

The Early Modern Papacy From The Council Of Trent To The French Revolution 1564 1789 Longman History Of The Papacy

In the tumultuous period of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries when ecclesiastical reform spread across Europe, the traditional role of the bishop as a public exemplar of piety, morality, and communal administration came under attack. In communities where there was tension between religious groups or between spiritual and secular governing bodies, the bishop became a lightning rod for struggles over hierarchical authority and institutional autonomy. These struggles were intensified by the ongoing negotiation of the episcopal role and by increased criticism of the cleric, especially during periods of religious war and in areas that embraced reformed churches. This volume contextualizes the diversity of episcopal experience across early modern Europe, while showing the similarity of goals and challenges among various confessional, social, and geographical communities. Until now there have been few studies that examine the spectrum of responses to contemporary challenges, the high expectations, and the continuing pressure bishops faced in their public role as living examples of Christian ideals. Contributors include: William V. Hudon, Jennifer Mara DeSilva, Raymond A. Powell, Hans Cools, Antonella Perle, John Alexander, John Christopoulos, Jill Fahlstein, Linda Liehrheimer, Celeste McNamara, Jean-Pascal Gay
Over recent decades, historians have become increasingly interested in early modern Catholic missions in Asia as laboratories of cultural contact. This book builds on recent ground-breaking research on early modern Catholic missions, which has shown that missionaries in Asia cooperated with and accommodated the needs of local agents rather than being uncompromising promoters of post-Tridentine doctrine and devotion. Bringing together some of the most renowned and innovative researchers from Anglophone countries and continental Europe, this volume investigates how missionaries' entanglements with local societies across Asia contributed to processes of localization within the early modern Catholic church. The focus of the volume is on missionaries' adaptation to four ideal-typical social settings that played an eminent role in early modern Asian missions: (1) the symbolically loaded princely court; (2) the city as a space of especially dense communication; (3) the countryside, where missionary presence was only rarely permanent; (4) and the household - a central arena of conversion in early modern Asian societies. Shining a fresh light onto the history of early modern Catholic missions and the early modern Eurasian cultural exchange, this will be an important book for any scholar of religious history, history of cultural contact/global history and early modern history in Asia.

Electing the Pope in Early Modern Italy, 1450-1700 is the first major study of early modern papal elections and uses them as an opening for re-assessing the papacy's wider history in the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries. This was a momentous period for the papacy, which saw them acquire a temporal state, lose half a Church, see their state tip into decline, and then found them coming full circle by burnishing their pastoral credentials once more. Theceremonial pomp and high drama that accompanied early modern papal elections make compelling theatre and are documented here in detail for the first time in English. This study, however, is more than just anarrative account of interesting anecdotes: through the figures of these cardinals, it offers us a unique case study for observing the approaches to decision-making and problem-solving within an elite political group.

In Between Popes, Inquisitors and Princes Jessica Dalton re-examines the contribution of the first Jesuits in efforts to stem heresy in early modern Italy, exploring its impact on their relationship with the papacy, Roman Inquisition and secular princes.

One Body and Two Souls: The Papal Monarchy in Early Modern Europe

A Companion to Religious Minorities in Early Modern Rome

The Papal Possesso and Its Legacies in Early Modern Rome, Desilva, J.m. Ed

Episcopal Reform and Politics in Early Modern Europe

Catholic Missionaries in Early Modern Asia

The Structure of Diplomatic Practice, 1450-1800

The Renaissance of Empire in Early Modern Europe

This volume celebrates the career of Professor J.H.M. Salmon, whose work on the study of early modern Europe enjoys a high reputation world-wide. Appropriately centred on France, the essays make a significant contribution to the study of political life and thought during the ancien régime. Proceeding from a variety of vantage points, some of the foremost scholars in the field of early modern Europe consider the many ways in which contemporaries in different walks of life expressed their understanding of, and participation in, the political community, using new approaches drawn from cultural history, the history of ideologies and a resurgence of interest in the history of institutions. Subjects discussed include institutional rivalries and how they complicated efforts to mount opposition to government policies; political thought and concepts such as sovereignty, conciliarism, and dominium; and how contemporary understanding of the political order was worked out in a cultural context. The volume also suggests new directions for research.

This book explores the response of the papacy to the challenges of the modern age, offering a fresh perspective on political and ideological development across two centuries.

The twenty studies collected in this volume lead from technical investigations in late medieval and early modern history through reflection on the nature of historical knowledge to a break with historicism and a broad perspective on the history of Europe.

This 2000 volume was the first attempt at a comparative reconstruction of the foreign policy and diplomacy of the major Italian states in the early modern period. The various contributions reveal the instruments and forms of foreign relations in the Italian peninsula. They also show a range of different case-studies and models which share the values and political concepts of the cultural context of diplomatic practice in the ancien régime. While Venice, the Papal States, the duchy of Savoy, Florence (later the duchy of Tuscany), Mantua, Modena, and later the kingdom of Naples may be considered minor states in the broader European context, their diplomatic activity was equal to that of the major powers. This reconstruction of their ambassadors, their secretaries, and their ceremonies offers a fascinating interpretation of the political history of early modern Italy.

News in Early Modern Europe

The Vacant See in Early Modern Rome

Millenarianism and Messianism in Early Modern European Culture Volume IV

The Politics of Religion in Early Modern France

Conversion to Catholicism in Early Modern Italy

Multilingualism in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Age

The Afterlife of Pope Joan

Counter Reformation, Catholic Reformation, the Baroque Age, the Tridentine Age, the Confessional Age: why does Catholicism in the early modern era go by so many names? And what political situations, what religious and cultural prejudices in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries gave rise to this confusion? Taking up these questions, John O'Malley works out a remarkable guide to the intellectual and historical developments behind the concepts of Catholic reform, the Counter Reformation, and, in his felicitous term, Early Modern Catholicism. The result is the single best overview of scholarship on Catholicism in early modern Europe, delivered in a pithy, lucid, and entertaining style. Although its subject is fundamental to virtually all other issues relating to sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe, there is no other book like this in any language. More than a historiographical review, Trent and All That makes a compelling case for subsuming the present confusion of terminology under the concept of Early Modern Catholicism. The term indicates clearly what this book so eloquently demonstrates: that Early Modern Catholicism was an aspect of early modern history, which it strongly influenced and by which it was itself in large measure determined. As a reviewer commented, O'Malley's discussion of terminology opens up a different way of conceiving of the whole history of Catholicism between the Reformation and the French Revolution.

Investigates representations of the legend of Pope Joan in Early Modern England and their implications on social, political, and religious thought

This volume, first published in 2007, examines the role of religion as a vehicle for cultural exchange.

This book brings together a bold revision of the traditional view of the Renaissance with a new comparative synthesis of global empires in early modern Europe. It examines the rise of a virulent form of Renaissance scholarship, art, and architecture that had as its aim the revival of the cultural and political grandeur of the Roman Empire in Western Europe. Imperial humanism, a distinct form of humanism, emerged in the earliest stages of the Italian Renaissance as figures such as Petrarch, Guarino, and Biondo sought to revive and advance the example of the Caesars and their empire. Originating in the courts of Ferrara, Mantua, and Rome, this movement also revived ancient imperial iconography in painting and sculpture, as well as Vitruvian architecture. While the Italian princes never realized their dream of political power equal to the ancient emperors, the Imperial Renaissance they set in motion reached its full realization in the global empires of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spain, France, and Great Britain.

The Sacralization of Space and Behavior in the Early Modern World

Deploying the Popess Legend in Early Modern England

A Reassessment of the Counter-Reformation

Mighty Europe 1400-1700

Writing an Early Modern Continent

ETERNAL EPHEMERA

The Papacy Since 1500

The so-called Counter- or Catholic Reformation has traditionally been viewed as a monolith, but these essays decisively challenge this interpretation, emphasizing the variety, vitality, and complexity of Catholicism in the early modern era.

A history of the Papacy covering the vital period from the Renaissance through the Counter Reformation to the period of the French Revolution. Its a broad survey analysing the influence of Papal power not only across Europe but the wider world also.

A Companion to Early Modern Rome, 1492-1692, edited by Pamela M. Jones, Barbara Wisch, and Simon Ditchfield, is a unique multidisciplinary study offering innovative analyses of a wide range of topics. The 30 chapters critique past and recent scholarship and identify new avenues for research.

Structured by detailed studies of significant Popes, these essays explore the evolution of the papacy in the last 500 years.

An Account Drawing on the Formerly Secret Records of the Roman Inquisition

Challenge, Conversion, and Private Life

Religion and Conflict in Medieval and Early Modern Worlds

Trent and All That

Witchcraft & the Papacy

The Counter-Reformation and the Catholic Reformation in Early Modern Europe

Essays in Honour of J.H.M. Salmon

Eternal Ephemeris is the first book dedicated to the visual culture and history of the possessio. This post-election procession led the pope from the Vatican to the Lateran, where he took solemn possession of his diocese as bishop of Rome.In this collection, six essays symbiotically expose the long-lasting ramifications of possessio in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Rome. This triumphant parade affected architecture and urbanism, triggered new art forms (prints of the cavalcade or arches and chiaroscuro painting), and connected ephemeria with the popular demand for moral economy. This volume innovatively shows the artistic and architectural legacy of the ephemeral in the Eternal City.

A new look at the Cult of the Saints in late antiquity: did it really dominate Christianity in late antique Rome?

Opening at the height of the Renaissance, the book chronicles the dawning of a new age on the European continent. Koenigsberger paints a detailed picture of the Reformation and its significance as increasingly powerful nations began to intrude on their subjects' public and private lives. He gives account of the Counter-Reformation and the political and economic crisis that accompanied it, and an in-depth discussion of the age of Louis XIV and the balance of power in Europe. A full chapter addresses the Scientific Revolution and the Enlightenment, and throughout attention is given to social, cultural and intellectual developments.The book concludes with a summary of the situation throughout Europe on the eve of the French Revolution, and the dramatic changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution and the beginnings of a consumer society.

News in Early Modern Europe presents new research on the nature, production, and dissemination of a variety of forms of news writing from across Europe during the early modern period. "Let there be no mistake: Decker has not produced a nostalgic' apology for the Church, for he works historically in the best sense, by seeking the foundation of historical judgment in the only place he can find it, in empirical fact."üThomas Brechenmacher, *Tagespost*, on the German edition Originally published as *Die PSpste und die Hexen, Witchcraft and the Papacy* is based on newly available historical records and traces the role of the papacy in witchcraft prosecutions from medieval times to the eighteenth century. Decker found that although the medieval church did lay the foundation for witch hunts of the Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, the postmedieval papacy, and the Roman and Spanish Inquisitions, played the same kind of skeptical, restraining role during the height of the witch-hunting frenzy in Germany and elsewhere in Europe *ait had irk the trial that was the initial focus of his research. Witch-craft and the Papacy overturns a large body of scholarship that confuses the medieval papacy with its markedly skeptical successors, and that mistakenly portrays the papacy as fanning rather than quelling the flames of the witchcraft mania Sweeping northern Europe from the mid-sixteenth century onward.*

Studies and Sources

From Italian Prince to Universal Pastor

A Guide to Research

Constructing Identity in Early Modern Rome

The Papal Prince

From the Council of Trent to the French Revolution 1564-1789

Communication and Miscommunication in the Premodern World

This 2002 book attempts to overcome the traditional historiographical approach to the role of the early modern papacy by focusing on the actual mechanisms of power in the papal court. The period covered extends from the Renaissance to the aftermath of the peace of Westphalia in 1648 - after which the papacy was reduced to a mainly spiritual role. Based on research in Italian and other European archives, the book concentrates on the factions at the Roman court and in the college of cardinals. The sacred college came under great international pressure during the election of a new pope, and consequently such figures as foreign ambassadors and foreign cardinals are examined, as well as political liaisons and social contacts at court. Finally, the book includes an analysis of the ambiguous nature of Roman ceremonial, which was both religious and secular: a reflection of the power struggle both in Rome and in Europe.

This volume seeks to increase understanding of the origins, ideology, implementation, impact, and historiography of religion and conflict in the medieval and early modern periods. The chapters examine ideas about religion and conflict in the context of text and identity, church and state, civic environments, marriage, the parish, heresy, gender, dialogues, war and finance, and Holy War. The volume covers a wide chronological period, and the contributors investigate relationships between religion and conflict from the seventh to eighteenth centuries ranging from Byzantium to post-conquest Mexico. Religious expressions of conflict at a localised level are explored, including the use of language in legal and clerical contexts to influence social behaviours and the use of religion to legitimise the spiritual value of violence, rationalising the enforcement of social rules. The collection also examines spatial expressions of religious conflict both within urban environments and through travel and pilgrimage. With both written and visual sources being explored, this volume is the ideal resource for upper-level undergraduates, postgraduates, and researchers of religion and military, political, social, legal, cultural, or intellectual conflict in medieval and early modern worlds.

The theme uniting the essays reprinted here is the attitude of the medieval Church, and in particular the papacy, toward the Jewish population of Western Europe. Papal conspiracy, sometimes sorely tried, in observing the canons and the principles announced by St Paul - that Jews were to be a permanent, if disturbing, part of Christian life - helped balance the anxiety felt by members of the Church. Clerics especially feared what they called Jewish pollution. These themes are the focus of the studies in the first part of this volume. Those in the second part explore aspects of Jewish society and family life, as both were shaped by medieval realities.

This volume demonstrates that the Catholic rhetoric of tradition disguised both novelties and creative innovations between 1550 and 1700. Innovation in Early Modern Catholicism reveals that the period between 1550 and 1700 emerged as an intellectually vibrant atmosphere, shaped by the tensions between personal creativity and magisterial authority. The essays explore ideas about grace, physical predestination, freedom, and probabilism in order to show how the rhetoric of innovation and tradition can be better understood. More importantly, contributors illustrate how disintegrated historiographies, which often excluded Catholicism as a source of innovation, can be overcome. Not only were new systems of metaphysics crafted in the early modern period, but so too was a new conceptual language to deal with the pressing problems of human freedom and grace, natural law, and Marian piety. Overall, the volume shines significant light on hitherto neglected or misunderstood traits in the understanding of early modern Catholic culture. Re-presenting early modern Catholicism more crucially than any other currently available study, Innovation in Early Modern Catholicism is a useful tool for advanced undergraduates, postgraduates, and scholars in the fields of philosophy, early modern studies, and the history of theology.

Renaming Catholicism in the Early Modern Era

Early Modern Europe, 1500-1789

Cultural Exchange in Early Modern Europe

Catholicism in Early Modern History

Innovation in Early Modern Catholicism

The Modern Papacy Since 1789

The Palazzo Pamphili in Piazza Navona

Bi- and multilingualism are of great interest for contemporary linguists since this phenomenon deeply reflects on language acquisition, language use, and sociolinguistic conditions in many different circumstances all over the world. Multilingualism was, however, certainly rather common already, if not especially, in the premodern world. For some time now, research has started to explore this issue through a number of specialized studies. The present volume continues with the investigation of multilingualism through a collection of case studies focusing on important examples in medieval and early modern societies, that is, in linguistic and cultural contact zones, such as England, Spain, the Holy Land, but also the New World. As all contributors confirm, the numerous cases of multilingualism discussed here indicate strongly that the premodern period knew considerably less barriers between people of different social classes, cultural background, and religious orientation. But we also have to acknowledge that already then human communication could fail because of linguistic hurdles which prevented mutual understanding in religious and cultural terms.

In the Early Modern period - as both reformed and Catholic churches strove to articulate orthodox belief and conduct through texts, sermons, rituals, and images - communities grappled frequently with the connection between sacred space and behavior. The Sacralization of Space and Behavior in the Early Modern World explores individual and community involvement in the approbation, reconfiguration and regulation of sacred spaces and the behavior (both animal and human) within them. The individual's understanding of sacred space, and consequently the behavior appropriate within it, depended on local need, group dynamics, and the dissemination of normative expectations. While these expectations were defined in a growing body of professionalizing literature, locally and internationally traditional clerical authorities found their decisions contested, circumvented, or elaborated in order to make room for other stakeholders' activities and needs. To clearly reveal the efforts of early modern groups to negotiate authority and the transformation of behavior with sacred space, this collection presents examples that allow the deconstruction of these tensions and the exploration of the resulting campaigns within sacred space. Based on new archival research the eleven chapters in this collection examine diverse aspects of the campaigns to transform Christian behavior within a variety of types of sacred space and through a spectrum of media. These essays give voice to the arguments, exhortations, and accusations that surrounded the activities taking place in early modern sacred space and reveal much about how people made sense of these transformations.

John M. Hunt offers a social and cultural history of the papal interregnum from 1559 to 1655 that concentrates on Rome's relationship with its sacred ruler.

Rich in detail and broad in scope, this majestic book is the first to reveal the interaction of politics and religion in France during the crucial years of the long seventeenth century. Joseph Bergin begins with the Wars of Religion, which proved to be longer and more violent in France than elsewhere in Europe and left a legacy of unresolved tensions between church and state with serious repercussions for each. He then draws together a series of unresolved problems—both practical and ideological—that challenged French leaders thereafter, arriving at an original and comprehensive view of the close interrelations between the political and spiritual spheres of the time. The author considers the powerful religious dimension of French royal power even in the seventeenth century, the shift from reluctant toleration of a Protestant minority to increasing aversion, conflicts over the independence of the Catholic church and the power of the pope over secular rulers, and a wealth of other interconnected topics.

Early Modern Catholicism

Court and Politics in Papal Rome, 1492–1700

Politics and Diplomacy in Early Modern Italy

A Social History of the Papal Interregnum

A Companion to Early Modern Rome, 1492-1692

Currents and Connections

The Early Modern Papacy

The piazza Navona is one of the most celebrated urban spaces in Rome and perhaps Europe. Despite its lasting fame, neither the uninitiated nor the specialist has been fully privy to the history of its remarkable transformation from a medieval field to a magnificent Baroque piazza. The ambitions of a single family, The Pamphili, engendered this remarkable change. Pope Innocent X (1644-55) sought to proclaim his family's identity through a building program, including the monumental palace, church of S. Agnese in Agone, Collegio Innocenziano, and Gianlorenzo Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers and Fountain of the Moor. The Pamphili endowed the entire urban space with its indelible presence. Although the Palazzo Pamphili was the catalyst for the single most important building program in mid-seventeenth-century Rome, its history has been largely neglected, and misconceptions have hindered an accurate understanding of the monument and its place in early modern architecture. Presenting a fundamentally revised history, this book argues in favor of a collaborative process of execution, in two distinct phases (1634-38, 1645-50), involving three architects (Francesco Peperelli, Girolamo Rainaldi, Francesco Borromini), two patrons (Innocent X and his sister-in-law Olimpia Maidalchini), and an architectural revisor (Virgilio Spada). The history of the palace is presented as inextricably linked to the social milieu of the early modern papal court and the development of piazza Navona and the city. From the vicissitudes of this story arise broader issues: building as identity, architecture and social ritual, artistic collaboration, women patrons, and collective memories of sites. Stephanie Leone teaches Art History at Boston College. Her primary field of research concerns seventeenth-century domestic architecture in Rome.

An examination of groups and individuals in Rome who were not Roman Catholic, or not born so. It demonstrates how other religions had a lasting impact on early modern Catholic institutions in Rome.

In a series of ten historical and literary studies, this volume analyzes the complex narrative of changing political identities in early modern Europe and maps out some of the dominant ways in which 'European-ness' was articulated in documents of the period. As the collection unfolds, its contributors explore these themes from a whole range of geographical perspectives, including not only accounts of British culture, but also those describing cultural relations and political identities with regard to Italy, Spain, France, the Papacy, the Netherlands, Bohemia and the Americas, for example. Concentrating upon early modern nations at a time when they were just beginning to formulate recognizable collective identities, the studies contained in this volume offer a clear picture of the ways in which current literary and historical scholarship may yield penetrating insights into the broader question of how the very idea of Europe evolved amongst its native inhabitants during the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Early Modern Invention of Late Antique Rome

Jewish Life in Early Modern Rome

A Political History

Electing the Pope in Early Modern Italy, 1450-1700

Essays in Honour of John W. O'Malley, S.J.

Identities, Communities and Authorities