

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910790584603321
Autore	Anderson Gary A. <1955->
Titolo	Charity [[electronic resource]] : the place of the poor in the Biblical tradition // Gary A. Anderson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Haven, : Yale University Press, 2013
ISBN	0-300-18373-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (288 p.)
Disciplina	241/.4
Soggetti	Charity - Biblical teaching Christianity
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- 1. The Challenge of Charity -- 2. Charity as Service to God -- 3. A Loan to God -- 4. Material Wealth and its Deceptions -- 5. Deliverance from Death -- 6. Is Charity Always Rewarded? -- 7. Charity and the Goodness of Creation -- 8. Can Merits be Transferred? -- 9. Storing Good Works in Heaven -- 10. Prayer, Fasting, and Almsgiving -- 11. Sacrificial Giving -- 12. Deliverance from Purgatory -- 13. Conclusion: Your Alms Are a Memorial -- Notes -- Acknowledgments -- General Index -- Index of Ancient Sources
Sommario/riassunto	<p>It has long been acknowledged that Jews and Christians distinguished themselves through charity to the poor. Though ancient Greeks and Romans were also generous, they funded theaters and baths rather than poorhouses and orphanages. How might we explain this difference? In this significant reappraisal of charity in the biblical tradition, Gary Anderson argues that the poor constituted the privileged place where Jews and Christians met God. Though concerns for social justice were not unknown to early Jews and Christians, the poor achieved the importance they did primarily because they were thought to be "living altars," a place to make a sacrifice, a loan to God that he, as the ultimate guarantor, could be trusted to repay in turn. Contrary to the assertions of Reformation and modern critiques, belief in a heavenly treasury was not just about self-interest. Sifting through biblical and postbiblical texts, Anderson shows how charity affirms the goodness of the created order; the world was created through charity</p>

and therefore rewards it.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910817952603321
Autore	Gibson Susannah
Titolo	Animal, vegetable, mineral? : how eighteenth-century science disrupted the natural order / / Susannah Gibson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford, England : , : Oxford University Press, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	0-19-101524-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (238 p.)
Disciplina	509.033
Soggetti	Animals - Social aspects - History Plants - Social aspects - History Minerals - Social aspects - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	""Cover""; ""Animal, Vegetable, Mineral? How eighteenth-century science disrupted the natural order""; ""Copyright""; ""Dedication""; ""Acknowledgements""; ""Contents""; ""List of Figures""; ""1: Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?""; ""AristotleA?S animals""; ""Natural history in the ancient world""; ""Natural history in the medieval and early modern world""; ""The life sciences in the eighteenth century""; ""2: Animal""; ""Standing on the shore""; ""Abraham Trembley and the animal in the eighteenth century""; ""John Ellis and the chemical animal""; ""Classifying the unclassifiable""; ""Chapter 6""""Index""; ""End Adverts""
Sommario/riassunto	Since the time of Aristotle, there had been a clear divide between the three kingdoms of animal, vegetable, and mineral. But by the eighteenth century, biological experiments, and the wide range of new creatures coming to Europe from across the world, challenged these neat divisions. Abraham Trembley found that freshwater polyps grew into complete individuals when cut. This shocking discovery raised deep questions: was it a plant or an animal? And this was not the only

conundrum. What of coral? Was it a rock or a living form? Did plants have sexes, like animals? The boundaries appeared to blur.
