

# [Books] A Protestant Church In Communist China Moore

Right here, we have countless book **a protestant church in communist china moore** and collections to check out. We additionally come up with the money for variant types and with type of the books to browse. The good enough book, fiction, history, novel, scientific research, as skillfully as various further sorts of books are readily affable here.

As this a protestant church in communist china moore, it ends taking place visceral one of the favored books a protestant church in communist china moore collections that we have. This is why you remain in the best website to look the incredible book to have.

**A Protestant Church in Communist China**-John Craig William Keating 2012 This book is the first ever case study of a single inner-city church in China, tracing the church's struggles with the ups and downs of Chinese politics. Concentrating on the little known Mao era and utilising many interviews and personal documents, the author explores the relationship between Church and State, shedding valuable light on the often volatile interplay between politics and religion in the People's Republic.

**A Protestant Church in Communist China**-John Craig William Keating 2012-02-16 This book is the first ever case study of a single inner-city church in China, tracing the church’s struggles with the ups and downs of Chinese politics. Concentrating on the little known Mao era and utilising many interviews and personal documents, the author explores the relationship between Church and State, shedding valuable light on the often volatile interplay between politics and religion in the People’s Republic.

**The Church in Communist China**-Francis Price Jones 1962

**Protestantism and Orthodoxy in Romania during and after the communist era**-Jana Patricia Hemmelskamp 2014-08-13 Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject Theology - Historic Theology, Ecclesiastical History, grade: 1,0, Trinity College Dublin (Irish School of Ecumenics), course: Fluid Religion and Orthodoxy, language: English, abstract: Not only historically speaking but also from a religious point of view the communist era is an interesting and highly influential period of time for Eastern Europe and the rest of the world. This age has significantly changed the relationship between church and state in Eastern Europe and Russia from a balanced condition to a rather hostile and combating relation. The reason for this is not only the unconditional adoption of the Marxist ideal of atheism, but primarily a struggle of powers. In the communist era, Religion was perceived as a disturbing factor regarding the political system and the communist government felt questioned and weakened by the influence and authority of the ecclesial institution. Hence, one of the main aims was to weaken and minimize the churches’ impact on society. However, there are two questions that arise within the analysis of the relationship between church and state during the communist era. The first question is culturally related and queries the equality of the relation in every Eastern European country and Russia. However, since it would be far too complex to answer the inquiry whether every Eastern European government treated the churches the same way or at least similarly, in this essay I am going to focus on a specific Eastern European country. Hence, I am going to analyze the situation in a country which is especially exemplary for the effects of the communist regime, namely Romania. The second question related to this analysis is whether the relationship between state and church can be defined holistically by referring to the term “church” in general. Was the relationship between the state and the Romanian Orthodox Church as the national church similar to the relation between the state and smaller churches? Since Sabrina Petra Ramet pointed out, the “[...] Protestant churches were more ‘troublesome’ for the communists than the Orthodox Church or Catholic Church.” . Therefore I consider it most interesting to compare the ecclesial situations of the Orthodox Church and the Protestant churches in Romania during the communist era and under the communist regime.

**AA-1025**-Marie Carre 2010-06-01 Absorbing and compelling reading from beginning to end, AA -1025 Memoirs of the Communist Infiltration Into the Church is a must read for every Catholic today and for all who would understand just what has happened to the Catholic Church since the 1960's. In the 1960's, a French nurse, Marie Carre, attended an auto-crash victim who was brought into her hospital in a city she purposely does not name. The man lingered there near death for a few hours and then died. He had no identification on him, but he had a briefcase in which there was a set of quasi-autobiographical notes. She kept these notes and read them, and because of their extraordinary content, decided to publish them. The result is this little book, AA-1025 Memoirs of the Communist Infiltration Into the Church, a strange and fascinating account of a Communist who purposely entered the Catholic priesthood along with many others, with the intent to subvert and destroy the Church from within. His strange yet fascinating and illuminating set of biographical notes, tells of his commission to enter the priesthood, his experiences in the seminary, and the means and methods he used and promoted to help effect from within the auto-dissolution of the Catholic Church. No one will read this book without a profound assent that something just like what is describer here must surely have happened on a wide scale in order to have disrupted the life of the Catholic Church so dramatically.

**Protestantism and Politics in Eastern Europe and Russia**-Sabrina P. Ramet 1992 Coming at a time of enormous transformations in the one-time Communist bloc, this volume provides a much-needed perspective on the significance of church-state relations in the renaissance of civil society in the region. The essays collected here accentuate the peculiarly political character of Protestantism within Communist systems. With few identifiable leaders, a multiplicity of denominations, and a tendency away from hierarchical structures, the Protestant churches presents a remarkably diverse pattern of church-state relations. Consequently, the longtime coexistence of Protestantism and Communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union affords numerous examples of political accommodation and theological adaption that both reflect and foreshadow the dramatic changes of the 1990s. Based on extensive field research, including interviews with notable figures in the Protestant churches in the region, the essays in this volume address broad topics such as the church's involvement in environmentalism, pacifism, and other dissident movements, as well as issues particular to Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, (1949-1989), Hungary, Yugoslavia (1945-1991), Bulgaria, and Romania. The final volume in the three-volume work "Christianity Under Stress," Protestantism and Politics in Eastern Europe and Russia will prove invaluable to anyone hoping to understand not only the workings of religion under Communism, but the historical and contemporary interactions of church and state in general. Contributors. Paul Bock, Lawrence Klippenstein, Paul Mojzes, Earl A. Pope, Joseph Pungur, Sabrina Petra Ramet, Walter Sawatsky, N. Gerald Shenk, Gerd Stricker, Sape A. Zylstra

**Documents of the Three-Self Movement**-National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America. Division of Foreign Missions. Far Eastern Office 1963

**Church and State in Postwar Eastern Europe**-G. E. Gorman 1987 This annotated bibliography covers the available literature on the relationship between Soviet and Eastern European churches and the societies in which they have existed since the end of World War II. In order to shed some light on the mutual relations between the churches and society, two survey chapters provide a general orientation. The attitude of the churches toward their society is analyzed first, then the reverse is attempted with a description of the societal attitudes toward the churches. The bibliography proper first presents books and articles dealing with the entire region, the on a country-by-country basis. Because the sources dealing with the Soviet Union are most numerous, they have been broken down into materials dealing with general and inclusive religious policies and issues, the Russian Orthodox Church, the Oriental Apostolic Churches (Georgian and Armenian), the Roman Catholic Church, and

*a-protestant-church-in-communist-china-moore*

the Protestants and sectarians. This bibliography is among the first to deal with the historic and current status of the Christian churches in Eastern Europe.

**Iron Curtain Christians**-Kurt Hutten 1967

**The Protestant Church in Communist China, 1949 to 1958**-J. Herbert Kane 1960

**Theological Thinking in the Chinese Protestant Church Under Communism**-Francis Price Jones 1963

**God and Caesar in China**-Jason Kindopp 2004-04-21 In the late 1970s when Mao's Cultural Revolution ushered in China's reform era, religion played a small role in the changes the country was undergoing. There were few symbols of religious observance, and the practice of religion seemed a forgotten art. Yet by the new millennium, China's government reported that more than 200 million religious believers worshiped in 85,000 authorized venues, and estimates by outside observers continue to rise. The numbers tell the story: Buddhists, as in the past, are most numerous, with more than 100 million adherents. Muslims number 18 million with the majority concentrated in the northwest region of Xinjiang. By 2000 China's Catholic population had swelled from 3 million in 1949 to more than 12 million, surpassing the number of Catholics in Ireland. Protestantism in China has grown at an even faster pace during the same period, multiplying from 1 million to at least 30 million followers. China now has the world's second-largest evangelical Christian population—behind only the United States. In addition, a host of religious and quasi-spiritual groups and sects has also sprouted up in virtually every corner of Chinese society. Religion's dramatic revival in post-Mao China has generated tensions between the ruling Communist Party state and China's increasingly diverse population of religious adherents. Such tensions are rooted in centuries-old governing practices and reflect the pressures of rapid modernization. The state's response has been a mixture of accommodation and repression, with the aim of preserving monopoly control over religious organization. Its inability to do so effectively has led to cycles of persecution of religious groups that resist the party's efforts. American concern over official acts of religious persecution has become a leading issue in U.S. policy toward China. The passage of the 1998 International Religious Freedom Act, which institutionalized concern over religious freedom abroad in U.S. foreign policy, cemented this issue as an item on the agenda of U.S.-China relations. God and Caesar in China examines China's religion policy, the history and growth of Catholic and Protestant churches in China, and the implications of church-state friction for relations between the United States and China, concluding with recommendations for U.S. policy. Contributors include Jason Kindopp (George Washington University), Daniel H. Bays (Calvin College), Mickey Spiegel (Human Rights Watch), Chan Kim-kwong (Hong Kong Christian Council), Jean-Paul Wiest (Chinese University of Hong Kong), Richard Madsen (University of California, San Diego), Xu Yihua (Fudan University), Liu Peng (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), and Carol Lee Hamrin (George Mason University).

**Catholicism and Politics in Communist Societies**-Sabrina P. Ramet 1990 This book is volume two of a three-volume work, Christianity Under Stress, which focuses on the experiences of Christian churches in contemporary communist and socialist societies. In this volume a distinguished group of experts examines the changing relationship of the Catholic church to contemporary communist and socialist societies in Eastern Europe, Latin America, and Asia. Catholicism has, on the one hand, traditionally regarded earthly life as of secondary importance--as an instrument of spiritual transformation--and, on the other, has ascribed great value to the early institutions of the church, taking great interest in temporal matters that affects its institutional concerns. Against the backdrop of this duality, the church has changed over the centuries, adapting to local and national conditions. Catholicism and Politics in Communist Societies surveys these local and national adaptations in their historical contexts, linking the past experience of the church to its present circumstances. Organized around themes of tradition vs. modernity, hierarchy vs. lower clergy, and institutional structure vs. grass-roots organization, this comprehensive volume presents a detailed, country-by-country portrait of the political and social status of the church today in communist and socialist settings. Contributors. Pedro Ramet, Arthur F. McGovern, Roman Solchanyk, Ivan Hvat, Robert F. Goeckel, C. Chrypinski, Milan J. Reban, Leslie Laszlo, Janice Broun, Eric O. Hanson, Stephen Denney, Thomas E. Quigley, Humberto Belli, Hansjakob Stehle, George H. Williams

**Communism & Religion**-PCUSA Religious Affairs Commission 2019-02-15 Marxism is not about atheism, Chairman Gus Hall was famous for saying, ?Our quarrel is with capitalism, not God.? Karl Marx was absolute in opposing oppression and not religion. However, a true Marxist is about the worker and their rights. Religion should not necessarily be a focal point in our struggles, but to each to their own. Our focus is on the oppression. Oppression keeps us struggling for our rights/dignity which keeps us from working for a more loving peaceful existence. Each culture has their own creation mythology. The Judeo-Christian beliefs are those of the tribe Israel. Yet the oldest known culture are the Sumerians which pre-dates Jewish cosmology by thousands of years. Within the Sumerian cosmology are a flood, savior born, death, and resurrection. The Jewish retelling of this mythos does not negate it's possible truth but yet presents itself to their own cosmos. This book is designed to elicit inner questions to wrestle with and better understand Communism.

**100 Things You Should Know about Communism and Religion**-United States. Congress. House. Committee on Un-American Activities 1948

**Discretion and Valour**-Trevor Beeson 1974

**Christianity After Communism**-Niels C., Jr. Nielsen 2018-03-08 Specialists from Europe and the US investigate the current and changing role of religion in post-communist Russia. Drawing upon Eastern Orthodox, Protestant and Roman Catholic points of view, they examine the Russian religious attitudes, activities and institutions, and explore the ways in which religion will significantly impact emerging social and political questions there. The volume should be of use to scholars of Russian politics, society, and religion and for anyone interested in the emerging culture of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

**The Church Under Communism**-Church of Scotland. General Assembly. Commission on Communism 1953

**The East German Church and the End of Communism**-John P. Burgess 1997 Drawing on his own research in East Germany and relying primarily on sources published in East Germany itself, John Burgess follows the East German Church from the roots of its inter-war theology through its role in the massive political changes that took place in Eastern Europe in 1989.

**The Church and State Under Communism: Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia**-Library of Congress. Law Library 1964

**Communism and the Churches**-Ralph Lord Roy 1960 Documented account of Communist penetration into Protestant, Catholic, and Greek Orthodox churches of America.

**How the Communists Use Religion**-Edgar C. Bundy 1969

**World Christianity and Marxism**-Denis R. Janz 1998-04-09 Denis Janz argues that the encounter with Marxism has been the defining event for twentieth century Christianity. No other worldview shook Christianity more dramatically and no other movement had as profound an impact on so many. Now the Cold War is over and as we approach the end of the century we need, Janz says, to ask ourselves what happened. This book is the first unified and comprehensive attempt to analyze this historic meeting between these two antagonistic worlds of thought and action. The intellectual foundation of this antagonism is to be found in Karl Marx himself, and thus the book begins with an account of Marx's assault on Christianity. All the diverse philosophical and political manifestations of Marxism were ultimately rooted in Marx's thought, and supporters based their greater or lesser hostilities toward Christianity on their reading of his critique. Janz follows this with an overview of Christian responses to Marx, extending from the mid-19th century to the onset of the Cold War. He argues that within this time frame Christianity's negation of Marx was not absolute; the loud "no" to Marx bore with it an important, if muted, "yes." With this intellectual groundwork in place, Janz turns to an examination of the encounter as it unfolded in specific national contexts: the United States, the Soviet Union, Poland, Nicaragua, Cuba, China, and Albania. The experiences of these countries varied widely, from Poland where Christianity maintained its strongest independence, to Nicaragua where a Christian alliance with Marxism contributed to revolutionary change, to Albania where a Stalinist government attempted to abolish religion entirely. From this survey emerges the evidence that world Christianity has clearly internalized some of the prominent features of its antagonist, suggesting that the "Marxist project" is not as utterly defunct as many have assumed.

**The Church and State Under Communism**-Library of Congress. Law Library 1965

**Church Reckoning with Communism in Post-1989 Romania**-Lucian Turcescu 2021-07-07 This collection examines how Romania's religious majority and its most significant religious minority fared under Communism. The contributors also analyze the post-Communist period and argue that little elite renewal has taken place.

**Communist Persecution of Churches in Red China and Northern Korea**-United States. Congress. House. Committee on Un-American Activities 1959 Five Protestant leaders from Formosa, Hong Kong, and Southern Korea, describe the persecution and horrible atrocities visited on Christians in Communist China and Northern Korea by the Communist governments. Their testimony reveals that these governments are engaged in an intense campaign to wipe out all vestiges of Christianity in areas under their control.

**Communists Crush Churches in Eastern Europe**-Reuben Henry Markham 1950

**Failing to Contain Religion**-Carsten Timothy Vala 2008

**Communism and the Churches**-J. B. Barron 1950

**Communist-Christian Encounter in East Europe**-Robert Tobias 1956

**Communist Control of Religion**-Richard Conrad 1954

**The Changing Role of the British Protestant Missionaries in China, 1945-1952**-Oi Ki Ling 1999 This book focuses on the British Protestant missionaries in China in the period from 1945 to 1952. It captures the complexity and contradictions between the missionaries' own perception of their role and Chinese reality. It also examines the missionaries' perception of the nature of Communism and their evaluation of the future prospects under Communist rule. This study offers a stimulating reflection on the missionaries' strategies for propagating the Christian faith, their priorities, and theological as well as cultural assumptions with regard to mission and politics, mission and culture, and mission-church relations during the transition from Guomindang to Communist rule. In general terms, it provides an insight into the idealism and frustrations of missionaries as they wrestled with the changing political context in China.

**New Communist Propaganda Line on Religion**-United States. Congress. House. Committee on Un-American Activities 1967 Considers the testimony of a Lutheran pastor who spent fourteen years in a Romanian prison before his release in 1964.

**Religion and Politics in Communist States**-Robert F. Miller 1986

**The Final Revolution**-George Weigel 2003-09-18 The collapse of communism in central and eastern Europe--the Revolution of 1989--was a singularly stunning event in a century already known for the unexpected. How did people divided for two generations by an Iron Curtain come so suddenly to dance together atop the Berlin Wall? Why did people who had once seemed resigned to their fate suddenly take their future into their own hands? Some analysts have explained the Revolution in economic terms, arguing that the Warsaw Pact countries could no longer compete with the West. But as George Weigel argues in this thought-provoking volume, people don't put their lives, and their children's futures, in harm's way simply for better cars, refrigerators, and TVs. Something else--something more--had to happen behind the iron curtain before the Wall came tumbling down. In *The Final Revolution*, Weigel argues that that "something" was a revolution of conscience. The human turn to the good, to the truly human, and, ultimately, to God, was the key to the political Revolution of 1989. Weigel provides an in-depth exploration of how the Catholic Church shaped the moral revolution inside the political revolution. Drawing on extensive interviews with key leaders of the human rights and resistance movements, he opens a unique window into the soul of the Revolution and into the hearts and minds of those who shaped this stirring vindication of the human spirit. Weigel also examines the central role played by Pope John Paul II in confronting what Václav Havel called communism's "culture of the lie," and he suggests what the future role of the Church might be in consolidating democracy in the countries of the old Warsaw Pact. The "final revolution" is not the end of history, Weigel concludes. It is the human quest for a freedom that truly satisfies the deepest yearnings of the human heart. *The Final Revolution* illustrates how that quest changed the face of the twentieth century and redefined world politics in the year of miracles, 1989.

**The Politics of Protestant Churches and the Party-State in China**-Carsten T. Vala 2017-09-06 Among China's restive religious and social groups, Protestants have arguably created the most sustained structural challenges to the Chinese Communist Party's ordering of society. By drawing on grassroots fieldwork conducted across the country, this book therefore charts the ambition of the government to restrain Protestant population growth and direct it towards regime purposes. In particular, interviews with key church leaders who founded illegal Protestant congregations with hundreds of participants, reveal how officials and illegal congregational leaders have developed ties of trust and information that have permitted church growth, even as they preserve a public image of Party domination. Thus, by tracing the rise of large, illegal Protestant congregations apart from Party-state structures, this book highlights the importance of the public behaviour of religious actors and regime officials in understanding the dynamics of negotiation, domination, and resistance in 21st century China. Ultimately, *The Politics of Protestant Churches and the Party-State in China* paradoxically demonstrates that societal actors can alter the boundaries set by the Chinese Communist Party and the ways in which the Party is both more adaptive and resilient in its relations with society than first imagined. Offering the first book-length analysis of how ambitious Protestants have founded large, unregistered churches despite regime pressure, this book will be useful for students and scholars of Chinese Politics, Chinese Religion and Sociology.

**Church and Religion in Contemporary Europe**-Gert Pickel 2009-10-21