

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910467948103321
Autore	Pedersen Daniel James <1986->
Titolo	The Eternal Covenant
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, [Germany] ; ; Boston, Massachusetts : , : De Gruyter, , 2017 ©2017
ISBN	3-11-054128-9 3-11-054230-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (200 pages)
Collana	Theologische Bibliothek Topelmann ; ; Band 181
Disciplina	230/.044092
Soggetti	God (Christianity) Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Acknowledgments -- Contents -- Abbreviations -- Chapter 1 Introduction: The Eternal Covenant -- Chapter 2 The Science of Schleiermacher's World, the World of Schleiermacher's Science: Natural Science in the early Nineteenth Century -- Chapter 3 Divine Wisdom and the Order of the World: Leibniz and Schleiermacher on the Perfection of Nature -- Chapter 4 The World and Miracles: Schleiermacher on the Nature System -- Chapter 5 Divine Power and the Necessity of the World: Spinoza and Schleiermacher on the Perfection of Nature -- Chapter 6 The Self Presentation of the Divine Essence: Schleiermacher on the World as the Artwork of God -- Chapter 7 Conclusion: The Essential Identity of Ethics and Natural Philosophy -- Bibliography -- Index of Names -- Index of Subjects
Sommario/riassunto	Schleiermacher's readers have long been familiar with his proposal for an 'eternal covenant' between theology and natural science. Yet there is disagreement both about what this 'covenant' amounts to, why Schleiermacher proposed it, and how he meant it to be persuasive. In The Eternal Covenant, Pedersen argues, contrary to received wisdom, that the 'eternal covenant' is not first a methodological or political proposal but is, rather, the end result of a complex case from the doctrine of God, the notion of a world, and an account of divine action. With his compound case against miracles, Schleiermacher secures the

in-principle explicability of everything in the world through natural causes. However, his case is not only negative. Far from a mere concession, the eternal covenant is an argument for what Schleiermacher calls, 'the essential identity of ethics and natural philosophy.' Indeed, because the nature system is both intended for love and wisely ordered, the world is a supremely beautiful divine artwork and is, therefore, the absolute self-revelation of God. Schleiermacher's case is a challenging alternative to reigning accounts of God, nature, divine action, and the relationship between religion and science.

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