Record Nr. UNINA9910819837103321 Autore Sharot Stephen Titolo A comparative sociology of world religions [[electronic resource]]: virtuosos, priests, and popular religion / / Stephen Sharot New York,: New York University Press, c2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa 0-8147-8352-X **ISBN** 0-8147-8663-4 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (352 p.) Disciplina 306.6 Religion and sociology Soggetti Religions Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references (p. 309-335) and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto World religions, elites, and popular religion -- Religious action : a Weberian model -- Elites and masses: Max Weber, Weberian scholars, and Marxist analysis -- China: state religion, elites, and popular religion in a syncretistic milieu -- India: Brahmans, renouncers, and popular Hinduism -- Nirvana and spirits: Buddhism and animism in Sri Lanka and Southeast Asia -- Hierocracy and popular religion: Catholicism in 'traditional' Europe -- Elite scholars and popular saints : a brief excursus on Islam and Judaism -- Protestants. Catholics. and the reform of popular religion -- Comparisons. Sommario/riassunto A Sociology of World Religions presents a comparative analysis of the world's religions, focusing on the differences and interrelationships between religious elites and lay masses. In each case the volume contextualizes how the relationships between these two religious forms

world's religions, focusing on the differences and interrelationships between religious elites and lay masses. In each case the volume contextualizes how the relationships between these two religious forms fit within, and are influenced by, the wider socio-political environment. After introducing the book's major themes, the volume introduces and builds upon an analysis of Weber's model of religious action, drawing on Durkheim, Marxist scholars, and the work of contemporary sociologists and anthropolgists. The following chap