

Chapter 1 : Project MUSE - The Vatican and the Emergence of the Modern Middle East

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Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Palestine, the historical Holy Land, which for the purpose of this study corresponds to the territory that stretches from the Mediterranean Sea to the Jordan River, south of mandatory Syria, lived under Muslim Ottoman rule from its conquest in until its capture by British troops in December. On the eve of the Great War, Palestine was home to Muslim, 1. *Seeds of Conflict* London: John Murray, , In , the British divided mandatory Palestine into two distinct administrative units: The majority of the Jewish population had Ottoman citizenship. Among the Arabs, the great majority was Sunni Muslim. The Latin rite Catholics numbered about 20, in To Muslims, it is one of the three holy cities of Islam, along with Mecca and Medina. It is the city where, according to Muslim tradition, Mohammed ascended to heaven. To the Jewish people, it is the holiest city, going back to Abraham, the father of Judaism, whose obedience was tested by God on Mount Moriah, the site where stood the Temple Mount at the heart of the Old City. It is the conflictual relationship among the three monotheistic faiths—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—that gave to the Pales³. Henry Holt, , 22; David K. Oxford University Press, , Columbia University Press, A report presented by Fr. The discrepancy is due to the lack of reliable sources. A novel interest of the Great Powers—Britain, France, and Russia—for the Holy Land developed in the s, adding a new political and geostrategic level of involvement intimately tied to the religious element. Each nation expanded its influence through the protection of religious minorities, supporting the missionary activities of its citizens. But with the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution in You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 2 : Holy See – United Kingdom relations - Wikipedia

James W. Vardaman; Anglo-Vatican Relations, Confidential Annual Reports of the British Ministers to the Holy See. Edited by Thomas E. Hachey. Boston.

International relations is an academic and a public policy field, and so can be positive and normative, because it analyzes and formulates the foreign policy of a given State. As political activity, international relations dates from the time of the Greek historian Thucydides, in practice International Relations and International Affairs forms a separate academic program or field from Political Science, and the courses taught therein are highly interdisciplinary. The history of international relations based on sovereign states is often traced back to the Peace of Westphalia of 1648, prior to this the European medieval organization of political authority was based on a vaguely hierarchical religious order. Contrary to popular belief, Westphalia still embodied layered systems of sovereignty, the centuries of roughly to saw the rise of the independent, sovereign states, the institutionalization of diplomacy and armies. The French Revolution added to this the new idea that not princes or an oligarchy, such a state in which the nation is sovereign would thence be termed a nation-state. The term republic increasingly became its synonym, the same claim to sovereignty was made for both forms of nation-state. The particular European system supposing the sovereign equality of states was exported to the Americas, Africa, and Asia via colonialism, the contemporary international system was finally established through decolonization during the Cold War. While the nation-state system is considered modern, many states have not incorporated the system and are termed pre-modern, further, a handful of states have moved beyond insistence on full sovereignty, and can be considered post-modern. The ability of contemporary IR discourse to explain the relations of different types of states is disputed. What is explicitly recognized as international relations theory was not developed until after World War I, IR theory, however, has a long tradition of drawing on the work of other social sciences. The use of capitalizations of the I and R in international relations aims to distinguish the academic discipline of international relations from the phenomena of international relations. Similarly, liberalism draws upon the work of Kant and Rousseau, in the 20th century, in addition to contemporary theories of liberal internationalism, Marxism has been a foundation of international relations. International relations as a field of study began in Britain. IR emerged as an academic discipline in with the founding of the first IR professorship. Georgetown Universitys Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service is the oldest international relations faculty in the United States and this was rapidly followed by establishment of IR at universities in the US and in Geneva, Switzerland. The Committee on International Relations at the University of Chicago was the first to offer a graduate degree, in 1945, Ramon Llull University initiated the first International Relations degree in Barcelona, fully in English 2. The Irish Sea lies between Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of 30,000 square kilometres, the United Kingdom is the 78th-largest sovereign state in the world and the 11th-largest in Europe. It is also the 21st-most populous country, with an estimated 65 million inhabitants. The United Kingdom is a monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance. The United Kingdom consists of four countries – England, Scotland, Wales, the last three have devolved administrations, each with varying powers, based in their capitals, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively. The relationships among the countries of the UK have changed over time, Wales was annexed by the Kingdom of England under the Laws in Wales Acts of 1535 and 1542. These are the remnants of the British Empire which, at its height in the 19th century, British influence can be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies. The UK is considered to have an economy and is categorised as very high in the Human Development Index. It was the worlds first industrialised country and the worlds foremost power during the 19th century, the UK remains a great power with considerable economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence internationally. It is a nuclear weapons state and its military expenditure ranks fourth or fifth in the world. The UK has been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since its first session in 1946 and it has been a leading member state of the EU and its predecessor, the European Economic Community, since 1973. However, on 23 June 2016, a referendum on the UKs membership of the EU resulted in a decision to leave. It began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire and merged into the Renaissance, the

Middle Ages is the middle period of the three traditional divisions of Western history, classical antiquity, the medieval period, and the modern period. The medieval period is subdivided into the Early, High. Population decline, counterurbanisation, invasion, and movement of peoples, the large-scale movements of the Migration Period, including various Germanic peoples, formed new kingdoms in what remained of the Western Roman Empire. In the seventh century, North Africa and the Middle East—once part of the Byzantine Empire—came under the rule of the Umayyad Caliphate, although there were substantial changes in society and political structures, the break with classical antiquity was not complete. The still-sizeable Byzantine Empire survived in the east and remained a major power, the empire's law code, the *Corpus Juris Civilis* or Code of Justinian, was rediscovered in Northern Italy in and became widely admired later in the Middle Ages. In the West, most kingdoms incorporated the few extant Roman institutions, monasteries were founded as campaigns to Christianise pagan Europe continued. The Franks, under the Carolingian dynasty, briefly established the Carolingian Empire during the later 8th, the Crusades, first preached in , were military attempts by Western European Christians to regain control of the Holy Land from Muslims. Kings became the heads of centralised nation states, reducing crime and violence, intellectual life was marked by scholasticism, a philosophy that emphasised joining faith to reason, and by the founding of universities. Controversy, heresy, and the Western Schism within the Catholic Church paralleled the conflict, civil strife. Cultural and technological developments transformed European society, concluding the Late Middle Ages, the Middle Ages is one of the three major periods in the most enduring scheme for analysing European history, classical civilisation, or Antiquity, the Middle Ages, and the Modern Period. Medieval writers divided history into periods such as the Six Ages or the Four Empires, when referring to their own times, they spoke of them as being modern. In the s, the humanist and poet Petrarch referred to pre-Christian times as *antiqua*, Leonardo Bruni was the first historian to use tripartite periodisation in his *History of the Florentine People*. Bruni and later argued that Italy had recovered since Petrarch's time. The Middle Ages first appears in Latin in as *media tempestas* or middle season, in early usage, there were many variants, including *medium aevum*, or middle age, first recorded in , and *media saecula*, or middle ages, first recorded in . The alternative term medieval derives from *medium aevum*, tripartite periodisation became standard after the German 17th-century historian Christoph Cellarius divided history into three periods, Ancient, Medieval, and Modern. The most commonly given starting point for the Middle Ages is , for Europe as a whole, is often considered to be the end of the Middle Ages, but there is no universally agreed upon end date. English historians often use the Battle of Bosworth Field in to mark the end of the period. 4. Reformation — The period is usually considered to have begun with the publication of the Ninety-five Theses by Luther in to the Thirty Years War and ended with the Peace of Westphalia in . The Protestant position, however, would come to incorporate doctrinal changes such as *sola scriptura*, the initial movement within Germany diversified, and other reform impulses arose independently of Luther. The spread of Gutenberg's printing press provided the means for the dissemination of religious materials in the vernacular. The largest groups were the Lutherans and Calvinists, Lutheran churches were founded mostly in Germany, the Baltics and Scandinavia, while the Reformed ones were founded in Switzerland, Hungary, France, the Netherlands and Scotland. The new movement influenced the Church of England decisively after under Edward VI and Elizabeth I, there were also reformation movements throughout continental Europe known as the Radical Reformation, which gave rise to the Anabaptist, Moravian and other Pietistic movements. The Roman Catholic Church responded with a Counter-Reformation initiated by the Council of Trent, much work in battling Protestantism was done by the well-organised new order of the Jesuits. In general, Northern Europe, with the exception of most of Ireland, southern Europe remained Roman Catholic, while Central Europe was a site of a fierce conflict, culminating in the Thirty Years War, which left it devastated. The oldest Protestant churches, such as the *Unitas Fratrum* and Moravian Church, the later Protestant Churches generally date their doctrinal separation from the Roman Catholic Church to the 16th century. The Reformation began as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church, by priests who opposed what they perceived as false doctrines and ecclesiastic malpractice. They especially objected to the teaching and the sale of indulgences, and the abuses thereof, and to simony, the reformers saw these practices as evidence of the systemic corruption of the Church's hierarchy, which included the pope. Unrest due to the

Great Schism of Western Christianity excited wars between princes, uprisings among the peasants, and widespread concern over corruption in the Church, New perspectives came from John Wycliffe at Oxford University and from Jan Hus at the Charles University in Prague. Hus rejected indulgences and adopted a doctrine of justification by grace through faith alone, the Roman Catholic Church officially concluded this debate at the Council of Constance by condemning Hus, who was executed by burning despite a promise of safe-conduct. Wycliffe was posthumously condemned as a heretic and his corpse exhumed and burned in , the Council of Constance confirmed and strengthened the traditional medieval conception of church and empire. The council did not address the national tensions or the theological tensions stirred up during the century and could not prevent schism. Pope Sixtus IV established the practice of selling indulgences to be applied to the dead, Pope Alexander VI was one of the most controversial of the Renaissance popes. He was the father of seven children, including Lucrezia and Cesare Borgia, in response to papal corruption, particularly the sale of indulgences, Luther wrote The Ninety-Five Theses. The Reformation was born of Luthers dual declaration "first, the discovering of Jesus and salvation by faith alone, the Protestant reformers were unanimous in agreement and this understanding of prophecy furnished importance to their deeds. It was the point and the battle cry that made the Reformation nearly unassailable 5. The completion of the conquest of Wales by Edward I in put Wales under the control of the English crown, from the accession of James I in , the Stuart dynasty ruled England in personal union with Scotland and Ireland. Under the Stuarts, the kingdom plunged into war, which culminated in the execution of Charles I in The monarchy returned in , but the Civil War had established the precedent that an English monarch cannot govern without the consent of Parliament and this concept became legally established as part of the Glorious Revolution of From this time the kingdom of England, as well as its state the United Kingdom. On 1 May , under the terms of the Acts of Union , the Anglo-Saxons referred to themselves as the Engle or the Angelcynn, originally names of the Angles. The Latin name was Anglia or Anglorum terra, the Old French, by the 14th century, England was also used in reference to the entire island of Great Britain. In James VI and I, who had inherited the English throne the previous year, the English and Scottish parliaments, however, did not recognise this title until the Acts of Union of During the Heptarchy, the most powerful king among the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms might become acknowledged as Bretwalda, the decline of Mercia allowed Wessex to become more powerful. It absorbed the kingdoms of Kent and Sussex in , the kings of Wessex became increasingly dominant over the other kingdoms of England during the 9th century. In , Northumbria submitted to Egbert of Wessex at Dore, in , Alfred the Great retook London, which he apparently regarded as a turning point in his reign. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle says that all of the English people not subject to the Danes submitted themselves to King Alfred, asser added that Alfred, king of the Anglo-Saxons, restored the city of London splendidly 6. Papal States "The Papal States, officially the State of the Church, were territories in the Italian Peninsula under the sovereign direct rule of the pope, from the 8th century until They were among the states of Italy from roughly the 8th century until the Italian Peninsula was unified in by the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia. At their zenith, they covered most of the modern Italian regions of Lazio, Marche, Umbria and Romagna and these holdings were considered to be a manifestation of the temporal power of the pope, as opposed to his ecclesiastical primacy. By , much of the Papal States territory had been conquered by the Kingdom of Italy, only Lazio, including Rome, remained under the Popes temporal control. In , the pope lost Lazio and Rome and had no physical territory at all, Italian Fascist leader Benito Mussolini ended the crisis between unified Italy and the Vatican by signing the Lateran Treaty, granting the Vatican City State sovereignty. For its first years the Catholic Church was persecuted and unrecognized and this system began to change during the reign of the emperor Constantine I, who made Christianity legal within the Roman Empire, and restoring to it any properties that had been confiscated. The Lateran Palace was the first significant new donation to the Church, other donations followed, primarily in mainland Italy but also in the provinces of the Roman Empire. But the Church held all of these lands as a private landowner, the seeds of the Papal States as a sovereign political entity were planted in the 6th century. Beginning In , the Byzantine Empire, under emperor Justinian I, launched a reconquest of Italy that took decades and devastated Italys political, just as these wars wound down, the Lombards entered the peninsula from the north and conquered much of the countryside. While the

popes remained Byzantine subjects, in practice the Duchy of Rome, nevertheless, the pope and the exarch still worked together to control the rising power of the Lombards in Italy. As Byzantine power weakened, though, the pope took an ever larger role in defending Rome from the Lombards. In practice, the papal efforts served to focus Lombard aggrandizement on the exarch, a climactic moment in the founding of the Papal States was the agreement over boundaries embodied in the Lombard king Liutprand's Donation of Sutri to Pope Gregory II. When the Exarchate of Ravenna finally fell to the Lombards in 751, the popes renewed earlier attempts to secure the support of the Franks. Pepin led a Frankish army into Italy in 754 and 756, Pepin defeated the Lombards "taking control of northern Italy" and made a gift of the properties formerly constituting the Exarchate of Ravenna to the pope. The cooperation between the papacy and the Carolingian dynasty climaxed in 800, when Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne Emperor, the precise nature of the relationship between the popes and emperors "and between the Papal States and the Empire" is disputed. Events in the 9th century postponed the conflict, the Holy Roman Empire in its Frankish form collapsed as it was subdivided among Charlemagne's grandchildren.

Chapter 3 : Holy See“United Kingdom relations - WikiVisually

*Anglo-Vatican relations, confidential annual reports of the British Ministers to the Holy See [Great Britain] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June Learn how and when to remove this template message During the Middle Ages and until the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century, the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland were Catholic kingdoms with diplomatic relations with the Papal States. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I diplomatic relations were broken again due to the papal bull *Regnans in Excelsis* in , and Sir Edward Carne was recalled. Official relations with the Papal States were then prohibited by law. The two countries nevertheless had occasional contacts. In , the English court despatched George Gage to the Papal court in order to obtain permission for King Charles I to marry the Spanish infanta, a marriage that in the event did not take place. Panzani was followed as papal envoy by the Scottish Franciscan George Conn. Relations were broken again following the Glorious Revolution in This helped start the reform of the anti-Catholic penal laws, achieved in part by the Quebec Act and the Papists Act Unofficial relations were formed again during the French Revolution , as both the British and the Papal courts were interested in coordinating policies against the spread of the revolution across Europe. The papal court despatched Monsignor Charles Erskine to London as envoy, a position he held until Both countries found themselves at various times enemies of France during this period and therefore had a degree of commonality of interests, not least because of the dechristianisation of France during the French Revolution and the French establishment of the Roman Republic of “ The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland came into existence in with the union of the Kingdom of Ireland to Great Britain , which had been formed by the union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England in With the Anglo-Irish Treaty of , all of Ireland became an independent dominion. Northern Ireland exercised its right under that treaty to separate from the remainder of Ireland and maintain the union with Great Britain, which created the current state of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Holy See is the pre-eminent episcopal see of the Catholic Church, forming the central government of the Church and recognised in international law as a sovereign entity with which diplomatic relations can be maintained. Following the Catholic Emancipation Act of , legal obstacles to relations with the Papal States were removed, but the British government still refrained from accrediting an envoy to Rome, though British envoys to some Italian city states were also charged with conducting negotiations with the Papal Court. In order to maintain that this diplomatic mission was temporary in nature, it was titled "Special Mission to the Vatican". It was the first visit of a British Royal to the Holy See after hundreds of years. The Holy See also supported the British efforts at bringing to an end to racial segregation in Rhodesia present day Zimbabwe [6] and commended Queen Elizabeth II for her activities for peace among nations, and for peace between Catholics and Anglicans. This led to the first full exchange of ambassadors between the UK and the Holy See that year. In his speech, the British Ambassador presented three main goals of Vatican-UK relations, namely facing existential threats such as climate change and nuclear proliferation, promoting interfaith dialogue to achieve peace and working to reduce world poverty. The office of the nunciature is located at 54 Parkside, Wimbledon Village , London. Pope Benedict XVI was the first Pope to make an official visit to the United Kingdom on 16 September , which was accorded the status of a state visit. In a break with normal arrangements for state visits he arrived in Edinburgh rather than London and was granted an audience of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at her official residence in Scotland, the Palace of Holyrood House. On the evening of the same day he celebrated the second Papal Mass ever held in Scotland at Bellahouston Park in Glasgow , with over , Scottish Catholics in attendance. It was her seventh encounter with a pope and the fifth different pope she has met.

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During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I diplomatic relations were broken again due to the papal bull *Regnans in Excelsis* in 1570, and Sir Edward Carne was recalled. Official relations with the Papal States were then prohibited by law. The two countries nevertheless had occasional contacts. In 1623, the English court despatched George Gage to the Papal court in order to obtain permission for King Charles I to marry the Spanish infanta, a marriage that in the event did not take place. Panzani was followed as papal envoy by the Scottish Franciscan George Conn. Relations were broken again following the Glorious Revolution in 1688. This helped start the reform of the anti-Catholic penal laws, achieved in part by the Quebec Act and the Papists Act. Unofficial relations were formed again during the French Revolution, as both the British and the Papal courts were interested in coordinating policies against the spread of the revolution across Europe. The papal court despatched Monsignor Charles Erskine to London as envoy, a position he held until 1793. Both countries found themselves at various times enemies of France during this period and therefore had a degree of commonality of interests, not least because of the dechristianisation of France during the French Revolution and the French establishment of the Roman Republic of 1793. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland came into existence in 1707 with the union of the Kingdom of Ireland to Great Britain, which had been formed by the union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England in 1707. With the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1922, all of Ireland became an independent dominion. Northern Ireland exercised its right under that treaty to separate from the remainder of Ireland and maintain the union with Great Britain, which created the current state of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Holy See is the pre-eminent episcopal see of the Catholic Church, forming the central government of the Church and recognised in international law as a sovereign entity with which diplomatic relations can be maintained. Following the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, legal obstacles to relations with the Papal States were removed, but the British government still refrained from accrediting an envoy to Rome, though British envoys to some Italian city states were also charged with conducting negotiations with the Papal Court. In order to maintain that this diplomatic mission was temporary in nature, it was titled "Special Mission to the Vatican". It was the first visit of a British Royal to the Holy See after hundreds of years. The Holy See also supported the British efforts at bringing to an end to racial segregation in Rhodesia present day Zimbabwe [6] and commended Queen Elizabeth II for her activities for peace among nations, and for peace between Catholics and Anglicans. This led to the first full exchange of ambassadors between the UK and the Holy See that year. In his speech, the British Ambassador presented three main goals of Vatican-UK relations, namely facing existential threats such as climate change and nuclear proliferation, promoting interfaith dialogue to achieve peace and working to reduce world poverty. The office of the nunciature is located at 54 Parkside, Wimbledon Village, London. Pope Benedict XVI was the first Pope to make an official visit to the United Kingdom on 16 September 2010, which was accorded the status of a state visit. In a break with normal arrangements for state visits he arrived in Edinburgh rather than London and was granted an audience of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II at her official residence in Scotland, the Palace of Holyrood House. On the evening of the same day he celebrated the second Papal Mass ever held in Scotland at Bellahouston Park in Glasgow, with over 10,000 Scottish Catholics in attendance. It was her seventh encounter with a pope and the fifth different pope she has met.

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Thomas E. Hachey (ed.), *Anglo-Vatican Relations Confidential Annual Reports of the British Ministers to the Holy See* (Boston,) External links Edit Information on English-Papal relations, from website of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Chapter 7 : Books by Thomas E. Hachey (Author of The Irish Experience)

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content. 1 THE VATICAN AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS IN PREWAR AND WARTIME GREATER SYRIA, 15 1 Benedict XV, Pope of Peace On January 22, , the Catholic world entered into mourning.

Chapter 8 : Thomas E. Hachey (Author of The Irish Experience)

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