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|  **UNIVERSITY OF NIŠ** |
| **Course Unit Descriptor** | **Faculty** | **Faculty of Philosophy** |
| **GENERAL INFORMATION** |
| Study program  | **Sociology** |
| Study Module (if applicable) |  |
| Course title | Sociology of Protestantism |
| Level of study | ☐Bachelor ☐ Master’s ☐ Doctoral |
| Type of course | ☐ Obligatory ☐ Elective |
| Semester  | ☐ Autumn ☐Spring |
| Year of study  | I and II |
| Number of ECTS allocated | 10 |
| Name of lecturer/lecturers | Dragan Todorović, Associate Professor, PhD |
| Teaching mode | ☐Lectures ☐Group tutorials ☐ Individual tutorials☐Laboratory work ☐ Project work ☐ Seminar☐Distance learning ☐ Blended learning ☐ Other |
| **PURPOSE AND OVERVIEW (max. 5 sentences)** |
| The students will be able to do the following: Demonstrate systematic understanding of the socio-cultural and historical assumptions regarding the emergence of Protestantism. Interpret and critically analyze attitudes on the classics of sociological thoughts (Marx, Weber, Trelch, Parsons) according to Protestant Christianity. Critically evaluate the relationship between Protestantism according to the institutions of modern society and spheres of politics, economy, education. Analyze and clearly point out the sociological characteristics of various “means of protestantization” (missionary work, conversion, proselytism). Predict the consequences of the pro-cult and anti-cult reactions to Christians in the “third way” in Serbia. View the effects of the spreading of protestant religious studies among marginalized social groups, especially the Roma. Independently design and realize a sociological empirical study of small religious communities in the local milieu. |
| **SYLLABUS (brief outline and summary of topics, max. 10 sentences)** |
| 1. Social assumptions on the origin and essence of Protestantism. 2. Protestant Christianity in classical sociological school of thought: Marx, Weber, Trelech, Parsons. 3. The structure of Protestantism: old and new Protestantism. 4. The globalization of religion: new Protestantism and the deterioration of religion. 5. Modern Protestant /evangelical social thought. 6. The means of protestantization: missionary work, conversion and proselytism. 7. The distribution of Protestantism in Europe, Latin American, Africa and Asia. 8. Protestantism in the Balkans and in Serbia. 9. Protestantism and new religious movements, politics, education, economy, the ecumenical movement and the student movements. 10. The protestantization of the Roma in Serbia: conversion of cultural identity. 11. Socio-economic, theological, cultural and political factors of the protestantization of the Roma. 12. The phenomenon of purely Roma Protestant churches. |
| **LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION** |
| ☐Serbian (complete course) ☐ English (complete course) ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (complete course)☐Serbian with English mentoring ☐Serbian with other mentoring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **ASSESSMENT METHODS AND CRITERIA** |
| **Pre exam duties** | **Points** | **Final exam** | **points** |
| **Activity during lectures** | **10** | **Written examination** |  |
| **Individual written work** | **30** | **Oral examination** | **30** |
| **Project making and presentation** | **30** | **OVERALL SUM** | **100** |
| **\*Final examination mark is formed in accordance with the Institutional documents** |