

Subject card

Subject name and code	Religious fundamentalism, PG_00153980						
Field of study	Religious Studies						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2025/2026		
Education level	Master's studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study Optional subject group Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		3.0		
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form		credit		
Conducting unit							
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. Adam Romejko				
	Teachers		dr hab. Adam Romejko				
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	30		2.0		45.0	77
Subject objectives	The aim of the lectures is to present issues related to religious fundamentalism, i.e. the specifics of the encounter between religion and politics, and the consequences that result.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[RELMU2_U05] Writes essays/multimedia presentations and monographic papers based on self-selected literature, taking into account the contemporary state of knowledge in religious studies	The student is able to present knowledge concerning religious fundamentalism in a written form (e.g. an essay) or a multimedia presentation. At the same time, he/she makes use of the latest scientific studies.	[SU1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SU4] test/exam - oral or written
	[RELMU2_U08] Has language skills within selected religious traditions		
	[RELMU2_K05] Critically appraises his/her knowledge, personal and social competences; is able to independently and critically update his/her knowledge and skills, extended by an interdisciplinary dimension	The student takes a critical approach to the knowledge he/she has about religious fundamentalism. He/she uses it prudently in his/her personal and social life. He/she is aware of the need to deepen his/her knowledge on the subject and to use knowledge from interdisciplinary sources.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[RELMU2_K02] Independently undertakes and initiates professional activities; plans and organises their course	The student is able to take concrete action relating to attitudes of a fundamentalist nature that have a religious basis.	[SK1] oral statement/conversation/discussion [SK4] test/exam - oral or written
	[RELMU2_W06] Has a comprehensive knowledge of and an advanced understanding of the main theoretical positions in contemporary religious studies	The student is familiar with the different theoretical positions and concrete actions taken against religious fundamentalism. The knowledge has an in-depth character.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
	[RELMU2_W01] Has an in-depth knowledge of the material and methodological specifics of the anthropology of religions; knows the historical development of religions; has an advanced knowledge and understanding of the interrelationships between religion and culture and society, which enables interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary work with specialists from other fields of science	The student applies knowledge from the anthropology of religion and the history of religion, so that he/she knows and understands the interrelationships revealed between religion, culture and political life. As a result, he/she is able to cooperate with specialists from various fields of knowledge in taking a critical look at the negative phenomena accompanying religious fundamentalism.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/conversation/discussion
Subject contents	[RELMU2_U06] Detects the complex interrelationships between the formation of religious ideas and social, political and cultural processes and identifies the relationships between these interrelationships		
	Introductory issues - the concept of religious fundamentalism; Main features of religious-political fundamentalism; Fundamentalism in Judaism: Zionism, the Holocaust as a secular religion; Fundamentalism in Christianity: American Protestantism and its influence on politics, evolutionism and creationism, the brotherhood of St Pius X; Fundamentalism in Islam: Wahhabism, Muslim Brotherhood, Iran, jihad, Arab Spring; Fundamentalism in Hinduism: Mahatma Gandhi, communalism, World Hindu Organisation and Indian People's Party, situation of Muslims - Babri mosque, situation of Christians; Summary of lectures.		
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Basic knowledge of religious studies.		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	80% results obtained in the final test, 20% active participation in lectures	61.0%	100.0%

Recommended reading	Basic literature	K. Armstrong, W imię Boga. Fundamentalizm w judaizmie, chrześcijaństwie i islamie, Warszawa 2005; U. Hupfer, Izrael w cieniu fundamentalizmów, Warszawa 2007; Islam a terroryzm, red. A. Parzymies, Warszawa 2003; G. Kepel, Zemsta Boga. Religijna rekonkwista świata, Warszawa 2010; D. Motak, Nowoczesność i fundamentalizm. Ruchy antymodernistyczne w chrześcijaństwie, Kraków 2002; Niemilitarne zagrożenia bezpieczeństwa publicznego, red. S. Kowalkowski, Warszawa 2011; E. Pace, P. Stefani, Współczesny fundamentalizm religijny, Kraków 2002; X. Raufer, Atlas radykalnego islamu, Warszawa 2011; J.-L. Schlegel, Prawo boskie a wolność człowieka. O integryzmach i fundamentalizmach, Warszawa 2005; B. Tibi, Fundamentalizm religijny, Warszawa 1997.
	Supplementary literature	N. Finkelstein, Przedsiębiorstwo holokaustu, Warszawa 2001; T. Herzl, Państwo żydowski. Próba nowoczesnego rozwiązania kwestii żydowskiej, Kraków 2006; Kościół, Żydzi, Polska. Z księdzem profesorem Waldemarem Chrostowskim rozmawiają: Grzegorz Górny i Rafał Tichy, Warszawa 2009, s. 186-226, 418-468; A. Romejko, Bractwo kapłańskie św. Piusa X w Gdyni, Zeszyty Gdynskie 2008, nr 3, s. 129-147; R. Armour, Islam, chrześcijaństwo i Zachód. Burzliwe dzieje wzajemnych relacji, Kraków 2004, s. 223-250; W. Dzielski, W. Michnik, Religia w polityce zagranicznej USA na przykładzie prezydentury Georgea W. Busha, Teologia polityczna 2006-2007, nr 4, s. 167-175.
	eResources addresses	
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	Where did the name fundamentalism come from? How do American fundamentalists evaluate the mass media? In which religion do we encounter the idea of the mahdi? What does it mean, when and in which countries did it emerge? Why is there no constitution in Israel?	
Work placement	Not applicable	

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