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**Naming the Antichrist**

**Apocalyptic Fever**-Richard G. Kyle 2012-08-01 How will the world end? Doomsday ideas in Western history have been both persistent and adaptable, peaking at various times, including in modern America. Public opinion polls indicate that a substantial number of Americans look for the return of Christ or some catastrophic event. The views expressed in these polls have
been reinforced by the market process. Whether through purchasing paperbacks or watching television programs, millions of Americans have expressed an interest in end-time events. Americans have a tremendous appetite for prophecy, more than nearly any other people in the modern world. Why do Americans love doomsday? In Apocalyptic Fever, Richard Kyle attempts to answer this question, showing how dispensational premillennialism has been the driving force behind doomsday ideas. Yet while several chapters are devoted to this topic, this book covers much more. It surveys end-time views in modern America from a wide range of perspectives--dispensationalism, Catholicism, science, fringe religions, the occult, fiction, the year 2000, Islam, politics, the Mayan calendar, and more.

**The Legend of the Anti-Christ**-Stephen J. Vicchio 2009-07-01 In The Legend of the Anti-Christ, Stephen Vicchio offers a concise and historical approach to the history of the idea of the Anti-Christ, including precursors to the idea, the development of the idea in the New Testament, as well as the understandings of the legend of the Anti-Christ in the history of Christianity. Vicchio also raises the question of why there is so much emphasis in the modern world about the idea.

**A Culture of Conspiracy**-Michael Barkun 2003 Unravelling the genealogies and permutations of conspiracist worldviews, this work shows how this web of urban legends has spread among sub-cultures on the Internet and through mass media, and how this phenomenon relates to larger changes in American culture.

**Culture of Conspiracy**-Michael Barkun 2003-11-07 What do UFO believers, Christian millenialists, and right-wing conspiracy theorists have in common? According to Michael Barkun in this fascinating yet disturbing book, quite a lot. It
is well known that some Americans are obsessed with conspiracies. The Kennedy assassination, the Oklahoma City bombing, and the 2001 terrorist attacks have all generated elaborate stories of hidden plots. What is far less known is the extent to which conspiracist worldviews have recently become linked in strange and unpredictable ways with other "fringe" notions such as a belief in UFOs, Nostradamus, and the Illuminati. Unraveling the extraordinary genealogies and permutations of these increasingly widespread ideas, Barkun shows how this web of urban legends has spread among subcultures on the Internet and through mass media, how a new style of conspiracy thinking has recently arisen, and how this phenomenon relates to larger changes in American culture. This book, written by a leading expert on the subject, is the most comprehensive and authoritative examination of contemporary American conspiracism to date. Barkun discusses a range of material—involving inner-earth caves, government black helicopters, alien abductions, secret New World Order cabals, and much more—that few realize exists in our culture. Looking closely at the manifestations of these ideas in a wide range of literature and source material from religious and political literature, to New Age and UFO publications, to popular culture phenomena such as The X-Files, and to websites, radio programs, and more, Barkun finds that America is in the throes of an unrivaled period of millennarian activity. His book underscores the importance of understanding why this phenomenon is now spreading into more mainstream segments of American culture.

**Storytelling**

Josepha Sherman 2015-03-26

Storytelling is an ancient practice known in all civilizations throughout history. Characters, tales, techniques, oral traditions, motifs, and tale types transcend individual cultures - elements and names change, but the stories are remarkably similar with each rendition, highlighting the values and
concerns of the host culture. Examining the stories and the oral traditions associated with different cultures offers a unique view of practices and traditions. "Storytelling: An Encyclopedia of Mythology and Folklore" brings past and present cultures of the world to life through their stories, oral traditions, and performance styles. It combines folklore and mythology, traditional arts, history, literature, and festivals to present an overview of world cultures through their liveliest and most fascinating mode of expression. This appealing resource includes specific storytelling techniques as well as retellings of stories from various cultures and traditions.

The Continuum History of Apocalypticism - Bernard McGinn 2003-10-01

"Apocalypticism has been the source of hope and courage for the oppressed, but has also given rise, on many occasions, to fanaticism and intolerance. The essays in this volume seek neither to apologize for the extravagance of apocalyptic thinkers nor to excuse the perverse actions of some of their followers. Rather, they strive to understand a powerful, perhaps even indispensable, element in the history of Western religions that has been the source of both good and evil, and still is yet today."

The Editors The Continuum History of Apocalypticism is a 1-volume, select edition of the 3-vol. Encyclopedia of Apocalypticism first published in 1998. The main historical surveys that provided the spine of the Encyclopedia have been retained, while essays of a thematic nature, and a few whose subject matter is not central to the historical development, have been omitted. The work begins with 8 articles on "The Origins of Apocalypticism in the Ancient World," extending from ancient Near Eastern myth through the Old Testament to the Dead Sea Scrolls, Jesus, Paul, and the Book of Revelation. Next are 7 articles on "Apocalyptic Traditions from Late Antiquity to ca. 1800 C.E.,” including early Christian theology, radical movements in the
Middle Ages, and both Jewish and Islamic apocalypticism in the classic period. The final section, "Apocalypticism in the Modern Age," includes 10 articles on apocalypticism in the Americas, in Western and Eastern Europe, and, finally, in modern Judaism and modern Islam.

**Satan in America** - W. Scott Poole 2009 Satan in America tells the story of America's complicated relationship with the devil. "New light" evangelists of the eighteenth century, enslaved African Americans, demagogic politicians, and modern American film-makers have used the devil to damn their enemies, explain the nature of evil and injustice, mount social crusades, construct a national identity, and express anxiety about matters as diverse as the threat of war to the dangers of deviant sexuality. W. Scott Poole's book shows that both the range and the scope of American religiousness made theological evil an especially potent symbol. Satan appears repeatedly on the political, religious, and cultural landscape of the United States, a shadow self to the sunny image of American progress and idealism.

**A Dream of the Judgment Day** - John Howard Smith 2021-02-09 "The End is near! This phrase, so well known in the contemporary United States, invokes images of manic self-proclaimed prophets of doom standing on street corners shouting their warnings and predictions to amused or indifferent passers-by. However, such proclamations have long been a feature of the American cultural landscape, and were never exclusively the domain of wild-eyed fanatics. A Dream of Judgment Day describes the origins and development of American apocalypticism and millennialism from the beginnings of English colonization of North America in the early 1600s through the formation of the United States and its travails in the nineteenth century. It explores the reasons why varieties of millennialism are an essential component of American exceptionalism, and focuses upon the nation's
early history to better establish how millennialism and apocalypticism are the keys to understanding early American history and religious identity. This sweeping history of eschatological thought in early America encompasses not just traditional and non-traditional Christian beliefs in the end of the world, but also how American Indians and African Americans have likewise been influenced by, and expressed, those beliefs in unique ways"--

Queering the Non/Human-
Myra J. Hird 2016-05-23 What might it mean to queer the Human? By extension, how is the Human employed within queer theory? These questions invite a reconsideration of the way we think about queer theory, the category of the Human and the act of queering itself. This interdisciplinary volume of essays gathers together essays by international pioneering scholars in queer theory, critical theory, cultural studies and science studies who have written on topics as diverse as Christ, the Antichrist, dogs, starfish, werewolves, vampires, murderous dolls, cartoons, corpses, bacteria, nanoengineering, biomesis, the incest taboo, the death drive and the 'queer' in queer theory. Contributors include Robert Azzarello, Karen Barad, Phillip A. Bernhardt-House, Jeffrey Jerome Cohen, Claire Colebrook, Noreen Giffney, Judith Halberstam, Donna J. Haraway, Eva Hayward, Myra J. Hird, Karalyn Kendall, Vicki Kirby, Alice Kuzniar, Patricia MacCormack, Robert Mills, Luciana Parisi and Erin Runions.

Few Call it War-Robert Michael Hicks 2016-07-26 Most Americans could not fathom how Islamic terrorists could bring down the World Trade Center or an army psychiatrist could turn on his own soldiers, taking their lives in the name of his religion. How could an ex-army veteran blow up a federal building, or a Jewish doctor gun down Muslims at worship? Or how can one understand why a meditation guru would put sarin gas in a
Tokyo subway? None of these incidents fit our conceptions of the benevolence of religion. More importantly, is there something inherent within religions that justifies the taking of human lives? In Few Call It War, Dr. Robert Hicks explores these questions and takes the blinders off illuminating the roots of religious violence, what religious terrorists have in common, and how they differ. He focuses on the current administration’s struggle to call ISIS or ISIL what it really is: War. Hicks disagrees with the administration’s slow recognition of this enemy. In reality, this war is not as unique as some might think. It is a modern explosion of ancient religious ideologies that masks its historic roots. As Hicks points out, all major religions have used violence and terrorist methodologies at some points in their histories. Few Call It War reveals how the teachings of religious founders and the sacred writings attributed to them provide rich soil from which contemporary religious clerics and ideologues gain converts. Hicks raises the crucial question often asked: “Is there any difference between a Timothy McVeigh and an Osama bin Laden?” For those making the moral equivalence arguments between various terrorists, Hicks dispels the equivalence with a clear understanding of history and religious ideologies. If one is interested in gaining an answer to the question, “Of all the religions in the world, which are most prone to using violence?” Few Call It War provides a well-reasoned answer that is well worth the read.

**Apocalypse in Islam** Jean-Pierre Filiu 2012-03-06
Explores the belief in Muslim countries that the end of the world is at hand, uncovers the role of apocalypse in Islam, and examines the widespread fear of Christian Zionist domination as an impetus to jihad.

**Things I Never Learned in Sunday School** 2013-01-24
For many believers, the preferred approach to Christianity is passive; that is, they would prefer to let
church leaders give them answers about their faith rather than engaging in an active pursuit on their own. As a result, traditional doctrines and beliefs are generally accepted without question. This was the path the author followed for over fifteen years. Surprisingly, it wasn't until she left Christianity that she began an in-depth study of the Christian faith. "Things I Never Learned in Sunday School" is the result of her efforts. With nearly 200 reference notes and numerous scripture quotations, she examines the infallibility of the bible, the resurrection, the existence of Satan, the fate of the unsaved, the Antichrist, the end times, even the identity of God. She also provides extensive insight into why Paul played such an important role in establishing Christianity. The final conclusion? Many doctrines taught in Sunday School and church often have little basis in fact - and several are not addressed at all. Some readers may find the contents of this book unsettling. On the other hand, when read with an open and inquiring mind, it could very well result in a spiritual awakening.

**The Apocalyptic Complex**
Nadia Al-Bagdadi 2018-02-15
The attack on the World Trade Center in 2001, followed by similarly dreadful acts of terror, prompted a new interest in the field of the apocalyptic. There is a steady output of literature on the subject (also referred to as “the End Times.”) This book analyzes this continuously published literature and opens up a new perspective on these views of the apocalypse. The thirteen essays in this volume focus on the dimensions, consequences and transformations of Apocalypticism. The authors explore the everyday relevance of the apocalyptic in contemporary society, culture, and politics, side by side with the various histories of apocalyptic ideas and movements. In particular, they seek to better understand the ways in which perceptions of the apocalypse diverge in the American, European, and Arab worlds. Leading experts in the field re-evaluate some of the
traditional views on the apocalypse in light of recent political and cultural events, and, go beyond empirical facts to reconsider the potential of the apocalyptic. This last point is the focal point of the book.

**The Religious Right**-Glenn H. Utter 2001 This second edition of an award winning reference work updates and expands its examination of the religious right and its influence on our government, citizens, society, and politics. * Biographies of the men and women who have advanced the cause and an up to date chronology illuminate the movement's goals * Further research is aided by annotated listings of print and nonprint resources, websites, and organizations affiliated with the religious right, as well as those in opposition

**Antisemitism and Philosemitism in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Centuries**-Phyllis Lassner 2008 This book of essays provides a significant reappraisal if discussions of antisemitism and philosemitism. The contributors demonstrate that analysis of philosemitic attitudes is as crucial to the history of representations of Jews and Jewish culture as are investigations of antisemitism.

**The Evangelicals**-Robert H. Krapohl 1999 An examination of the Evangelical heritage within American culture.

**Spiritual Theology**-Simon Chan 1998-04-29 Simon Chan surveys the little-explored landscape where systematic theology and godly praxis meet, and he highlights the connections between Christian doctrine and Christian living.

**Evangelical Dictionary of Theology**-Walter A. Elwell 2001-05-01 An updated version of Elwell's Evangelical Dictionary of Theology with articles covering systematic, historical, and philosophical theology as well as theological ethics.
Media and Morality - Roger Silverstone 2013-04-18

Roger Silverstone's compelling new book places the global media at the heart of the moral future of civilisation. It argues that the media (the press, broadcasting, the Internet and increasingly peer-to-peer technologies and networks) have a profound significance for the way in which the world is understood by its citizens. It also argues that without a clear understanding of that significance, and without a critique of the way in which the media go about their daily business, we are likely to see an erosion in the capacity of human beings to understand and respect each other, especially those whom they see and hear only in their mediation. In a world of increasing polarisation and demonisation, the media have a powerful role to play. They can reinforce or they can challenge that polarisation. The book proposes that we should think of the global media as a mediapolis, a single space of political and social communication, in which the basis for the relationships between neighbours and strangers can be either constructed or destroyed. The mediapolis is a moral space, a space of hospitality, responsibility, obligation and judgement. And questioning its present and future requires attention to issues of media justice, media literacy and media regulation. Media and Morality is essential reading for all students and scholars of the media but will be of equal fascination to anyone interested in the workings of our modern world.

Elenchus of Biblica - Robert Althann 2001-12-31

Religion of Fear - Jason C Bivins 2008-08-29

Conservative evangelicalism has transformed American politics, disseminating a sometimes fearful message not just through conventional channels, but through subcultures and alternate modes of communication. Within this world is a "Religion of Fear," a critical impulse that dramatizes cultural and political conflicts.
and issues in frightening ways that serve to contrast "orthodox" behaviors and beliefs with those linked to darkness, fear, and demonology. Jason Bivins offers close examinations of several popular evangelical cultural creations including the Left Behind novels, church-sponsored Halloween "Hell Houses," sensational comic books, especially those disseminated by Jack Chick, and anti-rock and -rap rhetoric and censorship. Bivins depicts these fascinating and often troubling phenomena in vivid (sometimes lurid) detail and shows how they seek to shape evangelical cultural identity. As the "Religion of Fear" has developed since the 1960s, Bivins sees its message moving from a place of relative marginality to one of prominence. What does it say about American public life that such ideas of fearful religion and violent politics have become normalized? Addressing this question, Bivins establishes links and resonances between the cultural politics of evangelical pop, the activism of the New Christian Right, and the political exhaustion facing American democracy. Religion of Fear is a significant contribution to our understanding of the new shapes of political religion in the United States, of American evangelicalism, of the relation of religion and the media, and the link between religious pop culture and politics.

Spiritual, but not Religious—Robert C. Fuller
2001-12-20 Nearly 40% of all Americans have no connection with organized religion. Yet many of these people, even though they might never step inside a house of worship, live profoundly spiritual lives. But what is the nature and value of unchurched spirituality in America? Is it a recent phenomenon, a New Age fad that will soon fade, or a long-standing and essential aspect of the American experience? In Spiritual But Not Religious, Robert Fuller offers fascinating answers to these questions. He shows that alternative spiritual practices have a long and rich history in America, dating back to the colonial period, when church
membership rarely exceeded 17% and interest in astrology, numerology, magic, and witchcraft ran high. Fuller traces such unchurched traditions into the mid-nineteenth century, when Americans responded enthusiastically to new philosophies such as Swedenborgianism, Transcendentalism, and mesmerism, right up to the current interest in meditation, channeling, divination, and a host of other unconventional spiritual practices. Throughout, Fuller argues that far from the flighty and narcissistic dilettantes they are often made out to be, unchurched spiritual seekers embrace a mature and dynamic set of basic beliefs. They focus on inner sources of spirituality and on this world rather than the afterlife; they believe in the accessibility of God and in the mind's untapped powers; they see a fundamental unity between science and religion and an equality between genders and races; and they are more willing to test their beliefs and change them when they prove untenable. Timely, sweeping in its scope, and informed by a clear historical understanding, Spiritual But Not Religious offers fresh perspective on the growing numbers of Americans who find their spirituality outside the church.

Adventism and the American Republic - Douglas Morgan 2001 "Adventism and the American Republic tells how their convictions led Adventist adherents to become champions of religious liberty and the separation of church and state - all in the interest of delaying the fulfillment of a prophecy that foresees the abolition of most freedoms. Through publication of Liberty magazine, lobbying of legislatures, and pressing court cases, Adventists have been libertarian activists for more than a century, and in recent times this stance has translated into strong resistance to the political agendas of Christian conservatives." "Drawing on Adventist writings that have never been incorporated into a scholarly study, Morgan shows how the movement has struggled successfully to
maintain its identifying beliefs - with some modifications - and how their sectarian exclusiveness and support of liberty has led to some tensions and inconsistencies."--BOOK JACKET.

**Confronting the New Conservatism** - Michael Thompson 2007-05 The new conservatism in America is not easy to define, having as it does many strands and many leading proponents. This volume explores the ideas that unite Paul Wolfowitz, Condoleeza Rice, Jeanne Kirkpatrick and other US notables.

**The Paranoid Apocalypse** - Richard Landes 2012 The Protocols of the Elders of Zion, first published in Russia around 1905, claimed to be the captured secret protocols from the first Zionist Congress in Basel in 1897 describing a plan by the Jewish people to achieve global domination. While the document has been proven to be fake, much of it plagiarized from satirical anti-Semitic texts, it had a major impact throughout Europe during the first half of the 20th century, particularly in Germany. After World War II, the text was further denounced. Anyone who referred to it as a genuine document was seen as an ignorant hate-monger. Yet there is abundant evidence that The Protocols is resurfacing in many places. The Paranoid Apocalypse re-examines the text’s popularity, investigating why it has persisted, as well as larger questions about the success of conspiracy theories even in the face of claims that they are blatantly counterfactual and irrational. It considers the medieval pre-history of The Protocols, the conditions of its success in the era of early twentieth-century secular modernity, and its post-Holocaust avatars, from the Muslim world to Walmart and Left-wing anti-American radicalism. Contributors argue that the key to The Protocols’ longevity is an apocalyptic paranoia that lays the groundwork not only for the myth’s popularity, but for its implementation as a vehicle for genocide and other
brutal acts.

**History and Mystery: The Complete Eschatological Encyclopedia of Prophecy, Apocalypticism, Mythos, and Worldwide Dynamic Theology Vol 5** - Bernie L. Calaway

**Klezmer America** - Jonathan Freedman 2008-01-18
Klezmer is a continually evolving musical tradition that grows out of Eastern European Jewish culture, and its changes reflect Jews' interaction with other groups as well as their shifting relations to their own history. But what happens when, in the klezmer spirit, the performances that go into the making of Jewishness come into contact with those that build different forms of cultural identity? Jonathan Freedman argues that terms central to the Jewish experience in America, notions like "the immigrant," the "ethnic," and even the "model minority," have worked and continue to intertwine the Jewish-American with the experiences, histories, and imaginative productions of Latinos, Asians, African Americans, and gays and lesbians, among others. He traces these relationships in a number of arenas: the crossover between jazz and klezmer and its consequences in Philip Roth's *The Human Stain*; the relationship between Jewishness and queer identity in Tony Kushner's *Angels in America*; fictions concerning crypto-Jews in Cuba and the Mexican-American borderland; the connection between Jews and Christian apocalyptic narratives; stories of "new immigrants" by Bharathi Mukherjee, Gish Jen, Lan Samantha Chang, and Gary Shteyngart; and the revisionary relation of these authors to the classic Jewish American immigrant narratives of Henry Roth, Bernard Malamud, and Saul Bellow. By interrogating the fraught and multidimensional uses of Jews, Judaism, and Jewishness, Freedman deepens our understanding of ethnoracial complexities.
History and Polemics in the French Reformation
Barbara Sher Tinsley 1992
This work is a story of the Protestant Reformation seen from the viewpoint of a Catholic politician and writer of polemical histories. Raemond was a member of the Bordeaux Parlement (he bought his friend Montaigne's seat) and served as a magistrate in that body until his death in 1601. His histories, frequently cited by European scholars, offer a wealth of sociological detail uncommon to historical works of his era. His books on the mythical female Pope Joan, on the Antichrist, and on the rise and development of Protestantism contain much of interest to modern historians of popular culture or mentalitites, especially where radical sectarians are concerned, and for information relating to the earliest beginnings of Calvinism on French soil, about which little has been written. For such subjects Raemond's history remains a valuable primary source. Raemond's significance in European historiography, a study that is attracting renewed attention among scholars, is explored by comparing his views with those of other historians and public figures of his century, both Protestant and Catholic. The first three chapters deal with Raemond's life and literary associations; the fourth with his expose of "Pope Joan." Next follows a consideration of his book on the Antichrist, which, together with the chapter on Joan, offers a survey of many centuries of information and misinformation concerning church history, especially the nature of papal primacy, apostolic purity, and the apocalyptic fears of a variety of writers and theologians. These included Luther, Calvin, Melanchthon, and John Bale, who thought that the pope or the Turk was the Beast of the Book of Daniel. Raemond emerges as a gifted, if exotic, writer peculiarly attuned to the (Catholic) majority opinion of his times, but still capable of some penetrating analyses of the motives and tactics of the Protestant party, its founders, and its defenders. The representativeness of his views and his popularity with
his readers make him particularly significant for students of the Reformation and Counter (or Catholic) Reformation. In the not distant past scholars tended to dismiss polemical history as unreliable and hence uninformative. Modern readers who study religious history in the present age of increasing ecumenicism and fluctuating social values may have more patience and tolerance for polemical idealists like Raemond and his Protestant critics. The latter were often as polemical and just as fearful of adjusting to a world in which truth was hotly contended and losers in the contest risked not merely their reputations and livelihoods, but their very lives. The last chapter treats of Raemond’s Nachleben, or literary afterlife, and illustrates the dynamics of historical criticism in a period marked - even crazed - by misplaced religious zeal and a near absence of tolerance and historical objectivity.

Evangelicals and Empire- Bruce Ellis Benson 2008-10
Leading evangelical thinkers engage--and are engaged by--the most explosive and discussed theorists of empire in the first decade of the twenty-first century, Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri.

The Cambridge Companion to American Methodism- Jason E. Vickers 2013-10-07 A comprehensive introduction to various forms of American Methodism, exploring the beliefs and practices around which the lives of these churches have revolved.

Holy Horror-Steve A. Wiggins 2018-12-14 What, exactly, makes us afraid? Is it monsters, gore, the unknown? Perhaps it’s a biblical sense of malice, lurking unnoticed in the corners of horror films. Holy Writ attempts to ward off aliens, ghosts, witches, psychopaths and demons, yet it often becomes a source of evil itself. Looking first at Psycho (1960) and continuing through 2017, this book analyzes the starring and supporting roles of the Good Book in horror films, monster movies and thrillers to
discover why it incites such fear. In a culture with high biblical awareness and low biblical literacy, horrific portrayals can greatly influence an audience's canonical beliefs.

The Theology of the Czech Brethren from Hus to Comenius - Craig D. Atwood 2009 "Examines the history and development of Moravian theology, from its origins in the Hussite movement to the work of Comenius. Explores the theology of the Unity of the Brethren within the context of the Protestant Reformation"--Provided by publisher.

And with All Your Mind - Steven H. Propp 2010-12-21 Its 1971, and Silas Baker is a high school senior in California, whose main interests are basketball, and weekend parties. But his life takes a dramatic turn, when he encounters a group of committed Christians, who soberly inform him that Jesus is coming soon! They enroll at Riverstent Bible College. Its an exciting time, as leading Bible teachers have predicted that Jesus will return to Rapture his Church within one generation of the 1948 formation of the State of Israel. Popular movies further inflame this passion, as the eager students study Apologetics and Biblical Archaeology; aberrant theologies such as the Death-of-God movement; and even conflicting interpretations of the End Times. An activist spirit develops within evangelicalism, culminating in the so-called Christian Right, as the evangelical world is rocked in the aftermath of the televangelist scandals. Confronted by world views such as Calvinism and Christian Reconstruction, the characters passionately debate controversies such as Biblical Inerrancy and the age of the cosmos, in addition to challenging evangelicals who deny traditional doctrines such as that of endless punishment in Hell, or who promote an Open (yet limited) concept of God himself. As society evolves, so does evangelicalism: seeker sensitive megachurches appear, while Postmodernism...
and the Emergent Church become realities. Theologians wrestle with the question of divorce and remarriage, and the role of women in the church, as well as the divisive issue of homosexuality. As they struggle with life's realities, they ultimately must also respond to nonchristians who are alienated, indifferent, or engaged in active opposition to Christianity, while searching for the meaning of Christian faith in the modern world.

Children of Wrath - Leo Hirrel 2015-01-13 In an exciting reinterpretation of the early nineteenth century, Leo Hirrel demonstrates the importance of religious ideas by exploring the relationship between religion and reform efforts during a crucial period in American history. The result is a work that moves the history of antebellum reform to a higher level of sophistication. Hirrel focuses upon New School Congregationalists and Presbyterians who served at the forefront of reform efforts and provided critical leadership to anti-Catholic, temperance, antislavery, and missionary movements. Their religion was an attempt to reconcile traditional Calvinist language with the prevalent intellectual trends of the time. New School theologians preserved Calvinist language about depravity, but they incorporated an assertion of nominal human ability to overcome sin and a belief in the fixed, immutable nature of truth. Describing both the origins of New School Calvinism and the specific reform activities that grew out of these beliefs, Hirrel provides a fresh perspective on the historical background of religious controversies.

Religion and the Struggle for European Union - Brent F. Nelsen 2015-05-01 In Religion and the Struggle for European Union, Brent F. Nelsen and James L. Guth delve into the powerful role of religion in shaping European attitudes on politics, political integration, and the national and continental identities of its leaders and citizens. Nelsen and Guth contend that for centuries Catholicism promoted the universality of
the Church and the essential unity of Christendom. Protestantism, by contrast, esteemed particularity and feared Catholic dominance. These differing visions of Europe have influenced the process of postwar integration in profound ways. Nelsen and Guth compare the Catholic view of Europe as a single cultural entity best governed as a unified polity against traditional Protestant estrangement from continental culture and its preference for pragmatic cooperation over the sacrifice of sovereignty. As the authors show, this deep cultural divide, rooted in the struggles of the Reformation, resists the ongoing secularization of the continent. Unless addressed, it threatens decades of hard-won gains in security and prosperity. Farsighted and rich with data, Religion and the Struggle for European Union offers a pragmatic way forward in the EU's attempts to solve its social, economic, and political crises.

White Metropolis—Michael Phillips 2010-01-01 From the nineteenth century until today, the power brokers of Dallas have always portrayed their city as a progressive, pro-business, racially harmonious community that has avoided the racial, ethnic, and class strife that roiled other Southern cities. But does this image of Dallas match the historical reality? In this book, Michael Phillips delves deeply into Dallas's racial and religious past and uncovers a complicated history of resistance, collaboration, and assimilation between the city's African American, Mexican American, and Jewish communities and its white power elite. Exploring more than 150 years of Dallas history, Phillips reveals how white business leaders created both a white racial identity and a Southwestern regional identity that excluded African Americans from power and required Mexican Americans and Jews to adopt Anglo-Saxon norms to achieve what limited positions of power they held. He also demonstrates how the concept of whiteness kept these groups from allying with each other, and with working- and middle-class whites, to
build a greater power base and end elite control of the city. Comparing the Dallas racial experience with that of Houston and Atlanta, Phillips identifies how Dallas fits into regional patterns of race relations and illuminates the unique forces that have kept its racial history hidden until the publication of this book.

**Godlike-Adaluncatif**

Melchizedek 2001-01 Godlike is a condensed version of an original manuscript which was deemed too intense. It outlines the story of Mathews "christ complex" from a vision he had in 1996 to the present. Included in the unedited book are original rants, essays, and memes- the self replicating ideas which are seeking appendages in the form of his technomiracles. Several inventions are detailed including free energy (Revelations "fire from heaven") and artificial intelligence (Revelations "breathing life into the image of the beast"). Godlike is intended to change the world on a global level and an individual level and to prepare the reader for the original manuscript which details the endtimes events in depth.

**Mapping the End Times**

Jason Dittmer 2010 Over the last quarter-century, evangelicalism has become an important social and political force in modern America. Here, new voices in the field are brought together with leading scholars such as William E. Connolly, Michael Barkun, Simon Dalby, and Paul Boyer to produce a timely examination of the spatial dimensions of the movement, offering useful and compelling insights on the intersection between politics and religion. This comprehensive study discusses evangelicalism in its different forms, from the moderates to the would-be theocrats who, in anticipation of the Rapture, seek to impose their interpretations of the Bible upon American foreign policy. The result is a unique appraisal of the movement and its geopolitical visions, and the wider impact of these on America and the world at large.
IN HIS NAME-E. Christopher Reyes 2014-08-15 One
naturally assumes that when
they listen to their Pastor,
Reverend, or Priest, that they
speak the truth, and takes for
granted that when the Pope
speaks, he also speaks the
truth. Yet few Christians are
conscious, much less
concerned to hear about the
truth, or of how they have
been deceived for centuries,
and betrayed again by their
sacrosanct religious
institutions bent upon
enriching themselves by their
ignorance of the faith’s
history and gullibility. This
book deals with the truth, the
truth, which many Christian
sects do not wish to convey to
their followers. For almost
two thousand years Christians
have maintained that Jesus
was God incarnate, a sinless
man, a man born of a virgin
mother, a man who was the
embodiment of perfection on
earth, which is unflinchingly
stated in their Christian
Bibles, the New Testament, "Jesus]
Who did no sin, neither
was guile found in his mouth." I
Peter 2:22, King James
2:48, Joseph is Jesus' father
(?). "We are dying today from
the fact of not having anyone
who knows how to lay down
his life for the Truth." Pierre
Teilhard de Chardin, S.J.,
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