

# 宗教与国际政治





## 现代化与世俗化

### *C. Wright Mills, 1960s:*

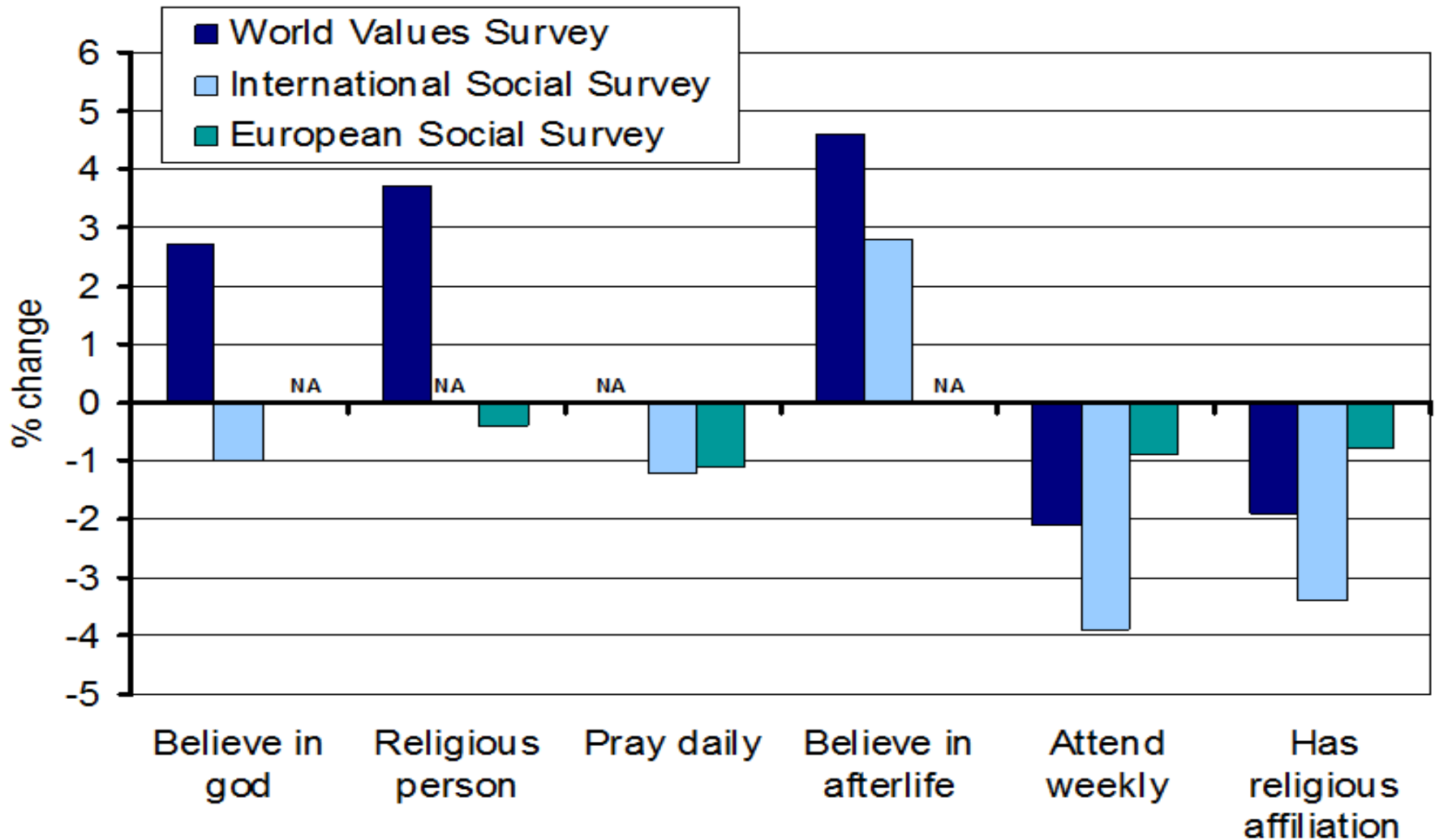
“Once, the world was filled with the sacred – in thought, practice, and institutional form. After the Reformation and the Renaissance, forces of modernizations swept across the globe, and secularization, a corollary process, loosened the dominance of the sacred. In due course, the sacred will disappear altogether, except, possibly, in the private realm.”

### *Peter Berger, 2000s:*

“The world today, with some exceptions, is as furiously religious as it ever was, and in some places even more so than ever. This means that a whole body of literature by historians and social scientists loosely labeled “modernization” is mistaken.”

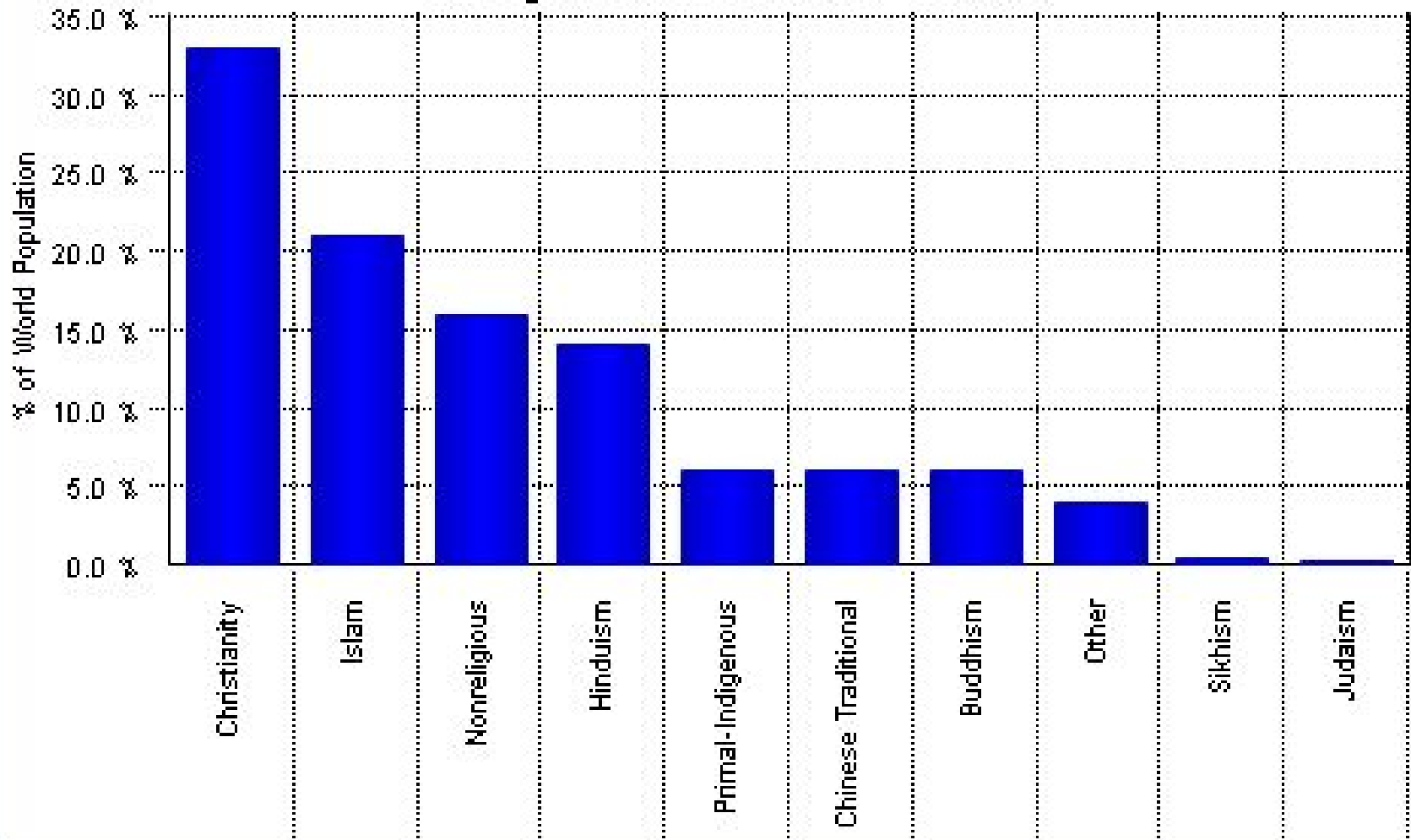


## Trends in global religion from 1980s to 2000s (change in % of respondents)



NA = no data

## Religious Affiliations- World

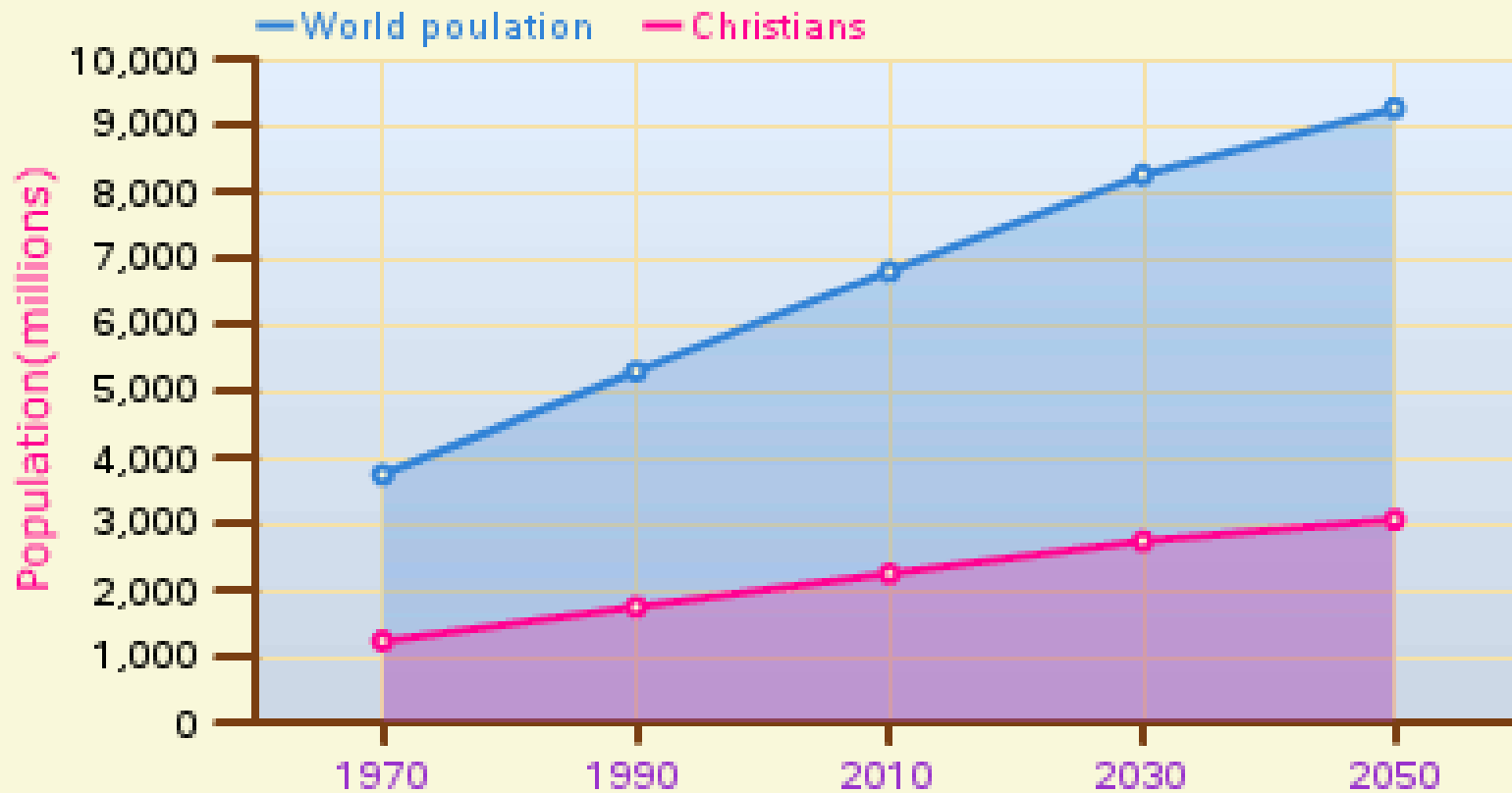


2005



## Worldwide growth of Christianity

WhyChurch.org.uk

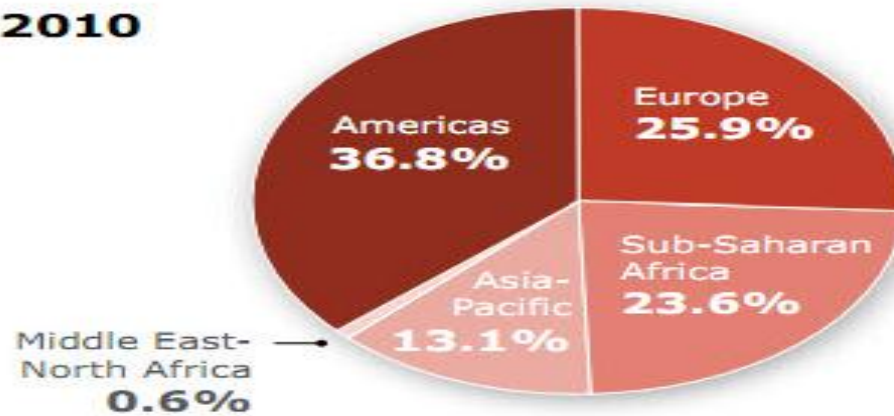


Source: Religious trends 5, Brierley 2005 Table 1.2.1

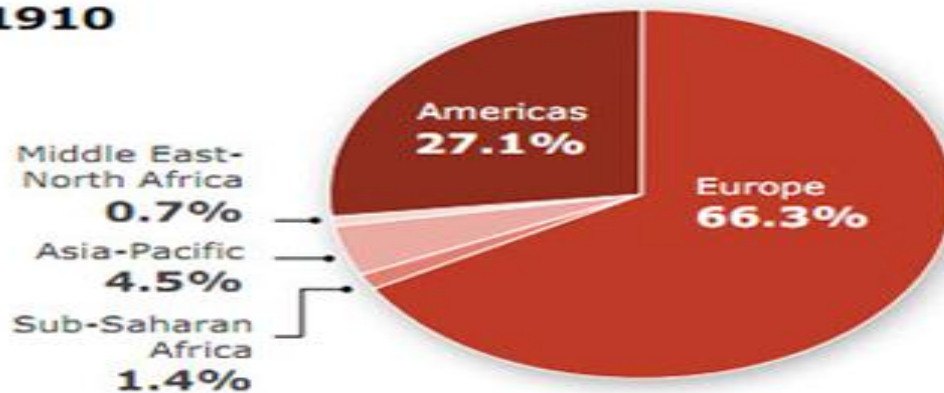


## Regional Distribution of Christians

**2010**



**1910**



Figures for 1910 are from a Pew Forum analysis of data from the Center for the Study of Global Christianity. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life  
*Global Christianity, December 2011*



## 基督教全球南部转移

次撒哈拉非洲地区: 基督教徒占人口比重从1900s的9%激增到63%。

尼日利亚: 8千万基督新教徒, 远超德国

欧洲: 95% → 76%.

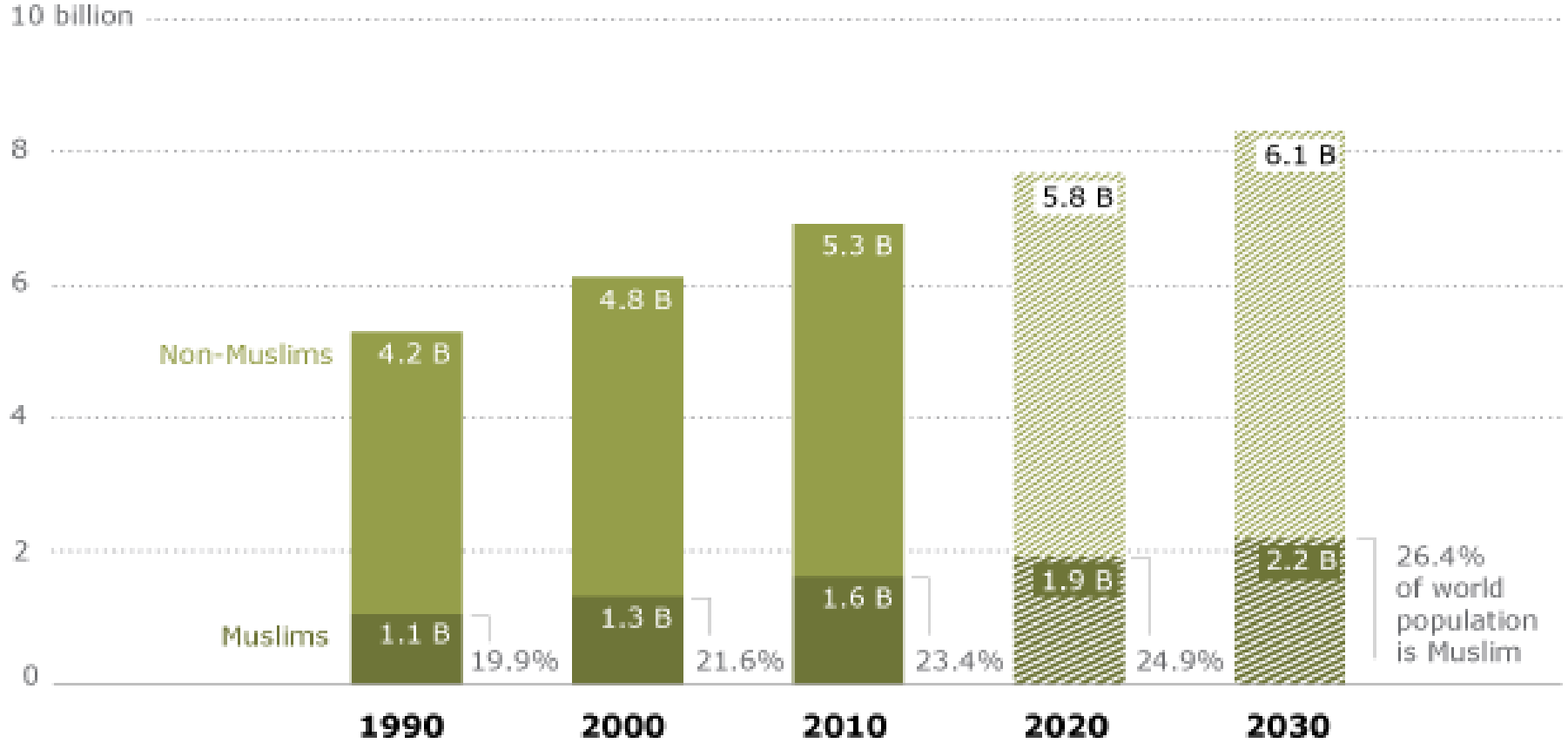
美洲地区: 96% → 86%.

**数据来源:** Pew Research, Dec. 2011 -

<http://www.usatoday.com/news/religion/story/2011-12-20/christianity-growth-africa-europe/52125920/1>



## Muslims as a Share of World Population, 1990-2030



Percentages are calculated from unrounded numbers. Cross hatching denotes projected figures.





## 全球宗教十大发展趋势（Jay Gary）：

[http://www.wnrf.org/cms/print\\_tentrends.shtml](http://www.wnrf.org/cms/print_tentrends.shtml)

## 芝加哥大学全球宗教变迁调查（2009）：

[http://www.wnrf.org/cms/print\\_tentrends.shtml](http://www.wnrf.org/cms/print_tentrends.shtml)



## 西方国家宗教现状

- ◆ 教会活动参与率下降
- ◆ 教牧人员针对公共议题的影响力下降，比如节育、离婚、性取向、未婚生育等
- ◆ 宗教多元化，不同宗教差异政治化趋势明显
- ◆ 美国基督教新右翼的政治崛起



## 前共产主义国家宗教状况

- ◆ 多数国家见证宗教复兴，尤其是正教和伊斯兰教
- ◆ 教会对国家和社会影响力的增长
- ◆ 宗教强化社会保守力量的发展



## 全球南方国家的宗教现状

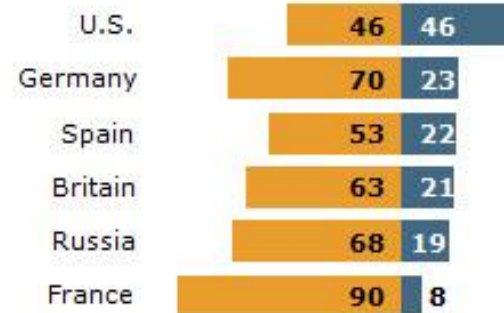
- ◆ 政治伊斯兰崛起
- ◆ 非洲基督教会的扩展
- ◆ 基督教众与穆斯林之间的矛盾与冲突
- ◆ 基督教徒成为“受害者”而非“迫害者”



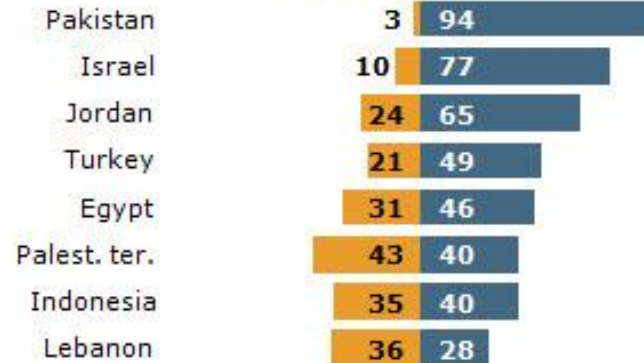
# 国籍与信仰： 认同斗争

## What Do You Consider Yourself First?

### Nationality A Christian



### Nationality A Muslim



### Israeli A Jew



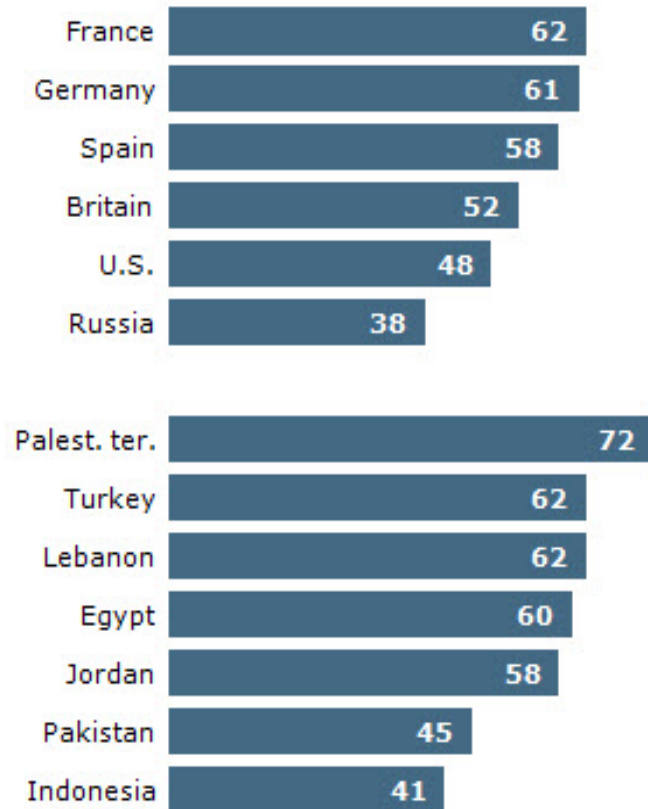
In the U.S. and Europe, figures are for Christians only. In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only. In Israel, figures are for Jews only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q35chr, Q35mus & Q35jew.



## Most Say Relations Between Muslims and Westerners Are Poor

*% Saying relations are bad*



In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q36.



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## Why the Lack of Prosperity in Muslim Nations?

	<b>Muslim publics</b>	<b>Western publics</b>
	%	%
U.S. & Western policies	53	14
Government corruption	49	54
Lack of democracy	42	50
Lack of education	36	36
Islamic fundamentalism	12	32

Median % naming each item most or second most responsible across seven Muslim publics (Palestinian territories, Indonesia, Lebanon, Pakistan, Egypt, Jordan and Turkey) and across six Western publics (U.S., Spain, Germany, France, Britain and Russia).

Asked only of those who say Muslim nations should be more economically prosperous than they are today.

In predominantly Muslim countries, figures are for Muslims only.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q41 & Q42.

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- ◆ 国家控制武力的使用
- ◆ 国家需要借助宗教向被统治者证明权力的合法性
- ◆ 宗教组织调节统治者与被统治者之间的关系
  - ◆ 有助于统治者维持社会秩序
  - ◆ 作为公民社会组织，促进民众对现有社会秩序的遵守，以及有必要时推翻之
- ◆ 上述两种作用的协调、冲突与平衡构成一国政教关系的核心要素





## 政教关系模式

- ◆ 政教合一
- ◆ 政教分离，但政主教从
- ◆ 政教在宪法上分离，宗教成为私人信仰，宗教平等与宗教宽容



- ◆ 统治者需要宗教，少有例外
- ◆ 但通常对宗教活动保持警惕，以免宗教活动溢出国家控制范围
- ◆ 宗教组织忠诚于谁？
  - ◆ 上帝？
  - ◆ 统治者？
  - ◆ 政府？
  - ◆ 国家？
- ◆ 忠诚能否打破？
  - ◆ 批评统治者
  - ◆ 质疑现行法律
  - ◆ 批判社会



## 宗教影响政治的程度及其方式

- ◆ 保护社会免遭政府权力滥用
- ◆ 维持道德秩序
- ◆ 谴责社会的不公义
- ◆ 维系民族团结

或者，

- ◆ 阻碍社会与政治进步
- ◆ 宣扬歧视与迫害
- ◆ 招致社会动乱
- ◆ 为独裁、侵略与军国主义张目



## 结语

组织化的宗教在国家和社会之间充当何种角色，是促进社会和谐或恶化社会矛盾，取决于各种现实条件，包括政治体制、经济发展、文化传统等。

谢谢!

