

## Jan Phillips Interreligious Encounter Database, Use Guide, Step 2

“Guide to Selection Categories”

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### The database is built atop four sets of selection categories:

- Historical Period Assigned
- Subject
- Subject Descriptor
- Historical Source Type

Every bibliographic record is identified by a value from each of these categories. Each category is laid out and minimally described below.

### HISTORICAL PERIOD ASSIGNED.

The periods reflect today’s periodizations applied to the past by three different but overlapping cultures. This chart lists them:

Date	Hebrew Culture	Axial Western Culture	Greece/Rome/Islam
1300-500 BCE	Hebrew, Formative		Ancient Near East
800 BCE	Hebrew, Pre-exilic		
600 BCE	Hebrew, Exile		
500 BCE	Hebrew, Post-Exilic		
500 BCE - 70 CE	Hebrew, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Temple		Hellenism
			Roman, Republican
66 CE	Hebrew, Diaspora	First Century C.E.	Roman, Imperial
	Hebrew, Mishnaic		
125 CE		2 <sup>nd</sup> Century C.E.	
			Greco-Roman/Medit.
125 - 312 CE		Early Christian	
250 - 620 CE	Hebrew, Talmudic	Patristic Period	Roman, Late

312-1453 CE			Byzantine East
500 CE		Early Medieval	
622-1000 CE//1 -391 AH			Islam, Early Cents.
620-1040 CE	Hebrew, Byzant/East		
<b>Date</b>	<b>Hebrew Culture</b>	<b>Axial Western Culture</b>	<b>Greece/Rome/Islam</b>
768 -1000 CE		Carolingian	
750- 1492 CE//128- 870 AH			Islam/Jewish/Xian Spain
1000-1453 CE// 391- 844 AH			Islam: Medieval Cent.
1040- 1492 CE	Hebrew, Medieval		
1000-1348 CE		High Medieval	
1250 CE/ 628 AH to 1517 CE/ 895 AH			Mamluk Times
1320-1520 CE		Late Medieval	
1350 CE		Renaissance	
1453 CE 831 AH			Ottomans in Istanbul
1520 CE		Reformation	
1526 -1722 CE			Mughal/Safavids
1550 CE		Early Modern	
1648 CE		Modern	
		Modern, 1648 - 1848	
1700 CE		Enlightenment	
1722 CE			Mughal Empire falls
		Modern, 1849-1945	
1912-1919 CE		The Great War	Ottoman Empire falls

1945 CE	Hebrew, After the Shoah		
			Islam, Salafi/Safavid Modern
1945 CE		Contemporary	
1945 CE	Palestine-Israel Conflict		Palestine-Israel Conflict
			Islam, after 9/11

Comments regarding assignment of an authored work to a period may be found elsewhere in this bibliography. A caveat appears here as well: Where a decision about period assignment is questionable for any of a number of reasons, the default assignment falls to “Contemporary” - reflecting the judgment that all historical periodization is actually contemporary.

## SUBJECT

English usage governs the alphabetical listing of subjects to simplify access by the normative (currently most common identifier). However, this listing contains two “layers” of names:

- Subjects of detailed monographic studies, and
- Subjects of broader coverage These works are identified under the term “Meta” meaning “beyond, higher, more generalized” in nature. These works are found under “M” for “Meta-Cultural,” “Meta-Religious,” et cetera.

These two layers of names ride the boundary between “Secondary” (containing argumentation) and “tertiary” (summary information). The interactions among/between religions across time are teased apart with help from a number of disciplines. These disciplines are present as Subjects. They include law, theology, biblical exegesis, linguistics, developing elements of religious practice and their study, and historiographic methods and helps(called Support Sciences).

Scholars are encouraged to scan through the subjects to familiarize themselves with the overlap of naming, and the variety of possibilities under which a given topic may be found.

## SUBJECT DESCRIPTOR

Subject descriptors are intended to relate further detail to the more general Subjects already listed. They are NOT, however, related in any rigid ‘hierarchical’ fashion with specified Subjects. The nature of the relationships with a SUBJECT varies with each given work.

The UPGRADE of March 2019 rebuilds Subject Descriptors to reflect re-organized and new groupings of categories. These categories are displayed in CAPITAL LETTERS. They are listed here selections of descriptor items are found listed as examples here:

Title of Grouping	Examples from within each group
INFORMATION PROCESSES	

	Document Categorization
	Evaluating Digital Resources
	Internet Culture,
	Internet sources
CHANGING TAXONOMY OF KNOWLEDGE	
	Common goods
	Crowdsourcing
	Lessons from Primatology
	User-generated social media
RELIGIOUS TOPICS (GLOBAL)	
	Religion, belief structures
	Religion, conversion
	Religion, debate with science
	Religion =, doctrinal frame
INTERRELIGIOUS DIALOGUE	
	Appreciating Difference
	Forwarding Diversity
	Islam, Christianity, Judaism
	Meanings of Pluralism
HISTORICAL RESOURCES (written)	
	Disputations as source
	Letters of correspondence
	Notarial documents
	Propaganda as source
HISTORIOGRAPHICAL TOOLS	
	Art as History
	Climate change
	Methodological distortions
	Paleography
MISCELLANEOUS HISTORICAL SCHEMAS	
	Enlightenment/Haskalah
	Immigration ethics

Title of Grouping	Examples from within each group
	Money/Credit/Interest/Usury
	Postcolonialist thought
<b>ANCIENT BIBLICAL CULTURES</b>	
	1 <sup>st</sup> Temple, Origin narratives
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Temple, Family & Society
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Temple, Pharisaism
	Qumran, Re-written Bible
<b>ISLAM, KINDS OF RULE</b>	
	Muslim, Umayyad Caliphate
	Muslim, Fatimid Caliphate
	Muslim Mamluk Sultanate
	Mughal Empire
<b>ISLAM, SCHOOLS OF JURISPRUDENCE</b>	
	Muslim, Hanafi
	Muslim, Ismaili
	Muslim, Ja'afari
	Muslim, Wahabism
<b>ISLAM, DESCRIPTIONS</b>	
	Muslim, Ethical Discourses
	Muslim, Models of Governance
	Muslim, Moriscos, life in hiding
	Muslim, Shiism, Twelver
<b>JUDAISM, RABBINIC AGES</b>	
	Rabbinics, Tannaim, ->220
	Rabbinics, Geonim, ->1040
	Rabbinics, Rishonim, -> 1500
	Rabbinics, Acharonim, ->2100
<b>JUDAISM, DESCRIPTIONS</b>	
	Jewish, forced conversion
	Jewish, Kabbalah, mysticism
	Jewish, response to modernism
	Jewish, Zionism

Title of Grouping	Examples from with each group
MODERN ISRAEL	
	Israeli culture & society
	Israeli Palestinian Engagement
	Israeli law
	Israeli religious issues
MODERN ARAB & PALESTINIAN POLITICS	
	Arab politics, contemporary
	Palestinian Life in Israel
	Palestinian Nakba
	Sociology of Palestinian Return
AMERICAN RELIGIOUS GROUPINGS	
	American Indigenous
	American Jews
	American Muslims
	American Protestants
ABRAHAMIC SCRIPTURAL STUDIES	
TANAKH (Hebrew/some Aramaic)	
	Bible, Text and Translation
	Bible, Redaction Criticism
	Bible, Re-Written
	Bible, Mikraot, Torah
NEW TESTAMENT (Greek/Latin)	
	Jesus, Historical Study
	New Testament, Luke-Acts a Genre?
	New Testament in Context
	Delay of the Parousia
QUR'AN (Arabic)	Muslim, Qur'an, Text & Translation
	Muslim, pre-Islamic prophet stories
	Muslim, Qur'an and Moses and Jesus
	Muslim, Qur'an literatures

Title of grouping	Examples from within each group
ABRAHAMIC AUTHORITATIVE LITERATURES	
ROUGHLY CHRONOLOGICAL, BY Dt. Fl.	
	Parable, similitude, mashalim
	Targumim as sources
	Muslim, Sufi mysticism
	Christian Canon Law
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND BEHAVIOR	
	Self, Identity, Modernity
	Social Capital Studies
	Soc Psych, adaptive problem solving
	Soc Psych, neural-moral correlates
GEO-POLITICAL TOPICS	
	Colonialism
	Human Rights
	Neoliberalism
	Power, social control
INTERSPECIES CITIZENSHIP	
	Anthropocene effects
	Multispecies Ethnography
	Mutual animal aid and survival
	Species prejudice
TOLERANT CONDUCT	
	Otherness and innovation
	Racial justice work
	Survivance: Outsider Hardiness
	Working on Conflict
PREJUDICE, FORMS, KINDS	
	Crimes against the "Other"
	Cyber Racism
	Japanese Citizens Imprisoned
	Multiracial racism

Title of grouping	Examples from with each group
GENOCIDE/HOLOCAUST STUDIES	
GENOCIDE STUDIES	
	Armenian Genocide
	Cultural/Ethnic Cleansing
	Genocide Protection Regimes
	Genocide, transitional justice
HOLOCAUST: INTRODUCTORY	
	Holocaust, Integrating research
	Holocaust, object of study
	Holocaust, causes and precursors
	Holocaust, "Machtergreifung"
HOLOCAUST: EVIDENCE & WITNESSING	
	Holocaust, Testimony Projects
	Holocaust, digitized testimonies
	Holocaust, diaries as sources
	Holocaust, POW witnesses
HOLOCAUST: MEANS TO THE END	
	Holocaust, Corporate collusion
	Holocaust, technology
	Holocaust, Schutzstaffel SS
	Holocaust, "Volksgemeinschaft"
HOLOCAUST: TARGETS	Holocaust, victims by group
	Holocaust, children
	Holocaust, women
	Holocaust, coping with disbelief
HOLOCAUST: OPERATIVES	
	Holocaust, perpetrators
	Holocaust, deniers
	Holocaust, users
	Holocaust, Public Awareness



Title of Grouping	Examples from each group
HOLOCAUST: RESCUERS	
	Holocaust, rescuers
	Holocaust, resisters
	Holocaust, users
	Holocaust, Red Cross Activities
HOLOCAUST: LESSONS	
	Holocaust, ethical lessons
	Holocaust, medical ethics
	Holocaust, empathy/guilt
	Holocaust, psych. Trauma
HOLOCAUST: POST-WAR, AFTERMATH	
	Holocaust, survivor resettling
	Holocaust, remembering
	Holocaust, hiding the past
	Holocaust, prosecutions
HOLOCAUST: STUDENTS, INTERPRETERS	
	Holocaust, the arts and film
	Holocaust, theologians
	Holocaust, teaching
	Holocaust, database research effects

## **HISTORICAL SOURCE TYPES**

### **Historical Source Type as a Category**

Each record in the database is identified as one of several types of historical source. These source types, as used in this database, are defined here.

**Primary sources – General:** reflect a ‘first generation of publication.’ Generally, they are information captured as close as possible—in the language and the idiom—to the moment and location of the historical event of interest.

Examples of primary sources are personal speeches, interviews with witnesses, records of judicial testimony, letters, memoirs, diaries, certain ‘certified’ documents, autobiographies, fiction novels (as evidence of an author’s perspective). Archeological evidence, art works, and

soil-samples may be primary sources when used to reflect human interaction (as with pottery sherds), although their interpretation must be considered an example of secondary evidence.

An important and very common characteristic of primary evidence is its lack of awareness of the issues/concerns of the researcher. The information from primary sources has its own context and validity and yields answers to the researcher only under careful scrutiny. Norms for evaluating primary evidence are rigorous and keenly contested by researchers.

**Primary, Manuscript, sources:** first-hand documents frequently in the language of the moment, produced by a means available in the location of interest.

**Primary, Edited, sources:** first-hand documents, reproduced in more contemporary fonts, and formats, sometimes provided with translations into contemporary languages, reflecting an effort to bring meaning forward to some future moment.

**Secondary sources** interpret, evaluate, and synthesize meaning derived from primary sources. Secondary information about an event of interest is by definition removed from the moment of the event and its location. Secondary sources are monographic and often reflect a focus derived from today's interests.

Examples of secondary sources are newspaper articles, periodical articles, non-fiction books, directed studies, monographs of any kind, research reports, biographies, most types of information from television and radio—certainly including news 'programs' excepting live and unedited personal interviews.

Unlike primary sources, secondary sources are usually shaped by issues and must be evaluated within the context of those issues.

**Tertiary sources** summarize evaluations achieved elsewhere, usually derived from secondary sources. Tertiary sources, because of their summary character, are least useful for 'raw' research. Examples of tertiary sources are textbooks, encyclopedia articles, and content-oriented reviews of research (written to summarize research progress).

Tertiary sources are usually shaped by the presumed interests of the target audience for which the summary is compiled.

**Support Science** works are auxiliary to historical methodology. Almost any disciplined study can be brought to the aid of doing history. Some examples are works of numismatics, onomastic, archaeology, sociology, psychology, photography.

**Research Support:** works about method skills, use of archives, archive collections, manuscript catalogues, access web sites for method study.

**Education Support:** works on teaching method, how to present materials effectively in the classroom.

- Primary, Edited
- Primary, MS

- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Support Science
- Research Support
- Education Support