From Max Weber to Peter Ludwig Berger:
Secularization Theory in The Context of The Sociology of Religion

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ABSTRACT

In every period of human history, people have felt the need to believe in a holy one. From primitive belief forms, mythological elements, and rituals to celestial religions, the process of making sense of people's life continued as a part of the concept of religion. Likewise, with the emergence of monotheistic religions, the importance of religion in society has increased. Although the debates on whether the influence of religion would decrease or disappear with the "death of god," "rationalization," and "secularization" within the framework of modern scientific developments, people's search for faith continued. Many theories have emerged that this process has changed/will change. One of these debates, which is also of interest to the sociology of religion, is the secularization theory. This process, which started with Weber's concept of rationalization, brought along new discussions with Berger's secularization theory.

In this study, the rationalization and sociology of religion approach of Max Weber, one of the classical sociology theorists who contributed to the sociology of religion, and the secularization theory of Peter Ludwig Berger, who contributed to the contemporary sociology of religion, are discussed. In this context, Weber's concepts of order, social action and rationalization and her thoughts on the religion-society relationship within the framework of capitalism and Protestantism are emphasized. The process, which Weber describes as the disenchantment of the world, was among the first discussions about the change of religion's place in social life. In the same way, the secularization theory developed by Berger, who contributed to the contemporary sociology of religion and sociology of knowledge, around religion, sociology of knowledge, and the construction of social reality, maintains its currency in these discussions. It is aimed to contribute to the theory of secularization within the framework of the views of these two thinkers. Also, religion, church, etc. The discussions that it was acquired and pluralized not from a single institution but from different specialized institutions are also analyzed by the literature review method.