

Autumn Nash

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1. I think it is important to understand the culture and context of the times in which Galileo was going through this trial. He believed in a heliocentric universe, that the sun was the center of the universe and every other planet revolved around it. This went against what the Holy Office and the Roman Catholic Church believed, because a lot of laws were based on religion at the time. The Bible taught on the Earth being the center of the universe so they had issues with Gallileo's claims and books that opposed their view. It's definitely hard because to have such strong beliefs and not be able to share them with the fear of imprisonment is a difficult predicament to be in. However it was also the standards of those times. I think that I would probably recant my beliefs to what the Holy Office was asking me to do but find different avenues to share my beliefs, whether it's with weekly groups of people interested in this topic or even asking other publishers to look at my work and make it publishable and still respect the laws of society. I think that forming an alliance of those who also believed in the heliocentric universe would aid in my cause as it always helps to have support. I think that Galileo recanted because he saw that there was no other way around it, I mean it was not 2023. I think the church was so threatened by Galileo's views because they did not study the Scriptures they just believed what they heard and did not question anything. So the thought that their Roman catholic church beliefs could be wrong was a threat so they wanted to quiet Gallileo.

3. J.W. Draper's view of the relationship of faith and science is that religion was often a hindrance to the progression of science (Entwistle, 23). Alfred North Whitehead argued that science was actually created from the philosophical landscape of Christianity (Entwistle, 24). Whitehead saw that the universe being designed by a higher power, and him believing that higher power was God, actually created the foundation to even study science. He noted that there were so many Christian figures in the development of science such as Galileo and Newton; and even the views from Aristotle, Hooykaas, and Plato suggest that science was first explored because of the unknowns of how the world came to be. I have to agree with Whitehead in that Christianity really is the foundation for science. Although many Christians may be anti-science today, I think that God created science and wanted humans to explore the reasons why the world is the way it is, in nature and physically; that is why he made humans with the ability to reason and choose unlike any of his other creations. I believe faith and science are allies because of the proof and evidence in the world that point to faith. I feel like when science is lacking faith, it leads to anger and confusion and further excuses for blaming something else for the problems in our world. But I believe that when faith and science are intertwined, we would be able to stop blaming other things and look at the health of our souls which will show us the lack of health in our world. Currently I know that faith and science are enemies in our world, but I believe that at the core they are allies.

5. Reading the story of Francis Collins was really inspiring to see how a scientist with so much knowledge and ability to understand deeper things of the world, found God in his searching. His quote talked about finding God wherever you are and investigating creation actually being considered a form of worship. It's kind of funny but at my church we teach the children that "worship is giving God your best". Whether you are helping your parents with something or

doing your homework or those long hours at your job; anything that you give God your best is considered worship. God created humans to choose and reason, so I completely see investigating science and creation as a form of worship. Why not search for answers? Why not understand more of God's design? I don't think we will ever know everything and hopefully when we get to heaven we can ask God some of the questions that we have yet to find, but I think the beauty in humanity is being able to search and find, and hopefully find God. I am not usually a very sentimental or emotional person when it comes to seeing things in nature but there was one very powerful experience I had that relates to science that I will never forget. In 2018 my cousin was having her third baby, a son, and she invited me to join her and her husband in the hospital room to watch her give birth. At first I was a little bit nervous if I would feel nauseous, but I decided to tune in to the process of labor and childbirth and I am so glad I did. While I wasn't really investigating, just being a part of something that is so scientific— the birth of a child and the way that the mother's body works to reproduce life, the features resembling the parents, the clockwork of contractions, all of the limbs forming in the womb, etc – watching the baby enter the world brought me to tears as I felt the power of God in that room welcoming another human being that he has known, loved, and will hopefully live in and work through one day as he grows up. I remember not wanting to leave the hospital and just being in a state of awe and worship of how God created us.

10. The conversation between Pam, Ray and Ian show three Christians discussing their church's reactions to them studying psychology, and the three different reactions show the different views or stances churches have whether they are fundamentalists, liberal, or just unaware of any connection between psychology and Christianity. I would say I have gotten a mixed reaction from people in my church when I tell them I am minoring in psychology, with a major in

criminal justice. I have a desire to work in a legal field helping specifically Youth with difficult home lives. And this is the passion and strongest ministry in my church, so in that regard I am very much supported. However when I have mentioned the importance of development and the different psychological topics when talking about how to deal with an issue with a family or how to speak with a teenager, there's often shoulder shrugs or the casual suggestion that everyone knows if a teenager is acting out it's because they have gone through something traumatic or hard at home. I think my church has a strong passion for people, specifically those who do not yet know God, and young people who are living in broken homes. However I think because of the lack of knowledge about psychology and even the lack of the importance of education in our weekly gatherings, it's just seen as more irrelevant to Christianity. So I guess my experiences relate most to Ian and I often like to challenge people and explain to them the cool things I am learning and realizing and how they really do relate to dealing with people.

12. The author talked about Christians being suspicious of experimental psychology. They did not have a problem with Wilhelm Wundt's experiments as he went into his laboratory and studied the ways that God made the brain. He used scientific methods to study the attention, perception, and reactions of human beings. This was a dynamic study because before this, these ideas of the human brain were just seen as philosophy, but he put the science behind it on paper. But Christians didn't really feel threatened by this. They felt threatened by the experimental psychology of Sigmund Freud. He used methods such as free association, dream analysis, hypnosis, and transference to observe human beings and uncover the deeper and darker parts of the unconscious. This posed a threat to the church because it showed people that a psychologist was able to speak with you and give you answers or point back to an earlier occurrence that could explain why you are the way you are versus going to a priest to confess your sins thinking

you are forgiven but going home and behaving the same way. And it posed a threat to the church because this could be seen as the new religion leaving the churches empty. This clinical psychology showed that there were other methods to dealing with people's pain and people's trauma than just relying on the church to put a bandaid on, or solve these things.

15. Vatican II was initiated by Angelo Roncalli, also known as Pope John XXIII as an effort to better sync the Roman Catholic Church with the modern world. It was not a means of making the church secular but rather adjusting to the times and making social changes in order to impact the world. Pope John XXIII found it important for the two to not be separate. He served in World War I & II after becoming a priest, and through seeing everything that took place, he was very much engaged in the modern world. He found the shelteredness of the church to be damaging and wanted to update the ways in which the Roman Catholic Church did things. Although he died prior to this coming to play, he began the Vatican II which changed the nature of theological reflection and ability for Catholic theology to enjoin other disciplines. He did this by beginning the Vatican II Council that went on to implement technological and scientific advances while also keeping their fundamental beliefs which included fear of religious conflict, fear of interpersonal alienation, and fear of nuclear war (Entwistle, 44). The Catholic interface with psychology has been similar to that of other Christian traditions. As culture is always changing, each generation has uncovered more intelligence on religion, has found more writings and passages from history, and has improvised in order to meet the needs of a lost world. From the Acts 2 church until now, there have been similarities and differences in the ways that church traditions take place. In some church settings you will see demonic deliverance and speaking of tongues take place but in majority of American churches today, you will not see this on a weekly occurrence as it has been encouraged that there needs to be an interpretation to tongues and we

have found that confessing sin and reflecting on the way you live your life should come before a demonic deliverance. Similarly, communion which typically takes place every week in the Catholic Church is done more sporadically in the Christian church not to take away from the sacrament but to show that our salvation is not based on the works, rituals and sacraments we do, but on the power of understanding it's true meaning of Jesus's death and resurrection being our salvation.