Promiscuous Power

A fresh examination of the Cathar heresy, using the records of inquisitorial tribunals to bring out new details of life at the time.

The Origin, Development, and Refinement of Medieval Religious Mendicancies

This book explores the growing importance of prisons, both lay and ecclesiastical, in western Europe between 1000 and 1300. It attempts to explain what captors hoped to achieve by restricting the liberty of others, the means of confinement available to them, and why there was an increasingly close link between captivity and suspected criminal activity. It discusses conditions within prisons, the means of release open to some captives, and writing in or about prison.

Multilingualism and Mother Tongue in Medieval French, Occitan, and Catalan Narratives

Historiographical survey of inquisition texts, from lists of questions to inquisitor's manual, studies their role in the suppression of heresy.

Theory of the Border

The tenth to the thirteenth centuries in Europe saw the appearance of popular heresy and the establishment of the Inquisition, the expropriation and mass murder of Jews, and the propagation of elaborate measures to segregate lepers from the healthy and curtail their civil rights. These were traditionally seen as distinct and separate developments, and explained in terms of the problems which their victims presented to medieval society. In this stimulating book, first published in 1987 and now widely regarded as a classic in medieval history, R. I. Moore argues that the coincidences in the treatment of these and other minority groups cannot be explained independently, and that all are part of a pattern of persecution which now appeared for the first time to make Europe become, as it has remained, a persecuting society. In this new edition, R. I. Moore updates and extends his original argument with a new, final chapter, "A Persecuting Society". Hereand in a new preface and critical bibliography, he considers the impact of a generation's research and refines his conception of the "persecuting society" accordingly, addressing criticisms of the first edition.

The Cambridge History of Medieval Canon Law
What should historians do with the words of the dead? Inquisition and Power reformulates the historiography of heresy and the inquisition by focusing on depositions taken from the Cathars, a religious sect that opposed the Catholic church and took root in southern France during the twelfth century. Despite the fact that these depositions were spoken in the vernacular, but recorded in Latin in the third person and rewritten in the past tense, historians have often taken these accounts as verbatim transcriptions of personal testimony. This belief has prompted some historians, including E. Le Roy Ladurie, to go so far as to retranslate the testimonies into the first-person. These testimonies have been a long source of controversy for historians and scholars of the Middle Ages. Arnold enters current theoretical debates about subjectivity and the nature of power to develop reading strategies that will permit a more nuanced reinterpretation of these documents of interrogation. Rather than seeking to recover the true voice of the Cathars from behind the inquisitor’s framework, this book shows how the historian is better served by analyzing texts as sites of competing discourses that construct and position a variety of subjectivities. In this critically informed history, Arnold suggests that what we do with the voices of history in fact has as much to do with ourselves as with those we seek to ‘rescue’ from the silences of past.

De Katharen

Heresy was the most feared crime in the medieval moral universe. It was seen as a social disease capable of poisoning the body politic and shattering the unity of the church. The study of heresy in late medieval England has, to date, focused largely on the heretics. In consequence, we know very little about how this crime was defined by the churchmen who passed authoritative judgement on it. By examining the drafting, publicizing, and implementing of new laws against heresy in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, using published and unpublished judicial records, this book presents the first general study of inquisition in medieval England. In it Ian Forrest argues that because heresy was a problem simultaneously national and local, detection relied upon collaboration between rulers and the ruled. While involvement in detection brought local society into contact with the apparatus of government, uneducated laymen still had to be kept at arm's length, because judgements about heresy were deemed too subtle and important to be left to them. Detection required bishops and inquisitors to balance reported suspicions against canonical proof, and threats to public safety against the rights of the suspect and the deficiencies of human justice. At present, the character and significance of heresy in late medieval England is the subject of much debate. Ian Forrest believes that this debate has to be informed by a greater awareness of the legal and social contexts within which heresy took on its many real and imagined attributes.

A History of Medieval Heresy and Inquisition

A new look at the way in which medieval European literature depicts torture and brutality.

Introduction to Medieval Europe 300–1500

Scholars have written reams on the conquest of Mexico, from the grand designs of kings, viceroyos, conquistadors, and inquisitors to the myriad ways that indigenous peoples contested imperial authority. But the actual work of establishing the Spanish empire in Mexico fell to a host of local agents—magistrates, bureaucrats, parish priests, ranchers, miners, sugar producers, and many others—who knew little and cared less about the goals of their superiors in Mexico City and Madrid. Through a case study of the province of Michoacán in western Mexico, Promiscuous Power focuses on the prosaic agents of colonialism to offer a paradigm-shifting view of the complexities of making empire at the ground level. Presenting rowdy, raunchy, and violent life histories from the archives, Martin Austin Nesvig reveals that the local colonizers of Michoacán were primarily motivated by personal gain, emboldened by the lack of oversight from the upper echelons of power, and thoroughly committed to their own corporate memberships. His findings challenge some of the most deeply held views of the Spanish colonization of Mexico, including the Black Legend, which asserts that the royal state and the institutional church colluded to produce a powerful Catholicism that crushed heterodoxy, punished cultural difference, and ruined indigenous worlds. Instead, Nesvig finds that Michoacán—typical of many frontier provinces of the empire—became a region of refuge from imperial and juridical control and formal Catholicism, where the ordinary rules of law, jurisprudence, and royal oversight collapsed in the entropy of decentralized rule.

Understanding Medieval Primary Sources

Historians commonly designate the High Middle Ages as the era of the "papal monarchy," when the popes of Rome
ried with secular rulers for spiritual and temporal supremacy. Indeed, in many ways the story of the papal monarchy encapsulates that of medieval Europe as often remembered: a time before the modern age, when religious authorities openly clashed with emperors, kings, and princes for political mastery of their world, claiming sovereignty over Christendom, the universal community of Christian kingdoms, churches, and peoples. At no point was this conflict more widespread and dramatic than during the papacies of Gregory IX (1227-1241) and Innocent IV (1243-1254). Their struggles with the Hohenstaufen Emperor Frederick II (1212-1250) echoed in the corridors of power and the court of public opinion, ranging from the battlefields of Italy to the streets of Jerusalem. In The Two Powers, Brett Edward Whalen has written a new history of this combative relationship between the thirteenth-century papacy and empire. Countering the dominant trend of modern historiography, which focuses on Frederick instead of the popes, he redirects our attention to the papal side of the historical equation. By doing so, Whalen highlights the ways in which Gregory and Innocent acted politically and publicly, realizing their priestly sovereignty through the networks of communication, performance, and documentary culture that lay at the unique disposal of the Apostolic See. Covering pivotal decades that included the last major crusades, the birth of the Inquisition, and the unexpected invasion of the Mongols, The Two Powers shows how Gregory and Innocent's battles with Frederick shaped the historical destiny of the thirteenth-century papacy and its role in the public realm of medieval Christendom.

Heresy in Medieval France

Canon law touched nearly every aspect of medieval society, including many issues we now think of as purely secular. It regulated marriages, oaths, usury, sorcery, heresy, university life, penance, just war, court procedure, and Christian relations with religious minorities. Canon law also regulated the clergy and the Church, one of the most important institutions in the Middle Ages. This Cambridge History offers a comprehensive survey of canon law, both chronologically and thematically. Written by an international team of scholars, it explores, in non-technical language, how it operated in the daily life of people and in the great political events of the time. The volume demonstrates that medieval canon law holds a unique position in the legal history of Europe. Indeed, the influence of medieval canon law, which was at the forefront of introducing and defining concepts such as 'equity,' 'rationality,' 'office,' and 'positive law,' has been enormous, long-lasting, and remarkably diverse.

The Two Powers

The Cathars and the Albigensian Crusade brings together a rich and diverse range of medieval sources to examine key aspects of the growth of heresy and dissent in southern France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and the Church's response to that threat through the subsequent authorisation of the Albigensian crusade. Aimed at students and scholars alike, the documents it discusses – papal letters, troubadour songs, contemporary chronicles in Latin and the vernacular, and inquisitorial documents – reflect a deeper perception of medieval heresy and the social, political and religious implications of crusading than has hitherto been possible. The reader is introduced to themes which are crucial to our understanding of the medieval world: ideologies of crusading and holy war, the complex nature of Catharism, the Church's implementation of diverse strategies to counter heresy, the growth of papal inquisition, southern French counter-strategies of resistance and rebellion, and the uses of Latin and the vernacular to express regional and cultural identity. This timely and highly original collection not only brings together previously unexplored and in some cases unedited material, but provides a nuanced and multi-layered view of the religious, social and political dimensions of one of the most infamous conflicts of the High Middle Ages. This book is a valuable resource for all students, teachers and researchers of medieval history and the crusades.

Heresy, Crusade and Inquisition in Medieval Quercy

This concise and balanced survey of heresy and inquisition in the Middle Ages examines the dynamic interplay between competing medieval notions of Christian observance, tracing the escalating confrontations between piety, reform, dissent, and Church authority between 1100 and 1500. Jennifer Kolpacoff Deane explores the diverse regional and cultural settings in which key disputes over scripture, sacraments, and spiritual hierarchies erupted, events increasingly shaped by new ecclesiastical ideas and inquisitorial procedures. Incorporating recent research and debates in the field, her analysis brings to life a compelling issue that profoundly influenced the medieval world.

The Detection of Heresy in Late Medieval England

The purpose and intention of this handbook is to offer an analysis of the term mendicancy and to present an up-to-date and comprehensive introduction to the phenomenon of religious mendicancy in the central and later middle
ages. It provides a contextualized guide that will introduce the central issues in contemporary scholarship regarding
the mendicant orders. This project approaches the controversies from a multitude of angles and unites in one volume
the insights of different disciplines such as social and intellectual history, literary analysis, and theology.

Defining Heresy

This collection of previously untranslated court documents, testimonials, and letters portrays the Spanish Inquisition
in vivid detail, offering fresh perspectives on such topics as the Inquisition's persecution of Jews and Muslims, the
role of women in Spanish religious culture, the Inquisition's construction and persecution of witchcraft, daily life
inside an Inquisition prison, and the relationship between the Inquisition and the Spanish monarchy. Headnotes
introduce the selections, and a general introduction provides historical, political, and legal context. A map and index
are included.

The Devil's World

The Cathars and the Albigensian Crusade

James B. Given analyzes the inquisition in one French region in order to develop a sociology of medieval politics.
Established in the early thirteenth century to combat widespread popular heresy, inquisitorial tribunals identified,
prosecuted, and punished heretics and their supporters. The inquisition in Languedoc was the best documented of
these tribunals because the inquisitors aggressively used the developing techniques of writing and record keeping to
build cases and extract confessions. Using a Marxist and Foucauldian approach, Given focuses on three inquiries:
what techniques of investigation, interrogation, and punishment the inquisitors worked out in the course of their
struggle against heresy; how the people of Languedoc responded to the activities of the inquisitors; and what aspects
of social organization in Languedoc either facilitated or constrained the work of the inquisitors. Punishments not
only inflicted suffering and humiliation on those condemned, he argues, but also served as theatrical instruction for
the rest of society about the terrible price of transgression. Through a careful pursuit of these inquires, Given
elucidates medieval society's contribution to the modern apparatus of power.

A History of Science, Magic and Belief

Examines the motivations, inner spiritual lives, and religious commitments of seven key inquisitors of the Middle
Ages.

The Formation of a Persecuting Society

Despite -- and perhaps because of -- increasing global mobility, there are more types of borders today than ever
before in history. Borders of all kinds define every aspect of social life in the twenty-first century. From the
biometric data that divides the smallest aspects of our bodies to the aerial drones that patrol the immense expanse of
our domestic and international airspace, we are defined by borders. They can no longer simply be understood as the
geographical divisions between nation-states. Today, their form and function has become too complex, too hybrid.
What we need now is a theory of the border that can make sense of this hybridity across multiple domains of social
life. Rather than viewing borders as the result or outcome of pre-established social entities like states, Thomas Nail
reinterprets social history from the perspective of the continual and constitutive movement of the borders that
organize and divide society in the first place. Societies and states are the products of bordering, Nail argues, not the
other way around. Applying his original movement-oriented theoretical framework "kinopolitics" to several major
historical border regimes (fences, walls, cells, and checkpoints), Theory of the Border pioneers a new methodology
of "critical limology," that provides fresh tools for the analysis of contemporary border politics.

Medieval Public Justice

A thoroughly revised, greatly expanded edition of the most important documentary history of European witchcraft
ever published.

The Oxford Handbook of Medieval Christianity
Read Book Inquisition And Medieval Society
Power Discipline And Resistance In Languedoc

Based on case studies from across Europe including its peripheries, this book offers an interdisciplinary perspective on the notion of memory in the Middle Ages concentrating on constructing memory both as individual competence and as part of a society's identity.

The Art of Veiled Speech

Exploring the relationship of heresy, dissent and society in the 12th and 13th Centuries, The Devil's World shows how people made conscious choices between heresy and orthodoxy in the middle ages and were not afraid to exert their power as consumers of religion. The book gives an account of all popular religious movements, looks at the threat that heresy presented to the Church and lay powers and considers the measures they took to deal with it. Ideal for students of medieval and religious history.

Texts and the Repression of Medieval Heresy

The essays in this book provide new insights into the history of heresy and the formation of the persecuting society in the Middle Ages and explores the shifting understanding of orthodoxy and heterodoxy in medieval and modern times.

Gods filosofen

In Defining Heresy, Irene Bueno investigates the methods and discourses of anti-heretical repression in the first half of the fourteenth century, focusing on the figure of Jacques Fournier/Benedict XII (c.1284-1342), bishop-inquisitor, theologian, and, eventually, pope at Avignon.

Heresy and the Persecuting Society in the Middle Ages

Communication has become one of the most vibrant areas of current research on medieval and early modern Europe, almost paralleling the heightened popularity of conflict study since the 1980s. However, the nature of this concept seems to be ambiguous and has been defined with multiple nuances. Needless to say, communication in the Middle Ages was usually accomplished by personal presence, contact, and interaction, including conflict and its settlement. In this sense, the process of communication often comprised symbolic and ritual action. In response to concerns about the study of political communication, it should be emphasised that communication may confirm and spread certain fundamental ideas, social values and norms, bringing about certain patterns of behaviour and mentality that can be shared by members of the political body and community. The authors of these essays discuss the characteristics of political communication in medieval and early modern Europe by highlighting two aspects: ritual and symbolic communication, and conflict, feuds and communication.

Captivity and Imprisonment in Medieval Europe, 1000-1300

Throughout Western history, there have been those who felt compelled to share a dissenting opinion on public matters, while still hoping to avoid the social, political, and even criminal consequences for exercising free speech. In this collection of fourteen original essays, editors Han Baltussen and Peter J. Davis trace the roots of censorship far beyond its supposed origins in early modern history. Beginning with the ancient Greek concept of parrhésia, and its Roman equivalent libertas, the contributors to The Art of Veiled Speech examine lesser-known texts from historical periods, some famous for setting the benchmark for free speech, such as fifth-century Athens and republican Rome, and others for censorship, such as early imperial and late antique Rome. Medieval attempts to suppress heresy, the Spanish Inquisition, and the writings of Thomas Hobbes during the Reformation are among the examples chosen to illustrate an explicit link of cultural censorship across time, casting new light on a range of issues: Which circumstances and limits on free speech were in play? What did it mean for someone to "speak up" or "speak truth to authority"? Drawing on poetry, history, drama, and moral and political philosophy the volume demonstrates the many ways that writers over the last 2500 years have used wordplay, innuendo, and other forms of veiled speech to conceal their subversive views, anticipating censorship and making efforts to get around it. The Art of Veiled Speech offers new insights into the ingenious methods of self-censorship to express controversial views, revealing that the human voice cannot be easily silenced. Contributors: Pauline Allen, Han Baltussen, Megan Cassidy-Welch, Peter J. Davis, Andrew Hartwig, Gesine Manuwald, Bronwen Neil, Lara O'Sullivan, Jon Parkin, John Penwill, François Soyer, Marcus Wilson, Ioannis Ziogas
Righteous Persecution

Investigation of the development of the Cathar heresy in south-west France, looking at how and why its growth differed across the regions.

Political Order and Forms of Communication in Medieval and Early Modern Europe

'Middeleeuws' is synoniem geworden voor wreedheid en onbeschaafd gedrag. Toch waren Galileo, Newton en de Wetenschappelijke Revolutie niet mogelijk geweest zonder het werk van middeleeuwse geleerden en wetenschappers. In Gods filosofen veegt James Hannam de vloer aan met veel mythen over de Middeleeuwen. Hij toont aan dat men in de Middeleeuwen niet dacht dat de aarde plat was en dat Columbus ook niet 'bewees' dat het een bol was; de Inquisitie zette niemand op de bandestapel vanwege zijn wetenschappelijke inzichten en evenmin was Copernicus bang voor vervolging; geen enkele paus heeft geprobeerd het getal nul of anatoomisch onderzoek op mensen te verbieden. Gods filosofen is een eerbewijs aan de vergeten wetenschappelijke prestaties van de Middeleeuwen aan de vooruitgang die dikwijls eerder dankzij dan ondanks de invloed van het christendom en de islam werd geboekt. Ook op technologisch gebied vonden doorslaggevende ontwikkelingen plaats: de bril en de mechanische klok werden bijvoorbeeld beide in het Europa van de dertiende eeuw uitgevonden. Een epische reis door zes eeuwen geschiedenis.

Inquisition and Medieval Society

Investigation of heresy in south-west France, including a new assessment of the role of Catharism and the Albigensian Crusade.

The Making of Memory in the Middle Ages

The Oxford Handbook of Medieval Christianity takes as its subject the beliefs, practices, and institutions of the Christian Church between 400 and 1500AD. It addresses topics ranging from early medieval monasticism to late medieval mysticism, from the material wealth of the Church to the spiritual exercises through which certain believers might attempt to improve their souls. Each chapter tells a story, but seeks also to ask how and why 'Christianity' took particular forms at particular moments in history, paying attention to both the spiritual and otherworldly aspects of religion, and the material and political contexts in which they were often embedded. This Handbook is a landmark academic collection that presents cutting-edge interpretive perspectives on medieval religion for a wide academic audience, drawing together thirty key scholars in the field from the United States, the UK, and Europe. Notably, the Handbook is arranged thematically, and focusses on an analytical, rather than narrative, approach, seeking to demonstrate the variety, change, and complexity of religion throughout this long period, and the numerous different ways in which modern scholarship can approach it. While providing a very wide-ranging view of the subject, it also offers an important agenda for further study in the field.

Spanish Inquisition, 1478-1614

A follow-up publication to the Handbook of Medieval Studies, this new reference work turns to a different focus: medieval culture. Medieval research has grown tremendously in depth and breadth over the last decades. Particularly our understanding of medieval culture, of the basic living conditions, and the specific value system prevalent at that time has considerably expanded, to a point where we are in danger of no longer seeing the proverbial forest for the trees. The present, innovative handbook offers compact articles on essential topics, ideas, specific knowledge, and concepts defining the medieval world as comprehensively as possible. The topics covered in this new handbook pertain to issues such as love and marriage, belief in God, hell, and the devil, education, lordship and servitude, Christianity versus Judaism and Islam, health, medicine, the rural world, the rise of the urban class, travel, roads and bridges, entertainment, games, and sport activities, numbers, measuring, the education system, the papacy, saints, the senses, death, and money.

The Inner Lives of Medieval Inquisitors

"Explores the ways in which vernacular works composed in Occitan, Catalan, and French between the twelfth and the fifteenth centuries narrate multilingualism and its apparent opponent, the mother tongue. These encounters are
Read Book Inquisition And Medieval Society  
Power Discipline And Resistance In Languedoc

narrated through literary motifs of love, incest, disguise, and travel”--Provided by publisher.

**Handbook of Medieval Culture**

Steven P. Marrone traces the mutual interactions and boundaries of science, religion and magic in medieval and early modern Europe. Woven together, these three narratives help explain the simultaneous emergence of modern science and early modern social order in Europe.

**The Inquisition**

In a series of essays based on surviving documents of actual court practices from Perugia and Bologna, as well as laws, statutes, and theoretical works from the 12th and 13th centuries, Massimo Vallerani offers important historical insights into the establishment of a trial-based public justice system.

**Inquisition and Power**

Medieval society created many kinds of records and written material which differ considerably, giving us such sources as last wills, sermons, manorial accounts, or royal biographies. Primary sources are an exciting way for students to engage with the past and draw their own ideas about life in the medieval period. Understanding Medieval Primary Sources is a collection of essays that will introduce students to the key primary sources that are essential to studying medieval Europe. The sources are divided into two categories: the first part treats some of the many generic sources that have been preserved, such as wills, letters, royal and secular narratives and sermons. Chapter by chapter each expert author illustrates how they can be used to reveal details about medieval history. The second part focuses on areas of historical research that can only be fully discovered by using a combination of primary sources, covering fields such as maritime history, urban history, women's history and medical history. Understanding Medieval Primary Sources will be an invaluable resource for any student embarking on medieval historical research.

**Heresy, Inquisition and Life Cycle in Medieval Languedoc**

This concise and balanced survey of heresy and inquisition in the Middle Ages examines the dynamic interplay between competing medieval notions of Christian observance, tracing the escalating confrontations between piety, reform, dissent, and Church authority between 1100 and 1500. Jennifer Kolpacoff Deane explores the diverse regional and cultural settings in which key disputes over scripture, sacraments, and spiritual hierarchies erupted, events increasingly shaped by new ecclesiastical ideas and inquisitorial procedures. Incorporating recent research and debates in the field, her analysis brings to life a compelling issue that profoundly influenced the medieval world.

**A History of Medieval Heresy and Inquisition**

Religion can be a force for good, but when those in command seek to increase their control, it can become a dangerous tool. This volume explores the political power the Catholic Church possessed in medieval Europe and the lengths it went to in order to keep and expand that influence. Full-color photos, quotes from primary sources, and a timeline of important events supplement the main text to give readers a better understanding of the perils that can occur when an institution abuses its power.

**The Conversos and Moriscos in Late Medieval Spain and Beyond, Volume 3**

Converso and Morisco are the terms applied to those Jews and Muslims who converted to Christianity (mostly under duress) in late Medieval Spain. Converso and Moriscos Studies examines the manifold cultural implications of these mass conversions.

**Religion, Power, and Resistance from the Eleventh to the Sixteenth Centuries**

Introduction to Medieval Europe 300-1500 provides a comprehensive survey of this complex and varied formative period of European history. Covering themes as diverse as barbarian migrations, the impact of Christianization, the formation of nations and states, the emergence of an expansionist commercial economy, the growth of cities, the Crusades, the effects of plague, and the intellectual and cultural life of the Middle Ages, the book explores the
driving forces behind the formation of medieval society and the directions in which it developed and changed. In doing this, the authors cover a wide geographic expanse, including Western interactions with the Byzantine Empire and the Islamic World. Now in full colour, this second edition contains a wealth of new features that help to bring this fascinating era to life, including: A detailed timeline of the period, putting key events into context Primary source case boxes Full colour illustrations throughout New improved maps A glossary of terms Annotated suggestions for further reading The book is supported by a free companion website with resources including, for instructors, assignable discussion questions and all of the images and maps in the book available to download, and for students, a comparative interactive timeline of the period and links to useful websites. The website can be found at www.routledge.com/cw/blockmans. Clear and stimulating, the second edition of Introduction to Medieval Europe is the ideal companion to studying Europe in the Middle Ages at undergraduate level.

Witchcraft in Europe, 400-1700

Righteous Persecution examines the long-controversial involvement of the Order of Preachers, or Dominicans, with inquisitions into heresy in medieval Europe. From their origin in the thirteenth century, the Dominicans were devoted to a ministry of preaching, teaching, and pastoral care, to "save souls" particularly tempted by the Christian heresies popular in western Europe. Many persons then, and scholars in our own time, have asked how members of a pastoral order modeled on Christ and the apostles could engage themselves so enthusiastically in the repressive persecution that constituted heresy inquisitions: the arrest, interrogation, torture, punishment, and sometimes execution of those who deviated in belief from Roman Christianity. Drawing on an extraordinarily wide base of ecclesiastical documents, Christine Caldwell Ames recounts how Dominican inquisitors and their supporters crafted and promoted explicitly Christian meanings for their inquisitorial persecution. Inquisitors' conviction that the sin of heresy constituted the graver danger to the Christian soul and to the church at large led to the belief that bringing the individual to repentance—even through the harshest means—was indeed a pious way to carry out their pastoral task. However, the resistance and criticism that inquisition generated in medieval communities also prompted Dominicans to consider further how this new marriage of persecution and holiness was compatible with authoritative Christian texts, exemplars, and traditions. Dominican inquisitors persecuted not despite their faith but rather because of it, as they formed a medieval Christianity that permitted—or demanded—persecution. Righteous Persecution deviates from recent scholarship that has deemphasized religious belief as a motive for inquisition and illuminates a powerful instance of the way Christianity was itself vulnerable in a context of persecution, violence, and intolerance.

Torture and Brutality in Medieval Literature

Addressing the myriad ways in which heresy accusations could fulfill political aims during the Middle Ages, this collection shows acts of heresy were not just influenced by religion. Essays examine individual cases, in addition to the close relationship of orthodoxy and political dominance in medieval games of power.