Heresy Obedience Tridentine Italy Cardinal Pole And The Counter Reformation

The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Reformation
Inquisitors, Texts, and Ritual
Reformation Europe
Historical Studies
The Counter-Reformation
Heresy and Obedience in Tridentine Italy
Thought
The Journal of Medieval and Renaissance Studies
Essays in European History, 1453-1648
Cahiers Élisabéthains
The Month
Martin Luther, Roman Catholic Prophet
Renaissance Transformations of Late Medieval Thought
Archiv Für Reformationsgeschichte
Foundation Documents of the Faith
Studies in the Continental Background of Renaissance English Literature
The Christian Tradition: Reformation of church and dogma (1300-1700)
Salvation at Stake
Electing the Pope in Early Modern Italy, 1450-1700
Recusant History
Habsburg and Bourbon Europe, 1470-1720
Italian Quarterly
Princes of the Church
Church, Ecumenism, and Politics
Henry VIII and the Conforming Catholics
The Bodleian Library Record
From Ignatius Loyola to John of the Cross
Heresy and Obedience in Tridentine Italy
Practices of Gender in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe
The King's Cardinal
Moreana
Giulia Gonzaga and the Religious Controversies of Sixteenth-century Italy
Rhetoric and Counter-reformation Rome
Heresy and Obedience in Tridentine Italy
The Languages of Literature in Renaissance Italy
Pier Paolo Vergerio
Ways of Lying
The Sources of the Political Ideas of Thomas Starkey
The Journal of Ecclesiastical History
Europa, Wiege des Humanismus und der Reformation

Reformation Europe

A journal of research in Post-Reformation Catholic history in the British Isles.

Historical Studies
This collection argues that gender must be considered as both an approach to history, and as a reflection of the deep workings of the lived, historical past. The sixteen original essays explore social and cultural expressions of gender in Europe from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries. They examine theories and practices of gender in domestic, religious, and political contexts, including the Reformation, the convent, the workplace, witchcraft, the household, literacy, the arts, intellectual spheres, and cultures of violence and memory. The volume exposes the myriad ways in which gender was actually experienced, together with the strategies used by individual men and women to negotiate resilient patriarchal structures. Overall, the collection opens up new synergies for thinking about gender as a category of historical analysis and as a set of experiences central to late medieval and early modern Europe.

**The Counter-Reformation**

**Heresy and Obedience in Tridentine Italy**

**Thought**

A collection of essays on European history, 1453-1648
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.

Martin Luther, Roman Catholic Prophet

Renaissance Transformations of Late Medieval Thought
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.

This volume contains 15 studies on movements of religious reform and the literary conventions of the period from 1491 to 1591. It concentrates on the life and writing of Ignatius Loyola and the writings of John of the Cross.
Read Book Heresy Obedience Tridentine Italy Cardinal Pole And The Counter Reformation

*The Christian Tradition: Reformation of church and dogma (1300-1700)*

*Salvation at Stake*

*E lecting the Pope in Early Modern Italy, 1450-1700*

*Recusant History*

*Habsburg and Bourbon Europe, 1470-1720*

*Italian Quarterly*

Presents information on the events and happenings of the sixteenth century, depicting not only religious life, but related societal phenomena that had bearing on religion, with more than 1,200 articles arranged alphabetically by topic.
Giulia Gonzaga (1513-66) was renowned throughout sixteenth-century Italy as a model of pious widowhood and of female beauty. Yet over three decades she sustained a risky friendship and personal correspondence with Pietro Carnesecchi (1508-67), the one-time papal favourite who became infamous for his heretical religious beliefs and associations. Indeed, Carnesecchi was condemned to death by the Tribunal of the Roman Inquisition, implicated in part by evidence of his correspondence with donna Giulia. This major new study traces the evolution of donna Giulia's unorthodox religious ideas and networks. Considered alongside inquisitorial trial records and contemporary religious treatises, donna Giulia's written dialogue with Carnesecchi and others, vividly reflects the religious tensions of mid-sixteenth-century Italy. Giulia Gonzaga and the Religious Controversies of Sixteenth-Century Italy details donna Giulia's important contribution to the exchange and currency of reformist ideas amongst an intellectual elite of women and men, clergy and laity that extended through the Italian peninsula and beyond.

Church, Ecumenism, and Politics

Henry VIII and the Conforming Catholics

The religious persecution and intellectual intolerance of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
compelled many heterodox groups and thinkers to resort to misdirection, hidden meaning, secrecy, and deceit. In this highly unusual interpretation, Perez Zagorin traces the theory and practice of religious leaders, philosophers, intellectuals, and men of letters who used deception to cloak dissident beliefs. Zagorin surveys some of the chief sources of early modern doctrines of dissimulation in the Bible and the works of theologians from Jerome and Augustine to Erasmus, Luther, and Calvin. Subjects covered include Nicodemism, the name given by Calvin to secret Protestants who concealed their faith behind a facade of conformity to Catholic worship; crypto-Judaism in Spain; and the hidden beliefs of English Catholics. Other topics include the Catholic doctrine of mental reservation; the place of dissimulation in English Protestant casuistry; occultism; and dissimulation of religious unbelief among philosophers and men of letters. In charting the widespread phenomenon of lying and deceit and by exploring its evolutions, Perez Zagorin has made an important contribution to the historiography of an intellectually roiling and perilous time. He adds a vital dimension to our understanding of the religious, intellectual, and cultural history of the epoch before the modern. Lacey Baldwin Smith finds this hook “an impressive and scholarly work of cultural synthesis that coins a fresh label for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: the age of dissimulation. Zagorin’s efforts to compare and contrast Catholic and Protestant styles of dissimulation and Nicodemism are important, casting a new perspective and focus on the religious and intellectual dissent of the era.”

The Bodleian Library Record

From Ignatius Loyola to John of the Cross

Heresy and Obedience in Tridentine Italy

Essays discuss the structure of the Catholic Church, papal primacy, the role of bishops, ecumenism, and the relation between faith and politics

Practices of Gender in Late Medieval and Early Modern Europe

Reginald Pole was one of the most complex figures in sixteenth-century history. The only Englishman to follow a career at the Roman Curia in the crucial decades of the Reformation, the victim successively of the Tudor Reformation and the Roman Inquisition, his life was marked by misunderstanding, failure and tragedy. This book is a study of his career in Italy, his involvement in the Council of Trent and his share in the vain attempt to obtain reunification with the Protestants. Dr Fenlon discusses in great detail Pole's attitudes towards the doctrine of the Protestant reformers, its influence within Italy and the development of his group of `spirituals' at Viterbo. But this is not simply a biography of Pole nor an analysis of his influence. Rather it is an
examination of the crisis the Catholic Church and its adherents faced in the Reformation, the conflict exemplified in Pole's personal experience and that of the groups among which he moved, between obedience to the established ecclesiastical order and sympathy with Luther's tenets. The crisis and its resolution reflect the genesis of the Reformation and the Catholic Counter Reformation which resulted in the final confessional divisions of Christian Europe.

**The King's Cardinal**

*Includes the section "Book reviews."*

**Moreana**

**Giulia Gonzaga and the Religious Controversies of Sixteenth-century Italy**

**Rhetoric and Counter-reformation Rome**

**Heresy and Obedience in Tridentine Italy**
Thousands of men and women were executed for incompatible religious views in sixteenth-century Europe. The meaning and significance of those deaths are studied here comparatively for the first time, providing a compelling argument for the importance of martyrdom as both a window onto religious sensibilities and a crucial component in the formation of divergent Christian traditions and identities. Gregory explores Protestant, Catholic, and Anabaptist martyrs in a sustained fashion, addressing the similarities and differences in their self-understanding. He traces the processes and impact of their memorialization by co-believers, and he reconstructs the arguments of the ecclesiastical and civil authorities responsible for their deaths. In addition, he assesses the controversy over the meaning of executions for competing views of Christian truth, and the intractable dispute over the distinction between true and false martyrs. He employs a wide range of sources, including pamphlets, martyrologies, theological and devotional treatises, sermons, songs, woodcuts and engravings, correspondence, and legal records. Reconstructing religious motivation, conviction, and behavior in early modern Europe, Gregory shows us the shifting perspectives of authorities willing to kill, martyrs willing to die, martyrlogists eager to memorialize, and controversialists keen to dispute.
Ways of Lying

In the course of the Renaissance, Italian emerged as a national literary language, competing with and eventually supplanting Latin as the normal medium of expression in poetry, prose, and drama. Such a major cultural upheaval was necessarily protracted and complex, and in spite of the achievements of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, many issues remained unresolved into the 15th and 16th centuries. In this volume, Italian and British scholars address a wide variety of linguistic and stylistic topics in Italian Renaissance writing, analyzing general trends, major writers (including Dante, Petrarch, Alberti, Ariosto, Machiavelli, and Tasso), and also lesser-known figures who illustrate the diverse possibilities open to writers of the time.

The Sources of the Political Ideas of Thomas Starkey

The Journal of Ecclesiastical History

Charles Trinkaus can be counted among the eminent intellectual and cultural historians of the Renaissance. This new collection of his articles brings together pieces published since 1982. The studies are concerned with Italian Renaissance humanists and philosophers who tended to affirm human capacities to shape earthly existence, despite the traditional limitations proposed by some scholastics and astrologers. Professor Trinkaus holds that, without abandoning their
Christian faith, or their acceptance of physical influences from the cosmos, these writers, in their stress on human capacities, were responding to the vigorous activism of their contemporaries in all aspects of their existence. The final four papers also provide a series of reflections on the modern historiography of the Renaissance.

*Europa, Wiege des Humanismus und der Reformation*

*Études sur la pré-renaissance et la renaissance anglaises.*

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