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

If you ally dependence such a referred **The Early Modern Papacy From The Council Of Trent To The French Revolution 1564 1789 Longman History Of The Papacy** ebook that will offer you worth, acquire the enormously best seller from us currently from several preferred authors. If you desire to entertaining books, lots of novels, tale, jokes, and more fictions collections are in addition to launched, from best seller to one of the most current released.

You may not be perplexed to enjoy every book collections **The Early Modern Papacy From The Council Of Trent To The French Revolution 1564 1789 Longman History Of The Papacy** that we will extremely offer. It is not with reference to the costs. Its just about what you craving currently. This **The Early Modern Papacy From The Council Of Trent To The French Revolution 1564 1789 Longman History Of The Papacy**, as one of the most functional sellers here will entirely be in the course of the best options to review.



The Pallium and Papal Power in the Middle Ages Cambridge University Press Electing the Pope in Early Modern Italy, 1450-1700 offers a radical reassessment

of the history of early modern papacy, constructed through the first major analytical treatment of papal elections in English. Papal elections, with their ceremonial pomp and high drama, are compelling theatre, but, until now, no one has analysed them on the basis of the problems they created for cardinals: how were they to agree rules and enforce them? How should they manage the interregnum? How did they decide for whom to vote? How was the new pope to assert himself over a group of men who, until just moments before, had been his

equals and peers? This study traces how the cardinals' responses to these problems evolved over the period from Martin V's return to Rome in 1420 to Pius VI's departure from it in 1798, placing them in the context of the papacy's wider institutional developments. Miles Pattenden argues not only that the elective nature of the papal office was crucial to how papal history unfolded but also that the cardinals of the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries present us with a unique case study for observing the approaches to decision-making and

problem-solving within an elite political group.

Conversion to Catholicism in Early Modern Italy Yale University Press

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 predetermination, 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.

Mighty Europe 1400-1700 BRILL

The pallium was effective because it was a gift with strings attached. This band of white wool encircling the shoulders had been a papal insigne and liturgical vestment since late antiquity. It grew in prominence when the popes began to bestow it regularly on other bishops as a mark of distinction and a sign of their bond to the Roman church. *Bonds of Wool* analyzes how, through adroit manipulation, this gift came to function as an instrument of papal influence. It explores an abundant array of evidence from diverse genres - including chronicles and letters, saints' lives and canonical collections, polemical treatises and liturgical commentaries, and hundreds of papal privileges - stretching from the eighth century to the thirteenth and representing nearly every region

of Western Europe. These sources reveal that the papal conferral of the pallium was an occasion for intervening in local churches throughout the West and a means of examining, approving, and even disciplining key bishops, who were eventually required to request the pallium from Rome. [The Modern Papacy Since 1789](#) CUP Archive
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.

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

Routledge

How was the history of post-classical Rome and of the Church written in the Catholic Reformation? Historical texts composed in Rome at this time have been considered secondary to the city's significance for the history of art. *The Invention of Papal History* corrects this distorting emphasis and shows how historical writing became part of a comprehensive formation of the image and self-perception of the papacy. By presenting and fully contextualising the path-breaking works of the Augustinian historian Onofrio Panvinio (1530-1568), Stefan Bauer shows what type of historical research was possible in the late Renaissance and the Catholic Reformation.

Crucial questions were, for example: How were the pontiffs elected? How many popes had been puppets of emperors? Could any of the past machinations, schisms, and disorder in the history of the Church be admitted to the reading public?

Historiography in this period by no means consisted entirely of commissioned works written for patrons; rather, a creative interplay existed between, on the one hand, the endeavours of authors to explore the past and, on the other hand, the constraints of ideology and censorship placed on them. *The Invention of Papal History* sheds new light on the changing priorities, mentalities, and cultural standards that flourished in the transition from the Renaissance to the Catholic Reformation.

The Politics of Religion in Early Modern France JHU Press

In a series of ten historical and literary studies, this volume analyses 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 Vacant See in Early Modern Rome
Routledge

Many Italians in the early sixteenth century challenged Church authority and orthodoxy, stimulated by religious 'Reformation' debates and the lack of agreement on alternatives to Rome's leadership. This book surveys and analyses the various positive and negative responses which led to a re-formation of Church institutions, and parish life for the lay population, especially after the Council of Trent in 1563. *Church, Religion and Society in Early Modern Italy*: - discusses the roles of bishops and parochial clergy,

seminaries and religious education - examines religious orders and lay confraternities, particularly in relation to 'good works' or philanthropy - explains the varied uses of the visual arts, music, processions and festivities to enthuse and educate the laity - pays special attention to two controversial issues: the Inquisition's role and the stricter enclosure of nuns

Comprehensive yet approachable,
Christopher F. Black's volume incorporates diverse religious practices and experiences, and explores the successes and failures of reform throughout mainland Italy during a period of religious and social upheaval.

Print, Politics, and Propaganda in Renaissance Rome Cambridge University Press
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.

[A Companion to Religious Minorities in Early Modern Rome](#) Routledge

This ambitious survey launches a major new five-volume series. It explores the

response of the papacy, one of the world's longest-enduring institutions, to the multiplying challenges of the modern age. It runs from the French Revolution to the fall of the Soviet Union, ending with the pontificate of John Paul II, the first non-Italian pope since 1522. Frank Coppa examines the impact of major events like the Napoleonic conquests, Italian unification, two World Wars and the Cold War; he explores the attitudes of the papacy to such issues as liberalism, nationalism, fascism, communism and the modern, secular age; he examines the growing concern of the popes for the Catholic world beyond its traditional European home; and he tackles, objectively and judiciously, contentious topics like the "silence" of Pius XII. Engrossingly readable, the book offers a fresh and invigorating perspective on international relations across the past two centuries, and on the political and ideological emergence of the modern world, as well as its specifically papal concerns.

[Church, Religion and Society in Early Modern Italy](#) Cambridge University Press
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. The ceremonial 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 an narrative 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.

ETERNAL EPHEMERA Macmillan
International Higher Education

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.

[Popes, Cardinals and War](#) Oxford University Press

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.

A Companion to the Early Modern

Cardinal Cambridge University Press

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 Pamphilj, 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 Pamphilj endowed the entire urban space with its indelible presence. Although the Palazzo Pamphilj 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.

The Military Church in Renaissance and Early Modern Europe BRILL

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.

Politics and Diplomacy in Early Modern Italy Cambridge University Press

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 confessionalizing 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.

The Afterlife of Pope Joan BRILL

The Early Modern Papacy From the Council of Trent to the French Revolution 1564-1789 Routledge

A Political History Reaktion Books

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

The Early Modern Invention of Late Antique Rome Routledge

Can Christian clergy - supposedly men of peace - also be warriors? In this lively and compelling history D.S. Chambers examines the popes and cardinals over several centuries who not only preached war but also put it into practice as military leaders. Satirised by Erasmus, the most notorious - Julius II - was even refused entrance to heaven because he was 'bristling and clanking with bloodstained armour'. *Popes, Cardinals and War* investigates the unexpected commitment of the Roman Church, at its highest level of authority, to military force and war as well as - or rather than - peace-making and the

avoidance of bloodshed. Although the book focuses particularly on the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, a notoriously belligerent period in the history of the papacy, Chambers also demonstrates an extraordinary continuity in papal use of force, showing how it was of vital importance to papal policy from the early Middle Ages to the nineteenth century. *Popes, Cardinals and War* looks at the papacy's stimulus and support of war against Muslim powers and Christian heretics but lays more emphasis on wars waged in defence of the Church's political and territorial interests in Italy. It includes many vivid portraits of the warlike clergy, placing the exceptional commitment to warfare of Julius II in the context of the warlike activities and interests of other popes and cardinals both earlier and later. Engaging and stimulating, and using references to scripture and canon law as well as a large range of historical sources, Chambers throws light on these extraordinary and paradoxical figures - men who were peaceful by vocation but contributed to the process of war with surprising directness and brutality - at the

same time as he illuminates many aspects of scholars on Italian Jewish history. This book the political history of the Church.

Court and Politics in Papal Rome,

1492–1700 Harvey Miller Pub

Challenging traditional historiographical approaches, this book offers a new history of Italian Jews in the early modern age. The fortunes of the Jewish communities of Italy in their various aspects – demographic, social, economic, cultural, and religious – can only be understood if these communities are integrated into the picture of a broader European, or better still, global system of Jewish communities and populations; and, that this history should be analyzed from within the dense web of relationships with the non-Jewish surroundings that enveloped the Italian communities. The book presents new approaches on such essential issues as ghettoization, antisemitism, the Inquisition, the history of conversion, and Jewish-Christian relations. It sheds light on the autonomous culture of the Jews in Italy, focusing on case studies of intellectual and cultural life using a micro-historical perspective. This book was first published in Italy in 2014 by one of the leading

will appeal to students and scholars alike studying and researching Jewish history, early modern Italy, early modern Jewish and Italian culture, and early modern society.

The Refashioning of Catholicism, 1450-1700

Peter Lang

Explores the Holy Land as a critical site where Catholics sought spiritual and political legitimacy during a period of profound change.