

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
---------------------------------	----

PART I. METHODOLOGICAL PROLEGOMENA

I. THE METHOD	I
1. The Method	I
2. The Field	II
3. Religion and Society	13
II. RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE AND ITS EXPRESSION	17
1. Religious Experience and Its Forms of Expression	17
2. a) Theoretical Expression: Doctrine	19
3. b) Practical Expression: Cultus	25
4. c) Sociological Expression: Communion; Collective and Individual Religion	27
III. SOCIOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES	34
1. The Sociological Function of Religion	34
2. a) The Integrating Power of Doctrine	37
3. b) The Integrating Power of Worship	39
4. Religious Experience and the Attitude toward "the World"	44
5. Universal Order and Society; Ethics; Ideal and Reality	49

PART II. RELIGION AND SOCIETY

IV. RELIGION AND SOCIETY. I. RELIGION AND NATURAL GROUPS	54
1. Identity of Natural and Religious Grouping	55
2. Family Cults	58
3. Kinship Cults	70
4. Local Cults	79
5. Racial Cults	88
6. National Cults	92
7. Cult Associations Based on Sex and Age	97
8. Conclusion	107
V. SPECIFICALLY RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY	109
1. A New Principle of Grouping: Specifically Religious Groups	109
2. The Secret Society	112
3. The Mystery Society: Greece and Rome	119
4. The <i>Sampradaya</i> of Hinduism	127
5. The Founded Religion	130
6. a) The Circle of Disciples	133
7. b) The Brotherhood	137
8. c) The Ecclesiastical Body. Church and Churches	141

9. Developments: Constitution; Equalitarian and Hierarchical Ideals	145
10. Reaction: The Protest	
A. Individual and Collective Types of Protest: (a) Catholic, (b) Puri- tan, (c) Revivalist, (d) Orthodox	156
B. Forms of Protest: Individualism; New Grouping	162
11. Sociological Consequence of Protest within: <i>Ecclesiola in ecclesia</i>	173
A. The <i>Collegium pietatis</i>	174
B. The <i>Fraternitas</i>	179
C. Monasticism. The Order	181
12. Sociological Consequences of Radical Protest: Secession	186
A. The Independent Group	194
B. The Sect	196
VI. RELIGION AND SOCIETY. II. RELIGION AND DIFFERENTIATION WITHIN SOCIETY	205
1. Simple and Complex Society	206
2. Social Stratification and Differentiation in General	207
3. Social Differentiation in Particular	214
4. Occupational Differentiation in Primitive Society: (a) Australia, (b) Eskimo, (c) South India, (d) New Guinea, (e) Melanesia, (f) Amer- ican Indians, (g) South Africa, (h) West Africa, (i) East Africa	219
5. Social Differentiation and Religion	234
6. Sociological Consequences. Occupational Associations: (a) Africa, (b) Rome, (c) Islam	237
7. Social Differentiation in Higher Civilization	251
A. Religions of the Warrior: (a) Mexico, (b) Mithraism, (c) Zen- Buddhism	255
B. Religions of the Merchant: (a) Vallabhacari-Hinduism, (b) Parsi- ism, (c) Jainism	259
C. Religions of the Peasant: Western Asia	262
8. Social Differentiation in World Religions	268
A. Asia	268
B. Europe	271
C. America	277
VII. RELIGION AND SOCIETY. III. RELIGION AND THE STATE	287
1. Methodological Approach: Sociological Role of the State	287
2. Beginnings of the State	288
3. Identity of Spiritual and Secular Rule; Holy Law	289
4. Traditional and Founded Religion	297
5. Competition of Cults	298
6. Typology I: Identity of State and Cult	299
7. Examples of a Transitional Stage: (a) Zoroastrianism, (b) Shinto, (c) Islam	302
8. Typology II: The New Faith	306
9. Typology III: Universal Religions	309
10. The Communion of Saints	311
11. The Conquest of the State	313

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ix

12. Three Examples: Confucianism, Buddhism, Christianity	314
A. Confucianism	314
B. Buddhism	317
C. Christianity	324
VIII. TYPES OF RELIGIOUS AUTHORITY	331
1. Organization of Religious Groups	331
2. Charisma and Leadership	337
3. The Founder of Religion	341
4. The Reformer	344
5. The Prophet	346
6. The Seer	351
7. The Magician	353
8. The Diviner	356
9. The Saint	357
10. The Priest	360
11. The <i>Religiosus</i>	368
12. The Audience	370
IX. CONCLUSION	374

APPENDIX

APPENDIX: HIERARCHY	385
-------------------------------	-----

INDEX

INDEX	391
-----------------	-----