This book provides reliable information about important world religious leaders, correcting the misinformation that can be on the internet. It examines roughly 160 alphabetically arranged reference entries that detail how religious leaders from various world religions have shaped their faiths and their world. The book is intended for all religious leaders, students, researchers, and educators in the field.

Transforming Consciousness forces us to rethink the entire project in modern China of the translation of the West. "Taken together, the chapters develop a wide-ranging and deeply sourced argument that Yogacara Buddhism played a much greater role in shaping modern China than is commonly understood and that the criticism of Western philosophy and science in the period has been exaggerated. The book's argument is not only important for understanding the history of modern China, but also for understanding the ongoing impact of the past in the present." - Samuel P. Huntington, Harvard University

The Web of Meaning explores the idea that emptiness, as an aspect of our perception, meaning that the absence as well as the presence of something can have a significant impact on how we perceive the world. The way we perceive the presence is more or less the same cross-culturally, but the prominence of emptiness depends on the ideas of evil and good. In the ideas of evil and good, emptiness plays a key role in identifying socio-cultural diversity in a broader sense, including arts and history. This volume consists of contributions from different fields covering a wide range of topics such as history, literary studies, philosophy, psychology, anthropology, and cultural studies.

The History of Evil explores the idea that emptiness, as an aspect of our perception, meaning that the absence as well as the presence of something can have a significant impact on how we perceive the world. The way we perceive the presence is more or less the same cross-culturally, but the prominence of emptiness depends on the ideas of evil and good. In the ideas of evil and good, emptiness plays a key role in identifying socio-cultural diversity in a broader sense, including arts and history. This volume consists of contributions from different fields covering a wide range of topics such as history, literary studies, philosophy, psychology, anthropology, and cultural studies.


Confucianism in China: An Introduction shows how the long history of the Ru is vital to comprehending China today. As the empire drew to an end, there were impassioned movements both to reinvent and to eradicate Ru tradition. Less than forty years ago, it seemed close to extinction, but today it is undergoing spectacular revival. This introduction is suitable for anyone wishing to understand a tradition that shaped imperial China, a tradition that is vital to comprehending Chinese society and culture today.

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Confucianism has become accessible to the West in the last few decades in a way that was not possible in the previous thirty. The number of westerners traveling to China is today far beyond what it has been in any previous century. At the time of the Tang dynasty, Chinese culture was already well established through the Silk Road, but it was not until the last quarter of the twentieth century that the Chinese language opened up to the West. Today, there is a renewed interest in Chinese culture, and a growing number of Chinese learning about Chinese culture in the West.


Challenges to Confucian Orthodoxy. The traditional Chinese family is now facing a crisis of legitimization as traditional values are challenged by global economic forces. The Chinese family, which is the core of traditional Chinese society, is being transformed by new economic conditions. In recent years, we have seen a resurgence of interest in Confucianism in China, and a growing number of Chinese learning about Chinese culture in the West.


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"Jesus: The Way, the Truth and the Life": This book will address the ethical, moral and spiritual challenges we face in the 21st century. It will probe the nature of human thought and its impact on society, exploring questions about the relationship between science and religion, the role of technology in shaping human destiny, and the ethical implications of advances in biotechnology and artificial intelligence.

The Sexual Revolution: The story of how the global movement for sexual rights and equality has transformed the world. It includes interviews with leading activists and explores the challenges and triumphs of the movement, as well as the social and cultural changes that have accompanied it. The book provides a comprehensive overview of the history of the sexual revolution, from its roots in the 19th century to the present day.

The Revolution in Music: This book tells the story of how the world of music has been transformed by technology, from the invention of the phonograph to the digital revolution. It examines the role of technology in shaping the music we hear today, and explores the ways in which musicians have responded to these changes. The book provides a fascinating insight into the world of music in the 21st century.
Buddhism is a religion practiced by an estimated 495 million in the world, as of the 2010s, representing 9% to 10% of the world's total population. China is the country with the largest population of Buddhists, approximately 244 million or 18.2% of the population. Buddhism is a religion that has existed for several centuries in the world. Buddhism was almost entirely unknown in western countries until the 19th century. European diplomats and scholars who travelled and lived in Asia collected Buddhist texts to have them translated into English, German and French.

The Making of the Human Sciences in China
- Glen Valentine - 2018-01-16
- Howard Chiang - 2019-05-07

In The Chinese Christology of T. C. Chao, Yongtao Chen offers a careful analysis of the contextual Christology of T. C. Chao, one of the most important Chinese theologians and Chinese church leaders in the first half of 20th century.

Recent interest in Confucianism has a tendency to suffer from essentialism and idealism, manifested in a variety of ways. One example is to think of Confucianism in terms of the views attributed to one representative of the tradition, such as Kongzi (Confucius) (551-479 BCE) or Mengzi (Mencius) (372 - 289 BCE) or one school or strand of the tradition, most often the strand or tradition associated with Mengzi or, in the later tradition, that formed around the commentaries and explications of the Analects and the Great Learning.

Three Stream

The Chinese Christology of T. C. Chao - Yongtao Chen - 2016-08-20

In The Chinese Christology of T. C. Chao, Yongtao Chen offers a careful analysis of the contextual Christology of T. C. Chao, one of the most important Chinese theologians and Chinese church leaders in the first half of 20th century.

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