

MODERNISM (ISSN 2499-6742)

ANNO I - 2015

Romolo Murri dalla democrazia cristiana al fascismo

ISBN 9788837229641 – pp. 416, € 30,00

ABSTRACTS E KEYWORDS

Alejandro Mario Dieguez

«Il Santo Padre desidera uno scambio di idee sulla questione murriana»

Romolo Murri, Antonio Agliardi e le decisioni della Santa Sede (1899-1907)

(pagine 17-185)

ABSTRACT

The documents published within this essay regard the relationship between Romolo Murri, the leader of the first Italian Christian democracy, and Antonio Agliardi, one of the few among the members of the Sacred College of Cardinals, sympathetic with the position of the “democratic priest”. Due to the letters between the two men and the documents of the Roman Curia, the article analyzes the progressive incomprehension between Murri, and the young militants around him, and the official position of the Catholic Church

KEYWORDS

Romolo Murri (1870-1944) – Antonio Agliardi (1832-1915) – Antimodernism – Christian democracy – Vatican Archives

Matteo Caponi

Fare dell'Italia uno Stato religioso

Scritti murriani su «Il Resto del Carlino» (1919-1926)

(pagine 186-215)

ABSTRACT

After the Great War the former modernist priest and radical MP Romolo Murri started to work as a journalist at the newspaper «Il Resto del Carlino». In this position, his main objective was to help make Italy a “Religious State”, that is to safeguard the “religion of tomorrow” which arose out of the battlefields and was founded on the national cult, in order to reform the liberal system and challenge Catholic hegemony. In the immediate post-WWI period this position had a democratic element, opening up to the moderate socialists and even more to the People’s Party. But Murri subscribed very soon to the fascist sacralisation of politics, and relegated to second place his own bond to the rule of law and the anticlerical campaign.

KEYWORDS

Romolo Murri (1870-1944) – Post-WWI Period – Fascism – Italian People’s Party (1919-1926) – Political Religion

Lidia Pupilli
Romolo Murri giornalista nel regime
(1927-1943)
(pagine 216-244)

ABSTRACT

Pupilli outlines Murri's positions in the Twenties and Thirties, using journalistic sources and documents kept at the Central State Archive in Rome and at the Romolo Murri Foundation Archive in Urbino. The essay seeks to fill a historiographical void, with the aim to reconstruct the story of the intellectual during the last part of his life. During the period of the Regime there were many elements that connected Murri's thought and the fascist political and cultural project. In Murri's opinion, God was the source and guide of history, and the Church and Catholicism had to promote the revival of spiritual values in society; these values – law, family, discipline – coincided exactly with those professed by the Regime.

KEYWORDS

Romolo Murri (1870-1944) – Post-WWI Period – Fascism – Civil religion – Political Religion

Louis-Pierre Sardella

Le modèle du “bon prêtre” à l’épreuve de la crise moderniste en France

(pagine 247-271)

ABSTRACT

The “good priest” model, established after the French Revolution, maintained itself with little change until Vatican Council ii. At the start of the 20th Century, new political and social conditions could have favoured its renewal, but it didn’t happen. Congressional proceedings of the Alliance des Grands Séminaires (1906-1914) suggest a possible explanation. The combination of a hostile political environment, a disturbing independence of mind in young seminarians, and most of all, the climate of suspicion that the Encyclical Pascendi created around any attempts to modernize, made even minor changes in the clerk’s training impossible.

KEYWORDS

France – Alliance – Seminars – Modernism – Pascendi

Francesco Tacchi

Prisma cattolico e legislazione sociale-operaia

Il gruppo della «Rivista internazionale di scienze sociali» al tempo di Giuseppe Toniolo

(pagine 272-301)

ABSTRACT

At the end of the xix and the beginning of the xx century the Catholic «Rivista internazionale di scienze sociali e discipline ausiliarie» paid significant attention to Italian public debate about labour and social legislation, conveying a point of view which seemed relatively “progressive” inside Italian Catholicism. The prism of the periodical in analyzing Italy’s nascent welfare State was that of subsidiarity: public intervention had to fix issues where the private sector clearly appeared unable to achieve results for the common good on its own. Giuseppe Toniolo was the main figure among this group, together with those young Christian-Democrats who were influenced by Romolo Murri’s ideas.

KEYWORDS

Rivista internazionale di scienze sociali – Giuseppe Toniolo (1845- 1918) – subsidiarity – social legislation – Christian democracy