Wiesław M. Macek

Theology of Science according to Father Michal Heller



Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Kardynała Stefana Wyszyńskiego

Warszawa 2010

W. M. Macek Teologia nauki według księdza Michała Hellera

Wiesław M. Macek

Teologia nauki _{wedlug} księdza Michała Hellera



Wiesław M. Macek

Theology of Science according to Father Michał Heller

In the Beginning was the Word (John 1, 1).

Keywords: natural sciences, faith, religion, reason, truth, creation, sense, theology of science

Abstract. Michał Heller is a notable contemporary Polish interdisciplinary scholar: cosmologist, philosopher and theologian. He has thoroughly discussed the essential differences between science and religion. While the natural sciences try to explain the world in terms of laws by using a language of mathematical structures avoiding supernatural causes, religion aims to express the Divine Reality by using human language. Even though the methods of science and religion are different, he still hopes that one can mutually help each other to approach the unique Truth. Heller has recently proposed an integrated view and has even constructed a program toward such an interdisciplinary knowledge. The philosophy and theology of Heller certainly is a proclamation of rationalism. Focusing on God and the created universe, he continuously underlines that not only science but also faith should be rational and is arguing that theology and science both have a common objective: understanding man and the world created by God.

4 ABSTRACT

In this way, Father Michał Heller has even put forward a proposal for a new theological discipline: a theology of science, which should look at sciences from the theological point of view and from the moral perspective. For Heller the whole universe is the unique Word of God that gives sense to man, history, and the world. Reason that was at the beginning penetrates every being; existence results from rationality of Divine Thought. We ought to look for the sense of the world in the mystery of rationality; the sense given by God to every existing being is the justification of the universe. However, a spiritual evolution of every man depends on himself. Following critical rationalism of Popper, Heller has also noticed that the decision of being rational in a human life is a choice. And because rationality is a value, this is a moral choice. Rationality then becomes morality of thinking. Naturally, he is convinced that faith should not be in separation from science. For Heller science as a whole is a locus theologicus.

We also believe that the modern concept of the theology of science can certainly bridge science and religion. Therefore, we argue that if we do not like to continue theological studies in separation from science, then classic theology should open its thought to the most important ideas and achievements of the mathematical natural sciences. In our view this certainly requires new philosophical concepts based on metaphysics exceeding the classical ontological principles. We hope that the theology of science should open philosophy and theology to the mathematical natural sciences that would admit a better understanding of man in his relation to the transcendent Reality. Finally, in our experience science is continuously renewing our thoughts about God.

Contents

A	Acknowledgments					
Prologue						
Ir	ıtrodı	ıction	16			
Ι	Gen	eral Concept of a Theology of Science	24			
1	Not	ions of Science and Theology	25			
	1.1	Importance of Philosophy in Science and				
		Theology	26			
	1.2	Philosophical Background of Theology	28			
	1.3	Philosophical Background of Science	29			
2	Con	ception of the Theology of Science	34			
	2.1	Philosophy of Science and Theology of Science	34			
	2.2	Program of the Theology of Science	37			
	2.3	Theology of Science, Evolution and Creation	40			
	2.4	Theology of Creation in a Modified Context	42			
3	Evo	lution of Relations between Science and				
	The	ology	44			
	3.1	Antiquity	45			
	3.2	Middle Ages	48			
	3.3	Modern Times	49			
	3.4	Contemporary Times	52			

6 CONTENTS

	3.5	Faith and Reason	57	
		3.5.1 Rationality of Faith in Church Teaching	57	
		3.5.2 Rationality of Theology	59	
II	Hel	ler's Contribution to the Theology of		
	cienc		64	
4	Scie	ence and Faith	65	
	4.1	Antynomies of Evolution	66	
	4.2	Antynomies of Coexistence	70	
	4.3	Antynomies of Action	73	
	4.4	Analysis of Faith	75	
	4.5	World View in Science	78	
5	Language, Thought, and Truth		80	
	5.1	Language and Symbols	81	
	5.2	From the Genealogy of Thought	83	
	5.3	Thought	85	
	5.4	$Truth \dots \dots$	87	
	5.5	Language and Truth	91	
6	Creation and Evolution		99	
	6.1	Consideration about Creation	99	
	6.2	Creation and Cosmology	103	
	6.3	Naturalism and Evolution	107	
7	Questions of Sense			
	7.1	The Universe and Sense	113	
	7.2	Creation and Sense	122	
Conclusion				
Epilogue				

CONTENTS	7
----------	---

Appendices			141
\mathbf{A}	On	Faith	141
	A.1	Faith in the Bible	141
	A.2	Analysis of the Act of Faith	142
	A.3	Faith and the Principles of Religion	144
	A.4	Reason and Faith	145
	A.5	Importance of the Christian Faith	147
В	Biblical Concept of Creation		148
	B.1	Creation of the World	148
	B.2	Creation of Man	149
\mathbf{C}	Evolution of the Universe		152
	C.1	The Big Bang Model	152
	C.2	Quantum Models	159
Bi	blio	graphy	161
Index			169
Abstract			171
Contents			173