The Duality Of Human Existence An Essay On Psychology And Religion

William C. Hackett’s English translation of Jean Wahl’s Existence humaine et transcendence (1944) brings back to life an all-but-forgotten book that provocatively explores the philosophical concept of transcendence. Based on what Emmanuel Levinas called “Wahl’s famous lecture” from 1937, Existence humaine et transcendence captured a watershed moment of European philosophy. Included in the book are Wahl's remarkable original lecture and the debate that ensued, with significant contributions by Gabriel Marcel and Nicolai Berdyaev, as well as letters submitted on the occasion by Heidegger, Levinas, Jaspers, and other famous figures from that era. Concerned above all with the ineradicable felt value of human experience by which any philosophical thesis is measured, Wahl makes a daring clarification of the concept of transcendence and explores its repercussions through a masterly appeal to many (often surprising) places within the entire history of Western thought. Apart from its intrinsic philosophical significance as a discussion of the concepts of being, the absolute, and transcendence, Wahl's work is valuable insofar as it became a focal point for a great many other European intellectuals. Hackett has provided an annotated introduction to orient readers to this influential work of twentieth-century French philosophy and to one of its key figures.
Sigmund Freud Popularized the Concept of Psycho Analysis. If you want to learn about his ideas, this book explains it all in simple language: • What is Freudian psychoanalysis? • Freud 5 psychosexual stages • The Id, The Ego And The Superego • What Christians Can Learn From Freud • Freud and Jung • What does Freud say about dreams? • The Top 5 Women's Dreams Analyzed • What Freud Got Right: Oedipus Complex • Freudian Slip • Psychodynamics • CBT and the Zeitgeist And much more. Enjoy!

The theantropic structure of man postulates a specific relationship between the Divine Immanence and the Divine Transcendence with respect to the divine/human composition of man's nature, thus establishing a synergetic union between God and man. Human nature so conceived, compels man to exist in an ambiguous situation, and to live his life in a constant tension between his desire for eternity and his want for temporality. The author analyzes the traumatic conditions of theantropic consciousness of man as it is expressed by both the ancient and contemporary thinkers, and how it is portrayed in the literary works of writers and poets, dramatists and film makers. A bold reimagining of Maslow's famous hierarchy of needs--and new insights for realizing your full potential and living your most creative, fulfilled, and connected life. When psychologist Scott Barry Kaufman first discovered Maslow's unfinished theory of transcendence, sprinkled throughout a cache of unpublished journals, lectures, and essays, he felt a deep resonance with his own work and life. In this groundbreaking
book, Kaufman picks up where Maslow left off, unraveling the mysteries of his unfinished theory, and integrating these ideas with the latest research on attachment, connection, creativity, love, purpose and other building blocks of a life well lived. Kaufman's new hierarchy of needs provides a roadmap for finding purpose and fulfillment--not by striving for money, success, or "happiness," but by becoming the best version of ourselves, or what Maslow called self-actualization. While self-actualization is often thought of as a purely individual pursuit, Maslow believed that the full realization of potential requires a merging between self and the world. We don't have to choose either self-development or self-sacrifice, but at the highest level of human potential we show a deep integration of both. Transcend reveals this level of human potential that connects us not only to our highest creative potential, but also to one another. With never-before-published insights and new research findings, along with exercises and opportunities to gain insight into your own unique personality, this empowering book is a manual for self-analysis and nurturing a deeper connection not only with our highest potential but also with the rest of humanity.

As the countries of East-Central Europe struggle to create liberal democracy and the United States and other Western nations attempt to rediscover their own tarnished civil institutions, Adam Seligman identifies the neglect of the idea of "civil society" as a central concern common to both cultures today. Two centuries after its origins in the Enlightenment, the idea of civil society is being revived to provide an answer to the
question of how individuals can pursue their own interests while preserving the greater good of society and, similarly, how society can advance the interests of the individuals who comprise it. However, as Seligman shows, the erosion of the very moral beliefs and philosophical assumptions upon which the idea of civil society was founded makes its revival much more difficult than is generally recognized.

Sara Heinämaa rediscovers neglected passages of Le Deuxième Sexe in her quest to follow Simone de Beauvoir’s line of thinking. She finds the masterpiece to be grounded in the work of Husserl and Merleau-Ponty.

Unique among contemporary resources, the landmark Systematic Theology and its distinguished contributors present the major areas or loci of Roman Catholic theology in light of contemporary developments—especially the sea-change since Vatican II thought, the best new historical studies of traditional doctrines and scripture, and the diverse creative impulses that come from recent philosophy and hermeneutics, culture and praxis, and ecumenical contacts.

The Duality of Being details my life and the convoluted journey I made into higher realms of consciousness through my out-of-body travels. In this book, I will share with you the perspectives I’ve gained that have improved my quality of life, decisions, and relationships. Each of us has the innate ability to separate our life energy from our physical body and travel into faraway dimensions. Many who have experienced multidimensional travel have had a near-death experience that led to this life-changing
phenomenon. Others, like myself, have for many years traveled spontaneously into distant realms and this book details the many discoveries. Though this type of energetic travel cannot be measured or assessed with current scientific tools, it is as real an experience as traveling by airplane to visit coveted locations around the world. If my experience is any indication, multidimensional travel is available to us all and offers us a gateway into higher or expanded levels of consciousness. True consciousness comes from the expanded awareness that you are infinitely more than your physical body and that reality is a concept far beyond our physical world.

There is not, and never was, a monolithic masculinity; there are, and always have been, multiple masculinities. Today diversity with regard to gender and sexuality is beginning to be recognized and celebrated even while many religious denominations still resist these cultural changes. This book offers pastoral interpretations of these social shifts in light of psychological principles, applying them to topics such as the moral disapproval of masturbation; the efforts of some churches to convince homosexual men to adopt a heterosexual orientation; the dynamics of male envy of female longevity; the homosexual tendencies of King James of England and Scotland; and biblical portraits of God's body, gender, and sexuality. The authors make a special use of the psychoanalytic concept of sublimation--that is, the redirection of sexual desires that are considered unacceptable or unworthy toward interests and aspirations that are considered acceptable and worthy. While the use of psychoanalytic hermeneutics here
is likely to raise various red flags for potential religious readers (especially for those who have been informed that Sigmund Freud was hostile toward religion), this book presents a rather different Freud by focusing on religious sublimation. Together with the editor's thoughtful introductions, the central existential writings of Kierkegaard, Nietzsche, Heidegger, and Sartre included in this volume make it the most substantial anthology of existentialism available. Without shortening any of the selections offered in the first edition, the second edition adds valuable context by presenting two additional selections by philosophers who had a profound impact on the development of existentialism: Hegel and Husserl. Explores how people with various chronic illnesses and disabilities are affected by their conditions, how they react to and cope with them, and what factors are linked to successful psychological adaptation. After reviewing theory, methods, and measures of adaptation, focuses on various traumatic or

By the time this book will appear, nearly six years will have elapsed since I discovered the voice of the oesophagus, and almost five since I published a preliminary account of this discovery in a book entitled The Basic Law of Vocal Utterance. This discovery, though the most comprehensive and far-reaching of any that has ever been made, not only in regard to the voice, but in regard to the better comprehension of our nature and our entire human existence, has remained as unknown to the world as if it had never been made. Yet some day, when its importance is recognized, it will take rank in the
annals of the history of the human race as second to no other discovery that has influenced and shaped human thought in the proper recognition of the origin and the nature of man, spiritual as well as physical, his abilities and his limits, and his relative position, influence, and destiny in the economy of the universe.

This book is a study of the Habad Hasidism movement, an influential part of the Hasidic Movement, which originated in the eighteenth century. Habad was founded by Rabbi Shneur Zalman of Liadi (1745-1813) who established a Hasidic community in Belorussia and who set forth the new Habad doctrine in a book entitled Tanya (Likutey Amarim). This doctrine expounded the mystical ideas underlying the quest for God. Its essential innovation lay in the formulation of a religious outlook which concentrated upon perceiving the divinity: its essence, its nature, the stages of its manifestation, its characteristics, its perfection, its differing wills, its processes, the significance of its revelation and the possibilities of its perception. This conception generated a profound transformation of religious worship and was the cause of great controversy throughout the Jewish world.

You will never die. Your body will, but you will live forever. You may even return for another lifespan on earth. Scientific medical research has proven the reality of reincarnation. That proves that a human soul leaves a deceased body, retaining its mind, memory, free will, and emotional ability, and after a residence in an afterlife reenters a new body. The same person leaves one personality and becomes another
personality in a new earthly presence. Your soul never dies. What does that mean for your understanding of your life's meaning? Find out who you really are, an eternal person and an earthly personality; why you are here, to prepare for eternity; and where you are going when you die. You should know this because it is true for all living humans regardless of religious beliefs or secular apathy. This is scientific reality, not religious belief or faith. Duality of Human Nature does exist. Science claims that you are a strictly physical being. But scientific medical research has proven that reincarnation is real, which confirms that you have a soul and a body. Find the answers in this book: Investigating Eternal Existence Through the Duality of Human Nature.

A noted psychologist offers his best advice on how to make life more meaningful, including how to cultivate a desire to influence future generations and lead a more generative life. These new essays examine philosophical issues at the intersection of feminism and autonomy studies. Are autonomy and independence useful goals for women and subordinate persons? Is autonomy possible in contexts of social subordination and oppression? Is the pursuit of desires that issue from patriarchal norms consistent with autonomous agency? How should we understand the concepts of relational autonomy and adaptive preferences? How do emotions and caring relate to autonomous deliberation? Contributors to this collection answer these and related questions.

Redemption is a story that is told in the first person through the eyes of the main character, Adam, who is writing it in the form of a letter to his young daughter. Adam recounts the events of the previous twenty-one hours, which he intends to be his final day. He is telling his story in
the letter to his daughter because he needs her to know The Truth about what he has done and why he has done it. He reflects upon events from his childhood and adult life and explains the effects these events have had upon him in causing him to seek revenge upon the people and institutions that have done harm to him. Redemption is a work of fiction, a story that is meant to be an analogy representing the duality of man. There are forces of good and evil in every one of us and when a person undergoes a series of traumatic experiences in his lifetime, sometimes it causes the urge to do harm to come to the fore. Adam has reached the point of being able to resist these urges and surpassed it - or has he? The primary purpose of the book is to serve as a warning to all of us that we need to instill a little more humanity into our human existence if we are to survive.

We all have questions ... "Who actually built the pyramids?" "What happens after we die?" "Who created crop circles? And why?" "Nostradamus: the Healer-the Prophet-the Man" "Cleopatra: the women behind the legend" "Who actually controls humanity?" "If Nikola Tesla was so important, why is he so forgotten?" "What is the purpose of life?" But who has the answers? Without a doubt, author Roman Harambura believes, we hold the answers ... within our imagination, the greatest gift of all. The universe, he explains, is filled with life, and human beings are not alone. Earth, our home, is simply one planet in a sky filled with thousands of universes, each with the potential to harbor life beyond our human ability to understand. If we can simply come to accept and embrace the fact that we are just one small part of the inconceivably vast miracle of life across the stars, our own world would change. Imagination, in Harambura's experience, is our greatest gift. In his The Book of Knowledge: I Am Alien, he shares an eclectic and thought-provoking array of ideas to inspire, engage, and capture your
imagination. As expressed by a being known as Kuntarkis, the hundreds of lessons, insights, and experiences within are intended to instigate your own questions and journey of discovery. Kuntarkis also answers questions submitted by people from all over the world. This book is highly recommended for those who are seeking a broader understanding, not just about their own lives, but life in all aspects.

"Women and Sacrifice is an original and lucid book that explores the anthropology and developmental psychology of male violence in blood sacrifice and its implications in religion and culture. It is the first comprehensive study of the psychology of gender and religion using the controversial ideas of Heinz Kohut and self-psychology."

"Beers not only makes an important contribution to our psychological understanding of sacrifice, he explores how narcissistic anxiety fuels rituals and social structures that subordinate women. He bases his provocative theory on three general premises: sacrifice is traditionally performed only by men; the gender specificity of sacrifice can be traced to gender-specific developments of men and women and is reflected in religions throughout the world; and the male violence of sacrifice is related to other forms of male violence. Beers reviews the theories of symbol-formation of Freud, Jung, Klein, and Winnicott and argues that Kohut's self-psychology is more appropriate for understanding the psychology of symbolic ritual. The psychological claims in the book are presented in the context of social structures, cultural expressions, and individual and group history. Beers includes critiques of such leading theorists of ritual and sacrifice as Durkheim, Levi-Strauss, Douglas, Turner, Geertz, Freud, Jung, and Girard."

"In analyzing sacrifice among the Malekulans of Melanesia and the eucharist of the American Episcopal Church, Beers develops the theory that such rituals have a psychological function that diminishes and controls
women. He claims that men so fear women that religious ritual excludes women in order that men can gain and retain power over them."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

For clergy, present and prospective, as well as students of the psychology of religion. 'The Art of Perfect Living' is an inspirational, self help book written in a simple language so that even a layman can absorb the wisdom presented in it. This book presents the concept of 'the 7 Personal Powers' which is actually a remodelling of the Scriptural wisdom behind personal perfection. In this book you will learn how to define your lifes purpose and unleash the potential of your mind and spirit, and in doing so, to achieve your life purpose. As you go through the book, you rediscover your personal powers of perfection that are latent within you and get renewed in spirit, mind and body.

The book explores the relationship between Christology and theological anthropology through the lens provided by the theology of Karl Barth and the mind/body discussion in contemporary philosophy of mind. It thus comprises two major sections. The first develops an understanding of Karl Barth's theological anthropology focusing on three major facets: (1) the centrality of Jesus Christ for any real understanding of human persons; (2) the resources that such a christologically determined view of human nature has for engaging in interdisciplinary discourse; and (3) the ontological implications of this approach for understanding the mind/body relationship. The second part draws on this theological foundation to consider the implications that Christological anthropology has for analyzing and assessing several prominent ways of explaining the mind/body
relationship. Specifically, it interacts with two broad categories of theories: 'nonreductive' forms of physicalism and 'holistic' forms of dualism. After providing a basic summary of each, the book applies the insights gained from Barth's anthropology to ascertain the extent to which the two approaches may be considered christologically adequate.

When we remove all of human existence and observable matter one layer away from the truth, we are then able to make more sense of what have otherwise been unexplainable observations at the quantum level. We all want to understand more about the universe, and believe that we will perhaps be able to find a better explanation for our existence. This is a challenging topic about complex scientific observations about the nature of the universe. There are main contents, such as: The Duality of Time Theory: the secret of time and the consequences of the ongoing perpetual creation of space, that result from the Single Monad Model of the Cosmos. The complex-time geometry of the Duality of Time Theory: explains how the physical dimensions of space are sequentially being re-created in the inner levels of time, which makes the outward time genuinely imaginary with respect to the inner real levels. In addition, it also explains all the three principles of Relativity, leading to full Quantum Field Theory of Gravity, as well as explaining all the other fundamental interactions in terms of the new granular space-time geometry. The homogeneity problem: the Duality of Time does not only unify all the fundamental interactions in terms of its genuinely complex time-time
geometry, but it unifies this whole physical world with the two other even more fundamental domains of the psychical and spiritual worlds. This particular subject mentions the Ultimate Symmetry, which explores how the apparent physical and metaphysical multiplicity is emerging from the absolute Oneness of Divine Presence, descending through four fundamental levels of symmetry: ultimate, hyper, super and normal. In this book, you'll also be explored the dimensions of time, imaginary, multidimensional, types of energy, including consciousness and information.

Though virtue ethics is enjoying a resurgence, the topic of virtue cultivation has been largely neglected by philosophers. This volume remedies this gap, featuring mostly new essays, commissioned for this collection, by philosophers, theologians, and psychologists at the forefront of research into virtue. Each contribution focuses on some aspect of virtue development, either by highlighting virtue cultivation within distinctive traditions of ethical or religious thought, or by taking a developmental perspective to yield fresh insights into criticisms of virtue ethics, or by examining the science that explains virtue development. The essays by Russell and Driver investigate virtue cultivation or problems associated with it from Aristotelian and utilitarian perspectives. Slote addresses virtue development from the sentimentalist standpoint. Swanton and Cureton and Hill explore self-improvement, the former with an eye to offering solutions to critiques of virtue ethics, the latter from a Kantian ethical vantage point. Slingerland examines contemporary psychology as well as virtue development in the Confucian
tradition to counter situationist criticisms of virtue ethics. Flanagan, Bucar, and Herdt examine how virtue is cultivated in the Buddhist, Islamic, and Christian traditions, respectively. Narvaez, Thompson, and McAdams offer descriptive insights from psychology into virtue development. The result is a collection of extremely creative essays that not only fills the current gap but also promises to stimulate new work on a philosophically neglected yet vital topic.

From a thoroughly biblical viewpoint Eduard Thurneysen probes deeply into the nature and practice of pastoral care. His rich understanding of men, his experience in counseling, and his grasp of theological thought infuse his approach with vitality and truth. As he considers the basis of pastoral care, Thurneysen puts forward the thesis that the purpose of counseling is to communicate the Word of God to individuals. Pastoral care is a ministry along with those of sermon and sacrament; its aim is to lead the counselee back to sermon and sacrament in the worship of the church. Although he does little more than hint at rules and techniques for pastoral care, Thurneysen is greatly concerned with its practical aspects. It is his belief that the care of souls occurs through conversation--confident, open-minded conversation which is founded on the Word of God, informed by prayer, and manifested in active listening to, and acceptance of, the counselee. Thurneysen demonstrates the importance of a knowledge of psychology and the principles of psychotherapy. Depth psychology and psychotherapy deeply enrich our understanding of human nature and serve to communicate the
message of forgiveness all the more powerfully. This book provides a critical theological study of the whole field of pastoral care. As a work in practical theology, it will be stimulating and useful to professors of counseling as well as to students in the field. Counselors and pastors will find it helpful because it throws light on the fundamental issues involved in problems which they face in their ministries.

Kierkegaard has always enjoyed a rich reception in the fields of theology and religious studies. This reception might seem obvious given that he is one of the most important Christian writers of the nineteenth century, but Kierkegaard was by no means a straightforward theologian in any traditional sense. He had no enduring interest in some of the main fields of theology such as church history or biblical studies, and he was strikingly silent on many key Christian dogmas. Moreover, he harbored a degree of animosity towards the university theologians and churchmen of his own day. Despite this, he has been a source of inspiration for numerous religious writers from different denominations and traditions. Tome II is dedicated to tracing Kierkegaard's influence in Anglophone and Scandinavian Protestant religious thought. Kierkegaard has been a provocative force in the English-speaking world since the early twentieth century, inspiring almost contradictory receptions. In Britain, before World War I, the few literati who were familiar with his work tended to assimilate Kierkegaard to the heroic individualism of Ibsen and Nietzsche. In the United States knowledge of Kierkegaard was introduced by Scandinavian immigrants who brought with them a picture of the
Dane as much more sympathetic to traditional Christianity. The interpretation of Kierkegaard in Britain and America during the early and mid-twentieth century generally reflected the sensibilities of the particular theological interpreter. Anglican theologians generally found Kierkegaard to be too one-sided in his critique of reason and culture, while theologians hailing from the Reformed tradition often saw him as an insightful harbinger of neo-orthodoxy. The second part of Tome II is dedicated to the Kierkegaard reception in Scandinavian theology, featuring articles on Norwegian and Swedish theologians influenced by Kierkegaard.

This book is an analysis of early Jewish thought on human nature, specifically, the complex of characteristics that are understood to be universally innate, and/or God-given, to collective humanity and the manner which they depict human existence in relationship, or lack thereof, to God. Jewish discourse in the Greco-Roman period (4th c. BCE until 1st c. CE) on human nature was not exclusively particularistic, although the immediate concern was often communal-specific. Evidence shows that many of these discussions were also an attempt to grasp a general, or universal, human nature. The focus of this work has been narrowed to three categories that encapsulate the most prevalent themes in Second Temple Jewish texts, namely, creation, composition, and condition.

A pioneering scholarly investigation into the intersection of personality and cultural history, this study asserts that Freudian psychology is rooted in Judaism — particularly,
in the mysticism of the Kabbalah. Uncovers the underlying structures of Martin Buber’s thought across his diverse writings.

TREASURE is the true story of how the iconic fable The Alchemist by Paulo Coelho psychically predicted the future, and what would happen to Karen Williams in real life. This was at a time when Karen had never heard of Coelho’s famous book. It is a story about the passion for a dream, and how this passion revealed to Karen the language of signs and coincidences which the spiritual realm uses to speak to each of us. Living in Andalusia in southern Spain in the 1990s, Karen dreams of finding and living from her soul. One night, after visiting her favourite ruin, she has a dream in which she is reborn and with this her soul quest begins. Just as in Coelho’s The Alchemist it takes her to Tarifa and Tangiers, and then through a metaphorical desert, finally ending at a place of pyramids as she searches for her treasure. But, this is only just the beginning of a truly supernatural odyssey which goes on for another 18 years. In that time Karen dedicates her whole being to the slow, and sometimes incredibly painful unraveling of the real meaning of the allegory known to millions as The Alchemist. What she discovers is far deeper and more transcendental than she ever imagined and touches the lives of all of us who now stand at the beginning
of a new millennium hoping for a new world and a new dawn.

The Duality of Human Existence An Essay on Psychology and Religion
Chicago : Rand McNally

Poetics of the Earth is a work of environmental philosophy, based on a synthesis of eastern and western thought on natural and human history. It draws on recent biological research to show how the processes of evolution and history both function according to the same principles. Augustin Berque rejects the separation of nature and culture which he believes lies at the root of the environmental crisis. This book proposes a three stage process of "re-worlding" (moving away from the individualized self to become a part of the common world), "re-concretizing" (understanding the meaning and historical development of words and things) and "re-engaging" (reconsidering the relationship between history and subjectivity at every level of being) in order to bring western thought on nature and culture into sustainable harmony and alignment. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars of environmental studies, environmental philosophy, Asian studies and the natural sciences.

Copyright: 18c130de0eb7497a7ae486374a4d65cd