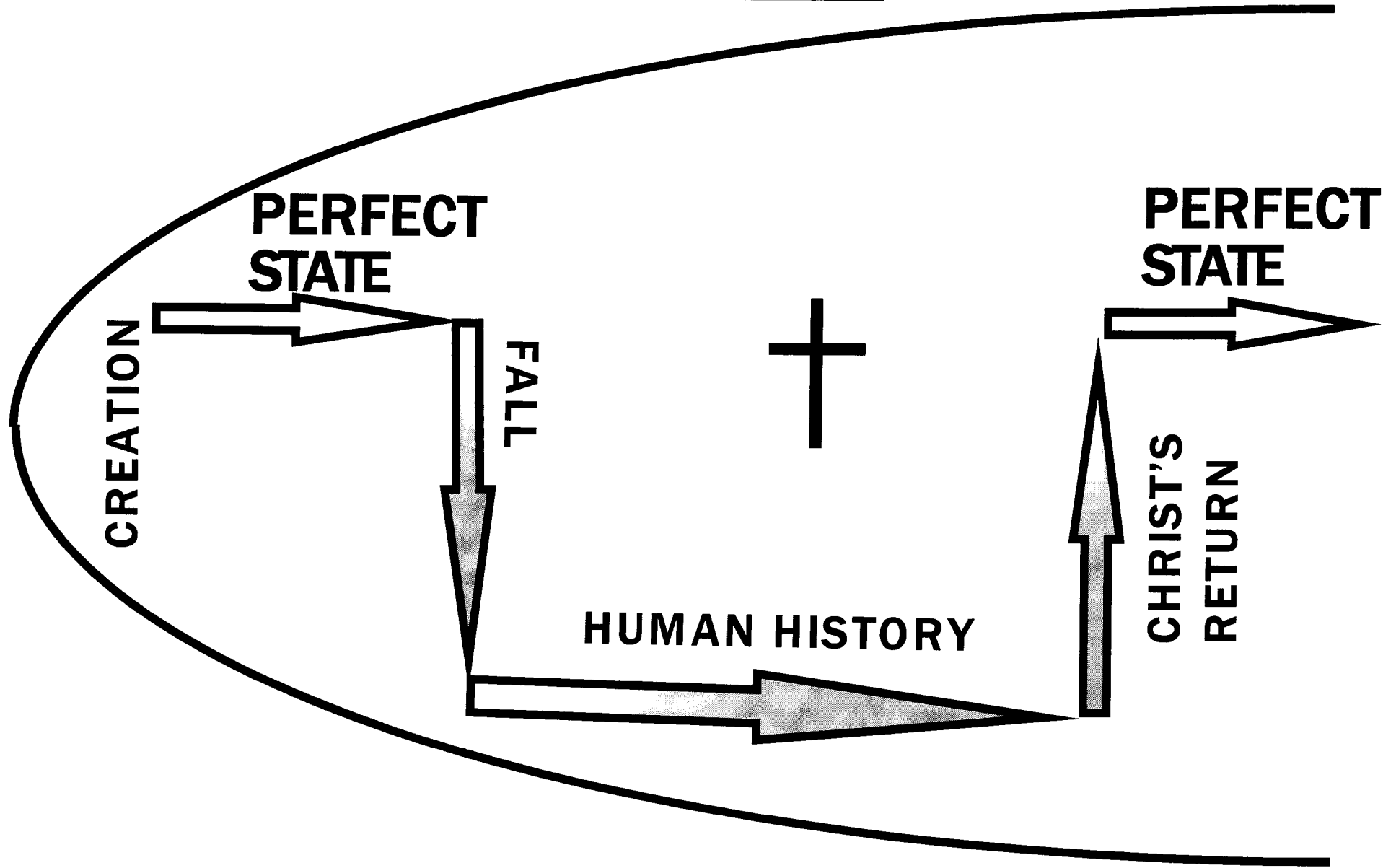
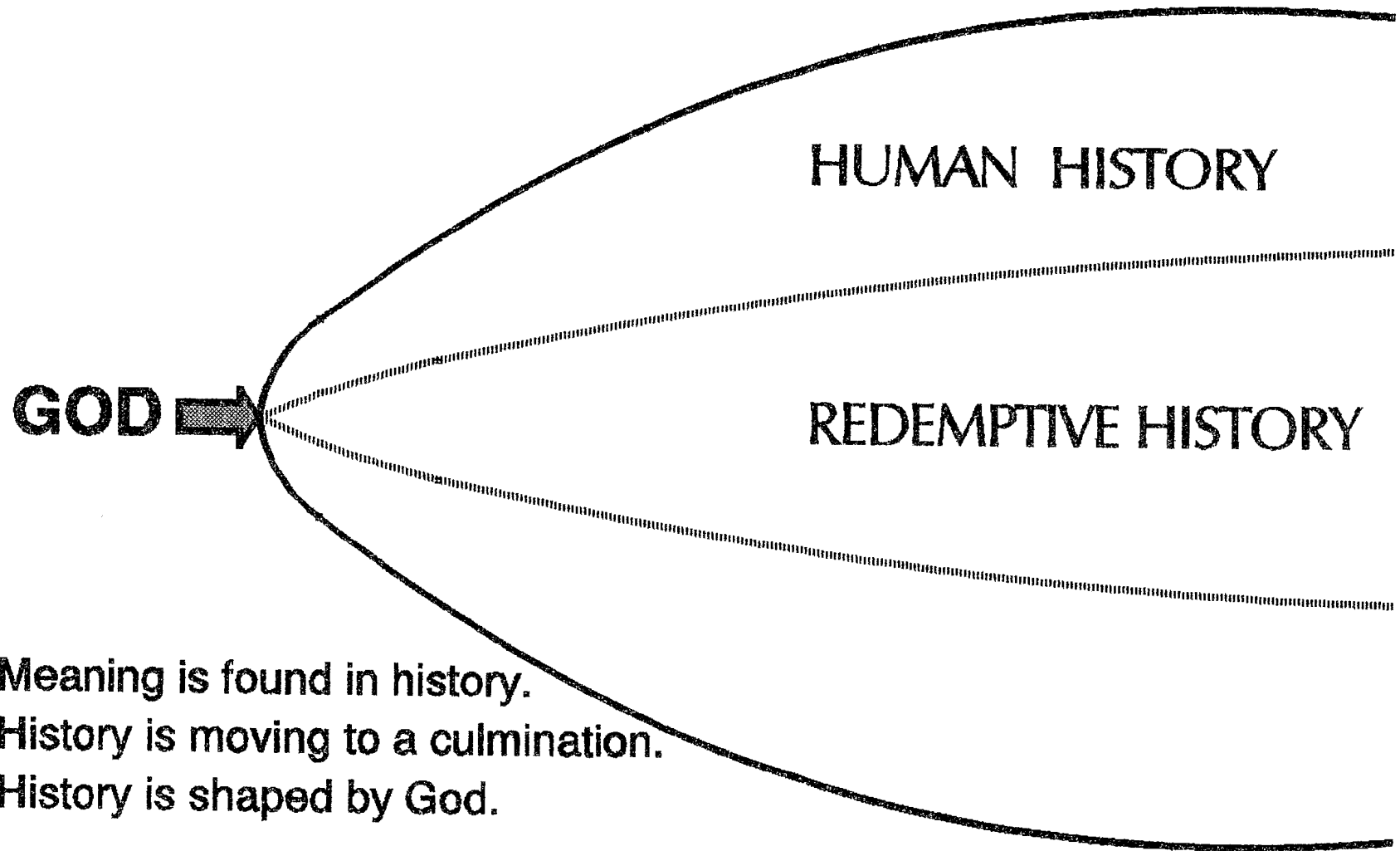


Theory of Evolution

CHRISTIAN VIEW OF HISTORY



MEDIEVAL WORLDVIEW



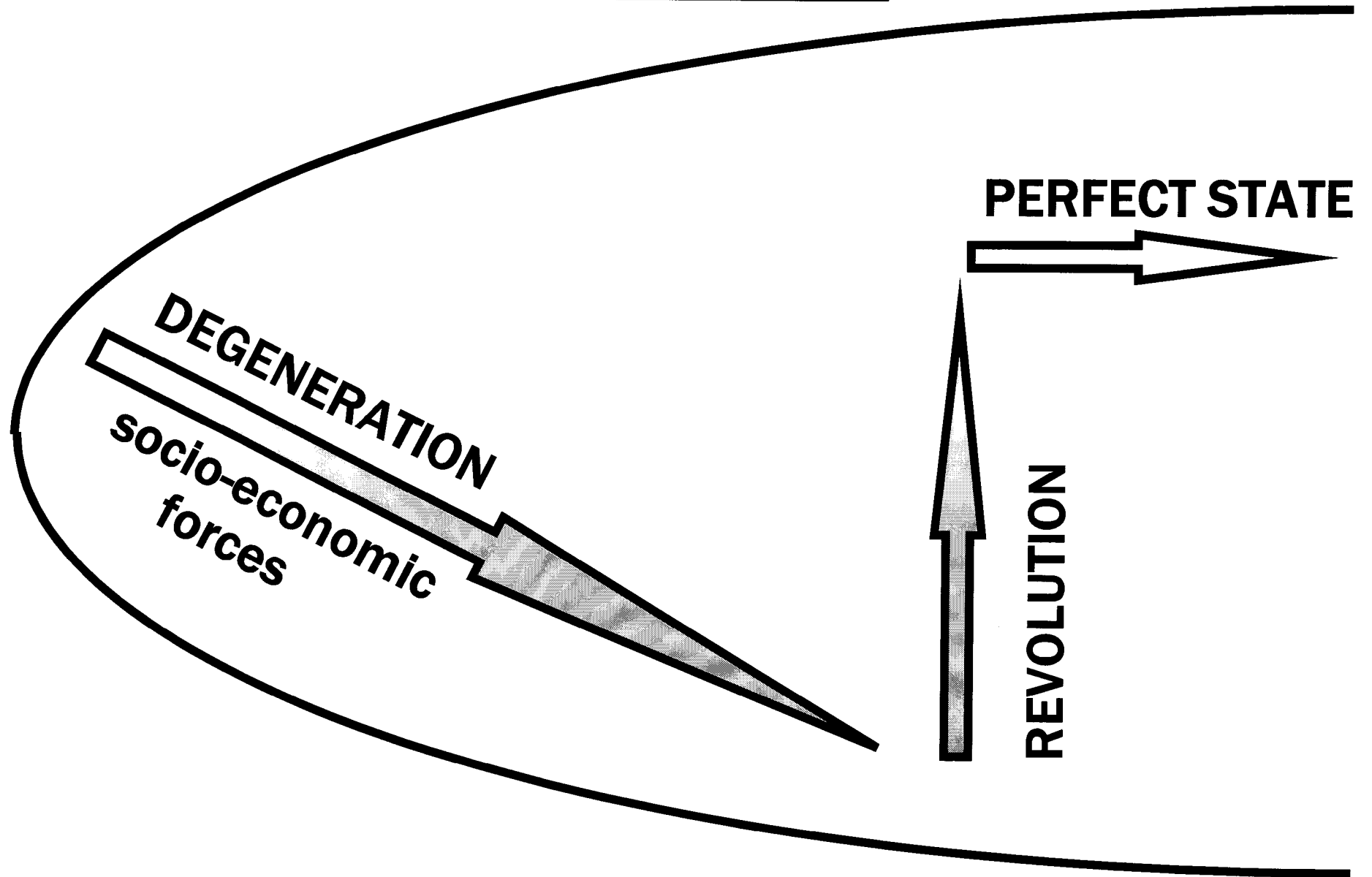
- Meaning is found in history.
- History is moving to a culmination.
- History is shaped by God.

Central Question:

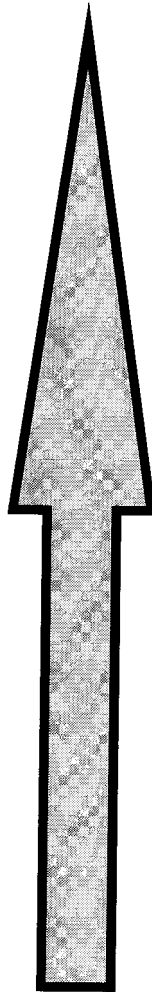
“What is the human story?”

- diachronic
- question of origins
- questions of end

MARXIST VIEW OF HISTORY



GREEKS: The Great Chain of Being



GOD
ANGELS
SPIRIT BEINGS
HUMANS
SUBHUMANS
ANIMALS
PLANTS
MATTER

THEORY OF EVOLUTION

- live develops diversity
- competition leads to the survival of the fittest.
- the result is progress.

THEORY OF EVOLUTION

- **biological Darwinism**
- **sociocultural Darwinism**
- **economic Darwinism**
- **political Darwinism**
- **theological Darwinism**

EVOLUTIONARY THEORIES

BIOLOGICAL EVOLUTION:

- the driving forces are genetic variation and the survival of the fittest

SOCIO-CULTURAL EVOLUTION:

- social evolution
 - Durkheim: social → economic → cultural
 - Marx: economic → social → cultural
- cultural evolution
 - Weber: cultural → social → economic

RACIAL EVOLUTIONISM

1. Roots:

- scientific interest in biology
- created a taxonomy
- inference of evolutionary development
- sought archaeological evidence

BIOLOGY AND RACE

1. Phenotypes:

- skin color, lips, hair
- skull measurements
- Caucasoid, Negroid, Mongoloid

1. Phenotypes and evolution:

	primitive	-----	advanced
• eye form	C		N M
• hair	C		M N
• hairyness	C		N M
• lips everted	C		M N
• prognathism	N		M C
• head shape	C		M N
• body shape	N		C M
• brow ridge	C		N M

3. GENOTYPES:

	<i>blood types (%)</i>			
	O	A	B	AB
- Swedes	34	51	10	5
- English	46	43	7	2
- N. Chinese	31	25	34	10
- Zairians	46	22	24	3
- Amerindians	91	8	1	0





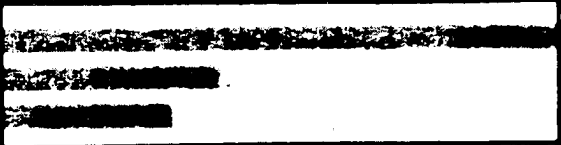


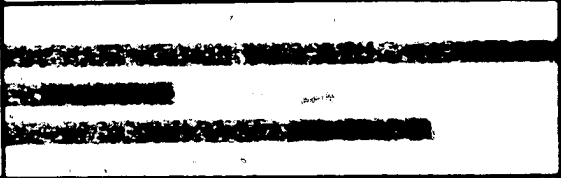


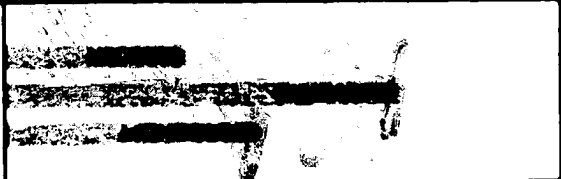


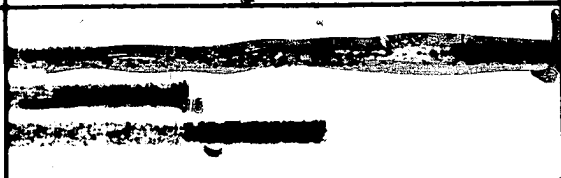


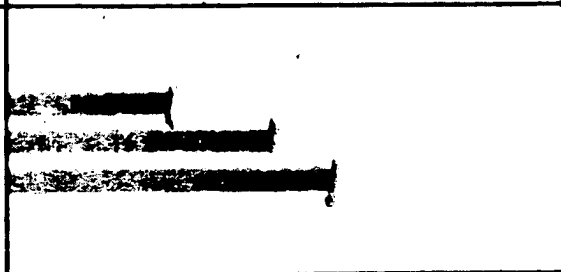


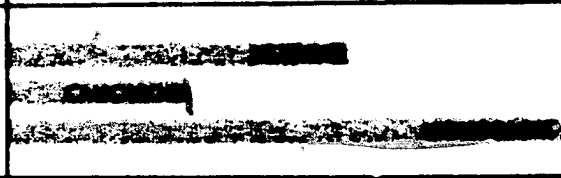


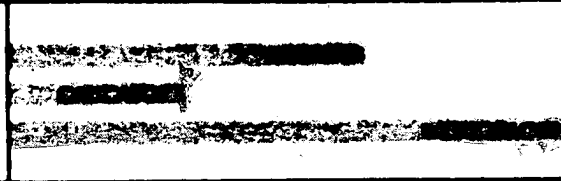

MOST APELIKE		LEAST APELIKE
HAIR FORM 		
BUTTOCKS 		
LIP FORM 		
PROGNATHISM 		
HEEL DEVELOPMENT 		
ARM - BODY RATIO 		
BROWRIDGE 		
HAIRINESS 		

Figure 63. The erratic distribution of "primitive" and "advanced" racial traits: by this fallacious measure, which race is most "advanced?"

2. Mechanisms causing variation:

- environment:
Greeks, Romans
- inheritance of acquired characteristics: Lamarck
(up to 1850)
- biogenetics:
Darwin (after 1850)

3. Human Origins:

Monogenesis - polygenesis

- Aquinas, theologians-mostly monogenesis
- Locke, humanists-monogenesis
- Hume, Hegel, Comte: polygenesis
- early anthropologists: polygenesis

Paradigm of cultural evolution

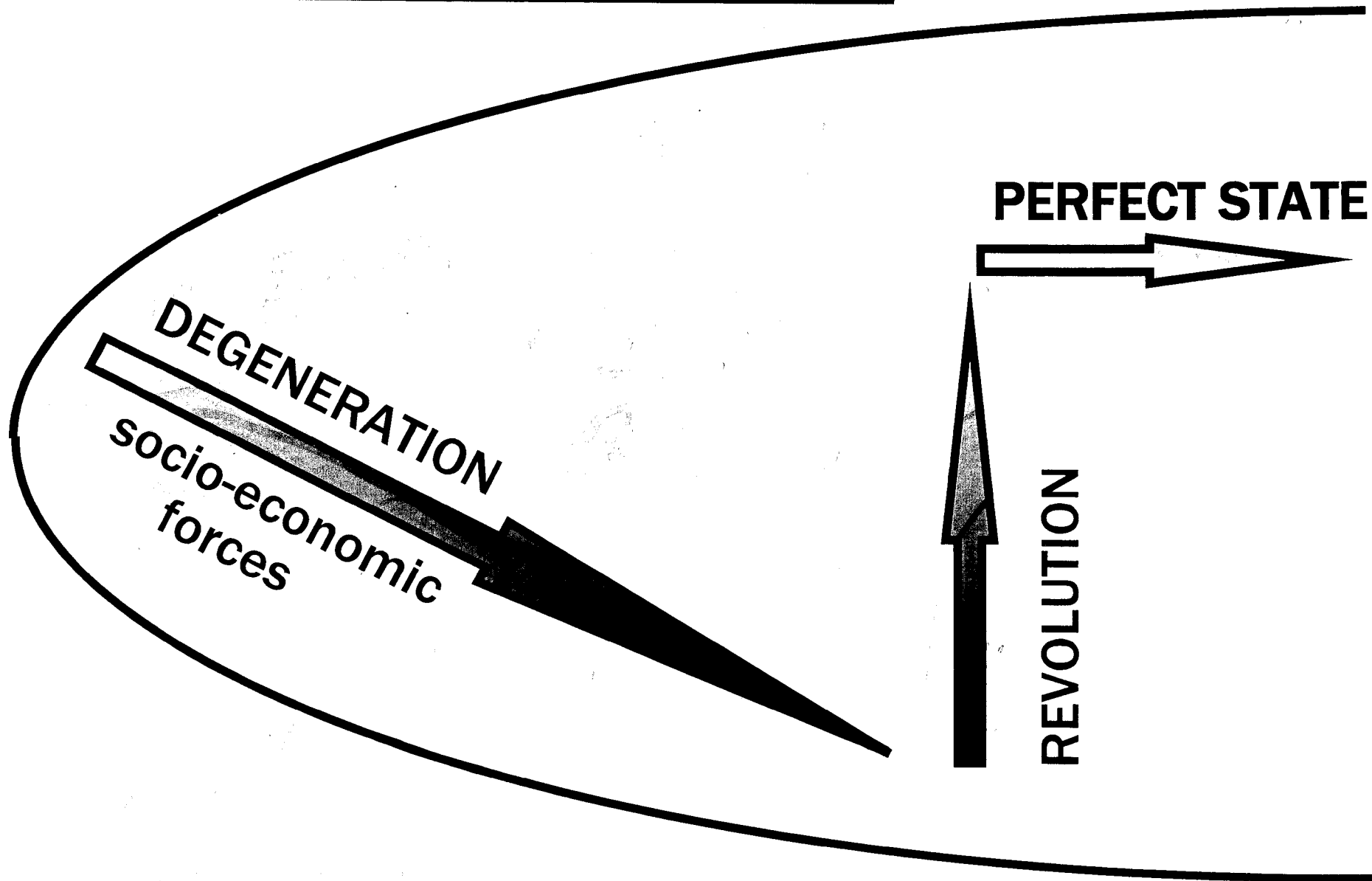
1. Origins:

- *exploration*
- *archaeology*
- *survivals*
- *comparative studies*

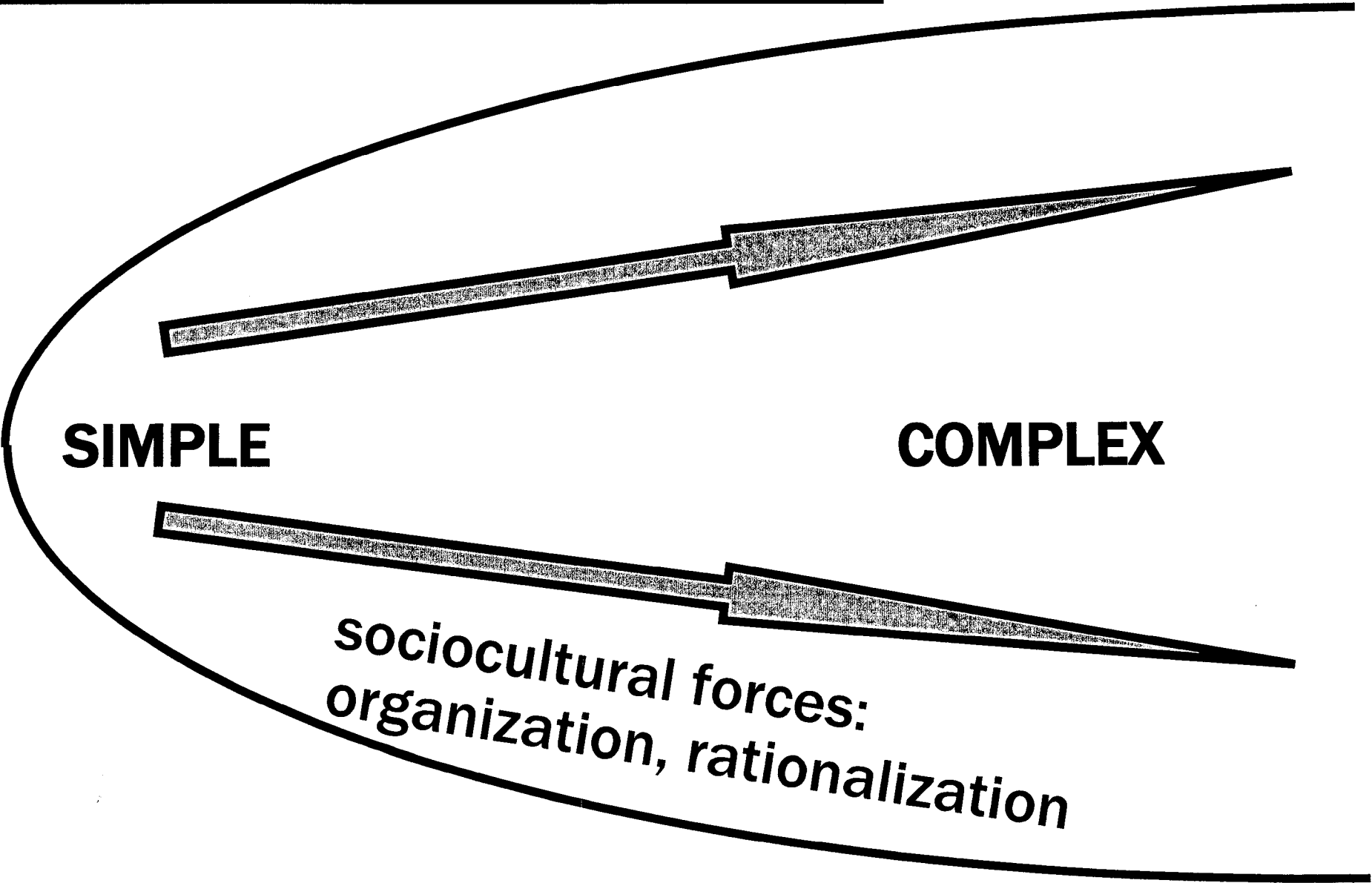
2. Central questions:

- *how did cultures begin?*
- *is history directional?*
- *what drives history?*
 - * ecological factors
 - * biological factors
 - * social factors
- *how does change occur?*
 - * independent invention
 - * diffusion

MARXIST VIEW OF HISTORY



WEBER'S VIEW OF HISTORY



SIMPLE

COMPLEX

sociocultural forces:
organization, rationalization

COMTE: The Pyramid of History

CIVILIZATION

upper



lower



BARBARISM

upper



lower

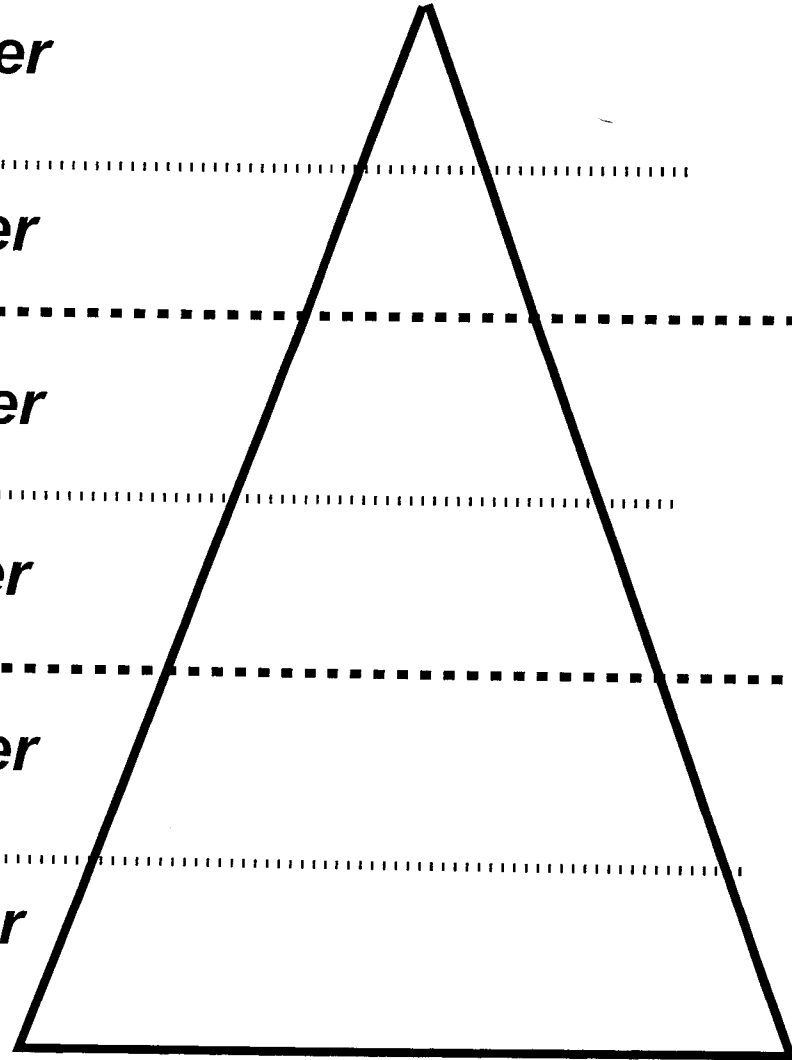


SAVAGERY

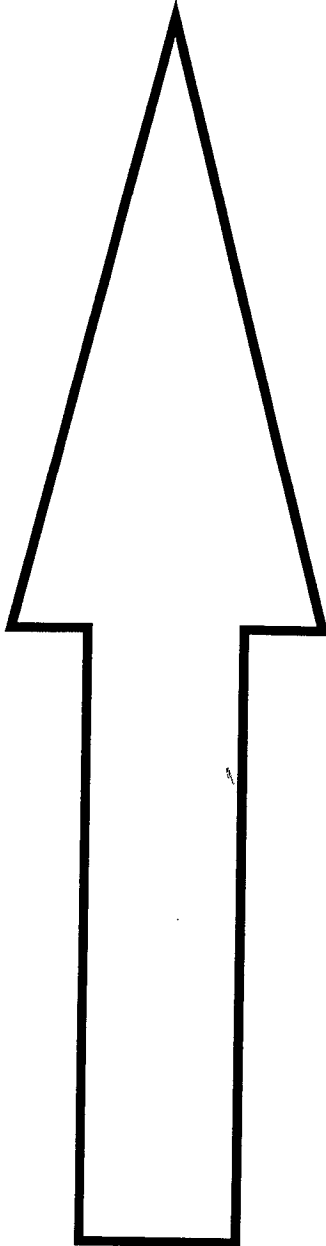
upper



lower



PROGRESS



CIVILIZATION

- logical
- science
- urban

BARBARISM

- protological
- religion
- peasant

SAVAGERY

- prelogical
- animism
- tribal

3. Key theoreticians:

- *Henry Maine*
- *Lewis Henry Morgan*
- *E. B. Tylor*
- *James Frazer*

Lewis Henry Morgan (1818-1881)

Positivist Era:

CIVILIZATION

- writing, monogamy

Metaphysical Eras:

UPPER BARBARAISM

- iron, patriarchal family

MIDDLE BARBARISM

- domest. plants & animals

LOWER BARBARISM

- pottery, matriarchy

Theological Eras:

UPPER SAVAGERY

- bow and arrow

MIDDLE SAVAGERY

- fire, fish, exogamy

LOWER SAVAGERY

- subsistence, band

E. B. Tylor (1832-1917)

CIVILIZATION: - writing, money, industry

BARBARISM: - domestication of animals
and plants

SAVAGE: - hunting-gathering
societies

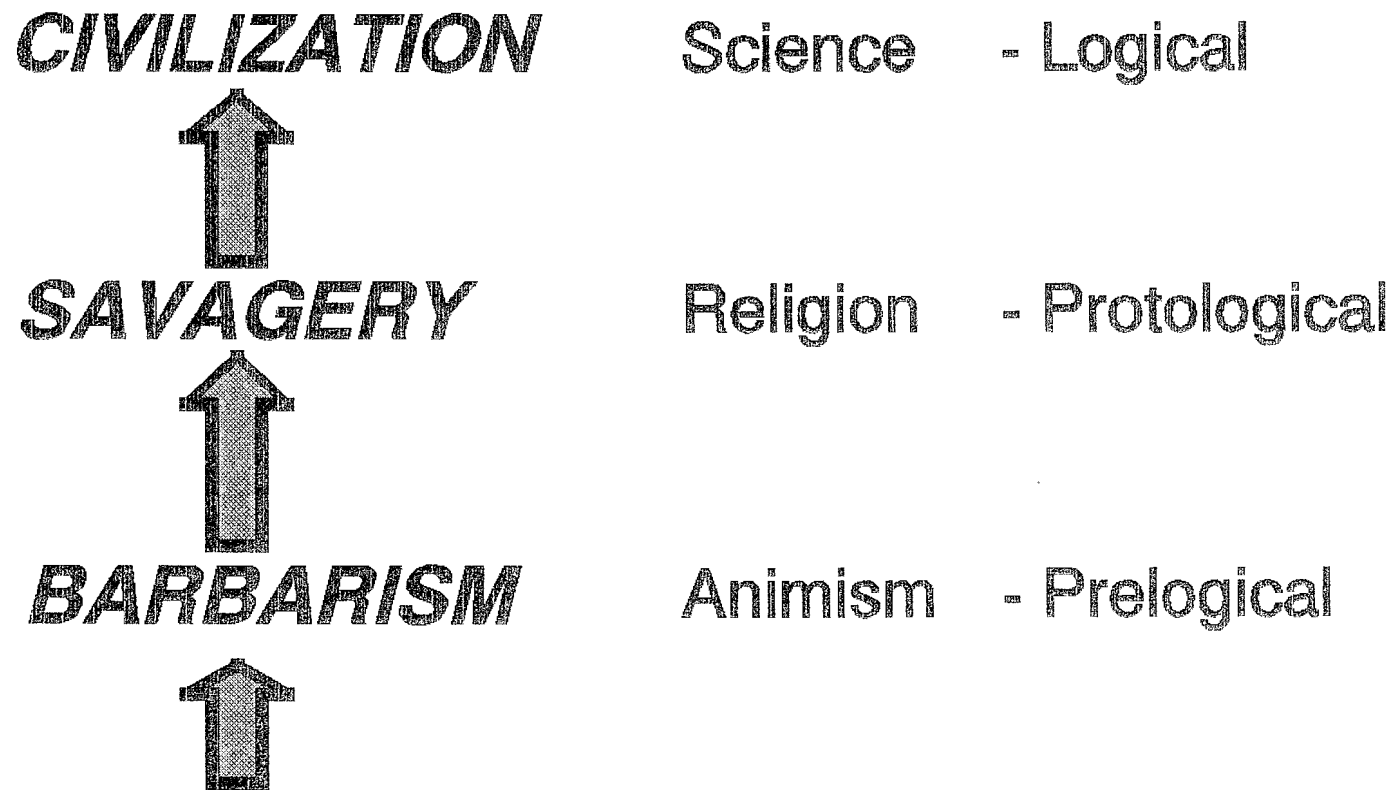
JAMES FRAZER (1854-)

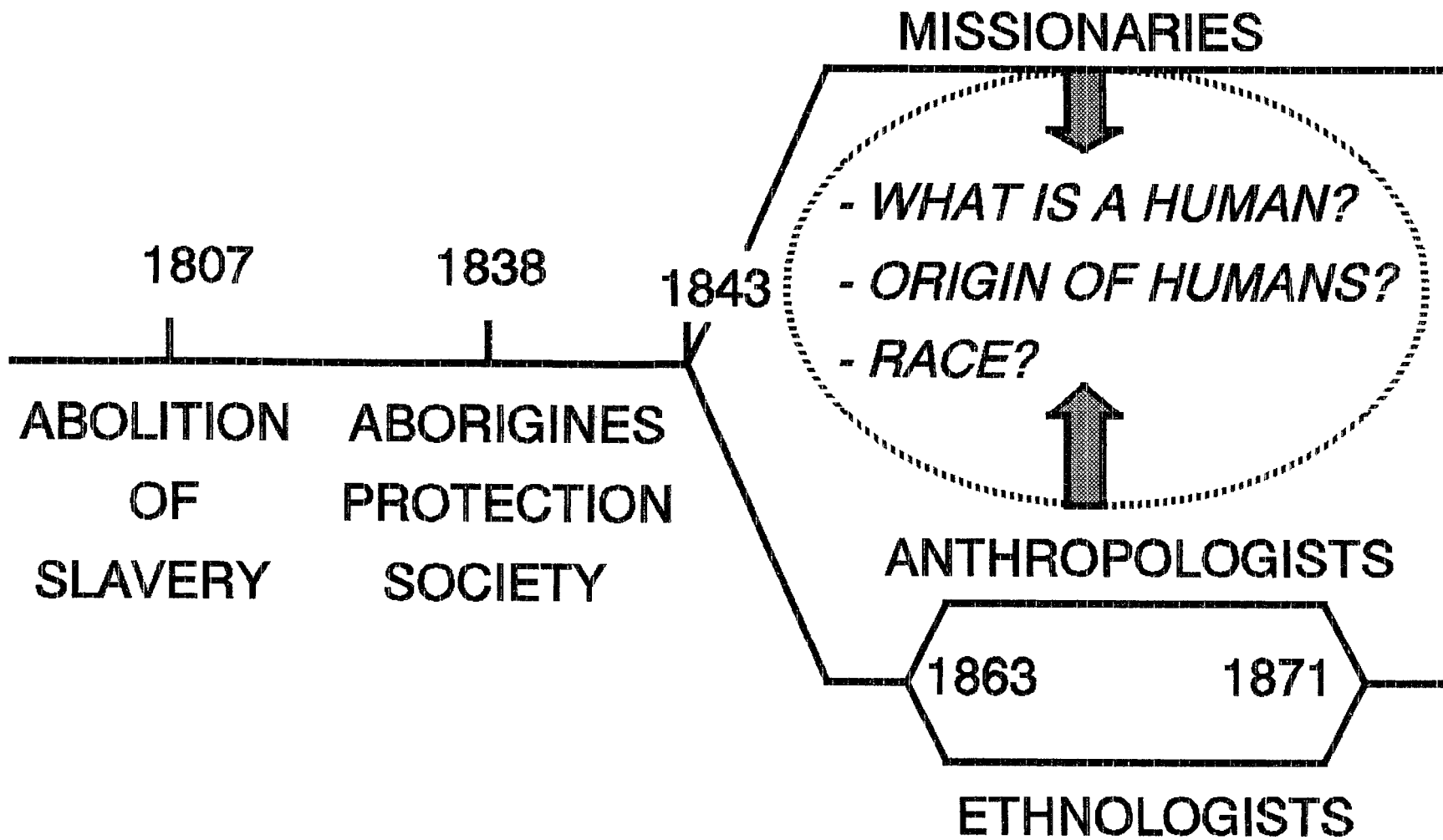
SCIENCE: - rational positive knowledge

RELIGION: - protorational spiritualist
knowledge and morality

ANIMISM: - prelogical – continuity and
homology

RELIGION AS CULTURAL EVOLUTION





IMPACT OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY ON MISSION

- **missions linked to colonialism.**
- **the three C's: Christianize, civilize, commercialize. Spread modernity.**
- **liberal theology emerged in which we seek to bring in the Kingdom now.**
- **missionaries came as 'rescuers', teachers, examples.**

- **little concern for studying the people and how they saw things.**
- **little contextualization: made the people like us.**
- **created dependency.**
-
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