

chapter 15 cultural transformations

religion and science

****Chapter 15 Cultural Transformations: Religion and Science****

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science marks a fascinating crossroads in human history where age-old beliefs and emerging scientific discoveries began to reshape societies in profound ways. This chapter explores the dynamic interplay between religion and science during periods of cultural transformation, revealing how these two powerful forces influenced, challenged, and sometimes complemented each other. As societies evolved, the dialogue between faith and reason became a pivotal theme, shaping not only intellectual thought but also social structures and cultural identities.

The Historical Context of Cultural Transformations

To understand the significance of chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science, it's important to appreciate the broader historical context in which these shifts occurred. Throughout history, religion often served as the primary framework through which people understood the world, their purpose, and the cosmos. However, as scientific inquiry gained momentum — especially during the Renaissance and the Enlightenment — traditional religious explanations faced scrutiny and re-evaluation.

The Renaissance and the Dawn of Scientific Inquiry

The Renaissance era ignited a renewed interest in classical knowledge and empirical investigation. Scholars began to question medieval dogmas, emphasizing observation and evidence. This period saw remarkable figures like Copernicus, Galileo, and Kepler challenge the geocentric worldview endorsed by the Church, proposing heliocentric models that revolutionized astronomy.

This shift wasn't just about scientific facts; it was a cultural transformation that altered humanity's self-perception. The universe was no longer a static, Earth-centered creation but a vast, dynamic system governed by natural laws. Such ideas inevitably sparked tension between scientific discoveries and religious interpretations, highlighting the complex relationship explored in chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science.

Religion and Science: Conflict or Coexistence?

The popular narrative often frames the relationship between religion and science as one of

conflict, but chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science reveals a more nuanced picture. While clashes certainly occurred, there were also moments of dialogue, adaptation, and mutual influence.

The Galileo Affair: A Case Study

One of the most famous episodes illustrating this tension is the Galileo affair. Galileo's observations supported the Copernican heliocentric model, which contradicted the prevailing Church doctrine. His trial and subsequent house arrest symbolize the struggle between emerging scientific knowledge and established religious authority.

However, this event also opened pathways for reinterpreting scriptural texts and encouraged the Church to eventually embrace scientific advancements. Over time, many religious thinkers acknowledged that faith and reason need not be mutually exclusive but could coexist in a complementary manner.

Science as a New Lens for Understanding Creation

Many religious traditions have found ways to integrate scientific discoveries into their worldview. For example, the concept of natural theology emerged, suggesting that studying nature is a means to understand God's creation more deeply. This perspective helped bridge gaps, allowing believers to appreciate scientific insights without abandoning spiritual beliefs.

Impact of Cultural Transformations on Society

The interplay of religion and science during major cultural transformations had profound societal implications. It influenced education, politics, and cultural norms, reshaping how communities perceived knowledge and authority.

Educational Reforms and the Spread of Knowledge

As scientific methods gained prominence, educational institutions began incorporating empirical studies alongside traditional religious teachings. Universities evolved from purely theological seminaries to centers of diverse intellectual inquiry, fostering critical thinking and innovation.

This transformation empowered individuals to question established truths and seek evidence-based understanding, fueling progress in medicine, technology, and philosophy. It also democratized knowledge, making education accessible beyond clerical elites.

Shifts in Political and Social Authority

Religious institutions had long held significant political power. However, as science introduced alternative explanations for natural and social phenomena, the authority of religious leaders was increasingly challenged. This shift contributed to the rise of secular governance and the separation of church and state in many societies.

Moreover, cultural transformations encouraged tolerance and pluralism, as scientific inquiry promoted open dialogue and skepticism toward dogma. This environment paved the way for modern democratic ideals and human rights movements.

Modern Reflections on Religion and Science

Even today, the themes from chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science remain relevant. Contemporary debates around topics like evolution, bioethics, and cosmology continue to reflect the evolving relationship between faith and empirical knowledge.

Finding Common Ground in Contemporary Discourse

Many modern thinkers advocate for a dialogue that respects both scientific rigor and religious meaning. They argue that science addresses the “how” of existence, explaining mechanisms and processes, while religion explores the “why,” offering purpose and moral guidance.

This dual approach enriches cultural understanding and encourages holistic perspectives. Educational programs increasingly emphasize interdisciplinary study, encouraging students to appreciate diverse viewpoints and critical inquiry.

Challenges and Opportunities Ahead

The rapid pace of scientific advancement, especially in fields like genetics and artificial intelligence, raises new ethical and philosophical questions. Religion can provide valuable frameworks for addressing these challenges, advocating for human dignity and ethical responsibility.

Conversely, science offers tools to improve quality of life and expand human knowledge. Embracing the insights of both realms can foster innovation grounded in ethical considerations, guiding humanity through future cultural transformations.

Key Takeaways from Chapter 15 Cultural Transformations Religion and Science

- The chapter highlights a pivotal era where religion and science intersected, challenging existing worldviews.
- Cultural transformations during the Renaissance and Enlightenment introduced scientific methods that questioned traditional religious beliefs.
- The relationship between religion and science is complex, involving conflict, coexistence, and mutual enrichment.
- Societal impacts included educational reforms, shifts in political power, and the rise of secularism.
- Contemporary discourse continues to explore how faith and reason can complement each other in addressing modern challenges.

Understanding these dynamics offers valuable insights into how humanity has navigated the tension between tradition and innovation, shaping the cultural landscapes we inhabit today. The journey through chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science invites us to reflect on the ongoing dialogue between belief and knowledge, a conversation that remains as vital now as ever.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key themes discussed in Chapter 15: Cultural Transformations, Religion, and Science?

Chapter 15 explores how cultural transformations during the early modern period influenced the relationship between religion and science, highlighting the Scientific Revolution, changing worldviews, and the impact on religious beliefs.

How did the Scientific Revolution challenge traditional religious views?

The Scientific Revolution introduced empirical and rational approaches that questioned established religious doctrines, leading to conflicts between emerging scientific explanations and traditional religious beliefs.

What role did religion play in the development of early modern science?

Religion both supported and conflicted with early scientific endeavors; many scientists were religious and sought to understand God's creation through science, while some religious authorities resisted ideas that contradicted scripture.

Who were some influential figures discussed in Chapter 15 that contributed to both science and religion?

Figures like Galileo Galilei, Isaac Newton, and Johannes Kepler are highlighted for their scientific contributions that intersected with religious thought, often navigating tensions between faith and empirical evidence.

How did cultural transformations affect the perception of science in society?

Cultural transformations such as the Renaissance, the rise of humanism, and increased global exploration broadened intellectual horizons, making science more prominent and shifting societal views toward valuing observation and experimentation.

What impact did the printing press have on the relationship between religion and science?

The printing press facilitated the rapid dissemination of scientific ideas and religious texts, enabling both cooperation and conflict by spreading new knowledge and challenging established authorities.

In what ways did religious institutions respond to scientific discoveries during this period?

Responses varied from acceptance and integration of new scientific knowledge to outright rejection and persecution of scientists whose findings threatened orthodox religious teachings.

How did cultural transformations influence the development of scientific method?

The emphasis on observation, experimentation, and skepticism during cultural transformations encouraged the development and formalization of the scientific method as a systematic approach to understanding nature.

What is the significance of the clash between Galileo and the Catholic Church?

The Galileo affair exemplifies the profound tensions between emerging scientific evidence and religious authority, highlighting challenges in reconciling faith with new knowledge during cultural transformations.

How did the ideas of the Scientific Revolution contribute to modern secularism?

By promoting reason and empirical evidence over tradition and religious dogma, the

Scientific Revolution laid the groundwork for secular thought and the separation of scientific inquiry from religious control.

Additional Resources

****Chapter 15 Cultural Transformations Religion and Science: An Analytical Review****

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science delves into one of the most pivotal intersections in human history, where evolving cultural paradigms challenged traditional religious doctrines and the burgeoning scientific revolution began to reshape worldviews. This chapter provides a nuanced exploration of how religion and science, often perceived as opposing forces, influenced cultural transformations in various societies, highlighting the complexities and dialogues that emerged during this dynamic period.

The Context of Cultural Transformations in Chapter 15

Chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science situate themselves within a broader historical framework where intellectual, social, and technological changes converged. The Renaissance and Enlightenment eras, for instance, marked significant shifts in thought, challenging the monopoly of religious authority with empirical investigation and rationalism. This profound transformation was not merely a conflict but a multifaceted negotiation between faith and reason that redefined cultural identities.

During this period, scientific discoveries by figures such as Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton questioned geocentric cosmology, a cornerstone of religious worldview. These developments catalyzed debates about the nature of knowledge, the role of divine intervention, and human understanding of the universe. The chapter underscores how these debates were instrumental in cultural transformations, influencing art, education, politics, and social structures.

Religion and Science: Conflict or Coexistence?

A central theme in chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science is the intricate relationship between religious institutions and scientific advancement. Contrary to the simplistic narrative of inherent conflict, the chapter explores instances of coexistence and mutual influence.

- ****Religious Resistance and Adaptation:**** Many religious authorities initially resisted scientific findings that contradicted scripture. The trial of Galileo is a notable example, reflecting tension but also revealing how religious institutions eventually adapted to new knowledge paradigms.

- ****Scientific Contributions by Religious Thinkers:**** Numerous scientists were themselves

devout believers who saw their work as uncovering the divine order. This nuance challenges the reductionist view of religion purely as an antagonist to scientific progress.

Impact on Cultural Practices and Worldviews

The interplay between religion and science precipitated significant cultural transformations, reshaping societal values and norms. Chapter 15 highlights several key areas affected by this dynamic:

- **Education Systems:** The emergence of universities and academies that emphasized scientific inquiry marked a departure from exclusively theological education, fostering a culture of critical thinking.
- **Philosophical Shifts:** Rationalism and empiricism gained prominence, influencing ethical frameworks and philosophies of human nature.
- **Art and Literature:** Scientific discoveries inspired new artistic expressions and thematic explorations, reflecting the changing understanding of humanity's place in the cosmos.

Scientific Revolution: Catalyst for Cultural Transformation

The Scientific Revolution, as detailed in chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science, served as a catalyst for profound changes in cultural consciousness. The systematic use of observation, experimentation, and mathematical description introduced a new epistemological model.

Key Figures and Their Contributions

- **Nicolaus Copernicus:** His heliocentric model challenged entrenched cosmological views, initiating a paradigm shift in astronomy.
- **Galileo Galilei:** Through telescopic observations, Galileo provided empirical evidence supporting Copernican theory, directly confronting religious dogma.
- **Isaac Newton:** Newton's laws of motion and universal gravitation articulated a mechanistic universe governed by natural laws, diminishing the necessity for continuous divine intervention in natural phenomena.

Effects on Religious Thought

While initially perceived as threatening, the scientific revolution eventually influenced religious thought in complex ways:

- **Natural Theology:** The idea that the universe's order and complexity could serve as evidence for a divine creator gained traction.
- **Deism:** The concept of a non-interventionist creator emerged, reconciling scientific explanations with belief in a higher power.

Modern Perspectives on Religion and Science in Cultural Evolution

Chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science also explores how the historical developments set the stage for contemporary dialogues between religion and science. The chapter emphasizes that cultural transformations are ongoing, with new challenges and opportunities arising as scientific understanding expands.

Current Intersections and Debates

- **Bioethics and Technology:** Advances in genetics, artificial intelligence, and medicine raise ethical questions where religious values often intersect with scientific possibilities.
- **Education and Secularism:** Societal debates continue over the role of religious education versus secular scientific curricula, reflecting deep-rooted cultural tensions.
- **Science and Spirituality:** Some modern thinkers advocate for integrative approaches, seeking harmony between scientific inquiry and spiritual insight.

Global Cultural Impact

The interaction between religion and science has not been uniform globally. Chapter 15 highlights how different cultures assimilated or resisted scientific ideas based on their unique religious traditions and social contexts.

- **Western Europe:** Marked by the Enlightenment's emphasis on reason, leading to secularization trends.
- **Islamic World:** Historical contributions to science during the Golden Age and contemporary challenges in reconciling tradition with modern science.
- **East Asia:** Integration of scientific advances with Confucian, Buddhist, and Taoist philosophies, often resulting in distinct cultural syntheses.

Evaluating the Pros and Cons of the Religion-Science Dynamic in Cultural Transformations

An analytical approach to chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science necessitates weighing the benefits and challenges posed by the evolving relationship between these domains.

Pros

1. **Stimulated Intellectual Growth:** The dialogue between religion and science propelled advances in knowledge and critical thinking.
2. **Expanded Worldviews:** Exposure to scientific discoveries broadened humanity's understanding of the universe and existence.
3. **Ethical Framework Development:** Religious traditions provided moral grounding for the responsible application of scientific knowledge.

Cons

1. **Social Conflict and Polarization:** Divergent perspectives sometimes led to societal divisions and censorship.
2. **Slow Acceptance of Scientific Ideas:** Religious resistance delayed the adoption of transformative scientific concepts.
3. **Potential for Misuse:** Both religious and scientific authorities occasionally exploited their influence, leading to dogmatism or scientism.

The ongoing negotiation between religion and science continues to shape cultural transformations worldwide, revealing the complexity of human attempts to understand existence beyond mere facts or faith alone.

In sum, chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science presents a rich and multifaceted examination of how these two powerful forces have historically intertwined, influenced, and sometimes clashed in the ongoing evolution of culture. It invites readers to appreciate the nuanced interplay that has defined much of human intellectual and spiritual history, reminding us that the story of religion and science is less about opposition and more about the profound ways they shape human civilization.

Chapter 15 Cultural Transformations Religion And Science

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: *Towards Resilient Societies: The Synergy of Religion, Education, Health, Science, and Technology* Maila D.H. Rahiem, 2025-07-31
Resilience and sustainability are essential in navigating today's global challenges. *Towards Resilient Societies: The Synergy of Religion, Education, Health, Science, and Technology* presents innovative interdisciplinary research that explores how diverse fields contribute to building adaptive and inclusive communities. This book highlights the intersections of governance, education, health, science, technology, social transformation, and ethical perspectives in achieving sustainable development. This proceedings publication features 164 peer-reviewed papers by scholars all over the world, and delves into seven key themes: education and psychology in resilience-building; governance and political transformation; economic and legal frameworks for sustainability; scientific and technological advancements for societal resilience; religion, ethics, and sustainability; language, communication, and humanities in cultural and social sustainability; and gender equity and inclusive development. By integrating these themes, the book aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and provides theoretical and practical insights for shaping a sustainable future. This is an essential resource for academics, researchers, policymakers, and professionals in sustainability, governance and development studies; science and technology; education and health; and social sciences. It offers evidence-based insights and strategic recommendations for fostering more resilient and equitable societies.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: HowExpert Guide to World History HowExpert, If you're passionate about the events that have shaped our world, then HowExpert Guide to World History is the perfect resource. This comprehensive handbook offers a detailed exploration of our shared heritage, ideal for history enthusiasts, students, or anyone curious about the past. Introduction - Chapter 1. Welcome to World History: Overview of the book, its importance, and how to use it effectively. Part 1: Ancient Civilizations - Chapter 2. Mesopotamia: Early innovations, city-states, and cultural achievements in the cradle of civilization. - Chapter 3. Ancient Egypt: Pharaohs, religious beliefs, and monumental contributions along the Nile. - Chapter 4. The Indus Valley: Advanced urban planning, trade networks, and mysterious decline. - Chapter 5. Ancient China: Political systems and philosophies of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties. Part 2: Classical Civilizations - Chapter 6. Classical Greece: Origins of democracy, philosophical thought, and artistic achievements. - Chapter 7. The Roman Empire: Rome's transition from republic to empire, legal structures, and lasting legacy. - Chapter 8. Ancient India: Political, religious, and scientific advancements of the Maurya and Gupta Empires. Part 3: The Life and Impact of Jesus Christ - Chapter 9. Jesus Christ: The profound impact of Jesus Christ's life and teachings on Western civilization. Part 4: Medieval Period - Chapter 10. The Byzantine Empire: The reign of Justinian and Theodora, religious achievements, and decline. - Chapter 11. Medieval Europe: Feudalism, the Church's role, and the impact of the Crusades. - Chapter 12. The Islamic Golden Age: Expansion of the caliphates and their scientific and cultural contributions. Part 5: Early Modern Period - Chapter 13. The Renaissance: The rebirth of classical knowledge, humanism, scientific discoveries, and key figures. - Chapter 14. The Age of Exploration: Voyages of discovery, impact on indigenous peoples, and the Columbian Exchange. - Chapter 15. The Reformation: The rise of Protestantism, the Catholic Counter-Reformation, and resulting religious conflicts. Part 6: Modern History - Chapter 16. The Enlightenment: Philosophical foundations, scientific advancements, and political reforms. - Chapter 17. The Industrial Revolution: Technological innovations, economic changes, and social transformations. - Chapter 18. The World Wars: Causes, major events, and global impact of World War I and World War II. Part 7: Contemporary History - Chapter 19. The Cold War: Origins, key events, and the end of the Cold War. - Chapter 20. Post-Colonialism: Decolonization movements in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. - Chapter 21. Globalization: Technological and economic changes, environmental challenges, and the future of global relations. Conclusion -

Chapter 22. Reflecting on World History: Recap major themes, lessons learned, and encourage further study of history. Appendices - Chapter 23. Glossary of Historical Terms: Definitions and explanations of key historical terms and concepts. - Chapter 24. Recommended Reading and Resources: Books, articles, websites, and other resources for further reading and research. - Chapter 25. Historical Timelines: Chronological timelines of significant historical events covered in the book. - Chapter 26. Key Historical Documents: Excerpts and analyses of important historical documents and texts. If you want to understand the events that have shaped our world, engage with HowExpert Guide to World History and learn from the past to shape a better future. HowExpert publishes how to guides on all topics from A to Z.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: On Theocratic Criminal Law

Bahman Khodadadi, 2024-09-25 *On Theocratic Criminal Law* explores the roots and structures of the criminal law system of the world's most prominent constitutional theocracy, the Islamic Republic of Iran. While discussing the processes of forced de-westernization and de-modernization which occurred in the wake of the Islamic Revolution, this work examines how the Islamic conception of civil order and polity has been established within the legal and theological framework of the Iranian Constitution. The book engages in a process of 'rational reconstruction' of Iranian theocratic criminal law and offers a critical analysis of the way criminal law functions as the centrepiece of this mode of political domination. It illuminates how this revelation-based, punitive ideology functions, how the current Islamic Penal Code (IPC) mirrors prevailing Shiite jurisprudence, and ultimately, from what sort of fundamental defects theocratic criminal law in Iran is suffering. This work provides a critical assessment of the criminalization and sentencing theories that have stemmed from the shariatization (Islamization) of all law in the wake of the Islamic Revolution of 1979. By embarking upon a typology of punishment in Shiite Islamic jurisprudence and the Iranian Islamic Penal Code the book then provides a systematic critical analysis of the three types of punishment stipulated in the Iranian Penal Code, namely ta'zir, hadd, and qisas. It also explores the jurisprudential principles and dynamic power of Shiite Islam not only as a driving force behind political and social change but as a force that has been capable of forging a whole theocratic legal system.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: Thought Collectives and Cultural Change

Stephen Dersley, 2025-08-16 This book investigates Ludwik Fleck's thought as a radical critique of institutionalized knowledge production, clarifying and extending his concepts to form an updated methodology. It reconstructs the cultural and institutional factors that, as Fleck insisted, are interactional - i.e., shaped by entangled processes rather than a single determinant. Offering an alternative to dominant models of cultural change, it demonstrates how new thought styles emerge, circulate, and face resistance in moments of revolutionary transformation. The central question addressed is how certain communities come to think in new ways - both in response to and contributing to cultural transformations. Such changes are fiercely contested - through censorship, exclusion, and institutional control. When Fleck's concepts are enhanced by discourse analysis, these struggles can be revealed archaeologically, showing the layers of contestation beneath claims to neutrality and purity. Tracing these conflicts from antiquity to modernity, this book examines how thought styles are marginalized, suppressed, or institutionalized. It examines the oligarchic thought style in Plato's responses to cultural trauma and loss of control, follows the spread of the Socratic caesura through Cicero's philosophia and Shaftesbury's civic reactivation of Socrates, and analyzes its role in the German university system. There, following the exclusion of Hobbes and Spinoza, Bildung became philosophy's means of asserting autonomy from theological control, culminating in Kant's Conflict of the Faculties. This book rejects single-determinant models of cultural change - economic, epistemic, discursive, or technological - while also challenging entrenched dichotomies such as myth vs. logos, Enlightenment vs. Counter-Enlightenment, and the public sphere vs. the state. Expanding on Fleck's theory of thought styles, it develops an open epistemology that continuously reveals new dimensions of cultural facts and their institutional regulation. The book offers a methodologically innovative framework for understanding cultural change. As such, it will

be of interest to scholars of philosophy, intellectual history, discourse analysis, and the history of ideas, as well as those exploring the interplay of thought, power, and institutional authority.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: Sociology and Post-Socialist Transformations in Eastern Europe Borut Roncevic, Tamara Besednjak Valič, 2024-11-28 The volume offers a unique and comprehensive reflection on the role of sociology and sociologists in the transformation of post-socialist Eastern European societies. It provides detailed insight on the status of sociology in Eastern Europe, its institutional development, specifics of national sociological traditions, the controversial and ambiguous relationship with the political system and, importantly, state-of-the-art knowledge about the role of sociology as a discipline and sociologists as academics, educators, public intellectuals, experts, politicians, or civil society activists in three decades of transformation. The volume follows a cultural political economy approach and provides a series of national case studies that analyse the role of sociology in re-imagining Eastern European societies. This topical volume is of interest to a wide, interdisciplinary readership in the social sciences, especially students and researchers working on Eastern Europe and on post-socialist societies.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: Towards a New Dharma of Peace Building Ananta Kumar Giri, Saji Varghese, 2024-03-08 This volume deals with a new Dharma of peacebuilding and conflict transformations, drawing on the world's philosophical, religious, and spiritual traditions and many recent initiatives and experiments with peace. It deals with issues of sustainable peace, Dharma and Ubuntu of peace from African traditions, neurological insights of peacebuilding, traditions of conscientious objection, Satyagraha, possibilities of Gandhian Ahimsa, and moral and ethical limits of conflict and conflict resolution. It also presents the works of peace thinkers and activists such as Spinoza, Abhinavagupta, Tolstoy, Gandhi, Ulrich Beck, and others. It offers new initiatives and experiments in peace in different parts of the world—Palestine-Israel, Colombia, the Middle East, India, and South Africa. This pioneering and handy book is of interest to students, scholars, teachers, and activists working in peace and conflict studies, development studies, cultural studies, and religious studies as well as in different civil society organizations around the world.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: Religion and Social Transformations in Cyprus Giorgos Papantoniou, 2012-10-19 By focusing on religion, this monograph represents the first extended attempt to explore how the socio-cultural infrastructure of Cyprus was affected by the transition from segmented administration by many Cypriot kings to the island-wide government by a foreign Ptolemaic correspondent.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: *An Elusive Victorian* Martin Fichman, 2010-11-15 Codiscoverer of the theory of evolution by natural selection, Alfred Russel Wallace should be recognized as one of the titans of Victorian science. Instead he has long been relegated to a secondary place behind Darwin. Worse, many scholars have overlooked or even mocked his significant contributions to other aspects of Victorian culture. With *An Elusive Victorian*, Martin Fichman provides the first comprehensive analytical study of Wallace's life and controversial intellectual career. Fichman examines not only Wallace's scientific work as an evolutionary theorist and field naturalist but also his philosophical concerns, his involvement with theism, and his commitment to land nationalization and other sociopolitical reforms such as women's rights. As Fichman shows, Wallace worked throughout his life to integrate these humanistic and scientific interests. His goal: the development of an evolutionary cosmology, a unified vision of humanity's place in nature and society that he hoped would ensure the dignity of all individuals. To reveal the many aspects of this compelling figure, Fichman not only reexamines Wallace's published works, but also probes the contents of his lesser known writings, unpublished correspondence, and copious annotations in books from his personal library. Rather than consider Wallace's science as distinct from his sociopolitical commitments, *An Elusive Victorian* assumes a mutually beneficial relationship between the two, one which shaped Wallace into one of the most memorable characters of his time. Fully situating Wallace's wide-ranging work in its historical and cultural context, Fichman's innovative and insightful account will interest historians of science, religion, and Victorian culture as

well as biologists.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: *In the Sultan's Salon: Learning, Religion, and Rulership at the Mamluk Court of Qāniṣawh al-Ghawrī (r. 1501–1516) (2 vols)* Christian Mauder, 2021-08-09 Christian Mauder's *In the Sultan's Salon* builds on his award-winning research and constitutes the first detailed study of the Egyptian court culture of the Mamluk Sultanate (1250–1517). Based mainly on understudied Arabic manuscript sources describing the learned salons of the Mamluk Sultan al-Ghawrī, *In the Sultan's Salon* presents the first theoretical conceptualization of the term "court" that can be fruitfully applied to premodern Islamic societies. It uses this conceptualization to demonstrate that al-Ghawrī's court functioned as a transregionally interconnected center of dynamic intellectual exchange, theological debate, and performance of rule that triggered novel developments in Islamic scholarly, religious, and political culture.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: *Tourism and Migration* C.M. Hall, A.M. Williams, 2013-06-29 The origins of this book lie in a project of the International Geographical Union Study Group on the Geography of Sustainable Tourism. The theme, 'Tourism and migration', reflects the growing interests of tourism geographers - in common with other geographers and social scientists - to reach across traditional cleavages in the way research is undertaken and knowledge is formed. In this instance, the aim was to connect the largely discrete research domains of tourism studies and migration. This was informed not only by awareness of the limitations of disciplinary barriers, but also by the growing need to respond to the emergence of new forms of mobility and circulation, which fitted uncomfortably into many of the analytical categories of tourism and migration studies. The extension of property rights across boundaries (e.g. second homes, vacation homes and time shares), space-time convergence, changing approaches to work and leisure, and structural changes in economies and the demographic profiles of societies are only some of the factors which have generated these new forms of mobility. These serve to bind places and individuals in new and challenging ways with implication for both movers and stayers. The various chapters of this volume bring together a range of dimensions and locations within which to study the relationships between tourism and migration.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: *Pluralizing Humanism* Slavica Jakelić, 2025-02-28 Humanism is appealed to today whenever we want to tackle the conditions of dehumanization in the contemporary world. But for humanism to be viable in the twenty first century, this book argues, it needs to be pluralized. Employing theoretical, historical, and sociological arguments, this book moves beyond the discourse of critique. It engages theories of religion and secularism, as well as postmodern, postcolonial, and decolonial critiques of Western humanist projects, to uncover the ideas and practices of religious and secular humanisms when they challenge dehumanization in the pursuit of conditions of flourishing for all. Through studies of the Solidarity movement in Poland and the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa, the book demonstrates the centrality of humanist traditions to the emergence of religious-secular solidarities that transformed the political landscapes of the world. By highlighting the instances in which humanisms functioned as checks on each other's absolutist claims, the book contends that humanisms supply a constructive path for addressing the challenges of our time—a time of radically divided societies and intolerant, even violent, forms of nationalism. A challenge to the critiques of humanism that seek to identify it solely as the legacy of the West, as anti-religious discourse, or relegate it to the domain of power constellations, *Pluralizing Humanism* highlights the rich plurality of humanist discourses and the need for their mutual engagements. It points to humanist ideals as constitutive of politics that can guide our human power because they are irreducible to it. As such, this book will appeal to social scientists, social theorists, religious studies scholars, and ethicists with interests in religion, secularism, social movements, and humanist thought and practice.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: *Routledge International Handbook of Religion in Global Society* Jayeel Cornelio, François Gauthier, Tuomas Martikainen, Linda Woodhead, 2020-11-29 Like any other subject, the study of religion is a child of its time. Shaped and forged over the course of the twentieth century, it has reflected the interests and

political situation of the world at the time. As the twenty-first century unfolds, it is undergoing a major transition along with religion itself. This volume showcases new work and new approaches to religion which work across boundaries of religious tradition, academic discipline and region. The influence of globalizing processes has been evident in social and cultural networking by way of new media like the internet, in the extensive power of global capitalism and in the increasing influence of international bodies and legal instruments. Religion has been changing and adapting too. This handbook offers fresh insights on the dynamic reality of religion in global societies today by underscoring transformations in eight key areas: Market and Branding; Contemporary Ethics and Virtues; Intimate Identities; Transnational Movements; Diasporic Communities; Responses to Diversity; National Tensions; and Reflections on 'Religion'. These themes demonstrate the handbook's new topics and approaches that move beyond existing agendas. Bringing together scholars of all ages and stages of career from around the world, the handbook showcases the dynamism of religion in global societies. It is an accessible introduction to new ways of approaching the study of religion practically, theoretically and geographically.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: Mediatization of Communication
Knut Lundby, 2014-08-25 This handbook on Mediatization of Communication uncovers the interrelation between media changes and changes in culture and society. This is essential to understand contemporary trends and transformations. "Mediatization" characterizes changes in practices, cultures and institutions in media-saturated societies, thus denoting transformations of these societies themselves. This volume offers 31 contributions by leading media and communication scholars from the humanities and social sciences, with different approaches to mediatization of communication. The chapters span from how mediatization meets climate change and contribute to globalization to questions on life and death in mediatized settings. The book deals with mass media as well as communication with networked, digital media. The topic of this volume makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of contemporary processes of social, cultural and political changes. The handbook provides the reader with the most current state of mediatization research.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: *The Soul's Economy* Jeffrey Sklansky, 2003-10-16 Tracing a seismic shift in American social thought, Jeffrey Sklansky offers a new synthesis of the intellectual transformation entailed in the rise of industrial capitalism. For a century after Independence, the dominant American understanding of selfhood and society came from the tradition of political economy, which defined freedom and equality in terms of ownership of the means of self-employment. However, the gradual demise of the household economy rendered proprietary independence an increasingly embattled ideal. Large landowners and industrialists claimed the right to rule as a privilege of their growing monopoly over productive resources, while dispossessed farmers and workers charged that a propertyless populace was incompatible with true liberty and democracy. Amid the widening class divide, nineteenth-century social theorists devised a new science of American society that came to be called social psychology. The change Sklansky charts begins among Romantic writers such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Margaret Fuller, continues through the polemics of political economists such as Henry George and William Graham Sumner, and culminates with the pioneers of modern American psychology and sociology such as William James and Charles Horton Cooley. Together, these writers reconceived freedom in terms of psychic self-expression instead of economic self-interest, and they redefined democracy in terms of cultural kinship rather than social compact.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: *Conceptualizing Religion*
Benson Saler, 2000 How might we transform a folk category - in this case religion - into an analytical category suitable for cross-cultural research? In this volume, the author addresses that question. He critically explores various approaches to the problem of conceptualizing religion, particularly with respect to certain disciplinary interests of anthropologists. He argues that the concept of family resemblances, as that concept has been refined and extended in prototype theory in the contemporary cognitive sciences, is the most plausible analytical strategy for resolving the central problem of the book. In the solution proposed, religion is conceptualized as an affair of more or less

rather than a matter of yes or no, and no sharp line is drawn between religion and non-religion.

chapter 15 cultural transformations religion and science: Atonement and Comparative Theology Catherine Cornille, 2021-09-07 The central Christian belief in salvation through the suffering, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ remains one of the most intractable mysteries of Christian faith. Throughout history, it has given rise to various theories of atonement, many of which have been subject to critique as they no longer speak to contemporary notions of evil and sin or to current conceptions of justice. One of the important challenges for contemporary Christian theology thus involves exploring new ways of understanding the salvific meaning of the cross. In *Atonement and Comparative Theology*, Christian theologians with expertise in Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Daoism, and African Religions reflect on how engagement with these traditions sheds new light on the Christian understanding of atonement by pointing to analogous structures of sin and salvation, drawing attention to the scandal of the cross as seen by the religious other, and re-interpreting aspects of the Christian understanding of atonement. Together, they illustrate the possibilities for comparative theology to deepen and enrich Christian theological reflection.

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