

SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS

SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS REPRESENTS ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT AND CONTROVERSIAL EPISODES IN THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. THIS EVENT, WHICH UNFOLDED PRIMARILY DURING THE 18TH CENTURY, INVOLVED THE DISBANDING OF THE JESUIT ORDER, A POWERFUL RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION KNOWN FOR ITS MISSIONARY WORK, INTELLECTUAL CONTRIBUTIONS, AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE. THE SUPPRESSION WAS DRIVEN BY A COMPLEX INTERPLAY OF POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, AND SOCIAL FACTORS, INVOLVING MONARCHS, THE PAPACY, AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN POWERS. UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSES, KEY PLAYERS, AND CONSEQUENCES OF THIS SUPPRESSION PROVIDES CRITICAL INSIGHT INTO THE BROADER CONTEXT OF CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS AND THE SHIFTING DYNAMICS OF POWER IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE. THIS ARTICLE EXPLORES THE ORIGINS, PROCESS, AND AFTERMATH OF THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, HIGHLIGHTING ITS IMPACT ON GLOBAL MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES AND CATHOLIC EDUCATION. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS WILL COVER THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, THE POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS MOTIVATIONS BEHIND THE SUPPRESSION, THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN MONARCHS, THE PAPAL DECREES INVOLVED, AND THE EVENTUAL RESTORATION OF THE JESUIT ORDER.

- HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS
- POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS MOTIVATIONS FOR SUPPRESSION
- ROLE OF EUROPEAN MONARCHS IN THE SUPPRESSION
- PAPAL DECREES AND THE FORMAL SUPPRESSION
- CONSEQUENCES AND IMPACT OF THE SUPPRESSION
- RESTORATION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE JESUITS, WAS FOUNDED IN 1540 BY IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA. IT QUICKLY BECAME ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL RELIGIOUS ORDERS WITHIN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. RENOWNED FOR ITS COMMITMENT TO EDUCATION, MISSIONARY WORK, AND THEOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIP, THE JESUITS ESTABLISHED SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, AND MISSIONS AROUND THE WORLD. THEIR INTELLECTUAL RIGOR AND LOYALTY TO THE PAPACY EARNED THEM BOTH ADMIRATION AND SUSPICION. BY THE 18TH CENTURY, THE JESUITS HAD BECOME A POWERFUL FORCE, DEEPLY EMBEDDED IN THE RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL FABRIC OF MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND THEIR COLONIES.

FOUNDING AND EARLY MISSION

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS WAS ESTABLISHED WITH THE GOAL OF SUPPORTING THE CATHOLIC COUNTER-REFORMATION AND REVITALIZING THE CHURCH THROUGH EDUCATION AND MISSIONARY OUTREACH. JESUIT MISSIONARIES TRAVELED TO ASIA, AFRICA, AND THE AMERICAS, SPREADING CHRISTIANITY AND ESTABLISHING A GLOBAL PRESENCE. THEIR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BECAME MODELS OF ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE, INFLUENCING GENERATIONS OF CLERGY AND LAYPEOPLE ALIKE.

EXPANSION AND INFLUENCE

DURING THE 17TH AND EARLY 18TH CENTURIES, THE JESUITS EXPANDED THEIR INFLUENCE IN EUROPEAN COURTS AND COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIONS. THEIR ROLE AS CONFESSORS TO MONARCHS, ADVISORS, AND EDUCATORS OF ELITES GAVE THEM CONSIDERABLE POLITICAL CLOUT. HOWEVER, THIS PROMINENCE ALSO MADE THEM TARGETS OF ENVY AND DISTRUST AMONG SECULAR RULERS AND OTHER RELIGIOUS FACTIONS.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS MOTIVATIONS FOR SUPPRESSION

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS WAS DRIVEN BY A CONVERGENCE OF POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS MOTIVATIONS. AS THE JESUITS' INFLUENCE GREW, SO TOO DID OPPOSITION FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS, INCLUDING SECULAR MONARCHS WHO VIEWED THE ORDER AS A THREAT TO THEIR AUTHORITY AND OTHER ECCLESIASTICAL GROUPS JEALOUS OF JESUIT PRIVILEGES. ACCUSATIONS RANGED FROM POLITICAL MEDDLING AND ECONOMIC MANIPULATION TO THEOLOGICAL DISPUTES AND CHARGES OF UNDUE LOYALTY TO THE PAPACY.

POLITICAL RIVALRIES AND POWER STRUGGLES

MANY EUROPEAN MONARCHS PERCEIVED THE JESUITS AS A CHALLENGE TO THEIR SOVEREIGNTY. THE ORDER'S CLOSE TIES TO THE VATICAN AND ITS INDEPENDENT OPERATIONS IN EDUCATION AND MISSIONS WERE SEEN AS UNDERMINING ROYAL PREROGATIVES. THIS TENSION WAS PARTICULARLY ACUTE IN COUNTRIES SUCH AS PORTUGAL, FRANCE, AND SPAIN, WHERE ABSOLUTIST RULERS SOUGHT TO CONSOLIDATE POWER.

RELIGIOUS CRITICISM AND INTERNAL CHURCH POLITICS

WITHIN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, SOME FACTIONS CRITICIZED THE JESUITS FOR THEIR METHODS AND THEOLOGICAL POSITIONS. THE ORDER'S CASUISTIC APPROACH TO MORAL THEOLOGY AND ITS SUCCESS IN CONVERTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SOMETIMES PROVOKED CONTROVERSY. RIVAL RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND SECULAR CLERGY ALSO RESENTED THE JESUITS' PRIVILEGED STATUS AND INFLUENCE AT THE PAPAL COURT.

ROLE OF EUROPEAN MONARCHS IN THE SUPPRESSION

EUROPEAN MONARCHS PLAYED A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS. THEIR GROWING DISSATISFACTION WITH JESUIT INFLUENCE CULMINATED IN COORDINATED EFFORTS TO EXPEL THE ORDER FROM THEIR TERRITORIES. THIS INCLUDED LEGAL ACTIONS, POLITICAL PRESSURE ON THE VATICAN, AND DIRECT EXPULSIONS.

PORTUGAL AND THE MARQUIS OF POMBAL

PORTUGAL WAS AMONG THE FIRST COUNTRIES TO ACT DECISIVELY AGAINST THE JESUITS. THE POWERFUL PRIME MINISTER, THE MARQUIS OF POMBAL, ACCUSED THE JESUITS OF INCITING REBELLION IN COLONIAL BRAZIL AND UNDERMINING ROYAL AUTHORITY. IN 1759, THE PORTUGUESE CROWN EXPELLED THE JESUITS AND CONFISCATED THEIR PROPERTIES.

FRANCE AND THE PARLEMENT OF PARIS

IN FRANCE, THE JESUITS FACED OPPOSITION FROM THE PARLEMENT OF PARIS AND THE JANSENIST MOVEMENT. THE FRENCH MONARCHY, UNDER PRESSURE FROM THESE GROUPS, BANNED THE JESUITS IN 1764. THE EXPULSION WAS PART OF A BROADER EFFORT TO REDUCE PAPAL INFLUENCE AND ASSERT ROYAL CONTROL OVER RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS.

SPAIN AND THE BOURBON REFORMS

SPAIN FOLLOWED SUIT WITH THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS IN 1767 UNDER KING CHARLES III. THE DECISION WAS INFLUENCED BY THE BOURBON REFORMS AIMED AT CENTRALIZING AUTHORITY AND MODERNIZING THE SPANISH EMPIRE. THE JESUITS WERE ACCUSED OF FOMENTING UNREST IN THE COLONIES AND RESISTING ROYAL POLICIES.

PAPAL DECREES AND THE FORMAL SUPPRESSION

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS WAS ULTIMATELY FORMALIZED BY PAPAL AUTHORITY. AFTER MOUNTING PRESSURE FROM CATHOLIC MONARCHS, POPE CLEMENT XIV ISSUED THE BRIEF “DOMINUS AC REDEMPTOR” IN 1773, WHICH OFFICIALLY DISSOLVED THE ORDER. THIS MARKED A DRAMATIC MOMENT IN CHURCH HISTORY, REFLECTING THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PAPACY AND SECULAR POWERS.

THE PAPAL BRIEF “DOMINUS AC REDEMPTOR”

ISSUED ON JULY 21, 1773, THE BRIEF DECLARED THE SOCIETY OF JESUS SUPPRESSED THROUGHOUT THE CATHOLIC WORLD. IT CITED VARIOUS COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE JESUITS AND EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR PEACE BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND SECULAR RULERS. THE BRIEF FORBODE THE ORDER FROM EXERCISING ITS FUNCTIONS, EFFECTIVELY ENDING ITS EXISTENCE AS A FORMAL RELIGIOUS ENTITY.

REACTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION

THE PAPAL SUPPRESSION WAS MET WITH MIXED REACTIONS. WHILE SOME WELCOMED THE DECISION, MANY JESUITS AND THEIR SUPPORTERS VIEWED IT AS AN UNJUST POLITICAL MANEUVER. IMPLEMENTATION VARIED BY REGION, WITH SOME TERRITORIES ENFORCING THE BAN STRICTLY AND OTHERS ALLOWING JESUITS TO CONTINUE IN LIMITED CAPACITIES.

CONSEQUENCES AND IMPACT OF THE SUPPRESSION

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS HAD PROFOUND AND FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES FOR THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, EDUCATION, AND GLOBAL MISSIONARY WORK. THE DISSOLUTION DISRUPTED JESUIT INSTITUTIONS WORLDWIDE AND ALTERED THE RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE OF MANY COUNTRIES.

IMPACT ON EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

JESUIT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, RENOWNED FOR THEIR ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE, WERE CLOSED OR TAKEN OVER BY OTHER ORDERS AND SECULAR AUTHORITIES. THE SUPPRESSION ALSO WEAKENED CATHOLIC MISSIONARY EFFORTS, PARTICULARLY IN ASIA, AFRICA, AND THE AMERICAS, WHERE JESUITS HAD BEEN PROMINENT EVANGELIZERS AND CULTURAL INTERMEDIARIES.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EFFECTS

THE REMOVAL OF THE JESUITS SHIFTED THE BALANCE OF POWER BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE. MONARCHS GAINED GREATER CONTROL OVER RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS, WHILE THE PAPACY EXPERIENCED A TEMPORARY SETBACK IN ASSERTING ITS AUTHORITY. THE SUPPRESSION ALSO REFLECTED BROADER ENLIGHTENMENT CRITIQUES OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND THE GROWING SECULARIZATION OF EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

SUMMARY OF KEY CONSEQUENCES

- CLOSURE AND REDISTRIBUTION OF JESUIT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- DISRUPTION OF GLOBAL MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES
- INCREASED STATE CONTROL OVER CHURCH MATTERS
- TEMPORARY WEAKENING OF PAPAL INFLUENCE

- HEIGHTENED TENSIONS BETWEEN RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR AUTHORITIES

RESTORATION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS

THE SOCIETY OF JESUS WAS EVENTUALLY RESTORED IN 1814 BY POPE PIUS VII, REFLECTING CHANGING POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES. THE RESTORATION MARKED A REVIVAL OF JESUIT INFLUENCE AND A REAFFIRMATION OF THEIR ROLES IN EDUCATION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

FACTORS LEADING TO RESTORATION

THE DECLINE OF ABSOLUTIST MONARCHIES, SHIFTS IN PAPAL POLICY, AND RECOGNITION OF THE JESUITS' VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHURCH AND SOCIETY FACILITATED THEIR REINSTATEMENT. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH SOUGHT TO STRENGTHEN ITS POSITION IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD, AND THE JESUITS' EXPERTISE WAS SEEN AS INDISPENSABLE.

THE JESUITS AFTER RESTORATION

FOLLOWING THEIR RESTORATION, THE JESUITS RESUMED THEIR EDUCATIONAL AND MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES WITH RENEWED VIGOR. ALTHOUGH THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE HAD ALTERED, THE ORDER ADAPTED TO NEW CHALLENGES AND CONTINUED TO PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE WITHIN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND BEYOND.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT WAS THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS?

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS WAS THE FORMAL DISBANDING OF THE JESUIT ORDER BY THE POPE IN 1773, LARGELY DUE TO POLITICAL PRESSURE FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN MONARCHIES WHO VIEWED THE JESUITS AS TOO POWERFUL AND INDEPENDENT.

WHEN DID THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS OCCUR?

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS OFFICIALLY OCCURRED IN 1773 WHEN POPE CLEMENT XIV ISSUED THE PAPAL BRIEF 'DOMINUS AC REDEMPTOR' THAT DISSOLVED THE ORDER.

WHY WERE THE JESUITS SUPPRESSED IN THE 18TH CENTURY?

THE JESUITS WERE SUPPRESSED DUE TO THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS, INFLUENCE OVER EDUCATION AND MISSIONS, AND CONFLICTS WITH EUROPEAN MONARCHIES LIKE PORTUGAL, FRANCE, AND SPAIN, WHO SAW THEM AS A THREAT TO THEIR AUTHORITY AND CONTROL.

WHICH COUNTRIES WERE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR PUSHING THE SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS?

PORTUGAL, FRANCE, AND SPAIN WERE THE MAIN COUNTRIES THAT PRESSURED THE PAPACY TO SUPPRESS THE JESUITS, AS THEY EXPELLED THE ORDER FROM THEIR TERRITORIES AND DEMANDED ITS DISSOLUTION.

WHAT IMPACT DID THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS HAVE ON EDUCATION?

THE SUPPRESSION LED TO THE CLOSURE OF MANY JESUIT SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, DISRUPTING EDUCATION SYSTEMS THAT RELIED HEAVILY ON JESUIT EDUCATORS, AND RESULTED IN A DECLINE IN THE QUALITY AND SPREAD OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN SOME REGIONS.

HOW LONG DID THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS LAST?

THE SUPPRESSION LASTED FOR ABOUT 41 YEARS, FROM 1773 UNTIL 1814, WHEN POPE PIUS VII FORMALLY RESTORED THE SOCIETY OF JESUS.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE JESUITS DURING THE SUPPRESSION PERIOD?

DURING THE SUPPRESSION, JESUITS WERE FORCED TO DISBAND, MANY WERE EXILED OR IMPRISONED, AND THEIR PROPERTIES WERE CONFISCATED. SOME CONTINUED THEIR WORK COVERTLY OR IN TERRITORIES WHERE THE SUPPRESSION WAS NOT ENFORCED.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

1. *THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS, 1773*

THIS BOOK PROVIDES A DETAILED HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS BY POPE CLEMENT XIV IN 1773. IT EXPLORES THE POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, AND SOCIAL PRESSURES THAT INFLUENCED THE PAPAL DECISION. THE AUTHOR ANALYZES THE ROLE OF VARIOUS EUROPEAN MONARCHIES AND THEIR MOTIVATIONS TO CURTAIL JESUIT INFLUENCE.

2. *JESUITS UNDER PRESSURE: THE GLOBAL IMPACT OF THE 1773 SUPPRESSION*

FOCUSING ON THE WORLDWIDE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE JESUIT SUPPRESSION, THIS BOOK EXAMINES HOW THE DISSOLUTION AFFECTED JESUIT MISSIONS IN ASIA, THE AMERICAS, AND EUROPE. IT HIGHLIGHTS THE RESILIENCE OF JESUIT COMMUNITIES AND THE WAYS THEY ADAPTED TO POLITICAL HOSTILITY. THE NARRATIVE ALSO COVERS THE EVENTUAL RESTORATION OF THE SOCIETY IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

3. *PAPAL POLITICS AND THE JESUIT CONTROVERSY*

THIS VOLUME DELVES INTO THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PAPACY AND THE SOCIETY OF JESUS DURING THE 18TH CENTURY. IT PROVIDES AN IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL INTRIGUES AND THEOLOGICAL DISPUTES THAT CULMINATED IN THE SUPPRESSION. THE BOOK SHEDS LIGHT ON THE DELICATE BALANCE THE POPES TRIED TO MAINTAIN BETWEEN DIFFERENT EUROPEAN POWERS.

4. *THE JESUITS AND THE BOURBON MONARCHIES: CONFLICT AND SUPPRESSION*

EXPLORING THE TENSION BETWEEN THE JESUITS AND BOURBON RULERS OF SPAIN, FRANCE, AND NAPLES, THIS BOOK OUTLINES HOW ROYAL POLICIES CONTRIBUTED TO THE ORDER'S DOWNFALL. IT EXAMINES SPECIFIC INCIDENTS AND DECREES THAT ERODED JESUIT PRIVILEGES AND INFLUENCE. THE AUTHOR ARGUES THAT THE SUPPRESSION WAS AS MUCH A POLITICAL MANEUVER AS A RELIGIOUS DECISION.

5. *EXILE AND SURVIVAL: JESUITS AFTER THE 1773 SUPPRESSION*

THIS WORK CHRONICLES THE EXPERIENCES OF JESUITS FORCED INTO EXILE FOLLOWING THE PAPAL BRIEF OF SUPPRESSION. IT HIGHLIGHTS STORIES OF SURVIVAL, UNDERGROUND NETWORKS, AND THE PRESERVATION OF JESUIT EDUCATION AND SPIRITUALITY IN HOSTILE ENVIRONMENTS. THE BOOK ALSO DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF RUSSIA AND OTHER TERRITORIES THAT REFUSED TO ENFORCE THE SUPPRESSION.

6. *THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN CRISIS: THE 18TH CENTURY SUPPRESSION*

OFFERING A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW, THIS BOOK PLACES THE JESUIT SUPPRESSION WITHIN THE BROADER CONTEXT OF 18TH-CENTURY RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL UPEHAVAL. IT ADDRESSES INTERNAL CHALLENGES WITHIN THE SOCIETY AND EXAMINES HOW EXTERNAL FORCES EXPLOITED THESE WEAKNESSES. THE AUTHOR PROVIDES A BALANCED PERSPECTIVE ON THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE SUPPRESSION.

7. *RESTORATION AND RENEWAL: THE JESUITS AFTER SUPPRESSION*

THIS TITLE FOCUSES ON THE PERIOD FOLLOWING THE RESTORATION OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS IN 1814. IT DISCUSSES HOW THE JESUITS REBUILT THEIR INSTITUTIONS, REDEFINED THEIR MISSION, AND NAVIGATED THE CHANGED POLITICAL LANDSCAPE OF

POST-NAPOLEONIC EUROPE. THE BOOK ALSO REFLECTS ON THE LEGACY OF THE SUPPRESSION IN SHAPING MODERN JESUIT IDENTITY.

8. *THE SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS IN PORTUGAL AND ITS COLONIAL IMPACT*

CONCENTRATING ON PORTUGAL, THIS BOOK EXAMINES THE 1759 EXPULSION OF JESUITS FROM PORTUGUESE TERRITORIES AND THE BROADER IMPLICATIONS FOR THEIR COLONIAL EMPIRE. IT ANALYZES THE ROLE OF THE MARQUIS OF POMBAL AND HIS ANTI-JESUIT POLICIES. THE WORK ALSO CONSIDERS HOW THE SUPPRESSION AFFECTED INDIGENOUS MISSIONS AND EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN THE COLONIES.

9. *ENEMIES OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT? JESUITS AND THE SUPPRESSION DEBATE*

THIS BOOK INVESTIGATES THE PORTRAYAL OF JESUITS AS OPPONENTS OF ENLIGHTENMENT IDEALS AND HOW THIS IMAGE INFLUENCED THEIR SUPPRESSION. IT EXPLORES INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL CONFLICTS BETWEEN JESUITS AND ENLIGHTENMENT THINKERS. THE NARRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS THE CONTESTED LEGACY OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS DURING THIS TRANSFORMATIVE PERIOD.

Suppression Of The Society Of Jesus

Find other PDF articles:

<http://devensbusiness.com/archive-library-410/pdf?docid=PQB67-0136&title=indian-student-with-teacher.pdf>

suppression of the society of jesus: *The Suppression of the Society of Jesus* Sydney Fenn Smith, 2004 Sydney F. Smith's account of the Suppression of the Society of Jesus in 1773 remains by far the fullest, most wide-ranging, and most detailed treatment of the subject available in English. Based on an exhaustive reading of European sources, it reflects the nineteenth-century debate about the Suppression. Originally published as a series of essays in *The Month*, a century after the first steps were being taken for the re-establishment of the Order at large and within a few years of the abrogation of Clement XIV's Brief by Leo XIII, this work is now presented to a new readership a century later. Sydney F. Smith's examination of the episode remains both all intriguing account full of human interest and an indispensable work of reference for historians of the period. The study has been newly edited by Joseph A. Munitiz, SJ with a full index and with an appraisal by a modern scholar, R. W. Truman, to set the work in context.--BOOK JACKET.

suppression of the society of jesus: *The Suppression of the Society of Jesus in the Portuguese Dominions* Alfred Weld (S.J.), 1877

suppression of the society of jesus: The Jesuit Suppression in Global Context Jeffrey D. Burson, Jonathan Wright, 2015-10-29 In 1773, Pope Clement XIV suppressed the Society of Jesus, a dramatic, puzzling act that had a profound impact. This volume traces the causes of the attack on the Jesuits, the national expulsions that preceded universal suppression, and the consequences of these extraordinary developments. The Suppression occurred at a unique historical juncture, at the high-water mark of the Enlightenment and on the cusp of global imperial crises and the Age of Revolution. After more than two centuries, answers to how and why it took place remain unclear. A diverse selection of essays - covering France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Netherlands, China, Eastern Europe, and the Americas - reflects the complex international elements of the Jesuit Suppression. The contributors shed new light on its significance by drawing on the latest research. Essential reading on a crucial yet previously neglected topic, this collection will interest scholars of eighteenth-century religious, intellectual, cultural, and political history.

suppression of the society of jesus: *On the Suppression of the Society of Jesus* Giulio Cesare Cordara, 1999

suppression of the society of jesus: An Overview of the Pre-suppression Society of Jesus in Spain Patricia W. Manning, 2020-11-30 In An Overview of the Pre-suppression Society of Jesus in Spain, Patricia W. Manning offers a survey of the Society of Jesus in Spain from its origins in Ignatius of Loyola's early preaching to the aftereffects of its expulsion. Rather than nurture the nascent order, Loyola's homeland was often ambivalent. His pre-Jesuit freelance sermonizing prompted investigations. The young Society confronted indifference and interference from the Spanish monarchy and outright opposition from other religious orders. This essay outlines the order's ministerial and pedagogical activities, its relationship with women and with royal institutions, including the Spanish Inquisition, and Spanish members' roles in theological debates concerning casuistry, free will, and the immaculate conception. It also considers the impact of Jesuits' non-religious writings.

suppression of the society of jesus: How the Jesuits Survived Their Suppression Marek Inglot, 2014-12

suppression of the society of jesus: *The Suppression of the Society of Jesus* Robert Edward Scully, 2013

suppression of the society of jesus: Pre-suppression Jesuit Activity in the British Isles and Ireland Thomas M. McCoog, S.J., 2019-08-26 Conceived in optimism but baptized with blood, Jesuit missions to the British Isles and Ireland withstood government repression, internal squabbles, theological disputes, political machinations, and overbearing prelates to survive to the Society's suppression in 1773 and beyond.

suppression of the society of jesus: The Years of Jesuit Suppression, 1773-1814: Survival, Setbacks, and Transformation Paul Shore, 2019-12-30 The forty-one years between the Society of Jesus's papal suppression in 1773 and its eventual restoration in 1814 remain controversial, with new research and interpretations continually appearing. Shore's narrative approaches these years, and the period preceding the suppression, from a new perspective that covers individuals not usually discussed in works dealing with this topic. As well as examining the contributions of former Jesuits to fields as diverse as ethnology—a term and concept pioneered by an ex-Jesuit—and library science, where Jesuits and ex-Jesuits laid the groundwork for the great advances of the nineteenth century, the essay also explores the period the exiled Society spent in the Russian Empire. It concludes with a discussion of the Society's restoration in the broader context of world history.

suppression of the society of jesus: *The Suppression of the Society of Jesus* Sydney F. Smith, 1902

suppression of the society of jesus: Records of the English province of the Society of Jesus ... in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Henry Foley, 1875

suppression of the society of jesus: The Suppression of the Society of Jesus Sydney Fenn Smith, 1903*

suppression of the society of jesus: Manual of Universal Church History Johannes Alzog, 1905

suppression of the society of jesus: The ^AOxford Handbook of the Jesuits Ines G. Zupanov, 2019-05-15 Through its missionary, pedagogical, and scientific accomplishments, the Society of Jesus—known as the Jesuits—became one of the first institutions with a truly global reach, in practice and intention. The Oxford Handbook of the Jesuits offers a critical assessment of the Order, helping to chart new directions for research at a time when there is renewed interest in Jesuit studies. In particular, the Handbook examines their resilient dynamism and innovative spirit, grounded in Catholic theology and Christian spirituality, but also profoundly rooted in society and cultural institutions. It also explores Jesuit contributions to education, the arts, politics, and theology, among others.

suppression of the society of jesus: History of the Society of Jesus in North America: From 1645 till 1773, with six maps Thomas Hughes, 1917

suppression of the society of jesus: History of the Society of Jesus in North America:

Text. From 1645 till 1773 Thomas Hughes, 1910

suppression of the society of jesus: History of the Society of Jesus in North America
Thomas Hughes, 1917

suppression of the society of jesus: Manual of Universal Church History Johannes Baptist Alzog, 1878

suppression of the society of jesus: History of the Society of Jesus in North America
Thomas Aloysius Hughes, 1917

suppression of the society of jesus: The Cambridge Companion to the Jesuits Thomas Worcester, 2008-03-20 Ignatius of Loyola (1491-1556) obtained papal approval in 1540 for a new international religious order called the Society of Jesus. Until the mid-1700s the 'Jesuits' were active in many parts of Europe and far beyond. Gaining both friends and enemies in response to their work as teachers, scholars, writers, preachers, missionaries and spiritual directors, the Jesuits were formally suppressed by Pope Clement XIV in 1773 and restored by Pope Pius VII in 1814. The Society of Jesus then grew until the 1960s; it has more recently experienced declining membership in Europe and North America, but expansion in other parts of the world. This Companion examines the religious and cultural significance of the Jesuits. The first four sections treat the period prior to the Suppression, while section five examines the Suppression and some of the challenges and opportunities of the restored Society of Jesus up to the present.

Related to suppression of the society of jesus

SUPPRESSION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of SUPPRESSION is an act or instance of suppressing : the state of being suppressed. How to use suppression in a sentence

Suppression as a Defense Mechanism - Simply Psychology Suppression is a psychological defense mechanism in which a person consciously pushes unwelcome thoughts, feelings, or impulses out of awareness. In other words, one

SUPPRESSION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary Causing something to end
(Definition of suppression from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press)

What Is Suppression? - Psychology Today Suppression is a common response to the experience of unpleasant or unwanted emotions. But it's not an ideal response. Learning to stop using suppression and instead use

Suppression - Wikipedia Religious intolerance, or religious suppression, intolerance against another's religious beliefs or practices by individuals, private groups, government agencies or the whole government

suppression noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of suppression noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

SUPPRESSION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary Definition of 'suppression' suppression in British English (səˈpreʃən) noun

Oppression vs. Suppression - What's the Difference? | This vs. That Oppression relies on systemic discrimination and overt acts of violence, while suppression operates through more covert means such as censorship and propaganda. Oppression

SUPPRESS Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of SUPPRESS is to put down by authority or force : subdue. How to use suppress in a sentence

Aileen Cannon 'suppression' of Trump documents under legal 20 hours ago After Aileen Cannon dismissed Trump charges, Knight Institute fights to unseal long-hidden Special Counsel report

SUPPRESSION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of SUPPRESSION is an act or instance of suppressing : the state of being suppressed. How to use suppression in a sentence

Suppression as a Defense Mechanism - Simply Psychology Suppression is a psychological defense mechanism in which a person consciously pushes unwelcome thoughts, feelings, or impulses

out of awareness. In other words, one

SUPPRESSION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary Causing something to end
(Definition of suppression from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press)

What Is Suppression? - Psychology Today Suppression is a common response to the experience of unpleasant or unwanted emotions. But it's not an ideal response. Learning to stop using suppression and instead use

Suppression - Wikipedia Religious intolerance, or religious suppression, intolerance against another's religious beliefs or practices by individuals, private groups, government agencies or the whole government

suppression noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of suppression noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

SUPPRESSION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary Definition of 'suppression' suppression in British English (səˈpreʃən) noun

Oppression vs. Suppression - What's the Difference? | This vs. That Oppression relies on systemic discrimination and overt acts of violence, while suppression operates through more covert means such as censorship and propaganda. Oppression

SUPPRESS Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of SUPPRESS is to put down by authority or force : subdue. How to use suppress in a sentence

Aileen Cannon 'suppression' of Trump documents under legal 20 hours ago After Aileen Cannon dismissed Trump charges, Knight Institute fights to unseal long-hidden Special Counsel report

SUPPRESSION Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of SUPPRESSION is an act or instance of suppressing : the state of being suppressed. How to use suppression in a sentence

Suppression as a Defense Mechanism - Simply Psychology Suppression is a psychological defense mechanism in which a person consciously pushes unwelcome thoughts, feelings, or impulses out of awareness. In other words, one

SUPPRESSION | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary Causing something to end
(Definition of suppression from the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus © Cambridge University Press)

What Is Suppression? - Psychology Today Suppression is a common response to the experience of unpleasant or unwanted emotions. But it's not an ideal response. Learning to stop using suppression and instead use

Suppression - Wikipedia Religious intolerance, or religious suppression, intolerance against another's religious beliefs or practices by individuals, private groups, government agencies or the whole government

suppression noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of suppression noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

SUPPRESSION definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary Definition of 'suppression' suppression in British English (səˈpreʃən) noun

Oppression vs. Suppression - What's the Difference? | This vs. That Oppression relies on systemic discrimination and overt acts of violence, while suppression operates through more covert means such as censorship and propaganda. Oppression

SUPPRESS Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of SUPPRESS is to put down by authority or force : subdue. How to use suppress in a sentence

Aileen Cannon 'suppression' of Trump documents under legal 20 hours ago After Aileen Cannon dismissed Trump charges, Knight Institute fights to unseal long-hidden Special Counsel report

Related to suppression of the society of jesus

Prominent Jesuit: The Society of Jesus is in 'profound decline' (Catholic News Agency1y)

Father Julio Fernández Techera, a Jesuit priest and rector of the Catholic University of Uruguay, has written a widely circulated, critical essay about the Society of Jesus warning that the order,

Prominent Jesuit: The Society of Jesus is in 'profound decline' (Catholic News Agency1y)

Father Julio Fernández Techera, a Jesuit priest and rector of the Catholic University of Uruguay, has written a widely circulated, critical essay about the Society of Jesus warning that the order,

Head of the Jesuits on Trump, Rupnik and the state of the Society of Jesus today (America

Magazine5mon) Jesuit Father Arturo Sosa, superior general of the Jesuits, speaks at a news conference in Rome April 10, 2025. (CNS photo/Lola Gomez) "You don't do that!" That is what

Arturo Sosa, S.J., the superior

Head of the Jesuits on Trump, Rupnik and the state of the Society of Jesus today (America

Magazine5mon) Jesuit Father Arturo Sosa, superior general of the Jesuits, speaks at a news conference in Rome April 10, 2025. (CNS photo/Lola Gomez) "You don't do that!" That is what

Arturo Sosa, S.J., the superior

Back to Home: <http://devensbusiness.com>