Love is fundamental to human existence. It motivates our greatest acts of heroism, inspires our loftiest cultural achievements, and drives our interpersonal relationships. But what is love? Despite its centrality, love resists simple definition and categorization: it is an over-utilized but under-theorized term. Also, how do we love well in a world of woe, where it faces the constant head winds of sin and brokenness? In this course, we will examine biblical, philosophical, and theological texts for resources on understanding love and applying that knowledge to life.

Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

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).

Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

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?

Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

The Gospels often depict Jesus telling stories. How have people been interpreting those stories over the past two millennia? How have their contexts influenced how they read these stories and how they communicated their interpretations? This class uses Jesus’ parables to explore how people read and interpret classic religious texts. The Gospels often depict Jesus telling stories. Good stories draw us into their world, evoke different reactions from different people, and impact how we live afterwards. How have people been impacted by Jesus’ stories over the past two millennia? How have they communicated this impact to others? In this class, we will examine a wide range of readings of Jesus’ parables, from people in different historical contexts, with different identities, beliefs and experiences, and who produce different types of writing in response. What do these examples tell us about the different ways reading and story-telling can function as religious practices?

Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.
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.

Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

20474 RST 100-J, COR: Demons, Devils, and Satans: Monsters of Religion
Prof. S. Lowin
Monotheistic traditions maintain that God is both all-powerful and just. Yet, they simultaneously speak of demons, devils, and satans—characters who threaten both God and His control over the universe. How can such an obvious contradiction stand? This course will examine the narratives and images of demonic characters, by looking at scriptural texts, interpretive materials and folklore. In our investigation, we will address such questions as: Who or what is considered Evil? How does evil exist in a world in which God is good? Is there a universal concept of Satan? Do demons and the demonic straddle traditional lines or are they tradition-specific? In other words, does each tradition create the demon most appropriate for it? What are these characters good for? What can they tell us about how each tradition conceives of itself and its place in the human-God relationship?

Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

20477 RST 100-K, COR: Honors: Pilgrimage and Passage: Religion as “Sacred” Journey
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.

Only open to Honors scholars. Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

20480 RST 100-L, COR: Experiencing God in Time: A Survey of Church History
Prof. J. Allison, CSC
This course traces the history of the Catholic Church from its beginnings in Jesus Christ to the present time. The focus of the course will be on the institutional development of the Church and the developing sacramental/liturgical life of the Church. Emphasis will be placed on the people and situations that made the history we study as well as the implications and impact of these people and events.

Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

20482 RST 100-N, COR: Critique of Religion
Prof. D. Ullucci
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 examine 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.

Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.
Saints and sinners, much like victors and vanquished in war, are often determined by those who triumph in Church conflicts. This course will address several Church controversies throughout the 2000 years of its history, review the issues and debates that arose through the reading of primary and secondary sources, and who in the end were considered victors, saints, and the vanquished, sinners, in Church history.

Open to First-Year students. Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

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.

Open to First-Year students. Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.

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.

Open to First-Year students. Fulfills the Religious Studies Cornerstone requirement.