

Key Terms	Religion and Social Change	Secularisation	Secularisation (cont)
	Conservative Force preserve things as they are	Secularisation in Britain	BERGER religious diversity
Theories of Religion	<i>Functionalism</i> social stability, preventing disintegration	<i>WILSON</i> western societies undergoing secularisation	different versions of truth => undermines plausibility
Functionalism	<i>Marxist and Feminism</i> supports existing social structure	church attendance on Sundays 1851: 40%, 2005:6%	BRUCE cultural defence nad transition
<i>DURKHEIM</i> sacred (set apart) and profane (ordinary)	Force for Change	<i>BRUCE</i> by 2030: church of England = small, voluntary organisation	Secularisation in the USA
Arunta Tribe	<i>WEBER</i> Calvinist Beliefs - predetermined, salvation panic, asceticism	Explanations of Secularisation	church attendance 1962:45%, 1940:40% (exaggerated?)
<i>MALINOWSKI</i> psychological functions - cope with emotional stress	Social Protest	<i>WEBER</i> rationalisation	from within form of therapy
outcome imp. but uncontrollable and uncertain	<i>BRUCE</i> American Civil Rights Movement -> motivation & legitimisation	reformation=> undermined=>rational scientific outlook	purpose -> from seeking salvation in heaven to personal improvement
times of crisis	New Christian Right -> conservative	<i>BRUCE</i> technological worldview	practical relativism accept different beliefs exist
<i>PARSONS</i> legitimates society's norms and values	Marxism and Change	<i>PARSONS</i> structural differences	
source of meaning	<i>BLOCH</i> principle of hope	specialised institutions now carry out different functions previously performed by 1	Religion, Renewal and Choice
Marxism religion as ideology	Liberation Theology emphasises practical action guided by theory	<i>WILSON</i> social and cultural diversity	New Forms
legitimate suffering	<i>WORSLEY</i> Millenarian Movements - Cargo Cults	industrialisation=> destroys stable local communities	<i>DAVIE</i> believing without belonging
false consciousness	<i>GRAMSCI</i> hegemony, organic intellectuals	<i>BRUCE</i> large, loose-knit communities	<i>HERVIEU-LE GÉR</i> spiritual shopping
spiritual gin	<i>BILLINGS</i> coalminers and textile workers		<i>LYON</i> postmodern -> globalisation=> movement of religious ideas
interest of ruling class			media=> instant access to disembodied ideas-> de-institutionalised religion
<i>MARX</i> religion and alienation			
consolation - opiate			
Feminism patriarchal ideologies			
examples: religious organisations, places of worship, sacred texts, religious laws and customs			
<i>WOODHEAD</i> religious feminism -> e.g. hijab			



Religion, Renewal and Choice (cont)

sphere of consumption => pick & mix

self-spirituality individualism=> spiritual revolution

HEELAS & WOODHEAD congregational domain (traditional/evangelical) & holistic milieu (new age spirituality)

BRUCE new age can't fill gap of traditional decline

Religious Market Theory

STARK & BAINBRIDGE compensators, historical cycle (decline, revival, renewal), competition

Existential Security Theory

NORRIS & INGLEHART security

Religion in a Global Context

Religious Fundamentalism traditional beliefs and values

Religion in a Global Context (cont)

characteristics authoritative sacred text, 'us and them' mentality, aggressive reaction to threat, use of modern technology, use of modern technology, patriarchy, conspiracy theories

GIDDENS reaction to modernity, which undermines traditional norms, contrasts with cosmopolitanism (embraces modernity, self-improvement, lifestyle = personal choice)

The 'Clash of Civilisations'

Cultural Defence

Religion and Development

Pentecostalism in Latin America

Organisations, Movements and Members

Ideology and Science