

LTECO2100

2014-2015

Questions of religious sciences: Biblical readings

| 2.0 credits | 15.0 h | 1q |
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| Teacher(s): | Ausloos Hans ; |
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| Language : | Français |
| Place of the course | Louvain-la-Neuve |
| Main themes : | In order to achieve these objectives, the instructor proposes reading certain chosen biblical texts, using a method that is clarified and justified in light of the present cultural context. In reading these texts, he/she develops a reflection on the biblical message about the human being in the world and about possible paths for life. The basic awareness of the plurality of religious and laic approaches protects the discourse from close-mindedness, opening it to different traditions and other approaches. |
| Aims : | By the end of this course, the student should be able: - to confront him/herself in a personal and critical way with the reflection developed during the lectures on the basis of biblical texts, and to argue his/her position, showing that he/she is conscious of the complexity of the questions at stake, also when confronted with various philosophical and religious traditions. - to read a biblical text methodically, showing that he/she understands what is implied by such a process of reading and interpreting a text in the present context. The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit". |
| Evaluation methods : | written exam |
| Content: | This course consists of three components. 1. The first component concisely presents the starting point of every reflection on religion, faith and ideology in a Christian context. In the current western society, one can observe a crisis concerning this matter. In this respect, two chapters refer to the twofold cause of this. On the one hand the cultural-historical evolution of premodernity via modernity to postmodernity and on the other hand the 'strange' character of the biblical tradition itself, that nevertheless functions as foundation for the Jewish Christian tradition. 2. In the second component possible answers to this crisis are discussed. The first chapter deals with some 'negative' reactions', in which the historicization of biblical stories and fundamentalism are the main subjects. The second chapter sketches in what way the 'positive' response can exceed this tarnishing crisis in an enrichening, critical contact. In this connection, the matter of the Bible and historicity are discussed and thereafter, there is attention for the rise of the historical-critical exegesis. Finally, we zoom in on the shift from a diachronic to a synchronic approach of the text of the Bible. 3. Against the background of the discussion of negative and positive answers to the crises with which the western Jewish Christian tradition has had to deal since the beginning of the 20th century, the third and last component will focus on some fundamental, existential human questions that are dealt with in the biblical tradition. After the discussion of the relation between the Old and the New Testament, in which the Old Testament has to receive the appropriate attention (chapter 1), we deal with the question of the way in which the biblical and/or Old Testament has to receive the appropriate attention (chapter 1), we deal with the question of the way in which the biblical and/or Old Testament literature thinks about and tries to answer essential questions in three chapters. The second chapter of the third component deals with the |
| Bibliography : | Syllabus:H. Ausloos & mp; B. Lemmelijn, Questions de sciences religieuses. Questions bibliques, Louvain-la-Neuve: DUC, 2012 'English version: H. Ausloos & mp; B. Lemmelijn, The Book of Life. Biblical Answers to Existential Questions (Louvain Theological and Pastoral Monographs, 41), Louvain 'Paris' Walpole, MA: Peeters; Grand Rapids, MI 'Cambridge: William B. Eerdmans, 2010. |
| Other infos : | This course is intended for the students of the Facultés de sciences (SC), sciences appliquées (FSA), ingénierie biologique, agronomique et environnementale (AGRO). The student choose between 3 possibilities (TECO 2100, 2200 et TECO 2300). |

| | > Master [120] in Agricultural Bioengineering |
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| Cycle and year of | > Master [120] in Chemistry and Bio-industries |
| study: | |
| olddy'. | > Master [120] in Forests and Natural Areas Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Environmental Bioengineering |
| | > Bachelor in Chemistry |
| | > Bachelor in Mathematics |
| | > Master [120] in Computer Science |
| | > Master [120] in Civil Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Architecture and Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Mechanical Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Mathematical Engineering |
| | > Master [60] in Computer Science |
| | > Master [120] in Biomedical Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Computer Science and Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Electrical Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Electro-mechanical Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Chemical and Materials Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Physical Engineering |
| | > Master [120] in Statistics: Biostatistics |
| | > Master [120] in Statistics: General |
| | ≥ Bachelor in Biology |
| | > Bachelor in Physics |
| | > Bachelor in Geography : General |
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