

Category 2 – History of Christianity

1. 书名：《宗教改革与西方近代社会思潮》

2. 作者：李平晔

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5. 作者简介：李平晔，1949 年生，1975 年毕业于武汉华中师范大学历史系，1981、1988 年先后获历史学硕士和历史学博士学位。主要著作有《人的发现》、《马丁·路德的“因信称义说”》、《新教与教皇权威》、《近代基督教文明发轫之模式》、《基督教与人的拯救》、《试论基督教的历史特点及在中国的发展》等。

6. 内容提要：本书为“宗教文化丛书”之一。本书分上下两篇。

上篇内容为：基督教与人的理性：(1) 宗教改革前的理性与信仰（原罪与理性、中世纪天主教论理性与信仰、人文主义者的理性精神）；(2) 宗教改革者论理性与信仰（路德与理性、加尔文与理性）；(3) 理性与《圣经》（《圣经》权威的建立、对《圣经》的理性主义批判、《圣经》与近代理性主义精神：《圣经》阅读与教育普及、《圣经》权威与科学探索）。

下篇内容为：基督教与人的拯救：(1) 基督教与人（原罪与人的境况、末世论与灵魂不灭、天主教与人的拯救）；(2) 新教的救赎理论（新教与人的拯救、新教论人的本质、新教的上帝观、新教改革的原则、上帝与魔鬼、新教的世俗化：世俗工作的神圣化、世俗生活的神圣化）；(3) 路德与加尔文宗教改革理论的区别（人与上帝、预定论、善功、社会理想）。

1. Title: Reformation and Western Modern Social Thinking

2. Author: Li Pinghua

3. Publisher and Date: China Today Publisher, June, 1992

4. Pages: 250 Characters: 180,000 Copies: 4000

5. Author's Introduction: Li Pinghua, born in 1949. B.A. in history, 1975, M.A. in history, 1988, Wuhan Central China Normal University. Publications: The Discovery of Mankind, Martin Luther's "Justification by Faith," Protestantism and Papal Authority, The Pattern of the Beginning of Modern Christian Civilization, Christianity and the Salvation of Man, Toward Historic Characteristics of Christianity and its Development in China.

6. Contents: The book is one of "Religious Culture Series" which is divided into two parts:

First Part: Christianity and the human reason: 1) Reason and Faith before Reformation (original sin and reason, Middle-Ages Catholicism on reason and faith, The rational spirit of the humanists); 2) Reformers on reason and faith (Luther and reason, Calvin and reason); 3) Reason and the Bible (the establishment of the Biblical authority, rational criticism toward the Bible, The Bible and the modern rational spirit: Scriptural reading and education popularization, the Biblical authority and scientific exploration).

Second Part: Christianity and the salvation of man: 1) Christianity and Man (original sin and human situation, eschatology and immortality, Catholicism and the salvation of mankind); 2) the redemption theory of Protestantism (Protestantism and the salvation of man, Protestantism on the human nature, theism of Protestantism, the Reformation principles of Protestantism, God and devil, The secularization of Protestantism: the consecration of the secular work, the consecration of secular life); 3) the distinction of Reformation theory between Luther and Calvin (man and God, predestination, good works, and social ideals).