

## La Croce E Il Potere

Per sapere chi siamo occorre tornare sempre alla Croce di Cristo. La contemplazione del Crocifisso ha segnato la fede, la vita e la pietà del popolo cristiano. Le riflessioni proposte sono i commenti alla lettura della Passione, tenuti dall'autore nella basilica di san Pietro, alla presenza del Papa, durante la liturgia del Venerdì santo. Costituiscono una prolungata e amorosa meditazione sul mistero della Croce. Ideali stazioni di una via crucis, che invitano alla contemplazione, all'adorazione, alla sequela.

Oggetto di questo studio e il nesso tra l'opera della divina verità, il logos, e quella della divina carita, lo Pneuma, precisamente nell'unione del primo con l'umanita nella persona di Gesu di Nazaret. Si tratta dell'aspetto autodonante e redentore della missione dello spirito santo ossia il suo ruolo di accompagnare il Messia nella storia della salvezza. Il primo capitolo e dedicato alla cristologia pneumatologia della Bibbia, o meglio del Nuovo Testamento. Il secondo traccia lo sviluppo della cristologia fino al Vaticano II, individuando anche nel cristianesimo occidentale una certa rottura tra cristologia e pneumatologia. I capitoli successivi analizzano le cristologie di autori tedeschi francesi e italiani evidenziando in esse il recupero della dimensione pneumatologia.

Giornale dantesco

Papes et Papauté

La croce e il potere

Alba Longa

(trilogia)

status quaestionis e prospettive

“L'Europa è storia e cultura, non cronaca e geografia. Se l'Europa è questo, allora necessita di essere pensata e ripensata. Pensandoci europei, non possiamo non dirci anche cristiani. Sul complesso rapporto tra religione cristiana e identità europea - ossia storia e cultura - nasce questo dialogo, nel nome del pluralismo e della ricerca della verità.”

The Routledge Handbook of Global Economic History documents and interprets the development of economic history as a global discipline from the later nineteenth century to the present day. Exploring the normative and relativistic nature of different schools and traditions of thought, this handbook not only examines current paradigmatic western approaches, but also those conceived in less open societies and in varied economic, political and cultural contexts. In doing so, this book clears the way for greater critical understanding and a more genuinely global approach to economic history. This handbook brings together leading international contributors in order to systematically address cultural and intellectual traditions around the globe. Many of these are exposed for consideration for the first time in English. The chapters explore dominant ideas and historiographical trends, and open them up to critical transnational perspectives. This volume is essential reading for both academics and students in economic and social history. As this field of study is very much a bridge between the social sciences and humanities, the issues examined in the book will also have relevance for those seeking to understand the evolution of other academic disciplines under the pressures of varied economic, political and cultural circumstances, on both national and global scales.

La croce e il potere. La Chiesa russa sotto Stalin e Chruscev

Archiep. Condita. Federici Cardin. Bouomaci. Jufau Colle ??

Il segreto della croce e dell'aquila nella Divina commedia

Loro. I padroni segreti del mondo

Chiesa cattolica ed Europa centro-orientale

Jerusalem in the Visual Christianization of Rome

La croce e il potereI cristiani da martiri a persecutoriGius.Laterza & Figli Spa

This book gathers together fifteen classic essays by leading scholar Richard Bellamy, tracing the history of Italian political thought from Beccaria to Bobbio. Written over the past 25 years, they constitute the first account in English of the modern Italian political tradition. The author pays special attention to the different ways Italian theorists have linked politics and ethics, and their various conceptions of the state and of democracy. The resulting variations on Machiavellian themes gave rise to distinctively Italian understandings of Liberalism, Marxism, Fascism and Socialism, which were all associated with a peculiarly realist account of democracy. Among the thinkers discussed are Cesare Beccaria, Antonio Genovesi, Giuseppe Mazzini, Benedetto Croce, Giovanni Gentile, Antonio Gramsci, Vilfredo Pareto, Gaetano Mosca and Norberto Bobbio. ‘In advancing the tantalising claims that the Italians invented modern politics as well as one of the most important political traditions we have for understanding it, this book is sure to entice and provoke. Richard Bellamy shows how the diverse titular thinkers thought through problems of force and consent, morality and utility, mass movements and democracy, the social role of critical intellectuals, and the critical and utopian dimensions of liberalism and socialism. An important book by one of our most sophisticated observers of contemporary politics.’ Walter L Adamson Dobbs Professor of History, Emory University ‘This is a brilliant and much-needed book on the history of political ideas in modern Italy. An excellent text both for students of Italy’s political thought, and for scholars of democratic theory.’ Nadia Urbinati Kyriakos Tsakopoulos Professor of Political Theory and Hellenic Studies, Columbia University ‘Admirably combining conceptual and historical analysis, these essays offer imaginative interpretations of important Italian thinkers, and remind us that Bellamy’s world-class contribution in this field has been inspired by his sustained engagement with the premises and principles of liberalism. While specialists in Italian thought will be grateful to ECPR Press for gathering these essays in a single volume, Bellamy’s clear, elegant arguments will interest all students of political theory.’ Joseph V Femia Emeritus Professor of Political Theory, University of Liverpool

colonizzazione e riduzioni dei gesuiti in Brasile

Respect et contestation d'une autorité "bifrons"

Routledge Handbook of Global Economic History

Il segrato della croce e dell' aquila nella Divina commedia

Storia e leggenda dal Golgota a Roma

Where was Alba Longa? Over the centuries, this question has stimulated the most varied conjectures, by scholars, poets, historians, philologists and, of course, archaeologists. Fantasy has often merged with reality, myth with the history. All of these hypotheses present credible data, but together with some improbable aspects; whether the ancient writers are used, ot they turn to problematic documents, excavations and deductions can sometimes not by compatible. The scholar Riccardo Bellucci, after years of systematic research, now comes to propose an unsuspected location of the Mater Urbis. Everyone will be fascinated by the motivation intuition and documentation that has led Bellucci to decide on his theory. Did we come to the truth? But there is even more in the book, which goes beyond the story of Alba Longa itself.

Settant'anni, e la Chiesa da perseguitata si trasforma in Chiesa di Stato. Settant'anni, e la croce si trasforma in simbolo di vittoria e di potere. «I protagonisti di questa storia sono essenzialmente due: gli imperatori romani da Costantino a Teodosio, da un lato, e vescovi cristiani, da Eusebio e Atanasio ad Ambrogio e Agostino, dall'altro. In sintesi, i rappresentanti del potere politico e del potere ecclesiastico dell'epoca. Mentre gli imperatori in questione non hanno avuto successori, i continuatori del potere ecclesiastico, dopo milleseicento anni, sono ancora tra noi»: sono stati in particolare questi uomini a rendere possibili trasformazioni destinate a condizionare la storia del mondo in cui viviamo. È infatti in un breve periodo, compreso tra l'editto di Costantino nel 313 sulla libertà di culto e il 380, quando Teodosio dichiara il cristianesimo unica religione ufficiale dell'Impero romano, che i cristiani da martiri diventano persecutori e la loro croce, fino a quel momento simbolo della passione e della morte di Cristo, diviene strumento di potere e controllo. Giovanni Filoramo racconta questa straordinaria storia, fatta di conflitti sempre più violenti tra i seguaci dei culti pagani e i cristiani, di divisioni interne tra i vari gruppi cristiani in Oriente, in Europa e in Africa, di relazioni sempre più strette tra capi religiosi e capi del potere politico. Fino a quando la Chiesa cattolica, sconfitti nemici interni ed esterni attraverso una serie di persecuzioni, si affermerà come l'unico potere religioso dell'Impero.

Classics from Papyrus to the Internet

Host Bibliographic Record for Boundwith Item Barcode 30112111593536 and Others

Il potere della Croce

I cristiani da martiri a persecutori

Conflict and Convergence

libertà religiosa e processo di democratizzazione

Si l'on se penche sur les phénomènes de contestation de l'autorité politique par la littérature ou les arts qui constitue un axe de recherche majeur du Laboratoire aux travaux duquel contribue ce volume, il appert que, dans bien des pays d'Europe, l'autorité politique s'est identifiée avec celle du Monarque, alors qu'en Italie, cas exceptionnel - et pour cause, puisque le siège de la papauté y est implanté depuis deux millénaires sans autre interruption que le demi-siècle avignonnais -, c'est la papauté qui s'est constituée en pouvoir politique, se revendiquant d'une double autorité, spirituelle et morale, et s'incarnant en un véritable organisme étatique. Le pape et la papauté représentent à leur tour deux "incarnations" de l'autorité : l'une institutionnelle (le gouvernement ecclésiastique), l'autre individuelle (le souverain pontife comme successeur de Pierre investi d'une mission de divine inspiration et exerçant à ce titre une autorité suprême). C'est en tout cas une spécificité italienne que d'être, par tant, un pays à la fois laïc et non-laïc, dans lequel la figure du Pape remplace celle du Roi, suscitant, depuis son affirmation comme telle, polémiques et défenses de l'Institution ecclésiale autant que de papes en particuliers. De fait, l'affirmation de la primauté spirituelle et temporelle du pape sur le monde médiéval chrétien présente, in nuce, les failles juridiques et morales qui légitiment l'expression immédiate d'opposants à cette hégémonie, aussi les vingt études regroupées dans ce volume illustrent-elles à la fois l'ancrage et la permanence d'une tradition historique, artistique, littéraire... la remise en cause en quelque sorte "chronique" du pouvoir du pape et de l'Église du Xle siècle à nos jours. Chacune d'elles montre par ailleurs, en creux ou explicitement, selon les cas, l'idéal d'une Église, d'une papauté et de papes, que leurs partisans comme leurs opposants eussent voulu au-dessus des intérêts matériels et des stratégies de pouvoir, tous se présentant en mal d'une autorité morale incontestable et littéralement incomparable (celle des "Princes" telle qu'elle ressort de ces travaux n'échappant pas non plus à une sévère critique). Dans le balayage temporel et thématique qu'elles effectuent, ces études, du même coup, rendent compte du paradoxe proprement italien d'une tension ancestrale et originale entre la religion de la politique et la politique de la religion.

Writing and literature in antiquity -- Grammar, scholarship, and scribal practice from antiquity to the middle ages -- Classical reception from antiquity to the middle ages -- Classics and humanists -- Classical texts in the age of printing --

Tools for the modern scholar

Dizionario di erudizione storico-ecclesiastica da S. Pietro sino ai nostri giorni

The Business of the Roman Inquisition in the Early Modern Era

Il Giornale dantesco

Conjugal Chastity in Pope Wojtyła

Il potere e la croce

Cristologia pneumatologica in alcuni autori postconciliari (1965-1995)

*In 1600, Giordano Bruno, one of the leading intellectuals of the Renaissance, was burned at the stake on the charge of heresy by the Roman Inquisition. He is remembered primarily for his cosmological theories, particularly that the universe was infinite with the Earth not being at its centre. Today, he has become a symbol of the struggle for religious and philosophical tolerance. The Trial of Giordano Bruno, originally published in Italian in 2018, provides English audiences with a complete and updated reconstruction of the inquisitorial trial by analysing the accusations, witnesses, and legal proceedings in detail. The author also gives a detailed profile of Bruno as well as the body which arrested and accused him – the Inquisition. This book will appeal to all those interested in the life and death of Giordano Bruno, as well as those interested in Early Modern legal proceedings, the Roman Inquisition, and the history of religious and philosophical tolerance.*

*Established in 1542, the Roman Inquisition operated through a network of almost fifty tribunals to combat heretical and heterodox threats within the papal territories. Whilst its theological, institutional and political aspects have been well-studied, until now no sustained work has been undertaken to understand the financial basis upon which it operated. Yet – as *The Business of the Roman Inquisition in the Early Modern Era* shows – the fiscal autonomy enjoyed by each tribunal was a major factor in determining how the Inquisition operated. For, as the flow of cash from Rome declined, each tribunal was forced to rely upon its own assets and resources to fund its work, resulting in a situation whereby tribunals increasingly came to resemble businesses. As each tribunal was permitted to keep a substantial proportion of the fines and confiscations it levied, questions quickly arose regarding the economic considerations that may have motivated the Inquisition’s actions. Dr Maifreda argues that the Inquisition, with the need to generate sufficient revenue to continue working, had a clear incentive to target wealthy groups within society who could afford to yield up substantial revenues. Furthermore, as secular authorities also began to rely upon a levy on these revenues, the financial considerations of decisions regarding heresy prosecutions become even greater. Based upon a wealth of hitherto neglected primary sources from the Vatican and local Italian archives, Dr Maifreda reveals the underlying financial structures that played a vital part in the operations of the Roman Inquisition. By exploring the system of incentives and pressures that guided the actions of inquisitors in their procedural processes and choice of victims, a much clearer understanding of the Roman Inquisition emerges. This book is an English translation of *I denari dell’inquisitore. Affari e giustizia di fede nell’Italia moderna* (Turin: Einaudi, 2014).*

La Vera Croce

Sacred Stimulus

La croce e la notte

Conflicts Conflicts Barr Films

Croce, Gramsci, Bobbio and the Italian Political Tradition

The Trial of Giordano Bruno

A meditation over the existence of God, conceived in a sacred doubtfulness but which does not overshadow, though, religious hope. A bird's eye flight over man's need for spirituality, from ancient times to today's society, with a non-academical approach which makes it suitable for the everyday reader. An insight on how and why Christian religion came to us the way we know it and on the dichotomy between faith and reason through the centuries. Finally, a reflection about hope as the answer to the doubts and uncertainties that most Christians experience at some point in their lives.

Conjugal Chastity in Pope Wojtyła explains how Karol Wojtyła, philosopher, theologian, and Pope, tried to show how the sexual act, within the context of marriage, is an expression of love. After explaining how love as goodwill is the foundation of conjugal love, the correct relationship between love and justice is clarified. The negative dimension of the personalistic norm of Wojtyła is then critically examined. Conjugal love is explained in terms of conjugal beneficence based on conjugal benevolence. This love leads to total self-giving in each conjugal act. The procreative meaning of the conjugal act seems to be its most formal element (the soul of the act, so to speak); the unitive element is described as an essential property of this act, something which necessarily flows from the conjugal act which is open to life. Chastity is the virtue that allows sexuality to be integrated into a love which is truly personal and reflects Trinitarian Love.

An Introduction to Transmission and Reception

Narrating a Religious Past

Mistica Città di Dio miracolo della sua onnipotenza, ed abisso della Grazia. Istoria divina, e vita della Vergine madre di Dio, regina, e Signora Nostra Maria santissima ... e mediatrice della Grazia, manifestata in questi ultimi secoli, per mezzo dell'istessa Signora, alla sua serva suor Maria di Gesu', ... Tomo primo [-quinto]

Croce e Dante

Acta Ecclesiae Mediolanensis a S. Carolo Card

Prediche Quaresimali ... dette nel 1815, nella Chiesa Metropolitana di Torino, rivedute, ampliate e corredate di annotazioni

Dimenticate i vampiri fotomodelli che frequentano la scuola fianco a fianco ai mortali e partecipano a party in piscina, in pieno giorno. Ritornate ad una dimensione più gotica delle creature della notte ed ambientate il tutto nel medioevo. Scoprirete che i vampiri sono esseri affascinanti, ma al tempo stesso crudeli e spietati, agitati dalle stesse brame di potere degli umani e con un innato spirito di sopravvivenza. Essi vivono di sangue e vivono nel sangue! Con questa premessa, leggerete di Gualtiero Greco, giovane cavaliere normanno originario della città di Taranto che, al servizio del principe Beomondo di Altavilla, prende parte alla prima spedizione con destinazione la Terrasanta, con l'intento di proteggere i pellegrini cristiani. Non onorerà mai la promessa fatta al suo signore. Convinto a partecipare al ritrovamento di una sacra reliquia, in circostanze inizialmente misteriose, subirà la trasformazione in vampiro. Ben presto, si renderà conto che qualcosa di soprannaturale e minaccioso guiderà le sue azioni e gli farà affrontare avventure sempre più pericolose, costringendolo a fare i conti con sé stesso prima ancora che con i suoi acerrimi nemici. Tra soldati Franchi, Bizantini, Turchi, gente senza scrupoli e potenti creature della notte, dopo un'intricata trama di vicende, farà esperienza della sua nuova condizione di non-morto e porterà avanti la sua missione nonostante i numerosi ostacoli.

Crusading in the twelfth century was less a series of discrete events than a manifestation of an endemic phenomenon that touched almost every aspect of life at that time. The defense of Christendom and the recovery of the Holy Land were widely-shared objectives. Thousands of men, and not a few women, participated in the crusades, including not only those who took the cross but many others who shared the costs and losses, as well as the triumphs of the crusaders. This volume contains not a narrative account of the crusades in the twelfth century, but a group of studies illustrating many aspects of crusading that are often passed over in narrative histories, including the courses and historiography of the crusades, their background, ideology, and finances, and how they were seen in Europe. Included are revised and updated versions of Giles Constable's classic essays on medieval crusading, along with two major new studies on the cross of the crusaders and the Fourth Crusade, and two excursions on the terminology of crusading and the numbering of the crusades. They provide an opportunity to meet some individual crusaders, such as Odo Arpinus, whose remarkable career carried him from France to the east and back again, and whose legendary exploits in the Holy Land were recorded in the Old French crusade cycle. Other studies take the reader to the boundaries of Christendom in Spain and Portugal and in eastern Germany, where the campaigns against the Wends formed part of the wider crusading movement. Together they show the range and depth of crusading at that time and its influence on the broader history of the period.

## History and Religion

Johannes Christiaan Hoekendijk.

Diritto E Politiche Delle Migrazioni Nel Mediterraneo

La Città Altra. Storia E Immagine Della Diversità Urbana: Luoghi E Paesaggi Dei Privilegi E Del Benessere, Dell'isolamento, Del Disagio, Della Multiculturalità. Ediz. Italiana E Inglese

To Believe in God? To Hope . . . Maybe

Prediche quaresimali, etc

Sacred Stimulus offers a thorough exploration of Jerusalem's role in the formation and formulation of Christian art in Rome during the fourth and fifth centuries. The visual vocabulary discussed by Galit Noga-Banai gives an alternative access point to the mnemonic efforts concerning Christianity: not in comparison to pagan art in Rome, not as reflecting the struggle with the emergence of New Rome in the East (Constantinople), but rather as visual expressions of the confrontation with earthly Jerusalem and its holy places. After all, Jerusalem is where the most sacred were memorialized. Sacred Stimulus argues that, already in the second half of the fourth century, Rome constructed its own set of holy sites and foundational myths, while expropriating for its own use some of Jerusalem's sacred relics, legends, and sites. Relying upon well-known archaeological evidence, mosaic decoration, sarcophagi, wall paintings, portable art, and architecture, Noga-Banai exposes the omnipresence of Jerusalem and its position in the genesis of Christian art in Rome. Noga-Banai's consideration of earthly Jerusalem as a conception that Rome used, or had to use, to create a new Christian ideological and cultural topography of the past, sheds light on connections and analogies that have not necessarily been preserved in the written evidence, and offers solutions to long-standing questions regarding specific motifs and scenes.

Elena, madre di Costantino, è decisa a rinvenire il patibolo sul quale il Salvatore è stato immolato. Si reca in pellegrinaggio a Gerusalemme e comincia gli scavi sul luogo del supplizio. Le croci vengono ritrovate e con un ingegnoso stratagemma si riesce a individuare quale delle tre sia quella che si deve cominciare. Chiara Mercuri ricostruisce l'appassionante storia della croce, dispiegando con la sua prosa il fascino narrativo della storia. Corrado Augias, "la Repubblica" Con un agile volume Chiara Mercuri racconta le vicissitudini della croce e spiega perché essa sia divenuta non solo un simbolo dell'identità di un intero popolo. Protagonista della storia non è quindi la sola croce, ma gli uomini e le donne che la trovarono e la resero essenziale alla comunità cui appartenevano. Melania Mazzucco, "la Repubblica" Le leggende relative alle reliquie, a quelle della Passione soprattutto, sono importanti: a Roma, come scrive Chiara Mercuri, sono essenziali al papato per costruire l'immagine di una città-santuario e rivendicarne il ruolo di centro della cristianità, in sostituzione della stessa Gerusalemme. Marina Montesano, "il manifesto" È la più suggestiva rappresentazione dello stesso del cristianesimo e insieme un simbolo di potere. Tutti vorrebbero vantarne il possesso. Dalla Terra Santa a Costantinopoli, da Aquisgrana a Roma, la storia della Vera Croce, tra pietà religiosa e interesse sacrilego, tra esaltazione fanatica e scellerate persecuzioni.

Religion and Power in Europe

Ciò che è vivo e ciò che è morto del Dio cristiano

Crusaders and Crusading in the Twelfth Century

History is one of the most important cultural tools to make sense of one's situation, to establish identity, define otherness, and explain change. This is the first systematic scholarly study that analyses the complex relationship between history and religion, taking into account religious groups both as producers of historical narratives as well as distinct topics of historiography. Coming from different disciplines, the authors of this volume ask under which conditions and with what consequences religions are historicised. How do religious groups employ historical narratives in the construction of their identities? What are the biases and elisions of current analytical and descriptive frames in the History of Religion? The volume aims at initiating a comparative historiography of religion and combines disciplinary competences of Religious Studies and the History of Religion, Confessional Theologies, History, History of Science, and Literary Studies. By applying literary comparison and historical contextualization to those texts that have been used as central documents for histories of individual religions, their historiographic themes, tools and strategies are analysed. The comparative approach addresses circum-Mediterranean and European as well as Asian religious traditions from the first millennium BCE to the present and deals with topics such as the origins of religious historiography, the practices of writing and the transformation of narratives.