

## Chapter 1 : History of religion - Wikipedia

*'A History of Religious Ideas, volume 1 will arouse the interest of all historians of western religion, since it includes chapters on the religions of Canaan and Israel.*

It depicted religion as evolving with human culture, from primitive polytheism to ethical monotheism. The Religionsgeschichtliche Schule emerged at a time when scholarly study of the Bible and of church history flourished in Germany and elsewhere see higher criticism , also called the historical-critical method. The study of religion is important: Overview[ edit ] The 19th century saw a dramatic increase in knowledge about a wide variety of cultures and religions, and also the establishment of economic and social histories of progress. The "history of religions" school sought to account for this religious diversity by connecting it with the social and economic situation of a particular group. Typically, religions were divided into stages of progression from simple to complex societies, especially from polytheistic to monotheistic and from extempore to organized. One can also classify religions as circumcising and non-circumcising, proselytizing attempting to convert people of other religion and non-proselytizing. Many religions share common beliefs. Evolutionary origin of religions and Timeline of religion The earliest evidence of religious ideas dates back several hundred thousand years to the Middle and Lower Paleolithic periods. Archaeologists refer to apparent intentional burials of early Homo sapiens from as early as , years ago as evidence of religious ideas. Other evidence of religious ideas include symbolic artifacts from Middle Stone Age sites in Africa. However, the interpretation of early paleolithic artifacts, with regard to how they relate to religious ideas, remains controversial. Archeological evidence from more recent periods is less controversial. Examples of Upper Paleolithic remains associated with religious beliefs include the lion man , the Venus figurines , cave paintings from Chauvet Cave and the elaborate ritual burial from Sungir. In the 19th century researchers proposed various theories regarding the origin of religion, challenging earlier claims of a Christianity-like unreligion. Early theorists Edward Burnett Tylor and Herbert Spencer proposed the concept of animism , while archaeologist John Lubbock used the term " fetishism ". The site, near the home place of original wild wheat, was built before the so-called Neolithic Revolution , i. The Pyramid Texts from ancient Egypt are the oldest known religious texts in the world, dating to between BCE. The Dead Sea scrolls , representing complete texts of the Hebrew Tanakh ; these scrolls were copied approximately years ago. Complete Hebrew texts,also of the Tanakh , but translated into the Greek language Septuagint BC , were in wide use by the early 1st century CE. Advantages of religion[ edit ] Organized religion emerged as a means of providing social and economic stability to large populations through the following ways: Organized religion served to justify a central authority, which in turn possessed the right to collect taxes in return for providing social and security services to the state. The empires of India and Mesopotamia were theocracies , with chiefs, kings and emperors playing dual roles of political and spiritual leaders. Organized religion emerged as means of maintaining peace between unrelated individuals. Bands and tribes consist of small number of related individuals. However states and nations include thousands or millions of unrelated individuals. Jared Diamond argues that organized religion served to provide a bond between unrelated individuals who would otherwise be more prone to enmity. He argues that a leading cause of death among band and tribal societies is murder. According to Jaspers, in this era of history "the spiritual foundations of humanity were laid simultaneously and independently And these are the foundations upon which humanity still subsists today. The historical roots of Jainism in India date back to the 9th-century BCE with the rise of Parshvanatha and his non-violent philosophy.

### Chapter 2 : History of Religious Ideas, Volume 2 (January 15, edition) | Open Library

*Eliade was the author of many works of scholarship and fiction, including A History of Religious Ideas and ten novels. Read an Excerpt A History of Religious Ideas, Volume 1.*

He writes on the history of the United States, human rights, and religion and politics. In an otherwise unremarkable press conference in Turkey in , he said: Defenders of Judeo-Christianity believe that they are invoking timeless principles. In fact, Judeo-Christianity is a very recent invention. So Judeo-Christianity was actually popularised to oppose the anti-Semitism of another predominantly Christian nation. Roosevelt and other liberal Protestants took the lead in promoting Judeo-Christianity. In the works of liberal Protestant theologians, the term Judeo-Christianity began to appear here and there without a thorough defence or justification. Evangelicals, meanwhile, resisted the encroaching pluralism. In , and again in , working with political allies, the National Association of Evangelicals introduced the Christian amendment into Congress: By the s, when the inclusion of Catholics and Jews seemed to be on safe footing, the liberal Protestant pioneers of the term moved on to consider how a broader range of religious groups could be included in the US nation. Some theologians in the s began going beyond religious pluralism and encouraged Protestants to embrace secularism. In the process, they left Judeo-Christianity behind. He joined the conservative journal National Review in as its religion editor. As they came to slowly accept the legitimacy of Jewish and Catholic faith, Judeo-Christianity became a way to withhold legitimacy from others. In its very brief history, the concept of Judeo-Christianity has taken on several meanings. Originally it denoted a cultural and theological pluralism, meant to unite Americans against Nazism. Once the implications became clear, many liberals abandoned the term. Today, the religiously unaffiliated make up about a quarter of the US population and Muslim Americans are becoming an increasingly visible and vocal community. The notion that the US is a nation bound together by civic principles enjoys a more distinguished history than the recently coined idea of the Judeo-Christian nation. It is also obvious that the US is more than a nation of many faiths. The short career of Judeo-Christianity has already lasted too long. Gene Zubovich is a visiting fellow at the University of Toronto.

### Chapter 3 : A History of Religious Ideas 1: From the Stone Age to the Eleusinian Mysteries by Mircea Eliade

*A History of Religious Ideas is written in a very friendly manner and exposes the universal principles of religion in the history of humanity. We will add as a notice that we encountered the 4th volume These compilations on the History of Religions around the world are great and very easy to read.*

### Chapter 4 : The strange, short career of Judeo-Christianity | Aeon Ideas

*The book History of Religious Ideas, Volume 1: From the Stone Age to the Eleusinian Mysteries, Mircea Eliade is published by University of Chicago Press. History of Religious Ideas, Volume 1: From the Stone Age to the Eleusinian Mysteries, Eliade, Trask.*

### Chapter 5 : A History of Religious Ideas, Volume 3: From Muhammad to the Age of Reforms by Mircea Eliade

*A History of Religious Ideas is written in a very friendly manner and exposes the universal principles of religion in the history of humanity. We will add as a notice that we encountered the 4th volume to this set.*

### Chapter 6 : Mircea Eliade - Wikipedia

*This volume completes the immensely learned three-volume A History of Religious blog.quintoapp.com examines the movement of Jewish thought out of ancient Eurasia, the Christian transformation of the Mediterranean area and Europe,*

*and the rise and diffusion of Islam from approximately the sixth through the seventeenth centuries.*

### Chapter 7 : History of Religious Ideas, Volume 1: From the Stone Age to the Eleusinian Mysteries, Eliade,

*The item History of religious ideas, Mircea Eliade ; translated from the French by Willard R. Trask represents a specific, individual, material embodiment of a distinct intellectual or artistic creation found in Indiana State Library.*

### Chapter 8 : History of religious ideas - Indiana State Library

*The history of religion refers to the written record of human religious experiences and ideas. This period of religious history begins with the invention of writing about 5, years ago ( BCE).*

### Chapter 9 : Reformation: Definition and History | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com) - HISTORY

*Mircea\_Eliade A History of Religious Ideas -- From Gautama Buddha to the Triumph of Christianity 3 3. Mircea\_Eliade A History of Religious Ideas -- From Muhammad to the Age of Reforms.*