

Cristo E La Libert

The present work is an exegetical and theological discussion of Pauline ethics in the light of the New Covenant theme characteristic of the self-understanding of the Pauline communities. The discussion deals with the distinctive features of Christian morality and the basic problems of Paul's ethical thought: the implications of life in the Spirit, the why and the what of Christian obligation, the indicative-imperative relationship, the nature of Christian love, the relationship between love and law in Christian morality, and the function of paraklesis and precept in Christian living. This study may serve as an introduction to Pauline ethics and theology. T. J. Deidun was born in Newport in 1943 and was educated at Ratcliffe College and Cambridge University, where he took a Double First in the Classical Tripos, specializing in ancient philosophy. He entered in the Institute of Charity in 1962 and was ordained in 1975. He did the licentiate and doctoral courses in Sacred Scripture at the Biblical Institute, Rome (1974-1979). He has lectured in New Testament at Heythrop College, University of London.

Georges Sorel's reputation as a proponent of violence has helped to link his ideas to fascist and totalitarian thought. Much of the literature on Sorel as developed this theme, at the expense of what Sorel himself stated as his primary purpose, "the discovery of the historical genesis of morals." How, Sorel asked, in the light of the development of modern industry and the vast powers of the modern state the individual can possess a sense of self-worth and at the same time help to sustain a cultural vitality similar to the great societies of antiquity? How is it possible to avoid the utter resignation and nihilistic relativism of modern existence? In his writings Sorel outlined a sociology of virtue that combined the importance of family love as the basis of community feelings with acceptance of the basis of individual vitality as constant industrial struggle against nature. Sorel's solution is different from Marx's: in place of the idea of transcended alienation, Sorel envisions an agonal striving against nature's unceasing resistance to our efforts. The Feuerbachian unity of nature that, for Marx, had been alienated under capitalism, Sorel regarded as being inherently fragmented by scientific procedures themselves, as well as by the industrial processes that correspond to those scientific procedures. For Sorel, the struggle against nature is the struggle that enables man to overcome himself, to strive against his own inclination to passivity, sloth, and licentiousness. The Marxist concept of totality so necessary to the vision of a communist society is rejected, in favor of a pragmatic, pluralist view of nature that parallels the social pluralism of a regime of workers' syndicates. The primary function of Sorel's famous "myth of the general strike" is to link the workers' constant struggles against capitalist employers to the never-ending struggle against nature. The feelings engendered by such a struggle constitute the true core of socialism; without such feelings, socialism is doomed to the same decay that Sorel and Marx foresaw for capitalist civilization. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1981.

The Italian educator and physician Maria Montessori is best known for the teaching method that bears her name, but historian Erica Moretti reframes Montessori's work, showing that pacifism was the foundation of her pioneering efforts in psychiatry and pedagogy.

This is the first history of the Plymouth Brethren, a conservative, nonconformist evangelical Christian movement whose history can be traced to Dublin, Ireland in the late 1820s. The teachings of John Nelson Darby, an influential figure among the early Plymouth Brethren, have had a huge impact on modern evangelicalism. However, the credit for Darby's work went to some of the first generation of his students, and as evangelicalism has grown it has completely ignored its origins in Darby and the Brethren. In this book, Massimo Introvigne restores credit to John Nelson Darby and his movement, and places them in a contemporary sociological framework based on Introvigne's participant observation in Brethren communities. The modern-day Plymouth Brethren emphasize sola scriptura, the belief that the Bible is the supreme authority for church doctrine and practice. Brethren see themselves as a network of like-minded independent assemblies rather than as a church or a denomination. The movement has also refused to take any formal denominational name; the title "the Brethren" comes from the Biblical passage "one is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren" (Matthew 23:8). The Plymouth Brethren offers a typology of differing branches of this reclusive movement, including a case study of the "exclusive" branch known as the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church, and reveals the various ways in which Brethren ideas have permeated the modern Christian world.

Starting from both our ordinary experience of being given to ourselves and Jesus Christ's archetypal self-donation, 'Gift and the Unity of Being' elucidates the sense in which gift is the form of being's unity, while unity itself constitutes the permanence of the gift of being. In dialogue with ancient and modern philosophers and theologians, Lopez offers a synthetic, rather than systematic, account of the unity proper to being, the human person, God, and the relations among them. The book shows how contemplation of the triune God of love through Jesus Christ in the Holy Spirit allows us to discover the eternal communion that being is and to which finite being is called. It also illustrates the sense in which God's gratuitousness unexpectedly offers the human person the possibility to recognize and embrace his origin and destiny, and thus he is given to see and taste in God's light the ever-fruitful, dramatic, and mysterious positivity of being.

In revolutionary France the life of things could not be assured. War, shortage of materials, and frequent changes in political authority meant that few large-scale artworks or permanent monuments to the Revolution's memory were completed. On the contrary, visual practice in revolutionary France was characterized by the production and circulation of a range of transitional, provisional, ephemeral, and half-made images and objects, from printed paper money, passports, and almanacs to temporary festival installations and relics of the demolished Bastille. Addressing this mass of images conventionally ignored in art history, *The Politics of the Provisional* contends that they were at the heart of debates on the nature of political authenticity and historical memory during the French Revolution. Thinking about material durability, this book suggests, was one of the key ways in which revolutionaries conceptualized duration, and it was crucial to how they imagined the Revolution's transformative role in history. *The Politics of the Provisional* is the first book in the Art History Publication Initiative (AHPI), a collaborative grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Thanks to the AHPI grant, this book is available on a variety of popular e-book

platforms.

"Alexandre Dumas (1802-1870) faced racial prejudice in his homeland of France and constantly strove to find a sense of belonging. "Monte Cristo" symbolized this elusive quest. Exiled to the margins of society, 19th and 20th century black intellectuals from the Caribbean and Africa drew on Dumas' work and celebrity to renegotiate their full acceptance as French citizens"--

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The Roman orientation was the keystone of the religious revolution of the Catholic revival. New or renewed congregations, priests close to the people & militant laymen gave a decidedly social & activist turn to the faith. At this crossroad of religion & modernity, the papacy could all the more make its weight felt as the Belgian Constitution granted the clergy a unique liberty in relations with Rome. Over time, the Vatican would exert a powerful impact on the shape of modern politics in Belgium. The special relationship between Belgium & Rome was no one-way traffic. From a somewhat curious ecclesiastical court hopelessly entangled in the old spider web of the Papal States, the papacy became the institution we know today, the leader of a "modern" Catholic opinion. Belgium played a role of major importance in this transformation.

The central theme of the book can therefore be defined as a process of mutual integration, if not acculturation, across the Alps.

This collection of essays on Peter Martyr Vermigli (1499-1562) not only demonstrate his shaping influence on Reformed Protestantism, but also illuminate some of his more important and provocative contributions to the various Reformations in sixteenth-century Europe, both Catholic and Protestant.

Alexandre Dumas, author of *The Three Musketeers*, *The Count of Monte Cristo*, and *The Man in the Iron Mask*, is the most famous French writer of the nineteenth century. In 2002, his remains were transferred to the Panthéon, a mausoleum reserved for the greatest French citizens, amidst much national hype during his bicentennial. Contemporary France, struggling with the legacies of colonialism and growing diversity, has transformed Dumas, grandson of a slave from St. Domingue (now Haiti), into a symbol of the colonies and the larger francophone world in an attempt to integrate its immigrants and migrants from its former Caribbean, African, and Asian colonies to improve race relations and to promote French globality. Such a reconception of Dumas has made him a major figure in debates on French identity and colonial history. Ten years after Dumas's interment in the Panthéon, the time is ripe to re-evaluate Dumas within this context of being a representative of la Francophonie. The French re-evaluation of Dumas, therefore, invites a reassessment of his life, works, legacy, and previous scholarship. This interdisciplinary collection is the first major work to take up this task. It is unique for being the first scholarly work to bring Dumas into the center of debates about French identity and France's relations with its former colonies. For the purposes of this collection, to analyze Dumas in a "francophone" context means to explore Dumas as a symbol of a "French" culture shaped by, and inclusive of, its (former) colonies and current overseas departments. The seven entries in this collection, which focus on providing new ways of interpreting *The Three Musketeers*, *The Man in the Iron Mask*, *The Count of Monte Cristo*, and *Georges*, are categorized into two broad groups. The first group focuses on Dumas's relationship with the francophone colonial world during his lifetime, which was characterized by the slave trade, and provides a postcolonial re-examination of his work, which was impacted profoundly by his status as an individual of black colonial descent in metropolitan France. The second part of this collection, which is centered broadly around Dumas's francophone legacy, examines the way he has been remembered in the larger French-speaking (postcolonial) world, which includes metropolitan France, in the past century to explore questions about French identity in an emerging global age.

The Brill Dictionary of Gregory of Nyssa is the fruit of wide-ranging collaboration between experts in Philology, Philosophy, History and

Theology. These scholars shared the desire to develop a comprehensive reference work that would help attract more people to the study of the 'Father of Fathers' and assist them in their work. Gregory of Nyssa's thought is at once quintessentially classic and modern, as it speaks directly to the contemporary reader. As interest in Gregory has increased along with the number of works devoted to him, the need for a comprehensive introduction and bibliographical reference work has arisen. In order to meet this need, more than forty scholars from various disciplines and perspectives have contributed to this work. In two hundred articles, the Brill Dictionary of Gregory of Nyssa provides a symphonic vision of the studies on Gregory of Nyssa and his thought.

Religion and liberty are often thought to be mutual enemies: if religion has a natural ally, it is authoritarianism--not republicanism or democracy. But in this book, Maurizio Viroli, a leading historian of republican political thought, challenges this conventional wisdom. He argues that political emancipation and the defense of political liberty have always required the self-sacrifice of people with religious sentiments and a religious devotion to liberty. This is particularly the case when liberty is threatened by authoritarianism: the staunchest defenders of liberty are those who feel a deeply religious commitment to it. Viroli makes his case by reconstructing, for the first time, the history of the Italian "religion of liberty," covering its entire span but focusing on three key examples of political emancipation: the free republics of the late Middle Ages, the Risorgimento of the nineteenth century, and the antifascist Resistenza of the twentieth century. In each example, Viroli shows, a religious spirit that regarded moral and political liberty as the highest goods of human life was fundamental to establishing and preserving liberty. He also shows that when this religious sentiment has been corrupted or suffocated, Italians have lost their liberty. This book makes a powerful and provocative contribution to today's debates about the compatibility of religion and republicanism.

She is best known for her curve, the witch of Agnesi, which appears in almost all high school and undergraduate math books. She was a child prodigy who frequented the salon circuit, discussing mathematics, philosophy, history, and music in multiple languages. She wrote one of the first vernacular textbooks on calculus and was appointed chair of mathematics at the university in Bologna. In later years, however, she became a prominent figure within the Catholic Enlightenment, gave up the academic world, and devoted herself to the poor, the sick, the hungry, and the homeless. Indeed, the life of Maria Agnesi reveals a complex and enigmatic figure—one of the most fascinating characters in the history of mathematics. Using newly discovered archival documents, Massimo Mazzotti reconstructs the wide spectrum of Agnesi's social experience and examines her relationships to various traditions—religious, political, social, and mathematical. This meticulous study shows how she and her fellow Enlightenment Catholics modified tradition in an effort to reconcile aspects of modern philosophy and science with traditional morality and theology. Mazzotti's original and provocative investigation is also the first targeted study of the Catholic Enlightenment and its influence on modern science. He argues that Agnesi's life is the perfect lens through which we can gain a greater understanding of mid-eighteenth-century cultural trends in continental Europe. -- Paula Findlen

This collection of studies in honor of François Bovon highlights the rich diversity found within early expressions of Christianity as evidenced in ancient texts, in early traditions and movements, and in archaic symbols and motifs.

In Santiago's urban shantytowns, a searing history of poverty and Chilean state violence have prompted grassroots resistance movements among the poor and working class from the 1940s to the present. Underscoring this complex continuity, Alison J. Bruey offers a compelling history of the struggle for social justice and democracy during the Pinochet dictatorship and its aftermath. As Bruey shows, crucial to the popular movement built in the 1970s were the activism of both men and women and the

coalition forged by liberation-theology Catholics and Marxist-Left militants. These alliances made possible the mass protests of the 1980s that paved the way for Chile's return to democracy, but the changes fell short of many activists' hopes. Their grassroots demands for human rights encompassed not just an end to state terror but an embrace of economic opportunity and participatory democracy for all. Deeply grounded by both extensive oral history interviews and archival research, *Bread, Justice, and Liberty* offers innovative contributions to scholarship on Chilean history, social movements, popular protest and democratization, neoliberal economics, and the Cold War in Latin America.

Alexandre Dumas's classic tale of revenge and redemption, *The Count of Monte Cristo* ("Le Comte de Monte-Cristo" is presented for the first time in English-French parallel text, complete and unabridged with over 20 black-and-white illustrations. The first of six, Volume One includes chapters 1-21: Edmond Dantes's betrayal, imprisonment and escape from Chateau d'If. It also features a touching tribute to Dumas by Countess Dash, in English and French. The Bilingual Library presents the world's classics in parallel text. Each page in the original language is mirrored by its English translation on the facing page. Introduction by series editor D. Bannon. A member of the American Literary Translators Association and the American Translators Association, Bannon has been translating since 1987.

Alexandre Dumas's classic tale of revenge and redemption, *The Count of Monte Cristo* ("Le Comte de Monte-Cristo" is presented for the first time in English-French parallel text, complete and unabridged with black-and-white illustrations. The story concludes in Volume Six with chapters 98-117: justice finds Dantes's tormentors and Monte Cristo discovers the redeeming power of forgiveness and love. It also features a tribute to Dumas from Robert Louis Stevenson. The Bilingual Library presents the world's classics in parallel text. Each page in the original language is mirrored by its English translation on the facing page. Series editor D. Bannon is a member of the American Literary Translators Association and the American Translators Association. An examination of the impact of major historical events of the 20th century on the interpretation theologians have given of the Christian message. Events include the World Wars, the Russian Revolution, the Great Depression, Nazism, the Holocaust, welfare capitalism and the free market economy. There follow reflections from a contemporary perspective on important cultural and religious developments of the 20th century.

Written chiefly for theology students the book presents the authentic teachings of Catholic faith, to be found not only in the ancient conciliar sources, but also in important recent documents dealing with disputed issues of our times. Chapters deal with: The hoped-for Saviour; The Coming of Jesus Christ in the fullness of time; The Person of Christ; Christ, the Way, the Truth and the Life; Redemption.

The *Yearbook of Corpus Linguistics and Pragmatics* addresses the interface between the two disciplines and offers a platform to scholars who combine both methodologies to present rigorous and interdisciplinary findings about language in real use. Corpus linguistics and Pragmatics have traditionally represented two paths of scientific thought, parallel but often mutually exclusive and excluding. Corpus Linguistics can offer a meticulous methodology based on mathematics and statistics, while Pragmatics is

characterized by its effort in the interpretation of intended meaning in real language. This series will give readers insight into how pragmatics can be used to explain real corpus data and also, how corpora can illustrate pragmatic intuitions. The present volume, *Yearbook of Corpus Linguistics and Pragmatics 2014: New Empirical and Theoretical Paradigms in Corpus Pragmatics*, proposes innovative research models in the liaison between pragmatics and corpus linguistics to explain language in current cultural and social contexts.

Religious Liberty examines the thought of Pope Paul VI with respect to religious liberty in the light of the conciliar declaration, *Dignitatis Humanae*. The essays approach the Second Vatican Council's teaching on religious liberty from a variety of perspectives--historical, sociological, ecumenical, and theological--and discuss its importance in church-state relations and ecumenical and interreligious dialogue. This volume, the sixteenth in its series, presents essays from the many participants at a 1993 symposium in Washington, D.C. Contributors include: John Beal, Riccardo Burigana, Giuseppe Camadini, Daniel Cowdin, Patricia De Ferrari, David Fleischacker, Patrick Granfield, Jeffrey Gros, James Cardinal Hickey, J. Bryan Hehir, Scott Huber, Christopher Kauffman, Robert T. Kennedy, Joseph Komonchak, Luigi Misto, James L. Nash, J. Robert Nelson, Pamela Martin Pelzel, Richard Regan, and Michael Stoeber. Originally published in English by The Instituto Paolo VI, the book is now available in the United States from CUA Press.

Alexandre Dumas's classic tale of revenge and redemption, *The Count of Monte Cristo* "Le Comte de Monte-Cristo" is presented for the first time in English-French parallel text, complete and unabridged with black-and-white illustrations. The second of six, Volume Two includes chapters 22-38: Dantes discovers the treasure on Monte Cristo, saves Morrel & Son and rescues Albert de Morcerf from Italian bandits. It also features a tribute to Dumas by Victor Hugo, in English and French. The Bilingual Library presents the world's classics in parallel text. Each page in the original language is mirrored by its English translation on the facing page. Series editor D. Bannon is a member of the American Literary Translators Association and the American Translators Association.

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