**Assignment #2 – Developmental Readings**

Loretta Evans

PHI-815

September 11, 2024

The reading resources in the Course resources, Schmidt, Hegeman, etc. are valuable sources for developmental readings. Please feel free to use provided sources in this and other courses. Finding your own is great, of course, but any provided reading resources can be a huge help! DW

**Source One:** Hadi, F. S., Sani, H., & Allaham, N. R. (2021). The History of Worldview in Secular, Christian, and Islamic Intellectual Discourse. Tasfiyah: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam, 5(1), 49-74.

**Comment 1:** Quote/Paraphrase: “The History of Worldview in Secular, Christian, and Islamic Intellectual Discourse” (Hadi et al., 2021, p. 1).

Essential Element: This article contrasts secular, Christian, and Islamic worldviews by examining how their ideas shape reality.

Additive/Variant Analysis: This study shows that diverse traditions affect knowledge, ethics, and existence perspectives.

Contextualization: This article contextualizes various ideas to show how numerous theoretical traditions contribute to the subject of worldview construction.

**Comment 2:** Quote/Paraphrase: “The research explores how secular and religious worldviews intersect and diverge in shaping philosophical and ethical thought” (Hadi et al., 2021, p. 15).

Essential Element: Moral and philosophical differences between religious and secular viewpoints are examined in the research.

Additive/Variant Analysis: This study suggests that religious and secular theoretical frameworks may interact or clash intellectually.

Contextualization: We must understand these intersections to understand how diverse worldviews affect modern philosophical conversations and ethical decision-making.

**Source Two**: Peterson, B. (2024). Christianity. In Research Handbook on the History of Political Thought (pp. 110-120). Edward Elgar Publishing.

**Comment 3**: Quote/Paraphrase: “Christianity” (Peterson, 2024, p. 110).

Essential Element: This chapter summarizes how Christian thought has affected political philosophy.

Additive/Variant Analysis: Peterson examines the historical impact of Christian institutions and teachings on political ideologies and governments.

Contextualization: Christianity shaped Western political structures and ideas, as the chapter shows.

**Comment 4:** Quote/Paraphrase: “The chapter details Christianity’s role in molding political ideologies and institutions, demonstrating its impact on governance” (Peterson, 2024, p. 115).

Essential Element: This quote underlines Christianity's effect on politics and institutions.

Additive/Variant Analysis: Christian institutions and teachings have affected political systems and leadership throughout history, says Peterson.

Contextualization: This idea is crucial to understanding how religion affects modern political systems and the history of religion and politics.

**Source Three:** Suarsana, Y. (2021). Religionizing Christianity: Towards a Poststructuralist Notion of Global Religious History. Method & Theory in the Study of Religion, 33(3-4), 259-288.

**Comment 5**: Quote/Paraphrase: “Religionizing Christianity: Towards a Poststructuralist Notion of Global Religious History” (Suarsana, 2021, p. 259).

Essential Element: To better comprehend Christianity in the context of religions throughout the world, the essay suggests a poststructuralist lens.

Additive/Variant Analysis: Suarsana challenged established narratives by proposing a sophisticated, poststructuralist framework for Christianity's position in world religious history.

Contextualization: This perspective challenges historical interpretations by placing Christianity in a global context.

**Comment 6:** Quote/Paraphrase: “The study argues that applying a poststructuralist lens reveals new dimensions of Christianity’s influence on global religious dynamics” (Suarsana, 2021, p. 270).

Essential Element: Poststructuralist examination of the global impact of Christianity sheds light on previously unseen aspects.

Additive/Variant Analysis: This viewpoint presents a new way of looking at the historical and religious contributions of Christianity over the world.

Contextualization: This research deepens our understanding of the intricate impact of Christianity on religious history throughout the world by utilizing poststructuralism.

**Source Four:** Luetz, J. M., & Leo, R. G. (2021). Christianity, Creation, and the Climate Crisis: Ecotheological Paradigms and Perspectives. Beyond Belief: Opportunities for Faith-Engaged Approaches to Climate-Change Adaptation in the Pacific Islands, 345-375.

**Comment 7**: Quote/Paraphrase: “Christianity, Creation, and the Climate Crisis: Ecotheological Paradigms and Perspectives” (Luetz & Leo, 2021, p. 345).

Essential Element: The chapter examines ecotheological views on Christianity's climate response.

Additive/Variant Analysis: Luetz and Leo investigate the Christian ecological tradition's climate change position in search of biblically grounded environmental solutions.

Contextualization: This analysis shows how Christian and other religious viewpoints might help with adaptation and climate change solutions.

**Comment 8:** Quote/Paraphrase: “The chapter emphasizes the need for integrating ecotheological paradigms to address climate change effectively” (Luetz & Leo, 2021, p. 355).

Essential Element: The emphasis is on integrating ecotheological views to tackle climate change.

Additive/Variant Analysis: This chapter emphasizes the importance of faith-based ecological strategies to show how religious frameworks might affect environmental challenges.

Contextualization: This interaction between religion and nature shows how religious frameworks may illuminate and improve climate change adaption.

**Source Five:** Löwith, K. (2022). History and Christianity. In Sämtliche Schriften: Band 3: Wissen, Glaubeund Skepsis (pp. 187-195). Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

**Comment 9:** Quote/Paraphrase: “History and Christianity” (Löwith, 2022, p. 187).

Essential Element: Löwith studies Christianity and historical ideas.

Additive/Variant Analysis: The examination shows how Christian ideology has shaped historical methods and perceptions.

Contextualization: Investigating this link may help explain how Christianity has shaped historical narratives and scholarly methodologies.

**Comment 10:** Quote/Paraphrase: “Löwith discusses the impact of Christian thought on historical writing and the evolution of historiographical methods” (Löwith, 2022, p. 190).

Essential Element: Christians' influence on historiography and historical techniques is examined.

Additive/Variant Analysis: Löwith’s discussion highlights Christianity’s influence on how history is written and understood.

Contextualization: Understanding the historical and present implications of religious thought on history requires this perspective.

**Source Six:** Erdvig, R. C. (2020). A Model for Biblical Worldview Development in Evangelical Christian Emerging Adults. Journal of Research on Christian Education, 29(3), 285-306.

**Comment 11**: Quote/Paraphrase: “A Model for Biblical Worldview Development in Evangelical Christian Emerging Adults” (Erdvig, 2020, p. 285).

Essential Element: This article provides a framework for young evangelical Christians to build a biblical worldview.

Additive/Variant Analysis: Erdvig proposes that early life and schooling might shape young people's biblical worldview.

Contextualization: This method is crucial to studying evangelical Christian teenagers' worldview formation and maintenance.

**Comment 12**: Quote/Paraphrase: “The model outlines practical strategies for integrating biblical principles into the worldview development process for emerging adults” (Erdvig, 2020, p. 295).

Essential Element: Practical strategies for integrating biblical principles into worldview development are outlined.

Additive/Variant Analysis: Erdvig provides educators and mentors with practical ideas for creating biblical worldviews among young adults through his focus on implementation.

Contextualization: Pastors and professors at religious institutions benefit from this method because it emphasizes evangelical worldview formation in practice.

**References**

Erdvig, R. C. (2020). A model for biblical worldview development in evangelical Christian emerging adults. *Journal of Research on Christian Education*, *29*(3), 285-306.

Hadi, F. S., Sani, H., & Allaham, N. R. (2021). The History of Worldview in Secular, Christian, and Islamic Intellectual Discourse. Tasfiyah: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam, 5(1), 49-74.

Löwith, K. (2022). History and Christianity. In *Sämtliche Schriften: Band 3: Wissen, Glaube und Skepsis* (pp. 187-195). Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg.

Luetz, J. M., & Leo, R. G. (2021). Christianity, creation, and the climate crisis: ecotheological paradigms and perspectives. *Beyond belief: Opportunities for faith-engaged approaches to climate-change adaptation in the Pacific islands*, 345-375.

Peterson, B. (2024). Christianity. In Research Handbook on the History of Political Thought (pp. 110-120). Edward Elgar Publishing.

Suarsana, Y. (2021). Religionizing christianity: towards a poststructuralist notion of global religious history. Method & theory in the study of religion, 33(3-4), 259-288.