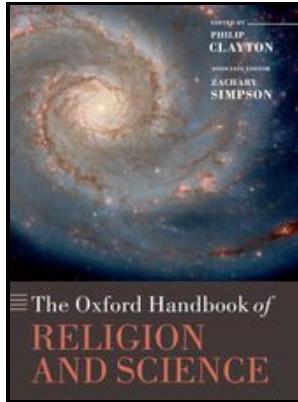


# Religion and scientific naturalism - overcoming the conflicts

**State University of New York Press - Alvin Plantinga, Where the Conflict Really Lies: Science, Religion, & Naturalism**



Description: -

- Gawigl language -- Readers.
- Bible stories, Gawigl.
- Presidents -- United States.
- Naturalism-- Religious aspects
- Religion and scienceReligion and scientific naturalism - overcoming the conflicts

- SUNY series in constructive postmodern thoughtReligion and scientific naturalism - overcoming the conflicts
- Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 317-334) and index.
- This edition was published in 2000



Filesize: 15.13 MB

Tags: #What #Does #It #Mean #to #Say #That #Science #& #Religion #Conflict?

## Religion and Scientific Naturalism: Overcoming the Conflicts

This segues into a treatment of arguments from design, which focuses upon Behe and his critics. This neural structure will have neurophysiological properties 'NP properties' : properties specifying the number of neurons involved, the way in which those neurons are connected with each other and with other structures muscles, sense organs, other neuronal events, etc.

### What Does It Mean to Say That Science & Religion Conflict?

The treatment here is informative and well balanced, full of reminders about how the relations between Christianity and the rise of science really went, rather than the tiresome fiction that they were at war. To support this crucial probability claim, Plantinga argues that, if naturalism and materialism were both true, then the only thing relevant to behavior and so to fitness would be a belief's neurophysiological properties. Can divinity be at play in one setting but not another? White mainline Protestants are less likely to say their religious beliefs conflict with science; 21% of this group says there is a conflict while 78% say there is not.

## Religion and Scientific Naturalism: Overcoming the Conflicts

Plantinga does not use these four sub-theses to organize his book, though the book does coincidentally have four main parts. It's worth meditating on the striking distance here between premise and conclusion. His grasp on probabilistic reasoning is also slippery, which is worrying considering that it forms the basis of his final argument.

## RELIGION AND SCIENTIFIC NATURALISM: OVERCOMING THE CONFLICTS.

Not only is this idea not incompatible with science, it is, arguably, a prerequisite for it. Griffin finds the theistic science perspective unrealistic, anti-evolutionary, puzzling, and inadequate for understanding the presence of evil in the world—to mention four objections.

## **Religion and Scientific Naturalism: Overcoming the Conflicts**

But here an objection rears its ugly head.

## **Where the Conflict Really Lies: Science, Religion, and Naturalism // Reviews // Notre Dame Philosophical Reviews // University of Notre Dame**

As Barr pointed out in his lecture, however, this conflates the natural and supernatural, assuming the two explanations are in competition. For this claim of improbability can help us understand something otherwise very perplexing about Dawkins's argument in his earlier and influential book, *The Blind Watchmaker*.

## **Naturalism vs. Evolution: A Religion/Science Conflict? (The Great Debate)**

The deep conflict he argues for is not between science and naturalism simpliciter; it is between science and the conjunction of naturalism with materialism about human persons.

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## Related Books

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