

A Protestant Church In Communist China Moore

This book addresses the complex intersection of secret police operations and the formation of the religious underground in communist-era Eastern Europe. It discusses how religious groups were perceived as dangerous to the totalitarian state whilst also being extremely vulnerable and yet at the same time very resourceful. It explores how this particular dynamic created the concept of the "religious underground" and produced an extremely rich secret police archival record. In a series of studies from across the region, the book explores the historical and legal context of secret police entanglement with religious groups, presents case studies on particular anti-religious operations and groups, offers methodological approaches to the secret police materials for the study of religions, and engages in contemporary ethical and political debates on the legacy and meaning of the archives in post-communism.

Denis Janz argues that the encounter with Marxism has been the defining event for twentieth-century Christianity. No other worldview shook Christianity more dramatically and no other movement had as profound an impact on so many. Now the Cold War is over and as we approach the end of the century we need, Janz says, to ask ourselves what happened. All the diverse philosophical and political manifestations of Marxism were ultimately rooted in Marx's thought, and supporters based their greater or lesser hostilities toward Christianity on their reading of his critique. Janz follows this with an overview of Christian responses to Marx, extending from the mid-19th century to the onset of the Cold War. He argues that within this time frame Christianity's negation of Marx was not absolute; the loud "no" to Marx bore with it an important, if muted, "yes."

Church Reckoning with Communism in Post-1989 Romania

A Protestant Appraisal

God and Caesar in China

Communism & Religion

The Church for Others

Marxism is not about atheism. Chairman Gus Hall was famous for saying, "Our quarrel is with capitalism, not God." Karl Marx was absolute in opposing oppression and not religion. However, a true Marxist is about the worker and their rights. Religion should not necessarily be a focal point in our struggles, but to each to their own. Our focus is on the oppression. Oppression keeps us struggling for our rights/dignity which keeps us from working for a more loving peaceful existence. Each culture has their own creation mythology. The Judeo-Christian beliefs are those of the tribe Israel. Yet the oldest known culture are the Sumerians which pre-dates Jewish cosmology by thousands of years. Within the Sumerian cosmology are a flood, savior born, death, and resurrection. The Jewish retelling of this myths does not negate it's possible truth but yet presents itself to their own cosmos. This book is designed to elicit inner questions to wrestle with and better understand Communism.

Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject Theology - Historic Theology, Ecclesiastical History, grade: 1,0, Trinity College Dublin (Irish School of Ecumenics), course: Fluid Religion and Orthodoxy, language: English, abstract: Not only historically speaking but also from a religious point of view the communist era is an interesting and highly influential period of time for Eastern Europe and the rest of the world. This age has significantly changed the relationship between church and state in Eastern Europe and Russia from a balanced condition to a rather hostile and combating relation. The reason for this is not only the unconditional adoption of the Marxist ideal of atheism, but primarily a struggle of powers. In the communist era, Religion was perceived as a disturbing factor regarding the political system and the communist government felt questioned and weakened by the influence and authority of the ecclesial institution. Hence, one of the main aims was to weaken and minimize the churches' impact on society. However, there are two questions that arise within the analysis of the relationship between church and state during the communist era. The first question is culturally related and queries the equality of the relation in every Eastern European country and Russia. However, since it would be far too complex to answer the inquiry whether every Eastern European government treated the churches the same way or at least similarly, in this essay I am going to focus on a specific Eastern European country. Hence, I am going to analyze the situation in a country which is especially exemplary for the effects of the communist regime, namely Romania. The second question related to this analysis is whether the relationship between state and church can be defined holistically by referring to the term "church" in general. Was the relationship between the state and the Romanian Orthodox Church as the national church similar to the relation between the state and smaller churches? Since Sabrina Petra Ramet pointed out, the "[...] Protestant churches were more 'troublesome' for the communists than the Orthodox Church or Catholic Church." . Therefore I consider it most interesting to compare the ecclesial situations of the Orthodox Church and the Protestant churches in Romania during the communist era and under the communist regime.

Social, Political, And Cultural Struggle In Russia

The Church and State Under Communism: Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia

Wallace C. Merwin Executive Secretary, Francis P. Jones, Consultant & Ed

Failing to Contain Religion

Documents of the Three-Self Movement: Source Materials for the Study of the Protestant Church in Communist China

Moore Memorial Church Shanghai, 1949-1989

This book focuses on the British Protestant missionaries in China in the period from 1945 to 1952. It captures the complexity and contradictions between the missionaries' own perception of their role and Chinese reality. It also examines the missionaries' perception of the nature of Communism and their evaluation of the future prospects under Communist rule. This study offers a stimulating reflection on the missionaries' strategies for propagating the Christian faith, their priorities, and theological as well as cultural assumptions with regard to mission and politics, mission and culture, and mission-church relations during the transition from Guomindang to Communist rule. In general terms, it provides an insight into the idealism and frustrations of missionaries as they wrestled with the changing political context in China.

This is the story of how the Protestants in the GDR struggled to survive while striving to put their theology into practice and remaining true to their vision of what the role of the church should be - a 'church for others' as Dietrich Bonhoeffer put it. Having taken the reader from the foundation of the GDR, through the peaceful revolution, to the unification of Germany, the story ends with some reflections on the church's past as well as on the challenges it faces in present-day Europe. Protestants in Communist East Germany makes a unique contribution to existing literature by drawing not only on written sources but on a series of first-hand interviews with theologians, pastors and lay people of different ages whose experiences, views and analyses bring the story to life. The East German church's relationship to the state will probably always remain controversial and the vision for a different socialism in the GDR espoused by those involved in the peaceful revolution may now be considered illusory. Nevertheless, many of the issues raised by the Protestants in the GDR remain as vital challenges to the churches in Europe today. Foreword by Paul Oestreicher.

Source Materials for the Study of the Protestant Church in Communist China

The Case of Berlin-Brandenburg 1945-1949

The Protestant Church in Communist China

A Special Study

Protestantism and Orthodoxy in Romania during and after the communist era

Catholicism and Politics in Communist Societies

This collection examines how Romania's religious majority and its most significant religious minority fared under Communism. The contributors also analyze the post-Communist period and argue that little elite renewal has taken place.

Coming at a time of enormous transformations in the one-time Communist bloc, this volume provides a much-needed perspective on the significance of church-state relations in the renaissance of civil society in the region. The essays collected here accentuate the peculiarity political character of Protestantism within Communist systems. With few identifiable leaders, a multiplicity of denominations, and a tendency away from hierarchical structures, the Protestant churches presents a remarkably diverse pattern of church-state relations. Consequently, the longtime coexistence of Protestantism and Communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union affords numerous examples of political accommodation and theological adaptation that both reflect and foreshadow the dramatic changes of the 1990s. Based on extensive field research, including interviews with notable figures in the Protestant churches in the region, the essays in this volume address broad topics such as the church's involvement in environmentalism, pacifism, and other dissident movements, as well as issues particular to Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, 1949-1989), Hungary, Yugoslavia (1945-1991), Bulgaria, and Romania. The final volume in the three-volume work "Christianity Under Stress," "Protestantism and Politics in Eastern Europe and Russia will prove invaluable to anyone hoping to understand not only the workings of religion under Communism, but the historical and contemporary interactions of church and state in general. Contributors: Paul Beck, Lawrence Klippenstein, Paul Mojzes, Earl A. Pope, Joseph Pangar, Sabrina Petra Ramet, Walter Sawatsky, N. Gerald Shenk, Gerald Stricker, Supe A. Zylira

A Protestant Church in Communist China

Protestants in Communist East Germany

The Politics of Religion in Soviet-Occupied Germany

Communists Crush Churches in Eastern Europe

Documents of the Three-Self Movement

Communism and the Churches

The demand for economic and social security and safety in the social order is balanced by the requirement of scope for initiative and creativity in the economic and social life. The one may not take precedence over the other. The arguments and the action contain distinct elements of both personal and public interest, and of both individualism and collectivism. The social Catholicism and Protestantism cannot be defined simply and unequivocally in their relationship to different social systems from socialism to capitalism during the Modern Age.

This book is volume two of a three-volume work, Christianity Under Stress, which focuses on the experiences of Christian churches in contemporary communist and socialist societies. In this volume a distinguished group of experts examines the changing relationship of the Catholic church to contemporary communist and socialist societies in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Asia. Catholicism has, on the one hand, traditionally regarded earthly life as of secondary importance--as an instrument of spiritual transformation--and, on the other, has ascribed great value to the early institutions of the church, taking great interest in temporal matters that affects its institutional concerns. Against the backdrop of this duality, the church has changed over the centuries, adapting to local and national conditions. Catholicism and Politics in Communist Societies surveys these local and national adaptations in their historical contexts, linking the past experience of the church to its present circumstances. Organized around themes of tradition vs. modernity, hierarchy vs. lower clergy, and institutional structure vs. grass-roots organization, this comprehensive volume presents a detailed, country-by-country portrait of the political and social status of the church today in communist and socialist settings. Contributors: Pedro Ramet, Arthur F. McGovern, Roman Solchanyk, Ivan Hvat, Robert F. Goeckel, C. Chrypinski, Milan J. Reban, Leslie

Laszlo, Janice Broun, Eric O. Hanson, Stephen Denney, Thomas E. Quigley, Humberto Belli, Hansjakob Stehle, George H. Williams

A Bibliographical Survey

In the Storm of the World

Protestant Theology in Communist East Germany

The Church in Communist China

The Secret Police and the Religious Underground in Communist and Post-Communist Eastern Europe

Theological Thinking in the Chinese Protestant Church Under Communism

This book is the first ever case study of a single inner-city church in China, tracing the church's struggles with the ups and downs of Chinese politics. Concentrating on the little known Mao era and utilising many interviews and personal documents, the author explores the relationship between Church and State, shedding valuable light on the often volatile interplay between politics and religion in the People's Republic.

Specialists from Europe and the US investigate the current and changing role of religion in post-communist Russia. Drawing upon Eastern Orthodox, Protestant and Roman Catholic points of view, they examine the Russian religious attitudes, activities and institutions, and explore the ways in which religion will significantly impact emerging social and political questions there. The volume should be of use to scholars of Russian politics, society, and religion and for anyone interested in the emerging culture of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The Church and Contemporary Change

Religion and Politics in Communist States

The Communist and Postcommunist Eras

The Emergence of a Protestant Movement in Contemporary China

Documents for the Three-Self Movement

The Church in Red China "Leans to One Side"

In the late 1970s when Mao's Cultural Revolution ushered in China's reform era, religion played a small role in the changes the country was undergoing. There were few symbols of religious observance, and the practice of religion seemed a forgotten art. Yet by the new millennium, China's government reported that more than 200 million religious believers worshiped in 85,000 authorized venues, and estimates by outside observers continue to rise. The numbers tell the story: Buddhists, as in the past, are most numerous, with more than 100 million adherents. Muslims number 18 million with the majority concentrated in the northwest region of Xinjiang. By 2000 China's Catholic population had swelled from 3 million in 1949 to more than 12 million, surpassing the number of Catholics in Ireland. Protestantism in China has grown at an even faster pace during the same period, multiplying from 1 million to at least 30 million followers. China now has the world's second-largest evangelical Christian population--behind only the United States. In addition, a host of religious and quasi-spiritual groups and sects has also sprouted up in virtually every corner of Chinese society. Religion's dramatic revival in post-Mao China has generated tensions between the ruling Communist Party state and China's increasingly diverse population of religious adherents. Such tensions are rooted in centuries-old governing practices and reflect the pressures of rapid modernization. The state's response has been a mixture of accommodation and repression, with the aim of preserving monopoly control over religious organization. Its inability to do so effectively has led to cycles of persecution of religious groups that resist the party's efforts. American concern over official acts of religious persecution has become a leading issue in U.S. policy toward China. The passage of the 1998 International Religious Freedom Act, which institutionalized concern over religious freedom abroad in U.S. foreign policy, cemented this issue as an item on the agenda of U.S.-China relations. God and Caesar in China examines China's religion policy, the history and growth of Catholic and Protestant churches in China, and the implications of church-state friction for relations between the United States and China, concluding with recommendations for U.S. policy. Contributors include Jason Kindopp (George Washington University), Daniel H. Bays (Calvin College), Mickey Spiegel (Human Rights Watch), Chan Kim-kwong (Hong Kong Christian Council), Jean-Paul Wiest (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Richard Madsen (University of California, San Diego), Xu Yihua (Fudan University), Liu Peng (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), and Carol Lee Hamrin (George Mason University) .

This book is the first ever case study of a single inner-city church in China, tracing the church's struggles with the ups and downs of Chinese politics. Concentrating on the little known Mao era and utilising many interviews and personal documents, the author explores the relationship between Church and State, shedding valuable light on the often volatile interplay between politics and religion in the People's Republic.

source material for the study of the protestant church in Communist China

Protestantism and Politics in Eastern Europe and Russia

The Church Under Communism

Church and Society in the Modern Age

The Protestant Church in Communist China, 1949 to 1958

Christianity After Communism

Documents of the Three-Self MovementSource Materials for the Study of the Protestant Church in Communist ChinaThe Church in Communist ChinaA Protestant AppraisalA Protestant Church in Communist ChinaMoore Memorial Church Shanghai, 1949-1989Lexington Books

This book analyzes the relationship between Soviet military authorities, the East German Communists, and the leadership of the Protestant and Catholic Churches in the Soviet zone of Germany, especially its central province of Berlin-Brandenburg. It discusses how relations worsened between communist and church authorities as the Soviet zone was rebuilt as a German state on the Stalinist model from 1945 to 1949.

Church and State in Postwar Eastern Europe

The Church in Communist Countries Today

World Christianity and Marxism

The Changing Role of the British Protestant Missionaries in China, 1945-1952

Moore Memorial Church Shanghai 1949-1989

The Church and State Under Communism: Yugoslavia

Tharp collection

This annotated bibliography covers the available literature on the relationship between Soviet and Eastern European churches and the societies in which they have existed since the end of World War II. In order to shed some light on the mutual relations between the churches and society, two survey chapters provide a general orientation. The attitude of the churches toward their society is analyzed first, then the reverse is attempted with a description of the societal attitudes toward the churches. The bibliography proper first presents books and articles dealing with the entire region, the on a country-by-country basis. Because the sources dealing with the Soviet Union are most numerous, they have been broken down into materials dealing with general and inclusive religious policies and issues, the Russian Orthodox Church, the Oriental Apostolic Churches (Georgian and Armenian), the Roman Catholic Church, and the Protestants and sectarians. This bibliography is among the first to deal with the historic and current status of the Christian churches in Eastern Europe.

The Communist War on Religion

The Second of a Series on the Communist Conspiracy and Its Influence in this Country as a Whole on Religion, on Education, on Labor and on Our Government

Policy Implications of Church-State Tensions

100 Things You Should Know about Communism and Religion

Iron Curtain Christians

A Documented Study of the Influence of Communism on the Protestant Churches in China

Documented account of Communist penetration into Protestant, Catholic, and Greek Orthodox churches of America.

The Church and State Under Communism