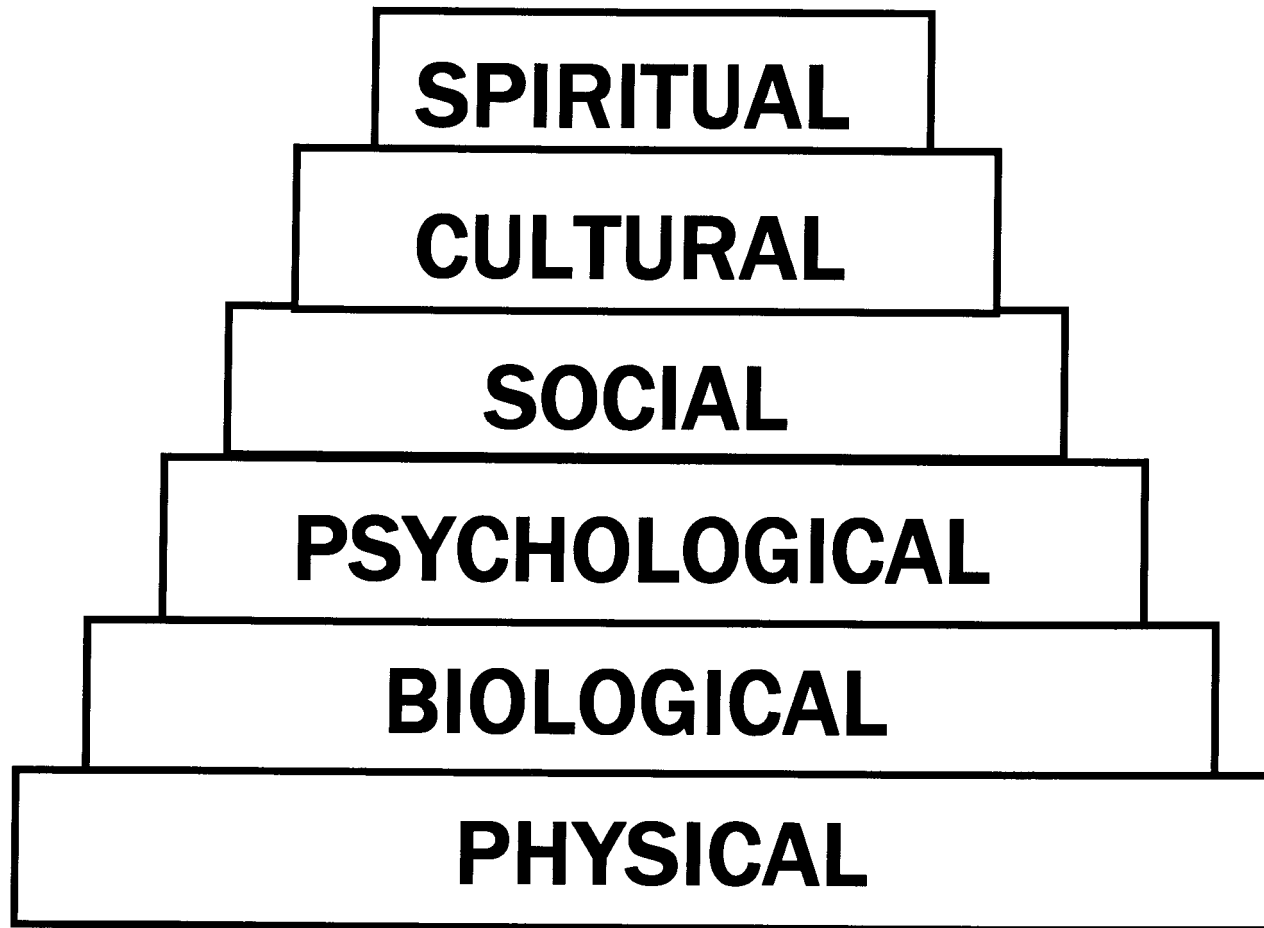
A REDUCTIONIST APPROACH TO INTEGRATION



A REDUCTIONIST APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF HUMANS



A STRATIGRAPHIC APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF HUMANS



GRAND SOCIAL THEORIES

EMILE DURKHEIM

Social ----> Economic ----> Ideological

- the city is a type of social organization

KARL MARX

Econ./Political ---> Social ---> Ideological

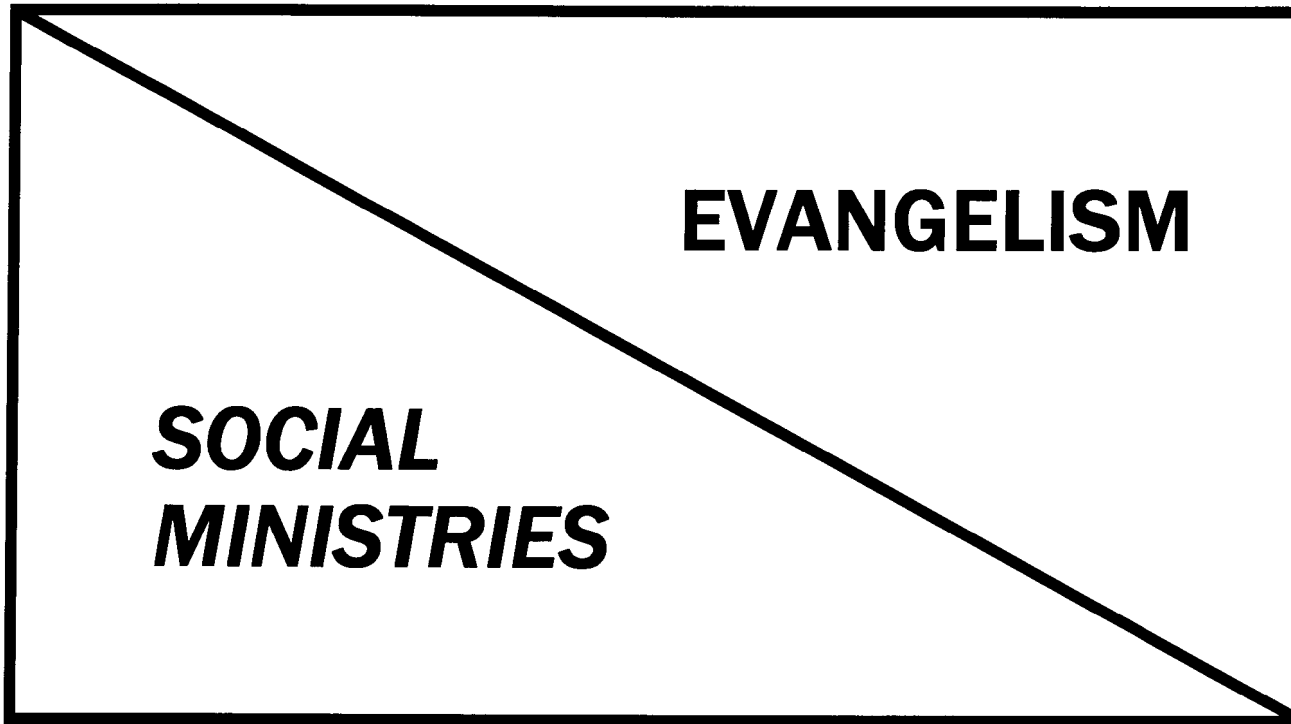
- the city is an economic/political organization

MAX WEBER

Ideological ----> Social ----> Ideological

- the city is a culture and mindset

A STRATIGRAPHIC APPROACH TO MISSIONS



HOW DO WE STUDY PEOPLE?

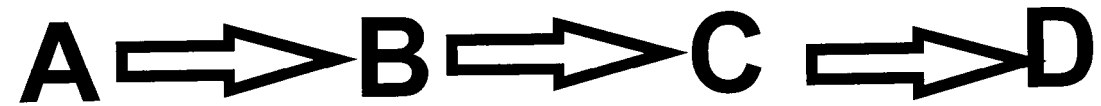
We will use a systems approach.

We will use a “system of systems” approach.

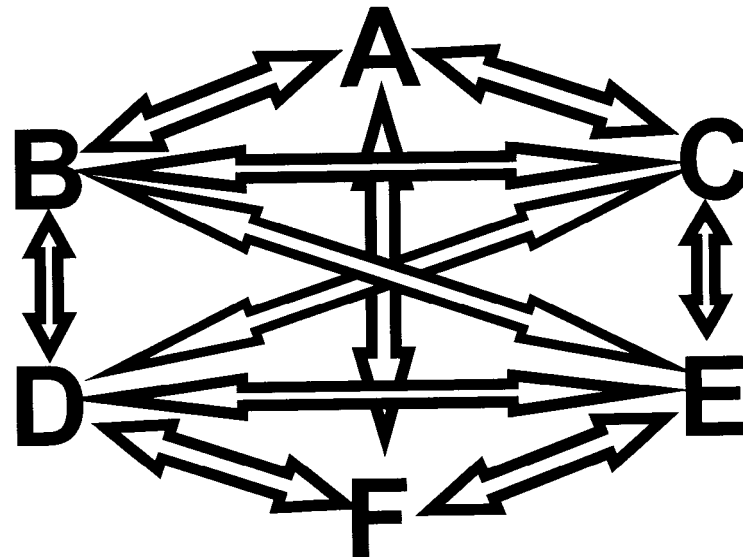
THE CONCEPT OF SYSTEM

- **a set of elements**
- **that are interrelated**
- **and form a single systemic whole**
- **and undergo transformations involving orderly change**

LINEAR CAUSALITY



SYSTEMIC CAUSALITY



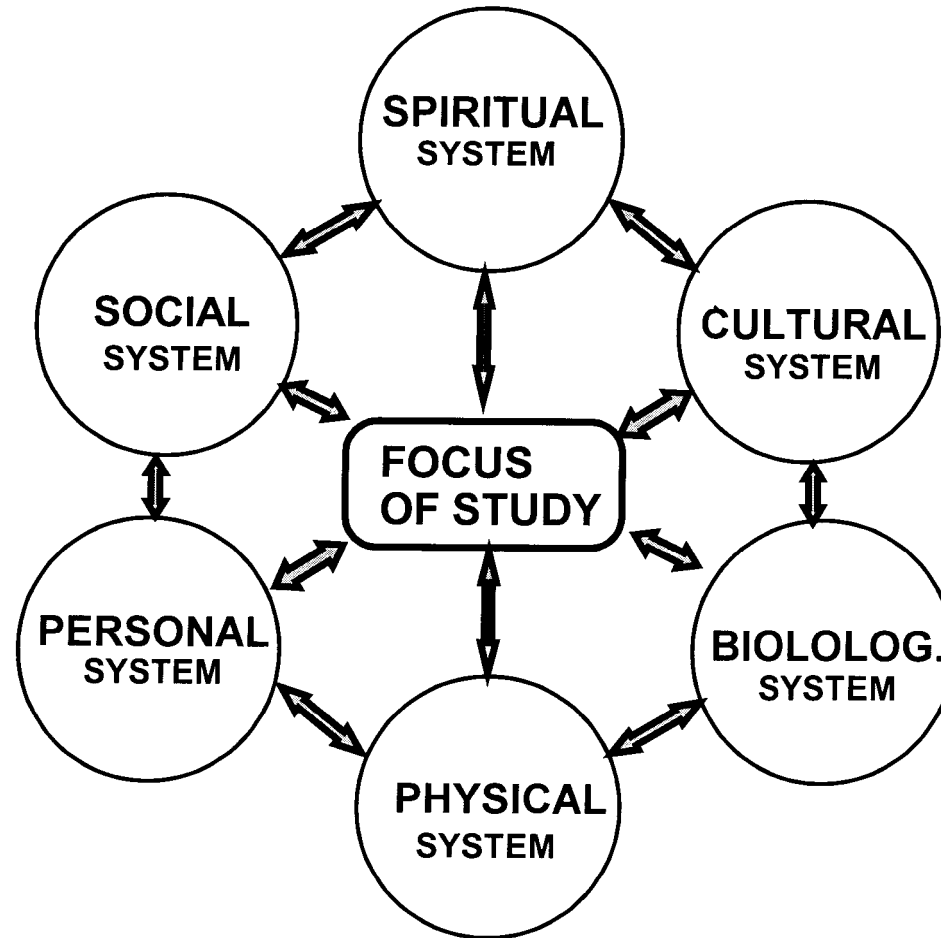
MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

- **static -
change is bad**
- **rigid**
- **wear out**
- **old
corporations**
- **management
by
engineering
and control**

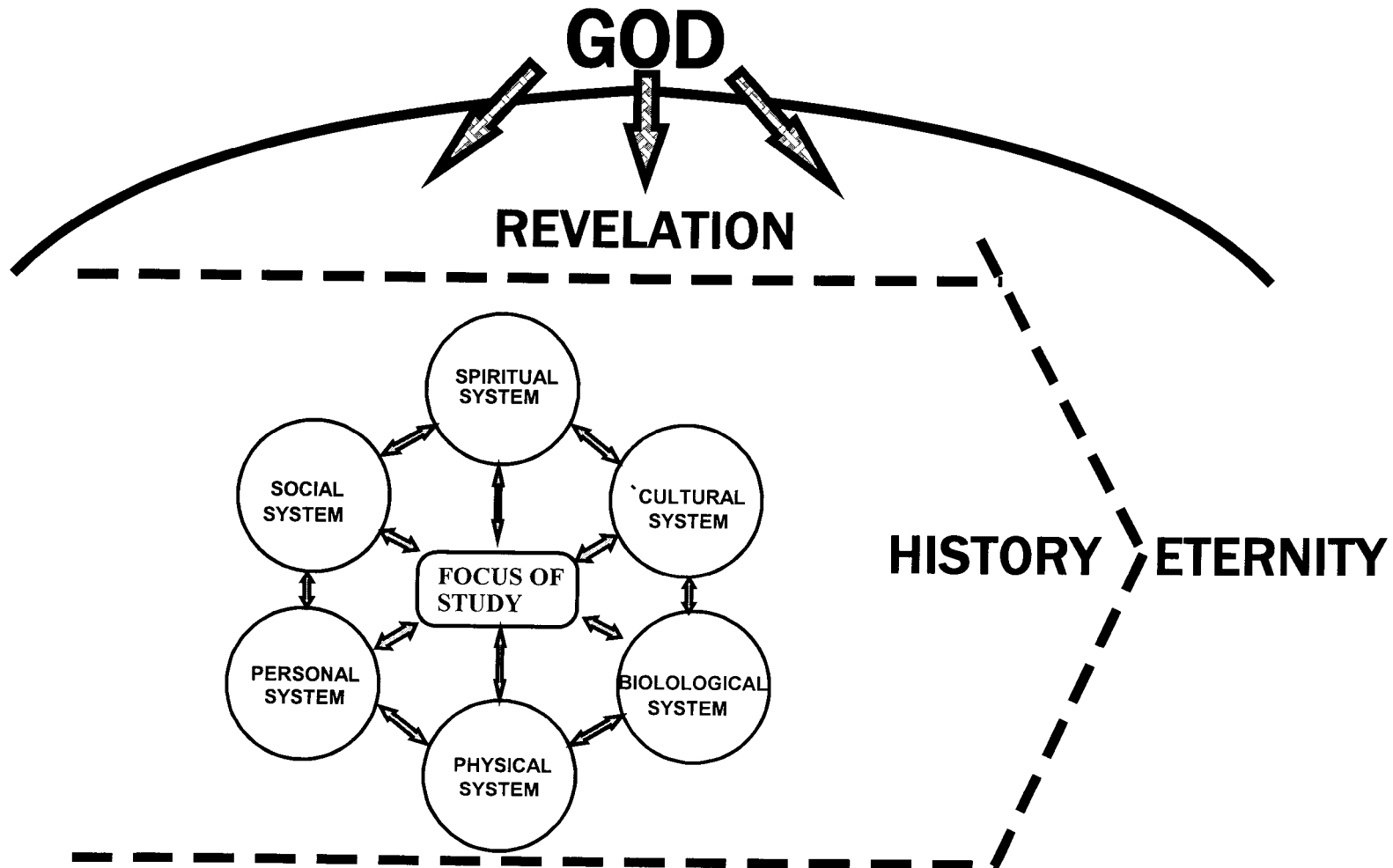
ORGANIC SYSTEMS

- **dynamic -
growth and
change are
normal**
- **flexible**
- **regenerative,
reproduction**
- **new
corporations**
- **management
by building
vision, teams,
ownership**

A Systems Approach to the Study of Humans



A Systems of Systems Approach to the Study of Humans



HUMAN NEEDS

BIOPHYSICAL:

- ***food, clean water***
- ***clothing, shelter***
- ***good air***
- ***health***
- ***space, rest***
-
-
-

HUMAN NEEDS

PERSONAL – PSYCHOLOGICAL

- **identity, worth, self-esteem**
- **knowledge system that gives meaning to life**
- **relationships**
- **pleasure and avoid pain**
- **sense of moral order**
- **have a measure of power**

HUMAN NEEDS

SOCIAL:

- **Social relationships: loving and being loved, and belonging to a group.**
- **Significance: having a status and recognition in the group.**
- **Security: having the support of the group.**
- **Justice and equity: moral order.**
- **Freedom and power to be creative.**

HUMAN NEEDS

CULTURAL:

- ***meaning***
- ***communication***
- ***corporate enjoyment***
- ***group morality***
-
-
-
-

HUMAN NEEDS

SPIRITUAL:

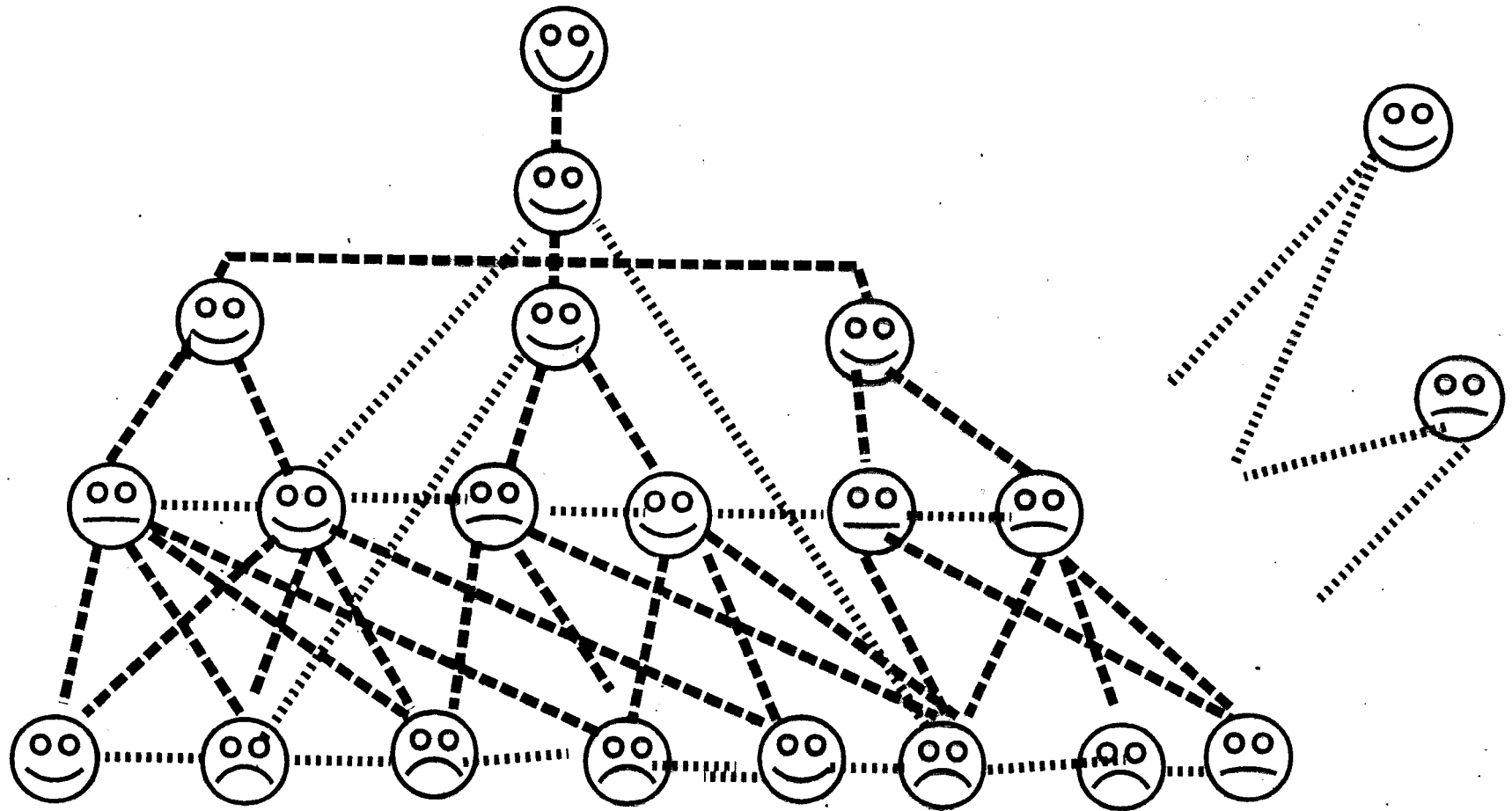
- ***salvation***
- ***spiritual maturity***
- ***fellowship***
- ***worship and relationship with God***
- ***ministry in the Kingdom***
-
-
-

STUDYING SOCIAL SYSTEMS

SOCIETY:

- the more or less enduring**
- systems of relationships**
- that order a people into a community.**

SOCIAL SYSTEM AT TEDS



DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

- **SOCIAL: definition, allocation and use of relationships**
- **ECONOMIC: definition, allocation and use of resources**
- **POLITICAL: definition, allocation and use of power**
- **LEGAL: definition, allocation and use of legitimacy**

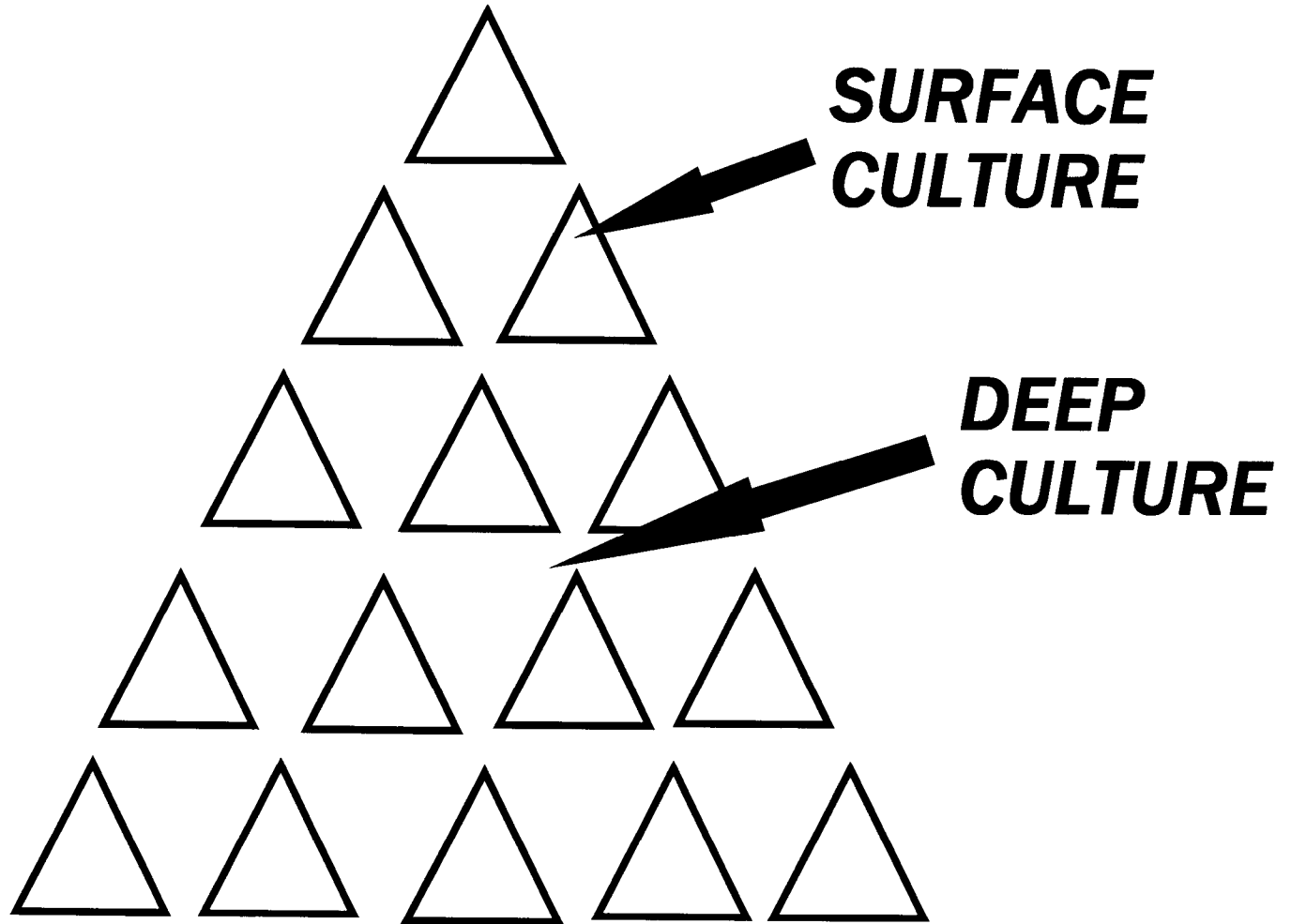
LEVELS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

- Interpersonal relationships
- Networks
- Social groups
- Societal categories
- Societies
- Global world

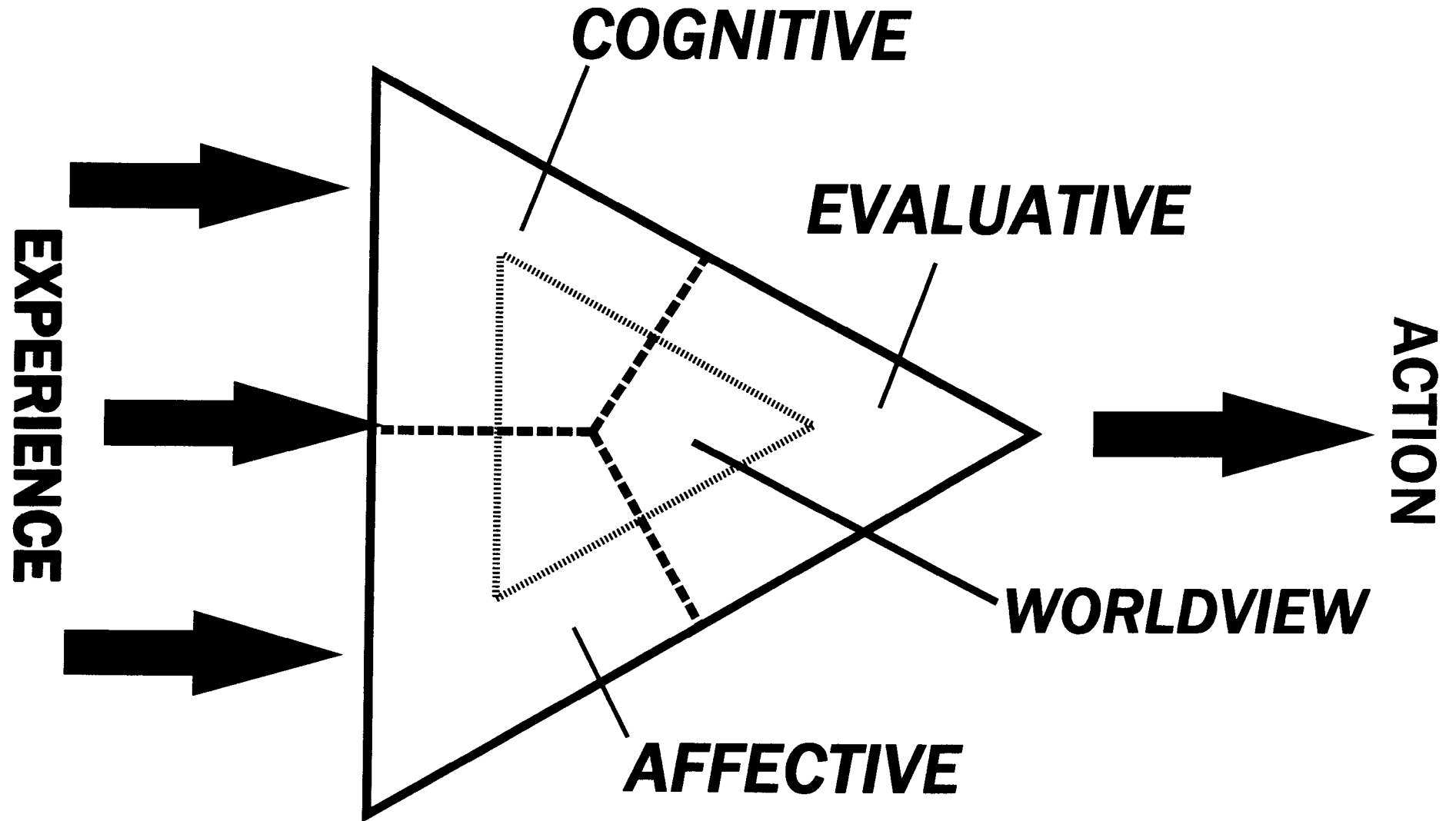
Culture:

- the more or less integrated systems
- of learned
- ideas, feelings and values,
- encoded in patterns of behavior, signs and products
- created and shared by a community of people.

CULTURE



DIMENSIONS OF CULTURE



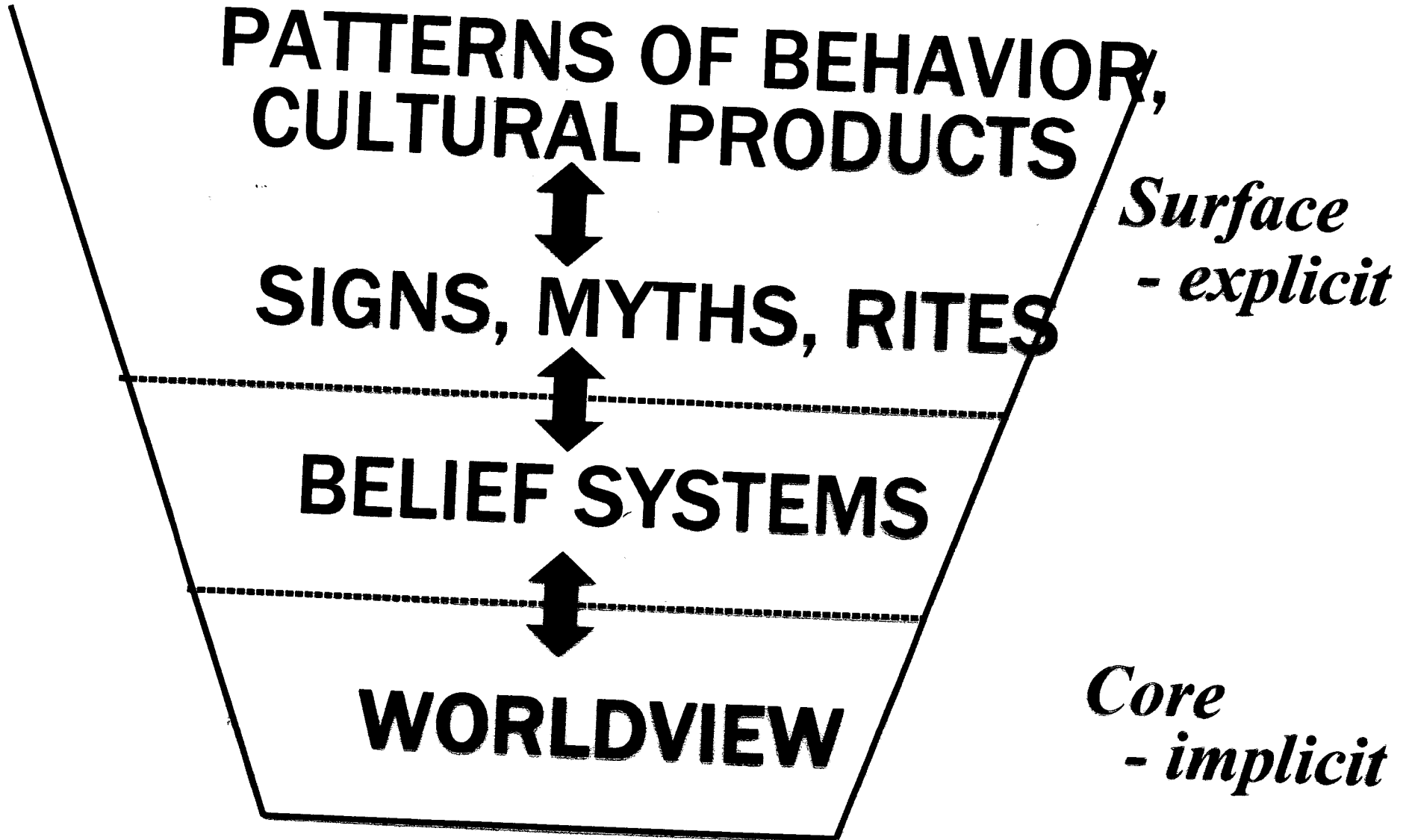
DIMENSIONS OF CULTURE

- ***COGNITIVE***: ideas, beliefs
- ***AFFECTIVE***: feelings, emotions
- ***MORAL***: values, morals

LEVELS OF CULTURE

- **patterns of learned behavior and cultural products.**
- **sign systems: language, etc.**
- **rituals and myths.**
- **belief systems.**
- **worldview.**

LEVELS OF CULTURE

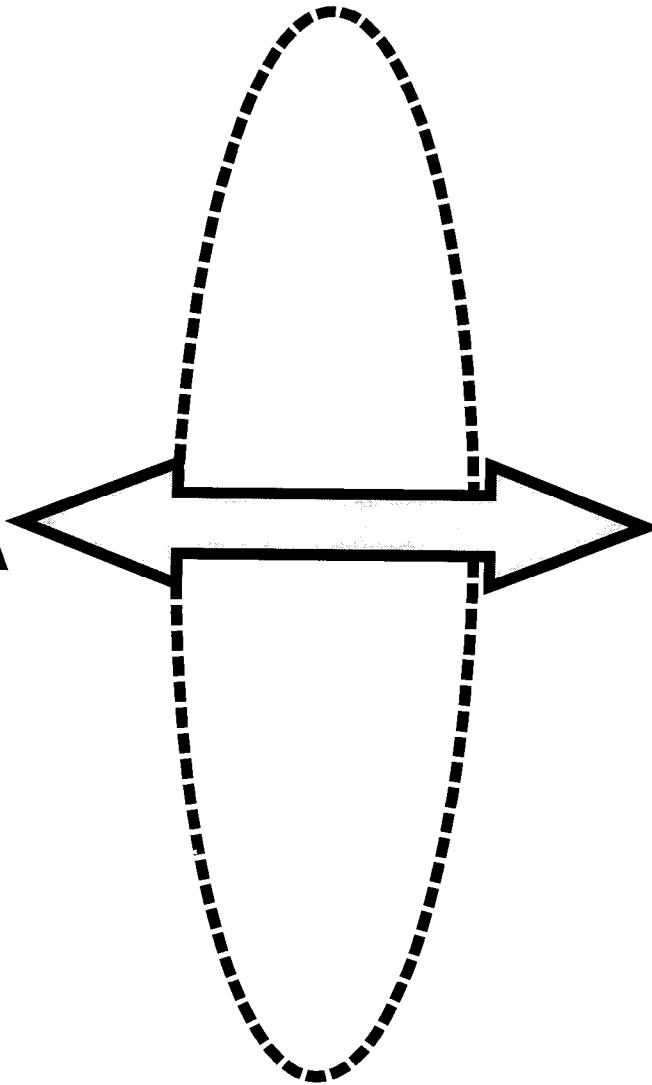


**CULTURAL
SYSTEM**

**SOCIAL
SYSTEM**

Person A

Person B



WORLDVIEW DYNAMICS

