Record Nr. UNINA9910820957303321 Autore Clark Stephen R. L Titolo Biology and Christian ethics // Stephen R.L. Clark Cambridge, UK;; New York,: Cambridge University Press, 2000 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-107-11317-2 0-511-05350-9 0-511-17270-2 0-511-60584-6 0-511-15155-1 0-511-31071-4 0-521-56131-0 1-280-42909-7 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xv, 332 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Collana New studies in Christian ethics;; 17 Disciplina 241/.64957 Soggetti Christian ethics Biology - Religious aspects - Christianity Ethics, Evolutionary Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Cover; Half-title; Series-title; Title; Copyright; Contents; General editor's preface; Preface; Introduction; CHAPTER 1 The development of Darwinian theory; CHAPTER 2 Moral and metaphysical assumptions; CHAPTER 3 Trying to live in nature: CHAPTER 4 The biology of sin: CHAPTER 5 Human identities; CHAPTER 6 The goals of goodness; CHAPTER 7 The end of humanity; CHAPTER 8 The covenant with all living creatures; CHAPTER 9 Conclusion: cosmos and beyond; Index This stimulating and wide-ranging book mounts a profound enquiry Sommario/riassunto into some of the most pressing questions of our age, by examining the relationship between biological science and Christianity. The history of biological discovery is explored from the point of view of a leading philosopher and ethicist. What effect should modern biological theory and practice have on Christian understanding of ethics? How much of

that theory and practice should Christians endorse? Can Christians, for

example, agree that biological changes are not governed by transcendent values, or that there are no clear or essential boundaries between species? To what extent can 'Nature' set our standards? Professor Clark takes a reasoned look at biological theory since Darwin and argues that an orthodox Christian philosophy is better able to accommodate the truth of such theory than is the sort of progressive, meliorist interpretation of Christian doctrine which is usually offered as the properly 'modern' option.