

Category 19 – Introductions to Catholicism, Judaisms, Eastern Orthodoxy, Nestorianism, etc.

1. **书名：**《宗教比较与对话》（第1辑）
2. **主编：**卓新平
3. **出版社和出版年月：**社会科学文献出版社 2000年1月版
4. **页数：**245页
字数：195千字
印数：3000册
5. **主编简介：**卓新平，参见《宗教理解》提要
6. **内容提要：**本书为集体著作。本书主编在“前言”中写道：宗教学在其开创初期，曾被称为“比较宗教学”，这种比较精神和方法被作为宗教学的真谛之一而得以保留。西方宗教学的著名奠基人麦克斯·缪勒曾说：“谁只知道一种宗教，他就什么也不知道”。这一名言充分说明了宗教比较的意义和重要性。研究宗教，必须展开宗教的比较。而在“全球化”、“地球村”这一当代处境中，宗教自身的存在与发展亦需彼此之间的比较、沟通和对话，在相互理解的基础上求得和谐共存及团结合作。

本书具体内容如下：（1）宗教对话：对话作为共在之智慧。（2）宗教比较：跨越第三个千年的门槛—基督宗教能否成功迈入？文化相遇的诠释—基督宗教与中国思想：个案研究；和解他者：美国巴哈伊信仰作为基督宗教与伊斯兰教的成功综合。（3）宗教与文化：从基督宗教的角度看宗教和文化的同一性与多元性。（4）宗教与社会：中国基督宗教与中国现代社会；论宗教传播与宗教教育。（5）宗教与哲学：20世纪基督宗教的哲学辩护；论相互抵触的宗教真理宣称。（6）宗教与科学：科学史与宗教：雅基博士的观点；探讨张衡与“外在超越精神”。（7）宗教与伦理：中国传统伦理与世界伦理的关系。（8）学人评介：超越与会通—走近徐梵澄先生。（9）宗教研究：巴哈伊的宗教进步本质观；今日犹太研究；犹太圣卷。

1. Religious Comparison and Dialogues (1) 宗教比較與對話（第1輯）
2. Editor: Zhuo Xinping
3. Publisher and Date of Publication: Beijing: Shehui Kexue Wenxian Chubanshe, Jan 2000
4. Pages: 245
Words: 195000
No. of Prints: 3000
5. About the Editor: Zhuo Xinping, born in Hunan in 1955, obtained a Master Degree from the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in 1981, obtained a Doctor Degree from the

University of Munich in 1987, being accepted as a life-time member of the Society of History of Religions in Germany in 1988, being selected as a Research Fellow in the European Academy of Arts, Sciences and Humanities in 1996, now working as the Director of the Institute of World Religions of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, as the Researcher and Senior Officer of the Institute of Christian Studies, as the Dean of the Department of Religion in the Graduate School, as Supervisor of Doctorate Students, the Vice-President of the Society of Religion in China. His works include *Comparative Studies in Contemporary Religious Theories*, *Religion and Culture*, *Talks on the Origins of Religions*, *Introduction to the Religious Studies in the West*, *Reading the Bible*, *World Religions and Religious Studies*, *Niebuhr*, *Hundred Questions on the Christian Culture*, *Christianity and Judaism*, *Contemporary Protestant Theology*, *Contemporary Catholic Theology*, etc.

6. Summary: This book is a work of collective effort. In its beginnings, religious studies was formerly called “Comparative Religion”, the comparative spirit and methods of which are preserved as one of the essences of religious studies. Max Muller, a renowned founder of religious studies in the West, once said, “Whoever knows only one religion, does not know religion”. This famous saying fully explained the meaning and importance of comparison of religions. It is necessary to conduct a comparison of religions while studying religions. And under the contemporary situations of “Globalisation”, “Global Village”, the existence and development of religion itself also requires a mutual comparison, communication and dialogues, seeking harmonious co-existence and togetherness on the basis of mutual understanding. The main contents of this book are as follows: (1) Religious Dialogues: Dialogues as the Wisdom of Being-Together. (2) Religious Comparison: Entering into the Third Millennium—Can Christianity Enter into It?; An Interpretation of Cultural Encounters—Christianity and Chinese Thoughts: Case Studies; Reconciling with the Other: The Baha’i Faith in America as a Successful Synthesis of Christianity and Islam. (3) Religion and Culture: The Identity and Plurality of Religion and Culture from the Perspective of Christianity. (4) Religion and Society: Chinese Christianity and Modern Chinese Society; On the Spread of Religion and Religious Education. (5) Religion and Philosophy: Philosophical Apologetics of Christianity in the Twentieth Century; On Mutually Conflicting Religious Truth-Claims. (6) Religion and Science: The History of Science and Religion: The Views of Jaquith; On Zhang Heng and “External Transcendence”. (7) Religion and Ethics: The Relationship of Traditional Chinese Ethics and Global Ethics. (8) Reviews of Scholars: Transcendence and Comprehension—Approaching Mr. Xu Fancheng. (9) Religious Studies: The Essential Conception of Religious Progress of the Baha’i Religion; Jewish Studies Today; Jewish Scriptures.