

Category 1 – Introduction to Christianity

16 《古希腊罗马与基督宗教》

1. [奥地利]雷立柏 (Leopole Leeb) 著
2. 社会科学出版社 2002 年 7 月版
3. 236 页 151 千字
4. 雷立柏，生于 1967 年。1985 年入 ST Gabriel 大学学习哲学、宗教学。1988 - 91 年在中国台湾学习汉语。1996 年进入北京大学哲学系攻读博士学位，在汤一介、陈来先生指导下完成论文《张衡，科学与宗教》。99 年或博士学位。曾发表过《李约瑟、宗教与科学》等论文。学术专著有《论基督之大与小：1900~1950 年华人知识分子眼中的基督教》《李约瑟：科学与宗教》
5. 本书的主题是古希腊、古罗马的社会及其向现代社会的突破以及在这一突破中基督教扮演的重要角色。作者认为基督宗教修养和《圣经》的世界观是欧洲历史上推进现代化的“最大因素”之一，基督教改变了欧洲古代文化的各个方面，无论是思想、社会、伦理、时间观或自然观，并使之向现代性发展。作者在导言中强调：基督教是现代化和现代性的“灵魂”和“精神根基”，不了解基督教的精神就无法深入地理解现代化过程和现代性的意义。

本书从自然观、人和自然的关系、时间历史、语言、人的尊严、工作观和责任感、婚姻与家庭、社会与政治、宗教信仰、伦理道德等角度讨论了古代社会的特征及其向现代社会发展中基督教的重要影响。作者的结论是：古代文明只有通过基督教的改造才能进入现代，譬如古代没有现代意义上的自然观，是基督教的创世论提供了现代自然观的可能性；古代没有现代意义上的科学，基督教却因

为追求显现上帝的荣耀推进了观察精神和科学的发展；古代没有现代意义上的个人尊严、自由、平等、个人、自我等观念，这一切都是基督教促进或创造的。古代没有现代意义上的工作、休息、结婚、妇女、家庭、独身生活、法律、人民、民主、宗教、良心、悔改等等，这些观念也都是基督教文化所带来的。

1. Title: The Ancient Greco-Roman and Christianity

2. Author: Leopole Leeb

3. Publisher & Date: Social Science Publisher, July 2002

4. Pages: 236 **Characters:** 151,000

5. Author's Introduction: Leopole Leeb, born in Austria, 1967. Studied philosophy and religion at San Gabriel University in 1985, Chinese Mandarin in Taiwan, 1988-91. Ph.D. in Philosophy, Beijing University, 1999. Ph.D. dissertation: Zhang Heng, Science and Religion. Publications: On the Size of Christ: Christianity in the eyes of Chinese Intellectuals, 1900-1950; Joseph Needham: Science and Religion.

6. Contents: The theme of the book is the ancient Greco-Roman society and its breakthrough toward the modern society, in which the important role Christianity played. The author assumes Christian faith and the Biblical worldview are among the "Great Elements" to boost the modernization in European history, Christianity changed every aspect of ancient European culture: thinking, society, ethics, time sense or nature sense to push it toward modernization. The author emphasizes in the introduction: Christianity is the "psychic" or "spirituality" of modernization and modernity. Without understanding the spirit of Christianity, there is no way of understanding deeply the process of modernization and the meaning of modernity.

From the perspective of nature view, the relationship between human and nature, the time history, language, the human dignity, work ethics, and accountability, marriage and family, society and politics, religious beliefs, moral ethics, the book discusses the characteristics of the ancient society and the Christian important influence toward its modern social development. He concludes: only through the Christian transformation, the ancient civilization could enter into modernity; e.g., there is no nature view in a modern sense in the ancient time; it is the Christian theory of creation that provides the possibility of modern nature view. There is no science in a modern sense in the ancient time, it is Christianity that seeks to manifest the glory of God that advances the spirit of observation and the development of science. There is no personal dignity, liberty, equality, individuality, self-hood in a modern sense in the ancient time; these are all promoted and created by Christianity. There is no work, rest, marriage, women, family, celibacy, law, people, democracy, religion, conscience, and repentance in a modern sense in the ancient time; these are the

products of Christian culture.