Spring 2021 Religious Studies Cornerstone Seminar Descriptions

40031  RST 117-A, CS: Gods, Myths, and Rituals in the Ancient Mediterranean  3 credits (Cornerstone Seminar)
        Prof. N. DesRosiers
This class investigates the diverse religions of the ancient Mediterranean world (ca. 600 BCE-400CE), including Greek and Roman religions, formative Judaism, and the earliest Christianity. The course explores the history and development of these traditions by examining topics related to issues of ritual, myth, sacred space, gender, and concepts of divinity within each group. Particular focus is placed on the ways in which these groups influenced one another and reshaped cultural and religious landscapes through competitive interaction. Through a critical analysis of the sources students will begin to understand the practices, beliefs, and experiences of the Greco-Roman world and the communities that produced them.

Fulfills the First-Year Seminar and the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

40032  RST 117-B, CS: Gods, Myths, and Rituals in the Ancient Mediterranean  3 credits (Cornerstone Seminar)

40033  RST 118-A, CS: Pilgrimage in Nature  3 credits (Cornerstone Seminar)
        Prof. C. Ives
Stories in scriptures and the experiences of pilgrims remind us that religious life does not always take place indoors. Much of human religious experience occurs outside, in nature. We will explore this dimension of human religiosity through examination of Christian, Islamic, and Buddhist pilgrimages to such places as Lourdes, Mecca, and northern India, as well as the broader themes of nature symbolism and nature mysticism.

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40034  RST 118-B, CS: Pilgrimage in Nature  3 credits (Cornerstone Seminar)

40035  RST 120-A, CS: Deviance and the Divine  3 credits (Cornerstone Seminar)
        Prof. S. Lowin
This course will use the concept of deviance as the lens through which we will study the three major monotheistic traditions of the world – Islam, Judaism and Christianity. What are the major tenets and beliefs of each? What do they share and where are the conflicts? What does each consider normative and why? When does a belief or practice cross the line in deviance? Ultimately, are they all simply deviants of one another? In our investigation, we will also look to some lesser known religious traditions as foils, such as Scientology, Raelianism, the Nation of Islam, Jews for Jesus, Mormonism, and Christian Science.

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40036  RST 121-A, CS: HON: Religion as Pharmakon: Poison or Cure  3 credits (Cornerstone Seminar)
        Prof. G. Shaw
For the ancient Greeks pharmakon meant both cure and poison depending on the context. Religion functions in the same way: it can heal us but can also poison us. We will explore the ambiguity and the power-both healing and destructive-of religious traditions.

Section A is only open to Honors scholars. Fulfills the First-Year Seminar and the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

40037  RST 121-B, CS: Religion as Pharmakon: Poison or Cure  3 credits (Cornerstone Seminar)

40038  RST 122-A, CS: Pilgrimage and Passage: Religion as “Sacred” Journey  3 credits (Cornerstone Seminar)
        Prof. S. Wilbricht, CSC
The course begins with the premise that all religions are at their best when they are “betwixt and between,” living in the threshold, open to new and unexpected horizons. After a close reading of the Book of Exodus, which will provide the opportunity to identify various themes associated with ritual passage, we will concentrate primarily on the study of the three chief monotheistic religions of Semitic origin: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The course will end with a brief exploration of Hinduism and Buddhism. Through comparative analysis of these religions, we will strive to determine similarities and differences in particular approaches to God, worship, institution, and moral conduct.

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We tend to think that religion is all about God, but why? And if God “doesn’t do religion,” who does? What do we even mean by “religion” in these questions? This course will inquire into the “building blocks” of religion and human religiousness, considering the practices of Jews, Christians and Muslims from an anthropological and historical perspective.

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This course is an introduction to the critical, academic study of religion. It will touch on both personal and broader societal issues that are involved in the contemporary study of religion. It will involve several of the most prominent modern critiques of religion, as well as the various responses to those critiques. Further, it will explore and ask students to reflect on the meaning of religion in today’s culturally diverse and religiously pluralistic world. Its objectives are to acquire a basic knowledge of some of the foundational theories of religion, to acquire a working understanding of various methodologies in the critical study of religion, to reflect on one’s own understanding and experience of religion, and to reflect on the role of religion in the contemporary world.

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What makes a medieval monastery different from a modern-day brewery or gym? What is religion? What is secularism? This course covers medieval and modern religions through critical reading of texts, films, and artwork drawn primarily from Christianity, but also neighboring traditions (Judaism, indigenous religions) and modern movements (science, nation-building).

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From religious leaders to artists to politicians, people use the language of suffering to express deeply held experiences and to justify a bewildering range of behaviors. The first part of this course analyzes different types of suffering, explained in terms of violence, injustice, trauma, finitude, and transformation. The second part is a survey of constructive responses to suffering, discussed in terms of healing, justice, solidarity, accompaniment, and understanding. Throughout, the course pays attention particularly to Christian theological and spiritual interpretations and practices.

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The Bible contains many examples of great narrative literature—stories that move people with power and beauty. In the Jewish Bible (Old Testament), we find Genesis, Exodus, the warriors of Judges, the story of David’s founding of Israel and the succession to Solomon, the kings and prophets, the story of Job. We find as well stories focused on remarkable women—Ruth and Esther, and in the Apocrypha, Susanna and Judith. The New Testament also features the story of Jesus’s life and death in the gospels, and the experiences of the first followers of Jesus in the Book of Acts. These brilliant and powerful stories inspired equally powerful images in art and sculpture. Both story and image still affect us. This course will explore the ancient narratives as story and the art they inspired as visual image. How do the visual images alter the themes of the literary texts? Do they also reveal some of the “hidden” layers of the original texts in ways that we would not have noticed?

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