

Christianity and revolutionary Europe, 1750–1830

Christianity and revolutionary Europe, 1750–1830 provides a comprehensive and accessible summary of the role of the Churches during this turbulent period in European history. How did the Churches survive the political and intellectual challenges posed by the French Revolution, despite institutional upheaval and the widespread questioning of dogma and tradition? Nigel Aston answers this question by drawing on three decades of research, and argues that pre-revolutionary Christianity had a vitality and resilience that should not be underestimated. Aston takes the story forward to 1830, dealing with both the immediate aftermath of the Revolution and its longer-term impact, and offering comprehensive guidance to the complicated strands of change and continuity. The text is supported by illuminating illustrations, and a glossary of unfamiliar terms gives further help to the student reader. It will be of key interest to all those following courses on religious history and the French Revolution.

NIGEL ASTON is a Lecturer in Early Modern History at the University of Leicester. His most recent book is *Religion and Revolution in France*, 1780–1804 (2000).



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# Christianity and revolutionary Europe, 1750–1830

Nigel Aston

University of Leicester





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For Ian Beckett and Larry Butler: resilient in adversity





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#### Preface

Writing this book has forced me to think out the convergences and cleavages of the religious world on either side of the French Revolution in a way which I might not otherwise have done. So I am very grateful to Professor Tim Blanning for giving me the opportunity to do so by asking me to contribute to this series and trust that he feels his confidence has not been misplaced. Without question, this final version of the text has benefited appreciably from his constructive comments on the chapters as they have been written. The co-founder of the New Approaches to European History series, Professor Bob Scribner, was also encouraging in the first stages of writing and read over the first chapter. His tragically early death prevented me, like other historians, from having the benefits of his insight thereafter. I also much indebted to Sheridan Gilley and John McManners, who have unflinchingly read over the entire text and made innumerable suggestions for improvement. I hope that they, too, consider that the final version indicates that I have been listening beneficially to their good counsel. Jeremy Black and Brendan Simms have also commented helpfully on several sections of the book, while, among historian friends, Matthew Cragoe and Peter Nockles have provided particular support as the enterprise has proceeded. Above all, I am grateful to the innumerable historians, living and dead, whose scholarship is the indispensable foundation of this book. If it succeeds in distilling the fruits of their labours to a wider audience then I shall count myself richly repaid.

At Cambridge University Press I am unreservedly obliged to Richard Fisher, Elizabeth Howard and Sophie Read. Their patience in waiting for the manuscript to reach the Edinburgh Building appeared to have no limits. The British Academy, the University of Luton and the Open University all made available financial assistance that offset research costs and other expenses involved in the writing and the completion of the book. Archivists and librarians, especially at the British Library and Bibliothèque Nationale de France, were unfailingly courteous. Katy Cooper was my alert and patient copy editor. My thanks to them, and

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to my wife, Caroline Aston, who, once again, tolerated the absence of the author with forbearance, good humour, advice and encouragement. The book was completed against a background of the impending closure of the History Department at Luton and the dispersal of a fine team of six colleagues. It is wholly appropriate that it should be dedicated to two of the most doughty of them.



## Date list

1750	Upper Consistory established in Prussia	
1753	Concordat signed between Spain and Benedict XIV	
1753	Paris parlement issues a long remonstrance against clerical	
	power in France	
1755	Silence imposed by the Crown in dispute between the Gallican	
	Church and the Paris parlement	
	Lisbon earthquake	
1761	Mary of the Immaculate Conception officially declared	
	patronness of Spain	
	Hontheim publishes On the Condition of the Church and the	
	Legitimate Power of the Roman Pontiff	
1768	Campomanes coauthored one of the great Spanish regalist	
	tracts of the century, the Juicio Imparcial	
1772	Feathers Tavern petition rejected in Parliament	
1773	Dominus ac redemptor issued	
1774	Quebec Act privileges Roman Catholicism in British Canada	
1778	Catholic Relief Act passed for England	
	Gottfried Lessing's writings censored in Brunswick	
1780	Gordon Riots in London	
1782	Catholics allowed right to worship in Ireland	
1783	Joseph II reorganises diocesan boundaries in the Habsburg	
	Empire	
1784	Samuel Seabury consecrated as first Anglican bishop in the	
	United States by (nonjuring) Scottish bishops	
1786	'Mutinous' Riksdag in Sweden	
	Cardinal Rohan disgraced in the Diamond Necklace affair	
	Synod of Pistoia in Tuscany	
	'Punctuation' of Ems	
	Don gratuit increased in France	
1787	First Anglican bishop for Canada (Nova Scotia) consecrated	
	by Archbishop Moore of Canterbury	
	Edict on non-Catholics passed in France	
	*	

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	Archbishop Loménie de Brienne named principal minister of France
	Bishop Richard Woodward of Cloyne initiated a pamphlet controversy over the security of the 'Protestant Ascendancy'
1788	in Ireland  Declaration of Potsdam published by Frederick William II
	of Prussia
	Revolt of the <i>curés</i> in France
1789	Estates-General and junction of the 3 Orders
	Abolition of annates and suspension of the tithe in France
	Sephardic Jews granted toleration by the National Assembly
1790	Failure of Dom Gerle's motion to have Catholicism declared
	France's national religion
	Civil Constitution of the Clergy passed Regular clergy largely disbanded in France
	Bagarre at Nîmes
1791	Oath imposed to the Civil Constitution of the Clergy
1171	First bishops of the Constitutional Church consecrated
	Civil Constitution of the Clergy condemned by Pius VI
	Ashkenazim Jews granted toleration by the National
	Assembly
	Roman Catholic Relief Act passed in England
1792	Roman Catholic Relief Act passed in Ireland
	Toleration for former nonjuring Scottish Episcopalians sanctioned
	September Massacres in France include scores of clergymen
1793	Second Roman Catholic Relief Act passed in Ireland
	Outbreak of the Vendée
	Dechristianisation begins in France
1794	Papal Bull Auctorem fidei condemns Richerism
	Robespierre sponsors the cult of the Supreme Being
1705	First meeting of Grégoire's 'United Bishops'
1795	Law of 3 <i>Ventôse</i> in France restores freedom of worship
1796	Maynooth College opened in Ireland Kilhamite secession in English Methodism
1790	Papal Brief Pastoralis Sollicitudo
1797	First national council of the Constitutional Church in France
1798	Irish Rebellion
1170	Second 'Reign of Terror' in France
	Proscription of the Belgian Catholic clergy after the failure of
	the peasant uprising
	French troops under Bertier occupy Rome – Pius VI exiled



> Date list xiii 1799 Death of Pius VI Sanfedisti led by Cardinal Ruffo in the kingdom of Naples Schleiermacher's lectures on religion (Reden über die Religion) were first published Election of Pius VII 1800 1801 Act of Union unites Britain and Ireland and creates the United Churches of England and Ireland Concord between France and the Vatican Gallican Articles unilaterally imposed by First Consul 1802 Bonaparte on the Church Chateaubriand publishes the Génie du Christianisme 1803 Abolition of all the German ecclesiastical electorates 1804 Coronation of Napoleon in Notre-Dame Cathedral F. J. W. von Schelling publishes his *Philosophy and Religion* Dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire 1806 G. W. F. Hegel publishes The Phenomenology of the Spirit Occupation of the papal states by a French army 1807 1808 Napoleon invades Spain Pius VII removed from Rome 1809 Formation of the Primitive Methodists 1811 Concordat 'of Fontainbleau' 1812 1813 Unitarians given formal right to freedom of worship in England German 'War of Liberation' 1813-14 1814 Pius VII released from imprisonment Jesuits were universally restored by the Bull Sollicitudo omnium ecclesiarum 1817 New Concordat in France Frederick William III creates a united Protestant state Church for Prussia Greek War of Independence begins 1821 1825 Jubilee Year in Rome Test and Corporation Acts repealed in Britain 1828 1829 Catholic emancipation finally conceded in Britain and Ireland Election of Pius VIII