

# Clergy Definition World History



## **Clergy Definition World History: A Journey Through Time and Faith**

The term "clergy" evokes images of religious leaders, rituals, and the profound influence of faith on societies throughout history. But what precisely is the clergy? This comprehensive exploration delves into the definition of clergy across world history, examining its evolution, its varying roles within different religious traditions, and its significant impact on social, political, and economic structures. We will unravel the complexities of this multifaceted institution, moving beyond simple definitions to uncover the rich tapestry of its influence on human civilization.

### **What is the Clergy? A Defining Overview**

The simplest definition of clergy is the body of ordained or consecrated persons, authorized to perform religious duties. However, this seemingly straightforward definition belies the considerable diversity in the roles, responsibilities, and even the very concept of "ordination" across different religions and historical periods. The clergy is not a monolithic entity; its composition, power, and societal function have dramatically shifted across cultures and centuries. We will explore these variations throughout this post.

# **The Clergy in Ancient Civilizations: Roots and Rituals**

The origins of the clergy can be traced back to the earliest forms of organized religion. Ancient civilizations, from the Sumerians and Egyptians to the Greeks and Romans, all featured specialized individuals responsible for mediating between the divine and the human realm. These individuals, often priests or priestesses, held significant power and influence, performing rituals, interpreting omens, and overseeing religious practices integral to the functioning of society. Their roles often intertwined with political authority, making them key players in the social and political landscapes of their time.

## **#### Egyptian Priesthood: An Example of Early Clerical Structure**

The Egyptian priesthood serves as a prime example of a highly structured and influential clerical system. Organized into a complex hierarchy, Egyptian priests held significant power, managing vast temple estates, overseeing agricultural production, and influencing political decisions. Their specialized knowledge of religious rites and rituals cemented their status within Egyptian society.

# **The Clergy in the Abrahamic Traditions: Judaism, Christianity, and Islam**

The Abrahamic religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—each possess distinct clerical structures and roles.

## **#### Judaism: Rabbis and the Preservation of Tradition**

In Judaism, the role of the clergy is less centralized than in some other traditions. Rabbis, learned scholars and interpreters of Jewish law, hold positions of authority within their communities. Their roles are centered on teaching, interpretation of scripture, and guidance on religious observance.

## **#### Christianity: The Evolution of the Christian Clergy**

The early Christian church saw a gradual development of its clerical structure. From humble beginnings with apostles and elders, the hierarchy evolved, eventually encompassing bishops, priests, deacons, and other ordained ministers. The Roman Catholic Church developed a highly centralized and hierarchical clerical structure, with the Pope at its apex. Protestant denominations, emerging from the Reformation, generally feature less hierarchical structures.

## **#### Islam: Imams and the Guidance of the Faithful**

Islam does not have a formal clergy in the same way as Christianity or Judaism. Imams lead prayers in mosques and provide religious guidance to their communities. Their authority derives from their knowledge of Islamic law and their ability to interpret the Quran and the Sunnah (the teachings and practices of the Prophet Muhammad).

# The Impact of the Clergy on World History

The clergy has played a transformative role throughout history, influencing not just religious practices but also societal norms, political structures, and even scientific advancements.

## #### The Clergy and Power: Political Influence and Social Control

Throughout history, the clergy has often wielded significant political power, advising rulers, shaping laws, and influencing social norms. During the medieval period, the Catholic Church held vast land holdings and immense influence over European society. However, this power was also a source of conflict and reform movements throughout history.

## #### The Clergy and Education: Preserving Knowledge and Shaping Thought

Monasteries and religious institutions often served as centers of learning, preserving ancient texts and fostering intellectual development. The clergy played a crucial role in the transmission of knowledge and the education of the elite classes.

## #### The Clergy and Social Reform: Advocacy and Change

Despite their often conservative role, the clergy have also been agents of social change, advocating for the poor, promoting education, and challenging unjust social structures. Many religious leaders have played a pivotal role in movements for social justice and equality.

## Conclusion

Understanding the clergy requires appreciating its diverse manifestations across time and culture. From the ancient priests mediating between gods and mortals to the modern-day religious leaders guiding their congregations, the clergy's role in shaping societies has been profound and multifaceted. Their influence on politics, education, social justice, and the very fabric of civilization continues to be a significant factor in our world.

## FAQs

1. What is the difference between a priest and a minister? The terms "priest" and "minister" are not interchangeable, with "priest" often associated with sacramental traditions like Catholicism, while "minister" is a broader term used in various Protestant denominations. The specific roles and responsibilities vary across different religious contexts.
2. Did all ancient civilizations have a formal clergy? While most developed societies exhibited some form of religious specialization, the structure and power of the clergy varied significantly. Some

societies relied on part-time religious practitioners, while others developed elaborate hierarchical systems.

3. How has the role of the clergy changed in the modern era? The role of the clergy has become more diverse and nuanced in the modern era, with a greater emphasis on social justice, community engagement, and pastoral care. Secularization and the rise of religious pluralism have also significantly impacted the clergy's influence and authority.

4. What is the relationship between the clergy and the state? This relationship has varied greatly across different historical periods and geographic locations, ranging from close collaboration and mutual support to significant conflict and separation. The level of state influence on religious affairs and vice versa is a complex and ongoing dynamic.

5. What are some examples of the clergy's impact on scientific advancements? Although often portrayed as opposing science, some religious figures and institutions played crucial roles in preserving and developing knowledge, particularly during the medieval period. Monasteries, for instance, acted as repositories of learning, enabling the transmission of classical knowledge that later fueled the Scientific Revolution.

**clergy definition world history: Clericalism** George B. Wilson, 2017-06-15 Searching for answers in the midst of the sexual abuse crisis in the church, many blamed the clerical culture. But what exactly is this clerical culture? We may know it when we see it, but how can we 'whether clergy or laypeople 'go about dismantling it and putting in place a new, healthy culture? George Wilson has spent decades working with organizations to help them discover, and often recover, their foundational calling. He is also a Jesuit priest engaged in the lives of congregations. In *Clericalism: The Death of Priesthood* he brings together both capacities and gives his sense of the challenges facing the church. As members of the church, Wilson maintains, we are all responsible for creating a clerical culture. And we are also responsible for that culture's transformation. *Clericalism* aids this transformation by helping us examine some underlying attitudes that create and preserve destructive relationships between ordained and laity. After looking at the crisis and establishing where we are now, this book challenges us with concrete suggestions for changing behaviors. We are lay and ordained, but all baptized into the royal priesthood of 1 Peter 2:9, all called to spread the Gospel and do the work of God's love in the world. Ultimately, this is a hopeful book, looking for the restoration of a genuine priesthood, free of clericalism, in which we become truly united in Christ..

**clergy definition world history: The Hidden History of Women's Ordination** Gary Macy, 2007-11-30 The Roman Catholic leadership still refuses to ordain women officially or even to recognize that women are capable of ordination. But is the widely held assumption that women have always been excluded from such roles historically accurate? In the early centuries of Christianity, ordination was the process and the ceremony by which one moved to any new ministry (*ordo*) in the community. By this definition, women were in fact ordained into several ministries. A radical change in the definition of ordination during the eleventh and twelfth centuries not only removed women from the ordained ministry, but also attempted to eradicate any memory of women's ordination in the past. The debate that accompanied this change has left its mark in the literature of the time. However, the triumph of a new definition of ordination as the bestowal of power, particularly the power to consecrate the Eucharist, so thoroughly dominated western thought and practice by the thirteenth century that the earlier concept of ordination was almost completely erased. The ordination of women, either in the present or in the past, became unthinkable. References to the ordination of women exist in papal, episcopal and theological documents of the time, and the rites for these ordinations have survived. Yet, many scholars still hold that women, particularly in the western church, were never really ordained. A survey of the literature reveals that most scholars use

a definition of ordination that would have been unknown in the early middle ages. Thus, the modern determination that women were never ordained, Macy argues, is a premise based on false terms. Not a work of advocacy, this important book applies indispensable historical background for the ongoing debate about women's ordination.

**clergy definition world history:** Scholar, Priest, and Pastor John Henry Morgan, 1998

**clergy definition world history:** The Clergy in the Medieval World Julia Barrow, 2015-01-15  
The first broad-ranging social history in English of the medieval secular clergy.

**clergy definition world history:** *WORLD HISTORY* NARAYAN CHANGDER, 2024-03-04 THE WORLD HISTORY MCQ (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) SERVES AS A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR INDIVIDUALS AIMING TO DEEPEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF VARIOUS COMPETITIVE EXAMS, CLASS TESTS, QUIZ COMPETITIONS, AND SIMILAR ASSESSMENTS. WITH ITS EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF MCQS, THIS BOOK EMPOWERS YOU TO ASSESS YOUR GRASP OF THE SUBJECT MATTER AND YOUR PROFICIENCY LEVEL. BY ENGAGING WITH THESE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS, YOU CAN IMPROVE YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUBJECT, IDENTIFY AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT, AND LAY A SOLID FOUNDATION. DIVE INTO THE WORLD HISTORY MCQ TO EXPAND YOUR WORLD HISTORY KNOWLEDGE AND EXCEL IN QUIZ COMPETITIONS, ACADEMIC STUDIES, OR PROFESSIONAL ENDEAVORS. THE ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ARE PROVIDED AT THE END OF EACH PAGE, MAKING IT EASY FOR PARTICIPANTS TO VERIFY THEIR ANSWERS AND PREPARE EFFECTIVELY.

**clergy definition world history:** *Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology* John Henry Blunt, 1870

**clergy definition world history:** *The Uses of History in Early Modern England* Paulina Kewes, 2006 Publisher Description

**clergy definition world history:** The Clergy in Early Modern Scotland Michelle D. Brock, John McCallum, 2021 A nuanced approach to the role played by clerics at a turbulent time for religious affairs.

**clergy definition world history:** *Asia in Western and World History: A Guide for Teaching* Ainslie T. Embree, Carol Gluck, 2015-05-20 A guide aimed at introducing students to the history of Asia in conjunction with Western and world history.

**clergy definition world history:** *World History Encyclopedia [21 volumes]* Alfred J. Andrea Ph.D., 2011-03-23 An unprecedented undertaking by academics reflecting an extraordinary vision of world history, this landmark multivolume encyclopedia focuses on specific themes of human development across cultures era by era, providing the most in-depth, expansive presentation available of the development of humanity from a global perspective. Well-known and widely respected historians worked together to create and guide the project in order to offer the most up-to-date visions available. A monumental undertaking. A stunning academic achievement. ABC-CLIO's World History Encyclopedia is the first comprehensive work to take a large-scale thematic look at the human species worldwide. Comprised of 21 volumes covering 9 eras, an introductory volume, and an index, it charts the extraordinary journey of humankind, revealing crucial connections among civilizations in different regions through the ages. Within each era, the encyclopedia highlights pivotal interactions and exchanges among cultures within eight broad thematic categories: population and environment, society and culture, migration and travel, politics and statecraft, economics and trade, conflict and cooperation, thought and religion, science and technology. Aligned to national history standards and packed with images, primary resources, current citations, and extensive teaching and learning support, the World History Encyclopedia gives students, educators, researchers, and interested general readers a means of navigating the broad sweep of history unlike any ever published.

**clergy definition world history:** The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen 1789 and 1793 , 1985

**clergy definition world history:** *A Social History of Modern Spain* Adrian Shubert, 2003-09-02 Insightful and accessible, A Social History of Modern Spain is the first comprehensive

social history of modern Spain in any language. Adrian Shubert analyzes the social development of Spain since 1800. He explores the social conflicts at the root of the Spanish Civil War and how that war and the subsequent changes from democracy to Franco and back again have shaped the social relations of the country. Paying equal attention to the rural and urban worlds and respecting the great regional diversity within Spain, Shubert draws a sophisticated picture of a country struggling with the problems posed by political, economic, and social change. He begins with an overview of the rural economy and the relationship of the people to the land, then moves on to an analysis of the work and social lives of the urban population. He then discusses the changing roles of the clergy, the military, and the various local government, community, and law enforcement officials. A Social History of Modern Spain concludes with an analysis of the dramatic political, economic, and social changes during the Franco regime and during the subsequent return to democracy.

**clergy definition world history:** How it was Zita Seabra,

**clergy definition world history: The Oxford Companion to Christian Thought** Adrian Hastings, Alistair Mason, Hugh S. Pyper, 2000-12-21 Embracing the viewpoints of Catholic, Protestant, or Orthodox thinkers, of conservatives, liberals, radicals, and agnostics, Christianity today is anything but monolithic or univocal. In *The Oxford Companion to Christian Thought*, general editor Adrian Hastings has tried to capture a sense of the great diversity of opinion that swirls about under the heading of Christian thought. Indeed, the 260 contributors, who hail from twenty countries, represent as wide a range of perspectives as possible. Here is a comprehensive and authoritative (though not dogmatic) overview of the full spectrum of Christian thinking. Within its 600 alphabetically arranged entries, readers will find lengthy survey articles on the history of Christian thought, on national and regional traditions, and on various denominations, from Anglican to Unitarian. There is ample coverage of Eastern thought as well, examining the Christian tradition in China, Japan, India, and Africa. The contributors examine major theological topics such as resurrection, the Eucharist, and grace as well as controversial issues such as homosexuality and abortion. In addition, short entries illuminate symbols such as water and wine, and there are many profiles of leading theologians, of non-Christians who have deeply influenced Christian thinking, including Aristotle and Plato, and of literary figures such as Dante, Milton, and Tolstoy. Most articles end with a list of suggested readings and the book features a large number of cross-references. *The Oxford Companion to Christian Thought* is an indispensable guide to one of the central strands of Western culture. An essential volume for all Christians, it is a thoughtful gift for the holidays.

**clergy definition world history: Ecclesiastical Vestments** Robert Alexander Stewart Macalister, 1896 *Ecclesiastical Vestments: Their Development and History* by Robert Alexander Stewart Macalister, first published in 1896, is a rare manuscript, the original residing in one of the great libraries of the world. This book is a reproduction of that original, which has been scanned and cleaned by state-of-the-art publishing tools for better readability and enhanced appreciation. Restoration Editors' mission is to bring long out of print manuscripts back to life. Some smudges, annotations or unclear text may still exist, due to permanent damage to the original work. We believe the literary significance of the text justifies offering this reproduction, allowing a new generation to appreciate it.

**clergy definition world history: Popular Controversies in World History [4 volumes]** Steven L. Danver, 2010-12-22 Covering prehistoric times to the modern era, this fascinating resource presents pro-and-con arguments regarding unresolved, historic controversies throughout the development of the world. *Popular Controversies in World History: Investigating History's Intriguing Questions* offers uniquely compelling and educational examinations of pivotal events and puzzling phenomena, from the earliest evidence of human activity to controversial events of the 20th century. From the geographic location of human origins, to the authenticity of the Shroud of Turin, to the innocence—or guilt—of Sacco and Vanzetti, *Popular Controversies in World History: Investigating History's Intriguing Questions* provides four volumes on the ongoing debates that have captivated both the historical community and the public at large. In each chapter, established experts offer credible opposing arguments pertaining to specific debates, providing readers with resources for

independent critical thinking on the issue. This format allows students, scholars, and other interested readers to actively engage in some of the most intriguing conundrums facing historians today.

**clergy definition world history: The Catholic Encyclopedia** Charles George Herbermann, 1908

**clergy definition world history: Encyclopaedia Metropolitana: History and biography** Edward Smedley, Hugh James Rose, Henry John Rose, 1845

**clergy definition world history: Jean-Jacques Rousseau: Human nature and history** John T. Scott, 2006 Bringing together critical assessments of the broad range of Rousseau's thought, with a particular emphasis on his political theory, this systematic collection is an essential resource for both student and scholar.

**clergy definition world history: Revolutionary Anglicanism** N. Rhoden, 1999-05-10 This study describes the diverse experiences and political opinions of the colonial Anglican clergy during the American Revolution. As an intercolonial study, it depicts regional variations, but also the full range of ministerial responses including loyalism, neutrality, and patriotism. Rhoden explores the extraordinary dilemmas which tested these members of the King's church, from the 1760s controversy over a proposed episcopate to the 1780s formation of the Episcopal Church, and thoroughly demonstrates the impact of the Revolution on their lives and their church.

**clergy definition world history: On the Donation of Constantine** Lorenzo Valla, 2008 Valla (1407-1457) was the most important theorist of the humanist movement. His most famous work is the present volume, an oration in which Valla uses new philological methods to attack the authenticity of the most important document justifying the papacy's claims to temporal rule.

**clergy definition world history: The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church** Frank Leslie Cross, Livingstone, Elizabeth A, 1984

**clergy definition world history: The Code of Capital** Katharina Pistor, 2020-11-03 Capital is the defining feature of modern economies, yet most people have no idea where it actually comes from. What is it, exactly, that transforms mere wealth into an asset that automatically creates more wealth? The Code of Capital explains how capital is created behind closed doors in the offices of private attorneys, and why this little-known fact is one of the biggest reasons for the widening wealth gap between the holders of capital and everybody else. In this revealing book, Katharina Pistor argues that the law selectively codes certain assets, endowing them with the capacity to protect and produce private wealth. With the right legal coding, any object, claim, or idea can be turned into capital - and lawyers are the keepers of the code. Pistor describes how they pick and choose among different legal systems and legal devices for the ones that best serve their clients' needs, and how techniques that were first perfected centuries ago to code landholdings as capital are being used today to code stocks, bonds, ideas, and even expectations--assets that exist only in law. A powerful new way of thinking about one of the most pernicious problems of our time, The Code of Capital explores the different ways that debt, complex financial products, and other assets are coded to give financial advantage to their holders. This provocative book paints a troubling portrait of the pervasive global nature of the code, the people who shape it, and the governments that enforce it.--Provided by publisher.

**clergy definition world history: Seven Myths of Africa in World History** David Northrup, 2017-09-01 Northrup's highly accessible book breaks through the most common barriers that readers encounter in studying African history. Each chapter takes on a common myth about Africa and explains both the sources of the myth and the research that debunks it. These provocative chapters will promote lively discussions among readers while deepening their understanding of African and world history. The book is strengthened by its incorporation of actors and issues representing the African diaspora and African Americans in particular. —Rebecca Shumway, College of Charleston

**clergy definition world history: The Oxford Guide to Middle High German** Howard Jones, Martin H. Jones, 2019-05-15 The Oxford Guide to Middle High German is the most comprehensive

self-contained treatment of Middle High German available in English. It covers the language, literature, history, and culture of German in the period from 1050 to 1350 and is designed for entry-level readers, advanced study, teaching, and reference. The book includes a large sample of texts, not only from Classical works such as Erec, the Nibelungenlied, Parzival, and Tristan, but also from mystical writing, chronicles, and legal documents; the selection represents all major dialects and the full time span of the period. The volume begins with an introduction that defines Middle High German linguistically, geographically, and chronologically. Chapter 2 then provides a detailed exploration of the grammar, covering sounds and spelling, inflectional morphology, syntax, and lexis. Each section in this chapter begins with a summary of the main points, followed by detailed paragraphs for in-depth study and reference. Chapter 3 deals with versification, discussing metre, rhyme, lines of verse in context, and verse forms, and includes practical tips for scansion. Chapter 4 offers an account of the political and social structures of Medieval Germany and a survey of the principal types of texts that originated in the period. The final chapter of the book comprises over forty texts, each placed in context and provided with explanatory footnotes; the first two texts, to be taken together with the introductory grammar sections, are aimed at newcomers. A glossary provides full coverage of the vocabulary appearing in the texts and throughout the book.

**clergy definition world history: Lincoln's Legacy of Leadership** G. Goethals, 2009-12-21 An in-depth look at Abraham Lincoln's leadership, both before and during his presidency. Lincoln led through times of confusion, war, and dissent. The set of chapters included in this volume are based on papers that constituted part of the 2008-2009 Jepson Leadership Forum at the Jepson School of Leadership Studies at the University of Richmond.

**clergy definition world history: Buddhism, War, and Nationalism** Xue Yu, 2013-10-14 This thesis examines the doctrinal grounds and different approaches to working out this new Buddhist tradition, a startling contrast to the teachings of non-violence and compassion which have made Buddhism known as a religion of peace. In scores of articles as war approached in 1936-37, new monks searched and reinterpreted scripture, making controversial arguments for ideas like compassionate killing which would justify participating in war.

**clergy definition world history: Common Calling** Stephen J. Pope, 2004-10-19 The sexual abuse scandal in the Catholic Church has been exacerbated in the minds of many by the dismal response of church leadership. Uncovered along with the abuse of power were decisions that were not only made in secrecy, but which also magnified the powerlessness of the people of the church to have any say in its governance. Accordingly, many have left the church, many have withheld funding—others have vowed to work for change, as witnessed by the phenomenal growth of Voice of the Faithful. Common Calling is indeed a call—for change, for inclusion, and a place at the table for the laity when it comes to the governance of the church. By first providing compelling historical precedents of the roles and status of the laity as it functioned during the first millennium, Common Calling compares and contrasts those to the place of the laity today. It is this crossroad—between the past and the possible future of the Catholic Church—where the distinguished contributors to this volume gather in the hope and expectation of change. They examine the distinction between laity and clergy in regard to the power of church governance, and explore the theological interpretation of clergy-laity relations and governance in the teachings of the Second Vatican Council. They look at how church officials interpret the role of the laity today and address the weaknesses in that model. Finally, they speak clearly in outlining the ways governance may be improved, and how—by emphasizing dialogue, participation, gender equality, and loyalty—the role of the laity can be enhanced. Speaking as active believers and academic specialists, all of the contributors assert that the church must evolve in the 21st century. They represent a variety of disciplines, including systematic theology, sacramental theology, canon law, political science, moral theology, pastoral theology, and management. The book also includes an essay by James Post, cofounder of the Catholic lay movement Voice of the Faithful, the organization that was in part responsible for the resignation of Boston's Cardinal Bernard Law. Common Calling looks to a future of transparency in the Catholic Church that, with an invested laity, will help to prevent any further abuse—especially

the abuse of power.

**clergy definition world history: Encyclopædia Metropolitana; Or, Universal Dictionary of Knowledge ...** Edward Smedley, Hugh James Rose, Henry John Rose, 1845

**clergy definition world history: Month and Catholic Review** , 1870

**clergy definition world history: The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church** Frank Leslie Cross, Elizabeth A. Livingstone, 2005 Uniquely authoritative and wide-ranging in its scope, The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church is the indispensable one-volume reference work on all aspects of the Christian Church. It contains over 6,000 cross-referenced A-Z entries, and offers unrivalled coverage of all aspects of this vast and often complex subject, including theology, churches and denominations, patristic scholarship, the bible, the church calendar and its organization, popes, archbishops, saints, and mystics. In this revision, innumerable small changes have been made to take into account shifts in scholarly opinion, recent developments, such as the Church of England's new prayer book (Common Worship), RC canonizations, ecumenical advances and mergers, and, where possible, statistics. A number of existing articles have been rewritten to reflect new evidence or understanding, for example the Holy Sepulchre entry, and there are a few new articles. Perhaps most significantly, a great number of the bibliographies have been updated. Established since its first appearance in 1957 as an essential resource for ordinands, clergy, and members of religious orders, ODDC is an invaluable tool for academics, teachers, and students of church history and theology, as well as for the general reader.

**clergy definition world history: The Month: A Magazine and Review Vol. II** Various, 1870

**clergy definition world history: Civilizations and Historical Patterns. An Approach to the Comparative Study of History** Neagu Djuvara, 2019-06-25 And, in the shadow of the major civilization, before it disappeared in its turn, how many other cultures have perished without a trace? This immense tragedy is being lived now by many cultures, with great intensity. One has to belong to such a culture in course of extinction or dying slowly even before its flourishing, to understand the infinite distress of those who are helplessly watching the inexorable disappearance of their most precious values. With each dying culture, it is a unique flower that is withering never to bloom again, an incomparable fragrance that fades away forever. There is in the smallest idioms, there is in the "Weltanschauung" of the smallest tribe doomed to extinction treasures of wisdom and poetry. Lost...lost for all eternity. In the life of peoples, as in the whole Creation, the most striking thing that actually shocks the mind is the infinite waste of Nature. Those who at present are fortunate enough to belong to the universal cultures, may still live with the illusion of their perpetuity. But for how long? Indeed what is left of Ancient Egypt, of Mesopotamia, of Crete, of Mexico and of Peru? And how can we be sure that our conceited race that for centuries extends its domination over peoples and things will not also fall one day in torpor and become apathetic? Neagu Djuvara

**clergy definition world history: The Problem of Atheism** Augusto Del Noce, 2022-01-05 In 1964, Augusto Del Noce assembled in a book some of his best works on Marxism, atheism, and the history of modern philosophy. The result was *Il problema dell'ateismo*, which he always regarded as foundational to his way of thinking. The book remains his best-known work and is still in print in Italy almost sixty years later. The Problem of Atheism offers the first English translation of this landmark book, one of the earliest works to recognize the new secularizing trends in Western culture following World War II. Del Noce situates atheism historically, reconstructing its philosophical trajectory through European modernity. Documenting the author's entire intellectual experience, these essays explore the birth of modern philosophy, reckon with the great European crisis of 1917 to 1945 and the Cold War that followed, and mine the opposition between Marxism and the rise of the affluent society. The result is rich with premonitions of the cultural landscape that would take shape throughout the 1960s and the decades that followed. Proving its English translation to be long overdue, The Problem of Atheism remains relevant to contemporary debates about secularization, political theology, and modernity.

**clergy definition world history: A New Law-dictionary** Giles Jacob, 1729

**clergy definition world history: Parish Priests and Their People in the Middle Ages in England** Edward Lewes Cutts, 1898

**clergy definition world history: *Geographies of Economies*** Roger Lee, Jane Wills, 2014-05-01  
Setting out to explore the intersections of economy and geography, this book brings together contributions from the world's top economic geographers. Over forty contributors draw upon contemporary theory and experience to explore the cultural and social constitution of economic geographies, processes of globalisation and new forms of political regulation and practice. Although focusing upon 'new' economic geography, the book also illustrates the many connections with previous scholarship as scholars seek to reconstruct the traditions of political economy to understand the contemporary world. Highlighting and illustrating contemporary developments, the book opens up discussion about the implications of the complex geographies involved. In pointing to new directions of research and debate, this major statement in state of the art economic geography demonstrates the central relevance of economic geography not only in understanding the trajectories of change but in proposing alternatives.

**clergy definition world history: *Female Pioneers from Ancient Egypt and the Middle East*** Ahmed A. Karim, Radwa Khalil, Ahmed Moustafa, 2021-07-27 This book explores the contributions of Eastern female pioneers in science, politics and arts from Ancient Egypt to modern times, and discusses the possible psychological and social impact of this knowledge on today's gender role in Eastern and Western Societies. Based on psychological studies on social learning, the book argues that profound knowledge of the historical contributions of Eastern female pioneers in science, politics and arts can improve today's gender roles in Middle Eastern countries and inspire young women living in Western Societies with Eastern migration background. Spanning disciplines such as Natural sciences, Neuroscience, Psychology, Sociology, Islamic Theology, History and Arts, and including contributions from diverse geographical regions across the world, this book provides an elaborate review of the gender role of women in Ancient Egypt and the Middle East, outlining their prominence and influence and discusses the possible psychological and social impact of this knowledge on today's gender roles.

**clergy definition world history: *Outlook and Independent*** , 1905

**clergy definition world history: *Encyclopædia Metropolitana; Or Universal Dictionary of Knowledge, on an Original Plan*** Edward Smedley, Hugh James Rose, Henry John Rose, 1845

## **Clergy - Wikipedia**

Clergy are formal leaders within established religions. Their roles and functions vary in different religious traditions, but usually involve presiding over specific rituals and teaching their religion's doctrines and practices.

## **Clergy | History, Meaning, Examples, Catholic, Anglican, Priests ...**

Jun 24, 2025 · Clergy is the body of ordained ministers in a Christian church. In the Roman Catholic Church and in the Church of England, the term includes the orders of bishop, priest, and deacon.

## CLERGY Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster

The meaning of CLERGY is a group ordained to perform pastoral or sacerdotal functions in a Christian church. How to use clergy in a sentence.

## *CLERGY | English meaning - Cambridge Dictionary*

CLERGY definition: 1. religious leaders, especially Christian priests, ministers, etc.: 2. religious leaders.... Learn more.

## CLERGY Definition & Meaning | Dictionary.com

Clergy definition: the group or body of ordained persons in a religion, as distinguished from the laity.. See examples of CLERGY used in a sentence.

## **What is the Role of a Clergy? - eClergys**

Jul 28, 2025 · Clergy refers to individuals who have been officially recognized, trained, and appointed by their religious organizations to perform spiritual leadership duties.

### CLERGY definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary

The clergy are the official leaders of the religious activities of a particular group of believers. These proposals met opposition from the clergy.

## **Clergy - definition of clergy by The Free Dictionary**

The body of people ordained or recognized by a religious community as ritual or spiritual leaders. See Usage Note at collective noun.

### Clergy - Hartford Institute

U.S. clergy, working across denominational and racial boundaries, have been at the forefront of abolitionist, Social Gospel, and civil rights movements. Similarly, clergy have held prophetic roles in inspiring social change for justice and human rights ...

## **clergy - Wiktionary, the free dictionary**

Jul 31, 2025 · clergy (usually uncountable, plural clergies) Body of persons, such as priests, who are trained and ordained for religious service. quotations

### *Clergy - Wikipedia*

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See Usage Note at collective noun.

### **Clergy - Hartford Institute**

U.S. clergy, working across denominational and racial boundaries, have been at the forefront of abolitionist, Social Gospel, and civil rights movements. Similarly, clergy have held prophetic ...

*clergy* - Wiktionary, the free dictionary

Jul 31, 2025 · clergy (usually uncountable, plural clergies) Body of persons, such as priests, who are trained and ordained for religious service. quotations

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