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The Spanish Civil War as a Religious Tragedy

Shane Leslie

Schriften

Dissent Or Conform?

After the persecutions that followed the Reformation, the Catholic Church that re-emerged in the 19th century was a defensive, introspective one, largely made up of working-class immigrants and a handful of land-owning families who kept the faith despite adversity. It was viewed with some suspicion by the English Establishment as something foreign, subversive, to be held at arm's length. But particularly after World War II a new generation of educated Catholics emerged, outward-looking, questioning, anxious to take their places in society. Peter Stanford argues that Basil Hume's appointment was a symbol of change. His very Englishness has exorcised some of the nightmares in the national subconscious about the Catholic Church. And in his struggles as a leader with a flock that is not as obedient as once it was, the cardinal has redefined English Catholicism by blending its traditional theological conservatism with a liberal pastoral practice.

A History of English Christianity, 1920-1985

Throughout World War II, most British clergy defended the conflict as a necessary struggle with Fascism, a pagan form of philosophy and a repulsive form of idolatry, that had to be stopped in order to preserve a "Christian civilization."

History and the Shaping of Irish Protestantism

Histories of the USSR during World War II generally portray the Kremlin's restoration of the Russian Orthodox Church as an attempt by an ideologically bankrupt regime to appeal to Russian nationalism in order to counter the mortal threat of Nazism. Here, Steven Merritt Miner argues that this version of events, while not wholly untrue, is incomplete. Using newly opened Soviet-era archives as well as neglected British and American sources, he examines the complex and profound role of religion, especially Russian Orthodoxy, in the policies of Stalin's government during World War II. Miner demonstrates that Stalin decided to restore the Church to prominence not primarily as a means to stoke the fires of Russian nationalism but as a tool for restoring Soviet power to areas that the Red Army recovered from German occupation. The Kremlin also harnessed the Church for propaganda campaigns aimed at convincing the Western Allies that the USSR, far from being a source of religious repression, was a bastion of religious freedom. In his conclusion, Miner explores how Stalin's religious policy helped shape the postwar history of the USSR.

Bulletin of Dr. Williams's Library

A major reference work on the Vatican as a political, cultural, historical, and religious influence on the modern world.

Neue Forschungen zum Zweiten Weltkrieg

The questions raised by government support for faith-based schools are now proving to be increasingly relevant and contentious. In one form or another they have a long history and are embedded in classical disagreements about the proper relationship between State and Church, or between secular power and religious freedom. They have been given a sharper edge by recent events, and by the emphasis laid by some governments on the importance of increasing public support for schools attached to different denominations and religions. Is it appropriate in a pluralist society to support some forms of religious expression and not others? What are the basic reasons for mingling (or indeed refusing to mingle) political and religious issues? What are the larger social effects of encouraging separate schooling for distinct sectors of society? These are among the questions raised and illuminated by this case study – historical and comparative in character – of the developing relationship between the State and the Catholic communities in three very different societies.

Cardinal Hume and the Changing Face of English Catholicism

Examines the nature of the Papacy's involvement in the political and diplomatic issues of the modern world.

Westminster, Whitehall and the Vatican

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Ireland and the Vatican

As a general rule, Keene (European studies, U. of Sydney) finds that volunteers from other countries to fight for the fascists spoke no Spanish before they arrived, and came only for the adventure. The ideologues among them, however, interpreted the Spanish Civil War in terms of struggles in their home countries and so had little inkling of conditions in Spain. The Nationalists, for their part, did not welcome foreigners, especially those with little to offer to the military effort. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

Index to Book Reviews in Religion

This volume elucidates and evaluates the role of religion and theology in the contemporary conception of the question of global order. It also assesses the influence of religion on the conduct of international relations.

British Book News

Fighting for Franco

A London Bibliography of the Social Sciences

Westminster Cathedral

In the course of the 20th century Britain's Catholics have made a long journey from the margins of society through gradual acceptance and respectability to positions of great influence and power in public life. Dennis Sewell charts that journey through the lives of the Catholic men and women whose voices, whether in politics, journalism, literature or the arts, have made a distinctively Catholic contribution to our national conversation.

Encyclopedia of the Vatican and Papacy

This unique account of Russia's encounter with Catholicism from the medieval period to the present provides fascinating insights into Catholic-Russian relations. Dennis Dunn analyzes religious politics in the former USSR and in Russia, particularly in areas where relations between the state-backed Orthodox establishment and the Catholic Church have renewed debates about civil rights, religious freedom and Russian national identity under Vladimir Putin's regime. Discussing issues such as the role of Pope John Paul II in helping to bring down the Iron Curtain, Dunn argues provocatively that Catholic-Russian relations are a

microcosm of Western-Russian relations and sheds new light on the historical strain between Russia and the West. Showing how Russia's adoption of a secular ideology - a vain attempt to surpass the West - alienated the Russian government not only from the Catholic Church but also from its own Orthodox foundation, this book discusses how Russia sealed its fate while precipitating the Cold War with the West. Students and general readers interested in Russian history, Western-Russian relations, Catholicism, and comparative religion more broadly, will find this an invaluable and accessible account of an important and understudied subject.

A History of English Christianity, 1920-2000

A continuing problem for political authorities and scholars is understanding the mentality of Irish Protestants, especially in Ulster, where churchmen seem to exist in a 'primal sense of siege'. This study argues that the mind of Irish Protestantism is a reflection of the historical experience of a minority people who have found themselves under perennial attack both religiously and culturally. The work traces the tensions between the dual authorities of Rome and Britain, especially from the time of the Reformation, and how this dialectic has contributed to the development of the Irish Protestant identity. Special attention is paid to the Ulster 'troubles' in the twentieth century.

Gregorianum

Catholics

As an Irish patriot with allegiances to the Crown, Leslie struggled throughout his life to reconcile his various national and cultural identities. His abortive political career deserves renewed attention.

Catholic Progressives in England after Vatican II

In *The Making and Unmaking of the English Catholic Intellectual Community, 1910-1950*, James R. Lothian examines the engagement of interwar Catholic writers and artists both with modernity in general and with the political and economic upheavals of the times in England and continental Europe. The book describes a close-knit community of Catholic intellectuals that coalesced in the aftermath of the Great War and was inspired by Hilaire Belloc's ideology. Among the more than two dozen figures considered in this volume are G. K. Chesterton, novelist Evelyn Waugh, poet and painter David Jones, sculptor Eric Gill, historian Christopher Dawson, and publishers Frank Sheed and Maisie Ward. For Catholic intellectuals who embraced Bellocianism, the response to contemporary politics was a potent combination of hostility toward parliamentary democracy, capitalism, and so-called "Protestant" Whig history. Belloc and his friends asserted a set of political, economic, and historiographical alternatives--favoring monarchy and Distributism, a social and economic system modeled on what Belloc took to be the ideals of medieval feudalism. Lothian explores the community's development in the 1920s and 1930s, and its dissolution in the 1940s, in the aftermath of World War II. Frank Sheed and Maisie Ward, joined by Tom Burns and Christopher

Dawson, promoted an aesthetic and philosophical vision very much at odds with Belloc's political one. Weakened by internal disagreement, the community became fragmented and finally dissolved. "James Lothian has presented in a coherent and even-handed way a vivid picture of the most important English Catholic thinkers of the twentieth century. He also deals perceptively with their excesses and defects. Hilaire Belloc is the dominant and shaping figure in this study but others play major roles, such as G. K. Chesterton, Eric Gill, and Evelyn Waugh. These intriguing figures raise questions about modern capitalism, add considerably to our understanding of modern Britain, and bring to mind as well queries about our present economic discontents."--Peter Stansky, Stanford University "This wide-ranging study of the flourishing English Catholic community in the first part of the twentieth century is an impressive and substantial contribution to scholarship. Lothian writes with clarity and vigor."--Ian Ker, University of Oxford "An astounding number of English intellectuals embraced Catholicism in the first half of the twentieth century. But they did not all share the same understanding of politics or the social order. Lothian's perceptive analysis of the important groups of thinkers and the trends within their thought sheds much light on their quarrels as well as their common sympathies, with special emphasis on the thought of Belloc, Chesterton, and Dawson. By providing such a careful account of the historical situation, it becomes far more clear why the giants of that generation took the stands they did on the important questions of the day."--Fr. Joseph Koterski, S.J., Fordham University "Lothian claims that Chesterton and especially Belloc created the underpinnings of a community of thinkers and writers that shaped the Catholic cultural environment of England in the years after the Great War. Their influence, however, was not only confined to Catholicism, as Lothian shows how this religious cohort also had an impact on the broader national community. This book fills a significant gap in the history of English Catholicism."--Jay P. Corrin, Boston University

From Without the Flaminian Gate

The Worlock Archive

The Papacy in the Age of Totalitarianism, 1914-1958 examines the most momentous years in papal history. Popes Benedict XV (1914-1922), Pius XI (1922-1939), and Pius XII (1939-1958) faced the challenges of two world wars and the Cold War, and threats posed by totalitarian dictatorships like Italian Fascism, German National Socialism, and Communism in Russia and China. The wars imposed enormous strains upon the unity of Catholics and the hostility of the totalitarian regimes to Catholicism lead to the Church facing persecution and martyrdom on a scale similar to that experienced under the Roman Empire and following the French Revolution. At the same time, these were years of growth, development, and success for the papacy. Benedict healed the wounds left by the 'modernist' witch hunt of his predecessor and re-established the papacy as an influence in international affairs through his peace diplomacy during the First World War. Pius XI resolved the 'Roman Question' with Italy and put papal finances on a sounder footing. He also helped reconcile the Catholic Church and science by establishing the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and took the first steps to move the Church away from entrenched anti-Semitism. Pius XI continued his

predecessor's policy of the 'indigenisation' of the missionary churches in preparation for de-colonisation. Pius XII fully embraced the media and other means of publicity, and with his infallible promulgation of the Assumption in 1950, he took papal absolutism and centralism to such heights that he has been called the 'last real pope'. Ironically, he also prepared the way for the Second Vatican Council.

Stalin's Holy War

A detective story about the history of the Catholic Church since the 1960s, following the clues in the archive left by Archbishop Worlock when he died. He kept records of everything, and a secret diary through the second Vatican Council, and much of his material may cause controversy. Includes Worlock's secret diary of Vatican II, other unpublished papers relating to birth control controversy in 1968, also tensions between English Catholicism and Vatican.

The Papacy in the Age of Totalitarianism, 1914-1958

Princes of the Church

This is the story of the building of Westminster Cathedral and its first hundred years of life and witness, from the era of Cardinal Vaughan to the present day of Cardinal Hume. It is built around three main themes: first, the Cathedral as a national flagship for English Catholicism, a national centre or focus. Second is the idea of the Cathedral as a building of architectural merit in its own right, and, third, the Cathedral as the centre of the diocese of Westminster and as a parish church. The story is told in the context of what was happening to English Catholicism in those hundred years.

The Artist and the Trinity

Cardinal Hume and the Changing Face of English Catholicism

God, Britain, and Hitler in World War II

The Making and Unmaking of the English Catholic Intellectual Community, 1910-1950

A thoughtful examination of how the English churches reacted to, and were affected by, the international crises of the first half of the 20th century.

Religion and Global Order

The British government and its envoy assisted the Allied cause in Italy despite being confined to the Vatican from 1940 to 1944. This text provides new

perspectives on the papacy's predicament and the struggle to keep Italy out of the war.

Faith-based Schools and the State

To celebrate 150 years of Roman Catholic hierarchy in England and Wales, this is a collection of essays on subjects such as Catholics and popular culture, Catholics and politics, seminary training and the priesthood, the religious life, lay apostolate, education, marriage/family life, and Catholics and art.

Labour History Review

A comprehensive examination of the complex triangular relationship between the Irish government, the bishops and the Holy See from the origins of the Irish State in 1922 to the end of the de Valera government.

Papal Diplomacy in the Modern Age

In Catholic Progressives in England after Vatican II, Jay P. Corrin traces the evolution of Catholic social and theological thought from the end of World War II through the 1960s that culminated in Vatican Council II. He focuses on the emergence of reformist thinking as represented by the Council and the corresponding responses triggered by the Church's failure to expand the promises, or expectations, of reform to the satisfaction of Catholics on the political left, especially in Great Britain. The resistance of the Roman Curia, the clerical hierarchy, and many conservative lay men and women to reform was challenged in 1960s England by a cohort of young Catholic intellectuals for whom the Council had not gone far enough to achieve what they believed was the central message of the social gospels, namely, the creation of a community of humanistic socialism. This effort was spearheaded by members of the English Catholic New Left, who launched a path-breaking journal of ideas called Slant. What made Slant revolutionary was its success in developing a coherent philosophy of revolution based on a synthesis of the "New Theology" fueling Vatican II and the New Left's Marxist critique of capitalism. Although the English Catholic New Left failed to meet their revolutionary objectives, their bold and imaginative efforts inspired many younger Catholics who had despaired of connecting their faith to contemporary social, political, and economic issues. Corrin's analysis of the periodical and of such notable contributors as Terry Eagleton and Herbert McCabe explains the importance of Slant and its associated group within the context of twentieth-century English Catholic liberal thought and action.

Westminster, Whitehall and the Vatican

This book is one of the great classics of modern church history, and it is now reissued with substantial new material bringing it up to date to the end of the twentieth century. It will continue to be consulted as the first and most essential book for those who want a judicious and balanced overview of the most important ecclesiastical issues, debates, and developments of the modern era.

Britain and the Vatican During the Second World War

The Catholic Church and Russia

History

Princes of the Church, the first complete modern history of the head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, examine the English cardinals' public careers and their private lives.

Books in Print

The Month

The Spanish Civil War was one of the most passionate ideological conflicts of modern times. It was the greatest and last struggle between traditional Catholicism and liberal secularism. To many, religion became the most divisive issue of the war, the single problem that distinguished one fraction from another. *The Spanish Civil War as a Religious Tragedy* is the first full-length comprehensive study of the religious dimension of the Spanish conflict. Drawing on memoirs, eye-witness accounts, the religious press of the period, and a thorough reading of secondary literature, José M. Sánchez objectively examines the events, issues, attitudes, and effects of the war and corrects the mythology that has grown up around the topic. Especially vivid is Sánchez's account of the anticlerical fury in which nearly 7,000 clerics were killed, thousands of churches burned and destroyed, countless laypersons assassinated, and the entire cultural ethic of Spanish Catholicism set upon an iconoclastic bloodletting worse than any other in the history of Christianity. The clergy's offering of pastoral and ideological support to Franco's Nationalists as a response to the fury is also examined. Sánchez then focuses on the complexities of the Basques - an intensely Catholic people who made common cause with the anticlerical Republicans. He explores the Vatican's policy toward both sides, and analyzes the theological and moral controversy over the justice of the war as fought in the journals and the press, both in Spain and abroad. Finally, he investigates the controversies as they affected Catholics in France, England, and the United States, and concludes with an evaluation of the war's impact upon the religious consciousness of Spain, the Church, and the western world.

The Spanish Civil War as a Religious Tragedy

The Artist and the Trinity aims to create a Christian theology of work based on Dorothy L. Sayers' analogy of the Trinity to the process of artistic creation. Sayers' analogy gives us an account of the person that does not collapse into the atomism of the individual of modern liberal capitalism, but is fully relational. By putting Sayers into dialogue with Alasdair MacIntyre, the book develops a fully Trinitarian theology of work that accounts for the interdependence of human beings, and for the ethical requirements of caring for the weak, the young, and the old in a way

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