

2024年度

大学院文学研究科博士課程前期2年の課程入学試験

(夏期・一般選抜) 問題

専門科目 宗教学 専攻分野

試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。

問2. 次の用語についてそれぞれ3行以内で解説しなさい。

(1)洗礼

(2)如来

(3)Rudolf Otto

(4)永代供養墓

(5)シンクレティズム

(6)見えない宗教

問3. 次の英文を読み、下の(1)～(3)の問いに答えなさい。

出典: Charles Selengut, *Sacred Fury: Understanding Religious Violence*, Rowman & Littlefield, 2003, p.53.

RELIGIOUS DISAPPOINTMENT AND COGNITIVE DISSONANCE THEORY

All religions have, at their core, a sacred vision of the ideal community based upon their sacred scriptures, traditions, and laws. This is certainly the case with Christianity's vision of a Christian society organized according to the gospels and faithful to Jesus Christ as Lord and Savior; with Judaism's view of the ideal Jewish society based upon Talmudic traditions and halacha; and with Islam's history and theology calling for the establishment of societies and states under the sole authority of Muslim leaders and governed by the Muslim sharia, or religious law. A number of non-Abrahamic religions hold similar views as well, as is the case with Hinduism, with its emphasis on the sacredness of holy places and its rituals of sacred cleansing and rebirth.

What happens when these expectations are not realized? How do the faithful react when their most cherished dreams of creating a society based upon their religious traditions go unfulfilled? All human disappointments are difficult to bear, but religious disappointments are particularly painful because so much commitment is invested in these beliefs and because these religious goals must be met in order to realize God's plan and achieve salvation. For the truly faithful, the experience of living without establishing God's divinely ordained society is fraught with psychological distress. The famous social psychologist Leon Festinger terms the experience of this type of disappointment cognitive dissonance. As Festinger explains, "Two opinions or beliefs or items of knowledge are *dissonant* with each other if they do not fit together—that is, if they are inconsistent or if considering only the particular two items, one does not follow from the other."²¹ Believers who take the prescriptions of their faith as ultimate truth, as obligatory rules to be followed by all, and who believe their leaders and prophets to be God's messengers, face an enormous conflict between their most sacred beliefs and religious expectations and their experience as citizens of modern societies, which do not function according to religious law and theology.

受験記号番号	
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(1)下線部(1)にある “non-Abrahamic religions” とは何か。簡潔に説明せよ。

(2)下線部(2)の英文を日本語に翻訳せよ。

(3)下線部(3)にある “cognitive dissonance” は日本では「認知的不協和」と翻訳されている学術用語である。
これがどのような事態を表しているか、例をあげながら分かりやすく説明せよ。