

THEOLOGY AND ECONOMICS: A THEOLOGICAL REFLECTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF CLASSICAL LIBERALISM

Disertační práce.

Mgr. Věra Vaníčková

Abstract

This dissertation presents the basic knowledge of the Austrian school and puts it in contexts with both biblical images of the world and man and with the theological basis of biblical personalism which forms the basis of the so-called Hussite theology. Representatives of the Austrian school, classical economists, and the philosophers of law, carry the ideas of classical liberalism that has no ambition to substitute either religion (it is empty of dogma) or worldview (it does not interpret the cosmos from a single principle) but possesses valuable knowledge of human behavior in social affairs and principles, to which all the societies of the compound individuals are subject, the Church included. Simply put: We can act in any way, but we cannot choose the consequences of our actions. By this the Austrian school indirectly reminds Christian theology of the need to take more seriously the message of the Old Testament, which by its prescientific means (by the speech of myth), reaches the same conclusions. The Old Testament, with its true relationship to earthly affairs, is the root of a tree whose crown is the New Testament with a message about the redemptive work of Jesus Christ. Where Christian theology loses sight of the distance between the Creator and the creature, it is exposed to the dangerous temptation to spiritualize and subordinate the created reality to abstract ideas. This work is an attempt to build on the spiritual heritage of Spanish late scholars, pioneers of economic scientific thinking, who revealed that God's call to seek justice is directed into the world of people as free persons (the bearers of the image of God), who have to eliminate life's hardships via painful labor.

Keywords

Systematic Theology, Hussite Theology, Personalism, Classical Liberalism, Totalitarianism, Austrian School.