

The central theme of this thesis is contemporary Western civilization and its supposed crisis. The theme reposes on the theories of the cultural code and the culture universalis. We share the opinion of many social scientists and the scientists who study the culture as a human type of adaptation, that there exist some characteristics common to all human societies (religion, law, family, rituals ... ).

The contemporary globalized world, which is dominated by Western civilization, is one of the most difficult subjects to treat for its complexity. Therefore, we used the theories on current civilization by the Dutch historian Johan Huizinga (*In the Shadows of Tomorrow*, 1936) and the American sociologist Pitirim A. Sorokin (*The Crisis of Our Age*, 1941). Their approach to modern society differs in many points, but they identify the same root of crisis: the abandonment of the Christian religion and its values as the principal of the cultural integration. Huizinga and Sorokin are persuaded that the contemporary Western civilization is based on the values of material wealth and power, which are not the ideal principles of integration. The evidence for such opinion is seen in the crisis of moral values, the lack of responsibility and growing individualism. These statements were plausible in the time of Huizinga's and Sorokin's academic careers and they are still plausible today (as we have shown mainly through the work of the contemporary sociologist Zygmunt Bauman). Huizinga and Sorokin also seek the way out of the deep crisis of today, and in this point again, their attitude is very similar. They stress the need for renewal of the Christian values in the society and the deep transformation of every single person. We state that their common claim is correct but impossible to realize in its complexity because the distance from the Christian perception of the world is too far nowadays.