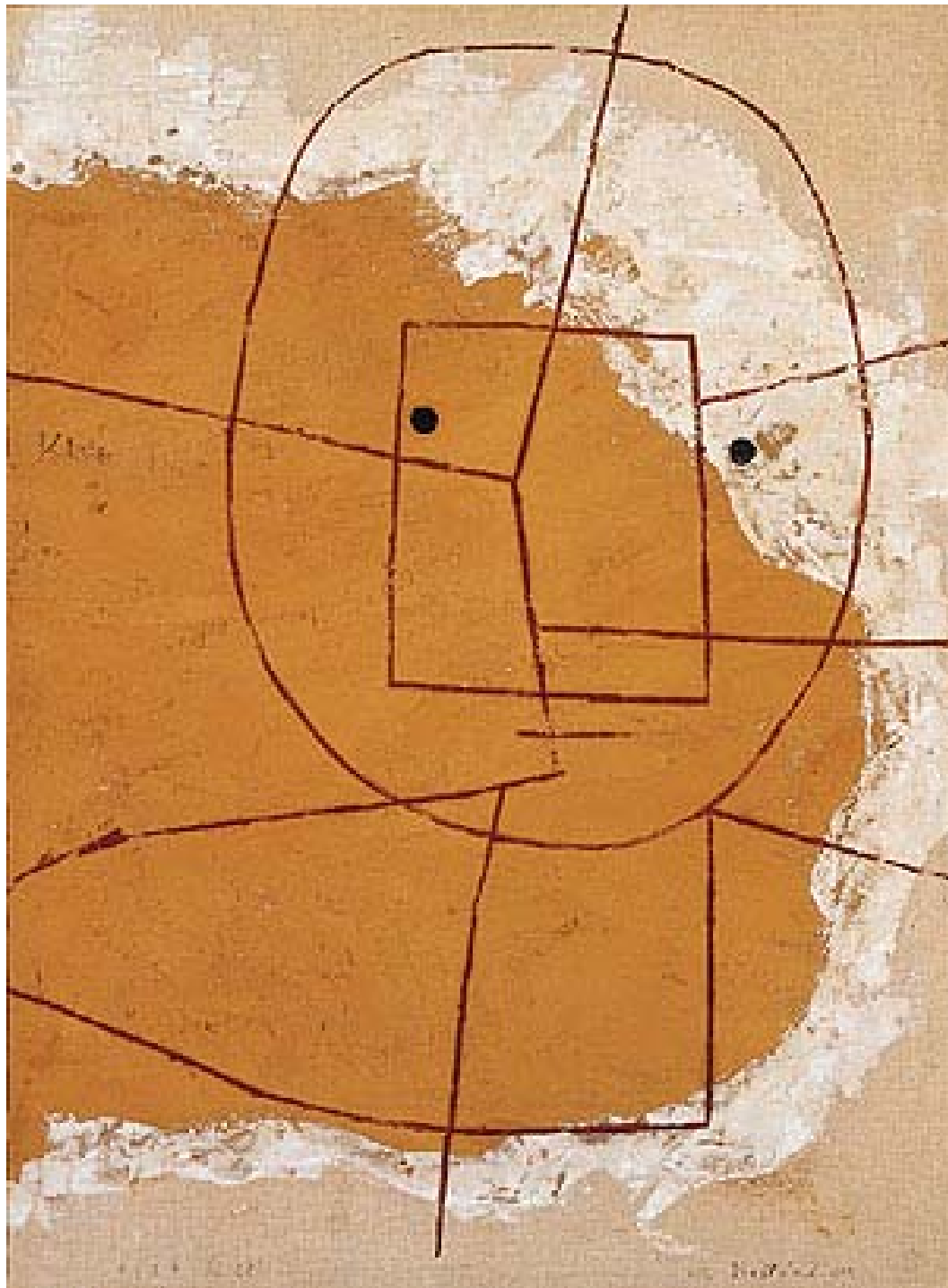


**„The one who understands”.
A transdisciplinary evaluation
of religion, culture, science
and technology?**

**Thomas Moellenbeck
(Paderborn):**





‘The one who understands’

A transdisciplinary evaluation of religion, culture,
science and technology?

'The one who understands'

A transdisciplinary evaluation of religion, culture, science
and technology?

- **'European Identity:
Culture, Technology, and Religion'**

‘The one who understands’

A transdisciplinary evaluation of religion, culture, science and technology?

- **‘European Identity:
Culture, Technology, and Religion’**

Topics:

Religion & Culture

Values & Europe

Technology, Science & **Values**

Culture & **Values**

'The one who understands'

A transdisciplinary evaluation of religion, culture, science and technology?

- 'European Identity: Culture, Technology, and Religion'

Topics:

Religion & Culture

Values & Europe

Technology, Science & **Values**

Culture & **Values**

- Religion => Culture => Science => Technology
=> decreasing sensitivity to values

The **unity of knowledge**

and the backbone of European identity in
the traditional greek-judaeo-christian attempt of:

The **unity of knowledge**

and the backbone of European identity in
the traditional greek-judaeo-christian attempt of:

- knowing the world **and** thinking a world

The **unity of knowledge**

and the backbone of European identity in
the traditional greek-judaeo-christian attempt of:

- knowing the world **and** thinking a world

(- however difficult this might prove to be)



‘The real difficulty lies in the fact that physics is a kind of metaphysics; physics describes ‘reality’. But we do not know what ‘reality’ is; we know it only by means of the physical description.’

Albert Einstein

The **unity of knowledge**

and the backbone of European identity in
the traditional greek-judaeo-christian attempt of:

- knowing the world **and** thinking a world

(- however difficult this might prove to be)

- evaluating everything according to the goodness
of its true nature



Ernst Wolfgang Böckenförde (1930-)

The Böckenförde-Dilemma:

- ‘The modern secularised state cannot originate the ethical disposition needed for its actual existence.’

The Böckenförde-Dilemma:

‘The modern secularised state cannot originate the ethical disposition needed for its actual existence.’

Jürgen Habermas (1929-)



‘what has been lost in other places and cannot be reproduced with the professional knowledge of experts alone’

The Böckenförde-Dilemma:

‘The modern secularised state cannot originate the ethical disposition needed for its actual existence.’



Jürgen Habermas (1929-)

‘what has been lost in other places and cannot be reproduced with the professional knowledge of experts alone’

‘handle with care those cultural sources from which the consciousness of norms and the solidarity of citizens are fed’

- **A renewal of the unity of knowledge by way of transdisciplinarity?**

- **A renewal of the unity of knowledge by way of transdisciplinarity?**

‘functional’ transdisciplinarity

- **A renewal of the unity of knowledge by way of transdisciplinarity?**

‘functional’ transdisciplinarity

‘social’ transdisciplinarity’

- **A renewal of the unity of knowledge by way of transdisciplinarity?**

‘functional’ transdisciplinarity

‘social’ transdisciplinarity’

- **How do we step up from ‘functional’ to social’ transdisciplinarity?**

- **A renewal of the unity of knowledge by way of transdisciplinarity?**

‘functional’ transdisciplinarity

‘social’ transdisciplinarity’

- **How do we step up from ‘functional’ to social’ transdisciplinarity?**

‘religious’ transdisciplinarity ??

The Böckenförde-Dilemma:

‘The modern secularised state cannot originate the ethical disposition needed for its actual existence.’



Jürgen Habermas (1929-)

- ‘handle with care those cultural sources from which the consciousness of norms and the solidarity of citizens are fed’
- ‘Philosophy has reasons to remain open towards learning from religious traditions.’

The Böckenförde-Dilemma:

‘The modern secularised state cannot originate the ethical disposition needed for its actual existence.’



- ‘handle with care those cultural sources from which the consciousness of norms and the solidarity of citizens are fed’
- ‘Philosophy has reasons to remain open towards learning from religious traditions.’
- ‘articulating power of religious language’

- **A renewal of the unity of knowledge by way of transdisciplinarity?**

‘functional’ transdisciplinarity

‘social’ transdisciplinarity’

- **How do we step up from ‘functional’ to social’ transdisciplinarity?**

‘religious’ transdisciplinarity ??

argumentum ad hominum: contingencies

The Böckenförde-Dilemma:

‘The modern secularised state cannot originate the ethical disposition needed for its actual existence.’

- ‘handle with care those cultural sources from which the consciousness of norms and the solidarity of citizens are fed’
- ‘Philosophy has reasons to remain open towards learning from religious traditions.’
- ‘articulating power of religious language’
- ‘what has been lost in other places and cannot be reproduced with the professional knowledge of experts alone – I mean sufficiently differentiated expressions and sensitivities for failing lives, social pathologies, the disruption of individual life-plans and the deformation of distorted life-contexts.’



- A renewal of the unity of knowledge by way of transdisciplinarity?

‘functional’ transdisciplinarity

‘social’ transdisciplinarity’

- How do we step up from ‘functional’ to social’ transdisciplinarity?

‘religious’ transdisciplinarity ??

?? argumentum ad hominum: contingencies

Time is almost up

Reply:

1. “Everybody knows that.”

- **Reply:**

1. “Everybody knows that.”

2. “Philosophizing makes it worse.”

- **Reply:**

1. “Everybody knows that.”
2. “Philosophizing makes it worse.”
3. “What’s *Transdisciplinarity* supposed to be, anyhow? Does it necessarily imply the *Unity of Knowledge*?”

Reply:

1. “Everybody knows that.” is important and difficult => **knowing the world**

- **Reply:**

1. “Everybody knows that.” => **knowing the world**
is important and difficult
2. “Philosophizing makes it worse.” => forget about
thinking a world

- **Reply:**

1. “Everybody knows that.” => **knowing the world**
is important and difficult
2. “Philosophizing makes it worse.” => forget about
thinking a world
3. “What’s *Transdisciplinarity* supposed to be, anyhow?
Does it necessarily imply the *Unity of Knowledge*?”

- **Theological answer:**

- You have to learn about nature by way of divine revelation

- **Theological answer:**

- You have to learn about nature by way of divine revelation

- God became man to cope with contingency from our point of view

- **Reply:**

4. “What’s God got to do with it?”

5. “Would we not double our trouble?”

- **Answer to:**

4. “What’s God got to do with it?”

5. “Would we not double our trouble?”

- Klaus Berger: **modernity** as pictured in Rudolf Bultmann (1884-1976):



“I cannot at the same time use an electric switch and believe in the ascension of Christ.”

- Klaus Berger: **modernity** as pictured in Rudolf Bultmann (1884-1976):

“I cannot at the same time
use an electric switch
and believe in the ascension of Christ.”

Answer to:

4. “What’s God got to do with it?”
Bultmann: “nothing any more”



- Klaus Berger: **modernity** as pictured in Rudolf Bultmann (1884-1976):

“I cannot at the same time use an electric switch and believe in the ascension of Christ.”

Answer to:

4. “What’s God got to do with it?”
Bultmann: “nothing any more”

5. “Would we not double our trouble?”
Bultmann: “yes, we would”



One of the usual suspects:

- Immanuel Kant (1724- 1804)



the objective and
the subjective
aspect of our
knowledge

The true 'culprit':

- Leibniz (1646-1716)
 - God's eye view
of metaphysics leading to
Deism



- Klaus Berger: **modernity** as pictured in Rudolf Bultmann (1884-1976):



“I cannot at the same time use an electric switch and believe in the ascension of Christ.”

- Klaus Berger:

- disciplined
- synthesizing
- creative
- respectful
- ethical



- Klaus Berger:

- **post-modernity**
as pictured in the
'house of reality'



- Klaus Berger:
 - **post-modernity**
as pictured in the
'house of reality'
- Phil Clayton:
 - layer-cake model ?



- Klaus Berger: **post-modernity** as pictured in the ‘house of reality’



Answer to:

4. “What’s God got to do with it?”

Bultmann: “nothing any more”

Berger: “everything and nothing –
depending your actual reality”

- Klaus Berger: **post-modernity** as pictured in the ‘house of reality’



Answer to:

4. “What’s God got to do with it?”

Bultmann: “nothing any more”

Berger: “everything and nothing –
depending on your actual reality”

5. “Would we not double our trouble?”

Bultmann: “yes, we would!”

Berger: “no, we would not!”

- **Knowing the world** depends on **functional Transdisciplinarity**

- **Knowing the world** depends on **functional Transdisciplinarity**
- **Thinking a world motivates** functional Transdisciplinarity

- **Knowing the world** depends on **functional** Transdisciplinarity
- Thinking a world **motivates** functional Transdisciplinarity
- Thinking the **Unity of Knowledge** is essential to **thinking a world**, yet it rests on a **metaphysical** Transdisciplinarity **beyond** the Science and (historical/positive) Religion Dialogue

Contingency and Catastrophe

- **Leibniz** again:
 - Calculating the possibilities



Contingency and Catastrophe

- **Leibniz** again:
 - Calculating the possibilities
 - God compelled to create the best of all possible worlds



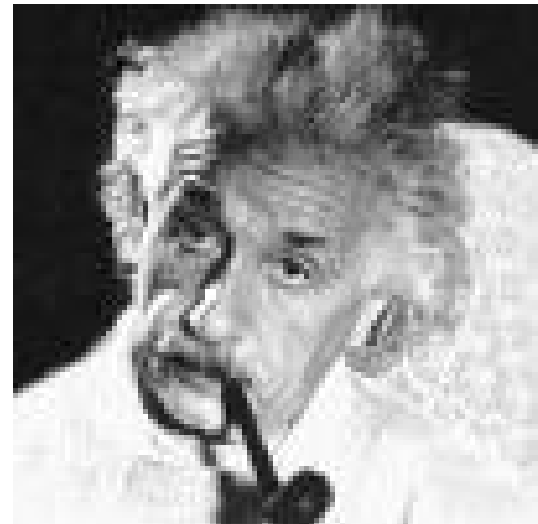
Contingency and Catastrophe

- **Leibniz** again:
 - Calculating the possibilities
 - Compelled to create
the best of all possible worlds



- **Einstein** as metaphysician:

- supreme intelligence
behind
everything



Another one of the usual suspects:

- John Duns Scotus (1266-1308):

- radical contingency



Another one of the usual suspects:

- John Duns Scotus (1266-1308):
 - radical contingency



4. “What’s God got to do with it?”
 - Scotus: everything, something and ‘nothing’ –
depending on his will

Another one of the usual suspects:

- John Duns Scotus (1266-1308):

- radical contingency



4. “What’s God got to do with it?”

- Scotus: “everything and nothing –
depending on his will

5. “Would we not double our trouble?”

- Scotus: “yes, we would!”



Paul Klee (1879-1940)
The One Who Understands
1934





Karl Rahner 1904-1984

- "Theologie und Na-turwis-sen-schaft kön-nen grund-sätz-lich nicht in ei-nen Widerspruch un-ter-einander geraten, weil beide sich *von vornher-ein* in ihrem Gegenstands-bereich und ihrer Metho-de un-ter-schei-den."

In: *Schriften zur Theologie. Bd. XV. Wissenschaft und christlicher Glaube.*
Einsiedeln: Benziger, 1982.- 426 S.; 26.