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| **Module name** | **Sociology of religion** |
| Erasmus code |  |
| ISCED code |  |
| Language of instruction | English |
| Website |  |
| Prerequisites | None |
| ECTS points hour equivalents | Contact hours (work with an academic teacher): 30 Total number of hours with an academic teacher: 60 Non-contact hours (students' own work): 120  Total number of ECTS points: 6 ECTS |
| Educational outcomes verification methods | Current assessment |
| Description | Sociology of religion studies the phenomenon of religion as a social fact. Classical sociologists have considered it as a tool of alienation (Marx) or, on the contrary, as a generator of social solidarity and integration (Durkheim), as well as a provider of meaning in human activities (Weber). Their successors creatively developed these fundamental insights. During the lectures will be presented the achievements of modern sociology of religion, including the study of ritual, magic and taboo, as well as the practical impact of soteriologies. In addition, issues of secularization and new religious movements  will be discussed. |
| Reading list | 1. Inger Furseth, Pål Repstad, *An Introduction to the Sociology of Religion. Classical and Contemporary Perspectives*, Aldershot: Ashgate, 2006 2. Malcolm Hamilton, *The Sociology of Religion. Theoretical and Contemporary Perspectives*, London:   Routledge 1995, 2001 |
| Educational outcomes | Knowledge  Students know the main areas of research in sociology of religion.  Students know the main currents, standpoints, and trends in the sociology of religion.  Skills  Students can reconstruct the major sociological theories of religion.  Students are able to analyze critically the main tendencies in the sociology of religion.  Attitudes  Students appreciate the role of sociology in the study of religion  Students acquire critical attitude towards the achievements of sociology of religion. |
| Practice | None |