

the swerve how the world became modern

The Swerve: How the World Became Modern

Introduction

The Swerve: How the World Became Modern is a compelling exploration of a pivotal moment in history that reshaped human thought, culture, and society. At its core, the book by historian Stephen Greenblatt examines the transformative impact of a single cultural and intellectual shift during the Renaissance — the rediscovery of Lucretius's *De Rerum Natura* (On the Nature of Things). This rediscovery sparked a "swerve" away from medieval scholasticism and towards a new worldview founded on humanism, scientific inquiry, and individual agency. Understanding this intellectual revolution offers insight into how the modern world emerged from the shadows of the past, shaping our contemporary ideas about nature, morality, and the place of humans within the universe.

The Context of the Medieval World

The Medieval Mindset

The medieval period, often called the Middle Ages, was characterized by a worldview deeply rooted in religious doctrine and hierarchical authority. Key features included:

- Emphasis on divine order and salvation
- Reliance on church authority for knowledge
- A scholastic method that sought to reconcile faith with reason
- A limited view of the universe, centered on Earth

This worldview provided stability but also constrained scientific inquiry and individual thought. Knowledge was transmitted through religious texts, and the idea of human agency was often subordinate to divine will.

The Intellectual Climate Before the Renaissance

Prior to the Renaissance, Europe was dominated by a scholastic tradition that prioritized theological explanations. The works of Aristotle, integrated into Christian theology, provided a framework that emphasized the universe's divine purpose. While this offered a cohesive worldview, it often suppressed curiosity that conflicted with doctrinal beliefs.

The Rediscovery of Lucretius and the Birth of the Swerve

The Significance of Lucretius's *De Rerum Natura*

Lucretius, a Roman poet and philosopher, authored *De Rerum Natura* to articulate Epicurean philosophy — a materialist view that explained the universe through atoms and natural laws, without

divine intervention. The core ideas included:

- The universe composed of indivisible particles (atoms)
- No divine purpose guiding natural phenomena
- The importance of understanding nature through reason and observation
- The pursuit of pleasure and tranquility as human goals

These ideas challenged the dominant religious narrative and opened the door for scientific and philosophical exploration based on empirical observation.

The Swerve: The Moment of Rediscovery

In 1417, a manuscript of Lucretius's work was rediscovered in a monastery library by the humanist scholar Poggio Bracciolini. This moment was pivotal because:

- It rekindled interest in classical texts and ideas
- It introduced new ways of thinking about the universe and humanity's place within it
- It contributed to a shift away from solely religious explanations toward naturalist and secular perspectives

This "swerve" — a term Greenblatt uses to describe the sudden and unexpected turn in intellectual history — disrupted medieval thought and set the stage for modern inquiry.

The Impact of the Swerve on Thought and Culture

From Religious Certainty to Human Inquiry

The rediscovery of Epicurean philosophy challenged the medieval worldview, encouraging a more questioning attitude. This shift manifested in several ways:

- A move away from dogma towards critical thinking
- An emphasis on human experience and individual agency
- The development of scientific methods rooted in observation and experimentation

The Rise of Humanism

The Renaissance humanists championed the value of classical texts and emphasized the potential of human reason. This movement fostered:

1. Revival of classical languages and literature
2. Focus on secular subjects alongside theology
3. Interest in the physical world and human nature

These ideas laid the groundwork for modern liberal thought, arts, and sciences.

The Scientific Revolution

The swerve also directly influenced the Scientific Revolution of the 16th and 17th centuries. Key developments included:

- Nicolaus Copernicus proposing a heliocentric model of the solar system
- Galileo Galilei utilizing telescopes for astronomical observation
- Johannes Kepler formulating laws of planetary motion
- Isaac Newton establishing the laws of motion and universal gravitation

These advances were rooted in a worldview that prioritized empirical evidence over philosophical or theological authority.

The Cultural and Political Consequences

Transformations in Art and Literature

The Renaissance ushered in an era of artistic innovation inspired by a renewed interest in human experience and naturalism. Notable features included:

- Realistic perspective and anatomy in painting and sculpture
- Exploration of individual identity and emotion
- Literature emphasizing human affairs and personal narratives

Changes in Political Thought

The evolving worldview contributed to new ideas about governance and individual rights:

- The emergence of concepts of secular authority
- The questioning of divine right monarchy
- The development of ideas about civic virtue and human rights

The Modern World Shaped by the Swerve

Modern Science and Technology

The legacy of the swerve manifests vividly in our technological and scientific advancements. The emphasis on empirical evidence led to:

- The development of modern physics, chemistry, and biology
- Innovations in medicine and engineering
- The technological revolution shaping contemporary life

Secularism and Human Rights

The shift away from religious dogma fostered:

- The rise of secular governments
- The promotion of individual freedoms and rights
- The foundation of democratic institutions

Philosophy and Ethics

Modern ethics and philosophy are influenced by the human-centered worldview initiated during the Renaissance:

- Emphasis on rational inquiry and moral autonomy
- Recognition of human dignity and diversity
- The ongoing quest for knowledge and understanding of human nature

The Continuing Influence of the Swerve

The Persistence of Renaissance Ideas

Today, the ideas that emerged from the swerve continue to shape our worldview. Science, philosophy, arts, and politics all bear the imprint of this fundamental shift.

Challenges and Future Directions

Despite the progress, modern society faces challenges that test our reliance on reason and empirical evidence, such as:

- Environmental crises
- Technological ethics
- Global inequality

The ongoing dialogue between ancient insights and modern innovations underscores the enduring importance of the swerve in shaping human destiny.

Conclusion

The story of how the world became modern is intricately linked to a moment of intellectual revolution triggered by the rediscovery of classical texts like Lucretius's *De Rerum Natura*. This swerve away from medieval certainties towards a new worldview based on natural laws, human agency, and empirical investigation laid the foundation for the scientific, cultural, and political developments that define the modern era. Understanding this pivotal shift enriches our appreciation of the continuous evolution of human thought and the enduring quest to comprehend our universe and ourselves. The swerve, in essence, embodies the unpredictable yet transformative force that propels history forward, shaping the world we live in today.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main thesis of 'The Swerve: How the World Became Modern' by Stephen Greenblatt?

The book argues that the rediscovery of Lucretius's poem 'On the Nature of Things' during the Renaissance sparked a profound shift in European thought, laying the intellectual groundwork for the modern world by reintroducing classical ideas about science, humanism, and individualism.

How did 'The Swerve' influence the development of modern science?

Greenblatt's narrative highlights how the revival of Epicurean philosophy challenged medieval views, encouraging a focus on empirical observation and rational inquiry that contributed to the Scientific Revolution and the birth of modern science.

What role did the printing press play in the themes explored in 'The Swerve'?

The printing press facilitated the widespread dissemination of classical texts like Lucretius's work, enabling Renaissance thinkers to access and build upon ancient ideas, which was crucial for the cultural transformations discussed in the book.

In what ways does 'The Swerve' connect the Renaissance to the broader emergence of modernity?

The book shows that the Renaissance's rediscovery of classical philosophy challenged medieval beliefs, fostering a human-centered worldview, scientific curiosity, and secular thinking that collectively contributed to the development of the modern world.

What is the significance of Lucretius's 'On the Nature of Things' in 'The Swerve'?

It serves as the central symbol of the intellectual 'swerve' or shift that reintroduced Epicurean atomism and materialism into European thought, inspiring new ways of understanding the universe and humanity's place within it.

How does 'The Swerve' interpret the role of accidental discoveries in shaping history?

Greenblatt emphasizes that serendipitous rediscoveries like that of Lucretius's work can have profound and unpredictable impacts on cultural and scientific progress, illustrating the importance of chance in shaping modern history.

What are some modern implications discussed in 'The Swerve' about the rediscovery of classical texts?

The book suggests that revisiting and reinterpreting classical ideas continues to influence contemporary thought, including science, philosophy, and politics, highlighting the enduring importance of intellectual curiosity and the preservation of knowledge.

Additional Resources

The Swerve: How the World Became Modern

The phrase “the swerve” evokes a sudden change in direction, a pivotal moment that shifts the trajectory of history. When discussing “how the world became modern,” the term encapsulates the series of intellectual, cultural, and technological upheavals that redefined human societies from medieval frameworks into the complex, interconnected world we recognize today. This transformation was neither linear nor inevitable; it was punctuated by critical moments—revolutions in thought, rediscoveries of ancient knowledge, and innovations that collectively propelled humanity into modernity. Central to this process is the idea of “the swerve”: a conceptual pivot, most famously articulated by historian and philosopher Stephen Greenblatt in his book “The Swerve: How the Renaissance Began,” which explores how a rediscovery of classical texts ignited the Renaissance and ultimately reshaped Western civilization. This article delves into the multifaceted nature of that swerve, examining key turning points, underlying forces, and enduring consequences that chart the emergence of the modern world.

Understanding the Concept of “The Swerve” in Historical Context

Defining the Swerve

The term “swerve,” in historical and philosophical terms, signifies a decisive break from previous patterns—an unexpected deviation that leads to transformation. Stephen Greenblatt’s use of “the swerve” refers specifically to the accidental rediscovery of Lucretius’s *De Rerum Natura* in 1417, a Latin philosophical poem that expounded Epicurean atomism and challenged medieval Christian doctrines. This rediscovery, in Greenblatt’s view, sparked the Renaissance—a cultural rebirth that reintroduced classical texts, humanist thought, and scientific inquiry into European society.

Beyond the specific instance of Lucretius, the broader idea of the swerve encompasses moments when societies diverge sharply from established norms, opening pathways toward modernity. These moments often involve the re-engagement with ancient knowledge, technological innovations, or ideological shifts that disrupt prevailing worldviews.

The Significance of the Swerve in Shaping Modernity

The swerve is essential because it underscores the contingency of history—that profound change often hinges on chance, rediscovery, or accident. Recognizing these pivotal deviations allows us to appreciate how ideas once considered marginal or obsolete can catalyze sweeping change. In the context of shaping the modern world, the swerve exemplifies how a single event or insight can ripple outward, influencing art, science, politics, and philosophy for centuries to come.

The Renaissance: The Classical Revival as a Swerve

The Rediscovery of Classical Texts

The Renaissance (14th to 17th centuries) marks a critical swerve in Western history. This era was characterized by a renewed interest in classical antiquity—Greek and Roman literature, philosophy, and art. The fall of Constantinople in 1453 led to an influx of Greek scholars into Italy, bringing with them manuscripts of ancient texts previously lost to Western Europe.

The rediscovery of works by Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, and Lucretius fostered humanism—a shift toward valuing individual agency, critical thinking, and empirical observation. This intellectual revival challenged the medieval scholastic worldview centered on theology and dogma, opening space for secular inquiry.

The Humanist Revolution

Humanism emphasized the potential and dignity of human beings, encouraging education based on classical texts, rhetoric, and moral philosophy. It fostered a spirit of inquiry that questioned authority and tradition. This shift laid the groundwork for scientific investigation and artistic innovation, signaling a departure from medieval constraints.

Impact on Art, Literature, and Science

The swerve in thought manifested in:

- Artistic breakthroughs such as perspective, realism, and individualism (e.g., Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo).
- Literary developments emphasizing human experience and emotion.
- Scientific curiosity that challenged Aristotelian cosmology, leading to the Copernican Revolution and the Scientific Method.

This Renaissance swerve was a decisive break from medieval scholasticism, setting the stage for the modern scientific and cultural landscape.

The Scientific Revolution: A Paradigm Shift

Emergence of Empiricism and the Scientific Method

The Scientific Revolution (16th and 17th centuries) represents another critical swerve—an epistemological shift that transformed how humans understand the natural world. Thinkers like Nicolaus Copernicus, Galileo Galilei, Johannes Kepler, and Sir Isaac Newton challenged traditional views rooted in religious doctrine and Aristotelian physics.

Key developments included:

- The heliocentric model of the solar system.
- Emphasis on observation, experimentation, and mathematical laws.
- The rejection of reliance solely on authority or scripture for understanding nature.

This paradigm shift moved science from a reliance on philosophical speculation to an empirical, testable process—laying the foundation for modern science.

Philosophical and Cultural Implications

The scientific swerve had profound implications:

- It diminished the authority of the Church in explaining natural phenomena.
- It promoted rational inquiry and skepticism.
- It fueled technological innovations, from telescopes to microscopes, transforming everyday life.

The revolution was not just about discoveries but about fundamentally reconfiguring human knowledge and our place in the universe.

The Enlightenment: Reason as the Cornerstone

Intellectual Foundations

Building on the scientific swerve, the Enlightenment (17th and 18th centuries) was characterized by an emphasis on reason, individual rights, and progress. Philosophers like John Locke, Voltaire, and Immanuel Kant challenged traditional authority, advocating for liberty, equality, and the scientific method as tools for societal improvement.

Political and Social Transformations

The swerve toward rationalism and empiricism inspired:

- Democratic revolutions, notably the American Revolution (1775–1783) and the French Revolution (1789).
- The development of modern political philosophy emphasizing individual rights and governance by consent.
- The decline of absolute monarchies and the rise of constitutional democracies.

These changes marked a decisive departure from medieval hierarchical structures toward modern ideas of citizenship and sovereignty.

Economic and Cultural Shifts

The Enlightenment also influenced economic thought, leading to the rise of capitalism, and fostered cultural shifts emphasizing science, education, and secularism. The swerve in thought created a foundation for modern liberal societies.

The Industrial Revolution: Technological and Economic Swerve

Transforming Production and Society

Beginning in the late 18th century, the Industrial Revolution represents a profound technological swerve that reshaped economies, cities, and daily life. Innovations such as the steam engine, mechanized textile production, and railroads accelerated economic growth and urbanization.

Impacts on Social Structures

This technological swerve led to:

- The rise of factory-based capitalism.
- Significant shifts in labor, including the emergence of the working class.

- Urbanization and demographic changes.
- Changes in social hierarchies and living conditions.

Global Consequences

The Industrial Revolution laid the groundwork for globalization, increased resource exploitation, and environmental challenges—further propelling the modern world's interconnectedness.

Modernity: An Ongoing Swerve

20th and 21st Century Developments

The modern era continues to be characterized by a series of swerves—technological, ideological, and cultural. Key moments include:

- The digital revolution: computers, the internet, and information technology.
- Political upheavals: decolonization, democracy movements, and conflicts.
- Social transformations: civil rights, gender equality, and global interconnectedness.

Challenges and Future Directions

The ongoing swerve involves grappling with issues like climate change, digital ethics, and geopolitical shifts. Understanding the pattern of history's swerves helps to appreciate that change is often unpredictable but driven by underlying currents of innovation, rediscovery, and ideological shifts.

Conclusion: The Swerve as a Lens for Understanding Modernity

The journey from medieval societies to the modern world is punctuated by a series of swerves—moments when societies deviated sharply from previous trajectories, often driven by rediscoveries, innovations, and ideological breakthroughs. From the Renaissance's revival of classical knowledge to the scientific and industrial revolutions, each swerve opened new horizons, challenged old paradigms, and set humanity on a new course.

Recognizing these pivotal deviations underscores the contingency and complexity of history. It reminds us that modernity was not an inevitable march but a series of deliberate and accidental turns that continue to shape our present and future. As we navigate ongoing swerves—technological advances, cultural shifts, and global challenges—understanding the nature of these moments helps us appreciate the dynamic, unpredictable, and interconnected fabric of human history.

In essence, “the swerve” encapsulates the idea that change often begins unexpectedly, yet its ripples are profound, guiding us toward an ever-evolving future.

The Swerve How The World Became Modern

the swerve how the world became modern: The Swerve Stephen Greenblatt, 2012-09-04 Winner of the Pulitzer Prize for Nonfiction • Winner of the National Book Award • New York Times Bestseller • A Kirkus Reviews Best Book of the 21st Century (So Far) Renowned scholar Stephen Greenblatt brings the past to vivid life in what is at once a supreme work of scholarship, a literary page-turner, and a thrilling testament to the power of the written word. In the winter of 1417, a short, genial, cannily alert man in his late thirties plucked a very old manuscript off a dusty shelf in a remote monastery, saw with excitement what he had discovered, and ordered that it be copied. He was Poggio Bracciolini, the greatest book hunter of the Renaissance. His discovery, Lucretius’ ancient poem On the Nature of Things, had been almost entirely lost to history for more than a thousand years. It was a beautiful poem of the most dangerous ideas: that the universe functions without the aid of gods, that religious fear is damaging to human life, that pleasure and virtue are not opposites but intertwined, and that matter is made up of very small material particles in eternal motion, randomly colliding and swerving in new directions. Its return to circulation changed the course of history. The poem’s vision would shape the thought of Galileo and Freud, Darwin and Einstein, and—in the hands of Thomas Jefferson—leave its trace on the Declaration of Independence. From the gardens of the ancient philosophers to the dark chambers of monastic scriptoria during the Middle Ages to the cynical, competitive court of a corrupt and dangerous pope, Greenblatt brings Poggio’s search and discovery to life in a way that deepens our understanding of the world we live in now. “An intellectually invigorating, nonfiction version of a Dan Brown-like mystery-in-the-archives thriller.” —Boston Globe

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the swerve how the world became modern: Reading between the lines - Leo Strauss and the history of early modern philosophy Winfried Schröder, 2015-11-13 Since its publication in 1952, Leo Strauss's Persecution and the Art of Writing has stirred considerable controversy, particularly among historians concerned with early modern philosophy. On the one hand, several scholars share his view that it would be inadequate to generally take at face value the explicit message of texts which were composed in an era in which severe sanctions were imposed on those who entertained deviating views. ‘Reading between the lines’ therefore seems to be the appropriate hermeneutical approach. On the other hand, the risks of such an interpretative maxim are more than obvious, as it might come up to an unlimited license to ascribe heterodox doctrines to early modern philosophers whose manifest teachings were in harmony with the orthodox positions of their time. The

contributions to this volume both address these methodological issues and discuss paradigmatic cases of authors who might indeed be candidates for a Straussian 'reading between the lines': Hobbes, Spinoza, and Bayle.

the swerve how the world became modern: *Geographies of Embodiment in Early Modern England* Mary Floyd-Wilson, Garrett A. Sullivan, 2020-04-15 *Geographies of Embodiment in Early Modern England* gathers essays from prominent scholars of English Renaissance literature and history who have made substantial contributions to the study of early modern embodiment, historical phenomenology, affect, cognition, memory, and natural philosophy. It provides new interpretations of the geographic dimensions of early modern embodiment, emphasizing the transactional and dynamic aspects of the relationship between body and world. The geographies of embodiment encompass both cognitive processes and cosmic environments, and inner emotional states as well as affective landscapes. Rather than always being territorialized onto individual bodies, ideas about early modern embodiment are varied both in their scope and in terms of their representation. Reflecting this variety, this volume offers up a range of inquiries into how early modern writers accounted for the exchanges between the microcosm and macrocosm. It engages with Gail Kern Paster's groundbreaking scholarship on embodiment, humoralism, the passions, and historical phenomenology throughout, and offers new readings of Edmund Spenser, William Shakespeare, Thomas Nashe, John Milton, and others. Contributions consider the epistemologies of navigation and cartography, the significance of geohumoralism, the ethics of self-mastery, theories of early modern cosmology, the construction of place memory, and perceptions of an animate spirit world.

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the swerve how the world became modern: *Immateriality and Early Modern English Literature* James A. Knapp, 2020-02-03 Examines literary engagement with immateriality since the 'material turn' in early modern studies Provides six case studies of works by Shakespeare, Donne, and Herbert, offering new readings of important literary texts of the English Renaissance alongside detailed chapters outlining attitudes towards immateriality in works of natural philosophy, medicine, and theology Employs an innovative organization around three major areas in which problem of immaterial was particularly pitched: Ontology, Theology, and Psychology (or Being, Believing, and Thinking) Includes wide-ranging references to early modern literary, philosophical, and theological texts Demonstrates how innovations in natural philosophy influenced thought about the natural world and how it was portrayed in literature Engages with current early modern scholarship in the areas of material culture, cognitive literary studies, and phenomenology *Immateriality and Early Modern English Literature* explores how early modern writers responded to rapidly shifting ideas about the interrelation of their natural and spiritual worlds. It provides six case studies of works by Shakespeare, Donne and Herbert, offering new readings of important literary texts of the English Renaissance alongside detailed chapters outlining attitudes towards immateriality in works of natural philosophy, medicine and theology. Building on the importance of addressing material culture in order to understand early modern literature, Knapp demonstrates how the literary imagination was shaped by changing attitudes toward the immaterial realm.

the swerve how the world became modern: *Perspectives on Happiness* Søren Harnow Klausen, Bryon Martin, Mustafa Cihan Camci, Sarah Bushey, 2019-04-09 Happiness is a challenging, multifaceted topic, which obviously calls for an interdisciplinary approach. This work is a collection of papers which explores the phenomenon of happiness from a variety of angles, and from both theoretical and practical perspectives. They deal with the general nature and conditions of

happiness, methods and measures for studying happiness, the consequences of happiness policies and discourses and the significance of specific factors, like landscapes or educational environments, for happiness. Some of the papers investigate the thoughts of ancient, 19th-century or 20th-century philosophers. Others employ theories and techniques from contemporary psychology to get a firmer grip on the elusive phenomenon of happiness. Contributors include Ranjeeta Basu, Valeriu Budeanu, Sarah A. Bushey, Mustafa Cihan Camci, Emily Corrigan-Kavanagh, Carolina Escobar-Tello, Julia Hotz, Søren Harnow Klausen, Kathy Pui Ying Lo, Andrea-Mariana Marian, Bryon Martin, Andrew Molas, Sean Moran, Liza Ortiz, Shelomi Panditharatne, Sheila M. Rucki, Jane Russel-O'Connor and Marie Thomas.

the swerve how the world became modern: Arts, Research, Innovation and Society Gerald Bast, Elias G. Carayannis, David F. J. Campbell, 2014-11-19 This book explores - at the macro, meso and micro levels and in terms of qualitative as well as quantitative studies - theories, policies and practices about the contributions of artistic research and innovations towards defining new forms of knowledge, knowledge production, as well as knowledge diffusion, absorption and use. Artistic research, artistic innovations and arts-based innovations have been major transformers, as well as disruptors, of the ways in which societies, economies, and political systems perform. Ramifications here refer to the epistemic socio-economic, socio-political and socio-technical base and aesthetic considerations on the one hand, as well as to strategies, policies, and practices on the other, including sustainable enterprise excellence, considerations in the context of knowledge economies, societies and democracies. Creativity in general, and the arts in particular, are increasingly recognized as drivers of cultural, economic, political, social, and scientific innovation and development. This book examines how one could derive and develop insights in these areas from the four vantage points of Arts, Research, Innovation and Society. Among the principal questions that are examined include: - Could and should artists be researchers? - How are the systems of the Arts and Sciences connected and/or disconnected? - What is the impact of the arts in societal development? - How are the Arts interrelated with the mechanisms of generating social, scientific and economic innovation? As the inaugural book in the Arts, Research, Innovation and Society series, this book uses a thematically wide spectrum that serves as a general frame of reference for the entire series of books to come.

the swerve how the world became modern: How to Get Grant Money in the Humanities and Social Sciences Raphael Brewster Folsom, 2019-01-01 A valuable and engaging guide to applying for--and getting--grants in the humanities and social sciences Scholars in the humanities and social sciences need money to do research. This book shows them how to get it. In this accessible volume, Raphael Folsom shares proven strategies in a series of short, witty chapters. It features tips on how graduate students, postdocs, and young faculty members can present themselves and their work in the best possible light. The book covers the basics of the grant-writing process, including finding a mentor, organizing a writing workshop, conceptualizing the project on a larger scale, and tailoring an application for specific submissions. The book includes interviews with nine of the most respected scholars in the country, each of whom has evaluated thousands of grant applications. The first authoritative book on the subject, Folsom's indispensable work will become a must-have resource for years to come.

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Contemporary Art Simonetta Moro, 2021-07-29 Mapping Paradigms in Modern and Contemporary Art defines a new cartographic aesthetic, or what Simonetta Moro calls carto-aesthetics, as a key to interpreting specific phenomena in modern and contemporary art, through the concept of poetic cartography. The problem of mapping, although indebted to the spatial turn of poststructuralist philosophy, is reconstructed as hermeneutics, while exposing the nexus between topology, space-time, and memory. The book posits that the emergence of mapping as a ubiquitous theme in contemporary art can be attributed to the power of the cartographic model to constitute multiple worldviews that can be seen as paradigmatic of the post-modern and contemporary condition. This book will be of particular interest to scholars in art history, art theory, aesthetics, and cartography.

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the swerve how the world became modern: Echoes of Coinherence W. Ross Hastings, 2017-07-28 This book re-imagines the universe (and the scientific study of it) through the lens of a triune Creator, three persons of irreducible identity in a perichoretic or coinherent communion. It modestly proposes that Trinitarian theology, and especially the coinherent natures of the Son in the incarnation, provides the metaphysic or theory of everything that manifests itself in the subject matter of science. The presence of the image of the triune God in humanity and of traces of this God in the non-human creation are discussed, highlighting ontological resonances between God and creation (resonances between the being of God and his creation), such as goodness, immensity-yet-particularity, intelligibility, agency, relationality, and beauty. This Trinitarian reality suggests there should be a similarity also with respect to how we know in theology and science (critical realism), something reflected in the history of ideas in each. These resonances lead to the

conclusion that the disciplines of theology and science are, in fact, coinherent, not conflicted. This involves recognition of both the mutuality of these vocations and also, importantly, their particularity. Science, its own distinct guild, yet finds its place ensconced within an encyclopedic theology, and subject to first-order, credal theology.

the swerve how the world became modern: *Modern Luck* Robert S. C. Gordon, 2023-01-16 Beliefs, superstitions and tales about luck are present across all human cultures, according to anthropologists. We are perennially fascinated by luck and by its association with happiness and danger, uncertainty and aspiration. Yet it remains an elusive, ungraspable idea, one that slips and slides over time: all cultures reimagine what luck is and how to tame it at different stages in their history, and the modernity of the 'long twentieth century' is no exception to the rule. Apparently overshadowed by more conceptually tight, scientific and characteristically modern notions such as chance, contingency, probability or randomness, luck nevertheless persists in all its messiness and vitality, used in our everyday language and the subject of studies by everyone from philosophers to psychologists, economists to self-help gurus. *Modern Luck* sets out to explore the enigma of luck's presence in modernity, examining the hybrid forms it has taken on in the modern imagination, and in particular in the field of modern stories. Indeed, it argues that modern luck is constituted through narrative, through modern luck stories. Analysing a rich and unusually eclectic range of narrative taken from literature, film, music, television and theatre – from Dostoevsky to Philip K. Dick, from Pinocchio to *Cimino*, from Curtiz to Kieślowski – it lays out first the usages and meanings of the language of luck, and then the key figures, patterns and motifs that govern the stories told about it, from the late nineteenth century to the present day.

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