

## Max Weber A Origins Of Religion A 1 A Viewpoint

Stephen Kalberg's *The Social Thought of Max Weber*, the newest volume of the SAGE Social Thinkers series, provides a concise introduction to the work, life, and influence of Max Weber, considered to be one of three most important founders (along with Marx and Durkheim) of sociology. The book serves as an excellent introduction to the full range of Weber's major themes, and explores in detail the extent to which they are relevant today. It is ideal for use as a self-contained volume or in conjunction with other sociological theory textbooks.

Values have always been a central topic in both philosophy and the social sciences. Statements about what is good or bad, fair or unfair, legitimate or illegitimate, express clear beliefs about human existence. The fact that values differ from culture to culture and century to century opens many questions. In "The Origin of Values," Raymond Boudon offers empirical, data-based analysis of existing theories about values, while developing his own perspective as to why people accept or reject value statements. Boudon classifies the main theories of value, including those based on firm belief, social or biological factors, and rational or utilitarian attitudes. He discusses the popular and widely influential Rational Choice Model and critiques the postmodernist approach. Boudon investigates why relativism has become so powerful and contrasts it with the naturalism represented by the work of James Q. Wilson on moral sensibility. He follows with a constructive attempt to develop a new theory, beginning with Weber's idea of non-instrumental rationality as the basis for a more complex idea of rationality. Applying Boudon's own and existing theories of value to political issues and social ideas--the end of apartheid, the death penalty, multiculturalism, communitarianism--"The Origin of Values" is a significant work. Boudon fulfills a major task of social science: explanation of collective belief. His book will be of interest to sociologists, philosophers, psychologists, and political scientists.

Author's best-known and most controversial study relates the rise of a capitalist economy to the Puritan belief that hard work and good deeds were outward signs of faith and salvation.

Considered one of the founders of modern sociology, German sociologist and historian MAX WEBER (1864-1920) long studied the impact of religion on culture--his most famous work is 1905's *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*--but he was also renowned as a thinker on economic issues. Here, in this classic collection of lectures first published in English in 1927 and translated by American economist Frank Hyneman Knight (1885-1972), Weber brings his keen and lively sociological eye to the history of commerce, money, and industrial endeavor, discussing: . agricultural organization and the problem of agrarian communism . the house community and the clan . the evolution of the family as conditioned by economic factors . the condition of the peasants before the entrance of capitalism . capitalistic development of the manor . stages in the development of industry and mining . the origin of the European guilds . the factory and its forerunners . forms of organization of transportation and commerce . money and monetary history . the meaning of modern capitalism . the first great speculative crisis . citizenship as an economic concept . the evolution of the capitalistic spirit . and much more.

## **A Study on Cultural Innovation**

### **The History of Commercial Partnerships in the Middle Ages**

**Max Weber**

### **Max Weber's Theory of the Modern State**

### **Origins and Interpretations of Selected Sociological Concepts of Max Weber**

This sequel to Harvey Goldman's well-received Max Weber and Thomas Mann continues his rich exploration of the political and cultural critiques embodied in the more mature writings of these two authors. Combining social and political thought, intellectual history, and literary interpretation, Goldman examines in particular Weber's "Science as a Vocation" and "Politics as a Vocation" and Mann's *The Magic Mountain* and *Doctor Faustus*. Goldman deals with the ways in which Weber and Mann sought an antidote to personal and cultural weakness through "practices" for generating strength, mastery, and power, drawing primarily on ascetic traditions at a time when the vitality of other German traditions was disappearing. Power and mastery concerned both Weber and Mann, especially as they tried to resolve problems of politics and culture in Germany. Although their resolutions of the problems they confronted seem inadequate, they show the significance of linking social and political thought to conceptions of self and active worldly practices. Trenchant and illuminating, Goldman's book is essential reading for anyone interested in political theory, social thought, and the intellectual history of Germany.

Some of Weber's most trenchant essays on sociology and economic issues. Many of these works have been translated expressly for this volume and include: "The Concept of Social Action," "Power, Authority, and Imperative Control," "Bureaucratic Authority," "The Distribution of Power within the Political Community," "The Chinese Literati," "The Origins of Modern Capitalism," "Judaism, Christianity, and the Socioeconomic Order," "Definition of Sociology," "Ideal-Type Constructs," "Science as a Vocation," and other essays.

The aim of this book is twofold. It is a part of an ongoing project to show that Max Weber's ideas can only be fully understood in historical context, and it continues an inquiry begun in *A Historian Reads Max Weber* (Harrassowitz, 2008) and *Max Weber and the Protestant Ethic: Twin Histories* (Oxford University Press, 2014). What is distinctive here is that the book takes Max Weber as a point of entry into the wider context of German-language ideas in the humanities and social sciences in the era prior to 1933, when German speakers were truly the center of advanced academic thought across the developed world. This history has been overshadowed hitherto by the Nazi catastrophe, but still it was one of the great creative epochs in European ideas and continues to lie at the foundation of our thinking today. Accordingly, seven major essays situate Weber in a series of more specific contexts: social science and economics; law; theology and religion; psychology and philosophy; academic publishing; and also in relation to those who, in Weber's eyes, had betrayed and abandoned the academic heritage of rigorous, "scientific" thought in favor of "literary" modes of proceeding. For Weber, specialization was both a fundamental necessity and a straitjacket to be overcome. This book seeks to read Weber in true "Weberian" fashion: that is, within and across a number of specialized disciplines and contexts, while also considering his place in the wider world of German-language "science" and Kultur.

Andreas Anter reconstructs Max Weber's theory of the modern state, showing its significance to contemporary political science. He reveals the ambivalence of Weber's political thought: the oscillation between an étatiste position, mainly oriented to the reason of state, and an individualistic one, focussed on the freedom of individuals

Sociological Writings: Max Weber

The Origin of Values

General Economic History

Analysis of The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism by Max Weber

Max Weber's Sociology of Religion

Essay from the year 2012 in the subject Sociology - Economy and Industry, grade: 1 , University of Vienna, language: English, abstract: Beginning with a more general definition of capitalism, I will make a distinction between different types of capitalism regarding the historical background. After giving a historical outline on the origins of capitalism, Max Weber's Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism is discussed. The question whether economy influences the religion or religion influences the economy is also part of the work. I will conclude that a mixture of historical background, technological improvement and a special work ethic led to the modern form of capitalism, which we can find in industrial countries.

In General Economic History Max Weber focuses on the industrial enterprise for the provision of everyday wants, oriented toward profitability by means of rational capital accounting, as the institutional foundation of modern Western capitalism. This type of enterprise integrates into one institutional complex a constellation of six factors, including: formally free labor market trade; appropriation of the physical means of production; rational commercial practices; rational production of goods and technology; and calculable law adjudicated and administered by the state. General Economic History traces the historical development of each of these factors from their informal rational points of origin through the feudal era to their emergence as formal rational elements in the modern capitalist industrial enterprise. The chapters on the history of modern citizenry and the modern rational state are of special significance as otherwise unavailable resources for an integrated view of Weber's theory of modern capitalism. The new introduction by Ira J. Cohen is an original scholarly work of interest to all who study Max Weber's conception of modern Western capitalism. The essay situates the institutional and cultural aspects of Weber's view of modern capitalism in the context of his overall vision of the emergence of formal rationality in the Western world. Both aspects of modern capitalism are defined by economic formal rationality, a type of orientation which is distinct from the legal formal rationality characteristic of Weber's conception of modern bureaucracy.

Huff provides a rare, full-scale study of the origins and development of Max Weber's methodology, which focuses on the neglected early methodological essays that were not translated into English until the 1970s. He explores Weber's work in the context of developments in postempiricist philosophy of science, and shows that Weber was well aware of the epistemological

of the descriptive psychology school, whose intellectual heir was Husserl. This volume will help scholars and students in the broadest sense the issues central to the logic of social scientific explanation, and will appeal to philosophers, political scientists, as well as scholars of Weber.

Western rationalism-nature, of course, and genesis-was Max Weber's dominant historical interest. It was the grand two world historical studies, *Economy and Society* and *The Economic Ethics of the World Religions*. His studies of the relationships among economy, polity, law, and religion are lasting scholarly achievements. In this book Wolfgang Schl presents the most systematic analysis and elaboration ever attempted of Weber's sociology as a developmental history.

*The Iron Cage*

*A Biography*

*Form, Substance, and History in Max Weber's Sociology of Law*

*Max Weber's Analysis of a Unique Political Culture, Past, Present, and Future*

*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*

*The 'crisis of American democracy' debate is advanced in this engaging new contribution. By referring to Max Weber's long-term perspective, Stephen Karlberg provides rich new insights into the particular contours of today's American political culture - and some reasons for optimism. Kalberg draws upon Weber to reconstruct political culture in ways that define America's unique spirit of democracy. Developing several Weber-inspired models, the author reveals patterns of oscillation in American history. Can these pendulum movements sustain today the symbiotic dualism that earlier invigorated American democracy? Can they do so to such an extent that the American spirit of democracy is rejuvenated? Whilst exploring whether Weber's explanations and insights can be generalised beyond the American case, 'Searching for the Spirit of American Democracy' forcefully argues that facilitating political cultures is indispensable if democracies are to endure.*

*Max Weber (1864-1920), generally known as a founder of modern social science, was concerned with political affairs throughout his life. The texts in this edition span his career and include his early inaugural lecture *The Nation State and Economic Policy*, *Suffrage and Democracy in Germany*, *Parliament and Government in Germany under a New Political Order*, *Socialism*, *The Profession and Vocation of Politics*, and an excerpt from his essay *The Situation of Constitutional Democracy in Russia*, as well as other shorter writings. Together they illustrate the development of his thinking on the fate of Germany and the nature of politics in the modern western state in an age of cultural 'disenchantment'. The introduction discusses the central themes of Weber's political thought, and a chronology, notes and an annotated bibliography place him in his political and intellectual context. Ludwig Lachmann took a strong interest in the history of economic thought, particularly as it pertained to methodology. While he would not have claimed to be an Austrian in the Misesian tradition, his writings have influenced Austrians. Here is his study of the methodological and political legacy of Max Weber, who himself influenced Mises's own methodological perspective. Lachmann zeros in on Weber's understanding of the role of institutions in society.*

*This wide-ranging and assured book, written by one of the leading Weber scholars in the English-speaking world, shows us the many sides of Max*

*Weber. The book provides an authoritative guide to the current burning issues in social theory, religion, rationalization, the body, modernization and capitalism. It will be essential reading for anyone interested in Weber's claim that the aim of sociology must be to explain what is distinctive about the times in which we live.*

*Ethics and Methods*

*The Agrarian Sociology of Ancient Civilizations*

*Max Weber's Vision of History*

*Max Weber's Developmental History*

*The Max Weber Dictionary*

***This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1979.***

***In this book, author Tony Waters explores Max Weber's thinking about the discipline of populations and its implications for understanding the origins of the modern globalized world.***

***This volume examines civilizations through the broad lens articulated by the works of Max Weber. In focusing upon his comparative-historical mode of analysis and his causal explanations for the sources, contours, and trajectories of civilizations, this study reconstructs Weber's sociology in a manner that provides clear guidelines to researchers seeking to investigate civilizations systematically. Through detailed interpretations of the West's unique development from Antiquity to the Modern era, precise comparisons to the long-range and singular pathways taken by China and India, and careful demarcations of the "particular rationalisms" of several civilizations, the author addresses Weber's powerful model-building on the one hand and his opposition to organic holism and structural presuppositions on the other hand. Both a broad-ranging conceptual framework and case-based empirical investigations are pivotal to Weber. His research strategy emphasizes further the "subjective meanings" of actors East and West and the deep cultural origins of groups. Finally, this volume masterfully conveys Weber's contextual***

and multi-causal methodology rooted in a tight interweaving of the present with the past. Max Weber's *Sociology of Civilizations: A Reconstruction* will appeal to comparative sociologists and historians, as well as to theorists of all persuasions. The social scientist pursuing a cross-civilizational agenda will here discover the distinct contribution of Weber's "interpretive understanding" procedures to the now-essential field of civilizational analysis.

Max Weber is a magisterial figure in the social sciences. His fundamental contributions to the methodological and conceptual apparatus of sociology remain of continuing relevance to contemporary debates. His astonishing range and quality of work on topics ranging from the comparative sociology of religion to political sociology, and the sociology of law to the sociology of music, have established Weber as a permanent point of reference for modern scholarship. Scholarly debates on the nature, significance and purpose of Weber's work demonstrate a significance for sociology's self-image that extends beyond their immediate interpretive importance. This volume, edited by one of the world's leading Weber scholars, offers an unparalleled selection of key Weber scholarship organized thematically and spanning the range of his sociological influence.

Max Weber's *Sociology of Civilizations: A Reconstruction*

*Essays in the History of German Ideas C. 1870-1930*

*The Sociology of Religion*

*Max Weber in Context*

*The Origins of Capitalism - Religion vs. Economy*

**A founder of contemporary social science, Max Weber was born in Germany in 1864. At his death 56 years later, he was nationally known for his scholarly and political writings, but it was the international reception of his oeuvre over the last forty years that has made him world-famous. "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism," "The Economic Ethics of the World Religions" and his magnum opus, "Economy and Society," with its treatment of the relations of economics, politics, law and religion, belong to the great achievements of 20th-century social science. The groundwork for the posthumous Weber reception was laid by Weber's widow Marianne, a well-known feminist writer, who followed up her edition of his**

**collected works with one of the greatest biographies in a generation that produced many important accounts of itself. Although unavailable in English until a decade ago, the importance of Marianne Weber's 1926 work had been widely understood. Sociologist Robert A. Nisbet called it "a moving and deeply felt biographical memoir." Historian Gerhard Masur cited the book as "the foundation of all further inquiries into Max Weber's life and influence." Beginning with Max's ancestry and early years, Marianne Weber guides us through his life as student, young lawyer, scholar and political writer, quoting liberally from his voluminous correspondence. Her account of his nervous breakdown after 1897, which curtailed his academic career but ultimately strengthened his creative energies, provides deep insight into some of the personal tensions that troubled him to the end. In addition to her perceptive personal and intellectual life before the First World War, describing many scholars, social reformers, politicians and literary figures within and beyond the famous Heidelberg circle of the Webers. The new introduction by Guenther Roth situates Marianne Weber's own role in the contemporary setting and discusses the current state of Weber research and of the Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject Sociology - Classics and Theoretical Directions, grade: excellent, Bielefeld University (Fakultät für Soziologie), course: Max Webers Theorie des Okzidentalen Rationalismus, language: English, abstract: Karl Marx and Max Weber developed two major competing theories of social change that still play a significant role in sociology today. For both of them, the scientific study of modern capitalism is at the centre of their works. The author of this paper examines Marx's and Weber's respective explanations of the origin of capitalism. Accordingly, the work deals with those historical and originating forces with which Marx and Weber each differently attempt to explain the emergence of modern capitalism. At first glance, the positions of Marx as the founder of historical materialism and Weber as the representative of a bourgeois sociology seem to be far apart. The author elaborates the differences and commonalities of both positions and comes to the conclusion that the competing explanatory models of Marx and Weber on the origin of capitalism are closer to each other than one would first assume. If one relativises Marx's tendency towards economic determinism and at the same time avoids a one-sided idealistic interpretation of Weber's position, both theories, despite all their differences,**

**can be combined quite sensibly.**

**Max Weber is one of the world's most important social scientists, but he is also one of the most notoriously difficult to understand. This revised, updated, and expanded edition of The Max Weber Dictionary reflects up-to-the-moment threads of inquiry and introduces the most recent translations and references. Additionally, the authors include new entries designed to help researchers use Weber's ideas in their own work; they illuminate how Weber himself thought theorizing should occur and how he went about constructing a theory. More than an elementary dictionary, however, this work makes a contribution to the general culture and legacy of Weber's work. In addition to entries on broad topics like religion, law, and the West, the completed German definitive edition of Weber's work (Max Weber Gesamtausgabe) necessitated a wealth of new entries and added information on topics like pragmatism and race and racism. Every entry in the dictionary delves into Weber scholarship and acts as a point of departure for discussion and research. As such, this book will be an invaluable resource to general readers, students, and scholars alike.**

**Max Weber (1864-1920) is recognized throughout the world as the most important classic thinker in the social sciences - there is simply no one in the history of the social sciences who has been more influential. The affinity between capitalism and protestantism, the religious origins of the Western world, the force of charisma in religion as well as in politics, the all-embracing process of rationalization and the bureaucratic price of progress, the role of legitimacy and of violence as offsprings of leadership, the 'disenchantment' of the modern world together with the never-ending power of religion, the antagonistic relation between intellectualism and eroticism: all these are key concepts which attest to the enduring fascination of Weber's thinking. The tremendous influence exerted by Max Weber was due not only to the power of his ideas but also to the fact that behind his theories one perceived a man with a marked character and a tragic destiny. However, for nearly 80 years, our understanding of the life of Max Weber was dominated by the biography published in 1926 by his widow, Marianne Weber. The lack of a great Weber biography was one of the strangest and most glaring gaps in the literature of the social sciences. For various reasons the task was difficult; time and again, attempts to write a new biography of Max Weber ended in**

**failure. When Joachim Radkau's biography appeared in Germany in 2005 it caused a sensation. Based on an abundance of previously unknown sources and richly embedded in the German history of the time, this is the first fully comprehensive biography of Max Weber ever to appear. Radkau brings out, in a way that no one has ever done before, the intimate interrelations between Weber's thought and his life experience. He presents detailed revelations about the great enigmas of Weber's life: his suffering and erotic experiences, his fears and his desires, his creative power and his methods of work as well as his religious experience and his relation to nature and to death. By understanding the great drama of his life, we discover a new Max Weber, until now unknown in many respects, and, at the same time, we gain a new appreciation of his work. Joachim Radkau, born in 1943, is Professor of Modern History at the Bielefeld University, Germany. His interest in Max Weber dates back nearly forty years when he worked together with the German-American historian George W. F. Hallgarten (Washington), a refugee who left Germany in 1933 and who, as a student, listened to Weber's last lecture in summer 1920. Radkau's main works include *Die deutsche Emigration in den USA* (1971); *Deutsche Industrie und Politik* (together with G. W. F. Hallgarten, 1974), *Aufstieg und Krise der deutschen Atomwirtschaft* (1983), *Technik in Deutschland* (1989), *Das Zeitalter der Nervosität* (1998), *Natur und Macht: Eine Weltgeschichte der Umwelt* (2000).**

***History, Laws, and Ideal Types***

***Max Weber and Methodology of Social Science***

***Sociology and Philosophy of Beliefs***

***The Origin of Modern Capitalism. A Comparison of Max Weber and Karl Marx***

This book is a major contribution to the sociology of religion and to religious and biblical studies. Beginning from the classic work of Max Weber, the author analyses the origins of Judaism in the light of more recent scholarship. The result is a work that will become a standard point of reference in its field, and will be of great interest to the general reader as well as the specialist.

This volume is a collection of ten articles by Christopher Adair-Totef that examine the fundamental aspects of Max Weber's sociology of religion. They were published between 2002 and 2015 in various renowned journals and deal with various topics such as charisma, asceticism, mysticism, theodicy, prophets, and "Kulturprotestantismus." In his work, the author reflects the attempt to understand, clarify, and interpret key concepts and themes in Weber's sociology of religion.

This early book was a prelude to the multi-causal and multi-dimensional approach that scholars see reflected in Weber's later writings.

Max Weber: From History to Modernity Routledge

EBOOK: A Short History of Society: The Making of the Modern World

Max Weber: From History to Modernity

Historical Interpretation of Max Weber

Max Weber and the Modern Problem of Discipline

The Legacy of Max Weber

*This major study of the father of modern sociology explores the intimate relationship between the events of Max Weber's personal history and the development of his thought. When it was first published in 1970, Paul Roazen described The Iron Cage as "an example of the history of ideas at its very best"; while Robert A. Nisbet said that "we learn more about Weber's life in this volume than from any other in the English language." Weber's life and work developed in reaction to the rigidities of familial and social structures in Imperial Germany. In his youth he was torn by irreconcilable tensions between the Bismarckian authoritarianism of his father and the ethical puritanism of his mother. These tensions led to a psychic crisis when, in his thirties, he expelled his father (who died soon thereafter) from his house. His reaction to the collapse of the European social order before and during World War I was no less personal and profound. It is the triumph of Professor Mitzman's approach that he convincingly demonstrates how the internalizing of these severe experiences led to Weber's pessimistic vision of the future as an "iron cage" and to such seminal ideas as the notion of charisma and the concept of the Protestant ethic and its connection with the spirit of capitalism. The author's thesis also serves as a vehicle for describing the social, political, and personal plight of the European bourgeois intellectual of Weber's generation. In synthesizing Weber's life and thought, Arthur Mitzman has expanded and refined our understanding of this central twentieth-century figure. As Lewis Coser writes in the preface, until now "there has been little attempt to bring together the work and the man, to show the ways in which Weber's cognitive intentions, his choice of problems, were linked with the details of his personal biography. Arthur Mitzman fills this gap brilliantly.*

*Max Weber (1864-1920), generally known as a founder of modern social science, was concerned with political affairs throughout his life. The texts in this edition span his career and illustrate the development of his political thinking on the fate of Germany and the nature of politics in the modern Western state in an age of cultural "disenchantment." The introduction discusses the central themes of Weber's political thought, and a chronology, notes and an annotated bibliography place him in his political and cultural context.*

*Max Weber, widely recognized as the greatest of the founders of classical sociology, is often associated with the development of capitalism in Western Europe and the analysis of modernity. But he also had a profound scholarly interest in ancient societies and the Near East, and turned the youthful discipline of sociology to the study of these archaic cultures. The Agrarian Sociology of Ancient Civilizations - Weber's neglected masterpiece, first published in German in 1897 and reissued in 1909 - is a fascinating examination of the civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Hebrew society in Israel, the city-states of classical Greece, the Hellenistic world and, finally, Republican and Imperial Rome. The book is infused with the excitement attendant when new intellectual tools are brought to bear on familiar subjects. Throughout*

*the work, Weber blends a description of socio-economic structures with an investigation into mechanisms and causes in the rise and decline of social systems. The volume ends with a magisterial explanatory essay on the underlying reasons for the fall of the Roman Empire.*

*"A brilliant inquiry into culture and society over some seven centuries, Mary Evans explores the origins and trajectories of modernity from the Reformation through the Enlightenment to the contemporary period. Her intellectual control of complex ideas and diverse forms of evidence is consistently impressive. Exploring various pessimistic, dystopian strands in European perspectives on modernity by Friedrich Nietzsche, Max Weber and Theodor Adorno, she defends a balanced view of both the negative and positive consequences of modernization. This is historical sociology at its best: judicious, theoretically informed, carefully crafted, grounded in empirical research, and above all intellectually clever. A Short History of Society will prove to be a valuable companion to the student who needs a concise scholarly and sociological overview of modernity." Bryan Turner, National University of Singapore* *A Short History of Society is a concise account of the emergence of modern western society. It looks at how successive generations have understood and explained the world in which they lived, and examines significant events since the Enlightenment that have led to the development of society as we know it today. The book spans the period 1500 to the present day and discusses the social world in terms of both its politics and its culture. This book is ideal for undergraduate students in the social sciences who are perplexed by the myriad of events and theories with which their courses are concerned, and who need a historical perspective on the changes that shaped the contemporary world.*

*Max Weber's Contribution to "knowledge" of the Origins of Chinese Thought*

*Weber: Political Writings*

*Max Weber's Theory of Concept Formation*

*Origins, structure and Significance*

*Searching for the Spirit of American Democracy*

This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1979.

There can be little doubt that a belief in human rights and the dignity of the human person is one of the most important characteristics of our time, at least since the end of the Second World War and to an even greater degree following the collapse of communism in Europe. While this development was anticipated by a few sociological theorists, such as Eacute;mile Durkheim, it stands in sharp tension with the gloomy prognoses about the future that Max Weber formulated on various occasions. What is more, since human rights are rarely discussed in Weber's gigantic oeuvre, the question of their origins may at first seem rather marginal for the study of his work. However, it can be shown that the origin of this value

**complex - so central to the modern age - yields an interesting perspective on several aspects of Weber's sociology.**

**Key Words and Central Concepts, Second Edition**

**Politics, Death, and the Devil**

**Ancient Judaism**

**Max Weber and the Origin of Human Rights**

**The Rise of Western Rationalism**