

## Lektüreliste

### Überblick für alle Teilnehmer:

Hugh McLeod, *The Religious Crisis of the 1960s*, Chapter 1 ('The Decline of Christendom'). This introduces the debates and places the 1960s in a longer-term historical framework.

Callum Brown, *The Death of Christian Britain*, Chapter 8 ('The 1960s and Secularisation'). This provides a trenchant statement of the 1960s as a period of irreversible religious decline and of a particular interpretation of these changes as caused principally by a revolt by women against the church.

Patrick Pasture, 'Christendom and the Legacy of the Sixties,' *Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique*, 99 (2004), pp 82-117. This provides an overview of the religious history of the decade.

### Ergänzungstitel für einzelne Themenbereiche:

#### 1. '1968':

What was the role of Christians in the radical movements of the later 1960s, and what impact did the political events of that time have on the churches?

Robert Gildea and others (eds), *Europe's 1968: Voices of Revolt*, chapter 8

Hugh McLeod, *The Religious Crisis of the 1960s*, chapter 7

Siegfried Hermle and others (eds), *Umbrüche: Der deutsche Protestantismus und die sozialen Bewegungen in den 1960er und 1970er Jahren*, chapter by Angela Hager on the West German student movement

#### 2. Sex, Gender and the Family

In what ways, if any, did religion influence the changes in sexual behaviour, gender relations, the family, or the laws relating to these? And what was the impact of these changes on religion?

Hugh McLeod, *The Religious Crisis of the 1960s*, chapter 8

Callum Brown and Michael Snape (eds.), *Secularisation in the Christian World*, chapter by Callum Brown on 'Women and Religion'

*Archiv für Sozialgeschichte*, 51 (2011), article by Dagmar Herzog on abortion

Siegfried Hermle and others (eds.), *Umbrüche*, chapter by Simone Mantei on 'Protestantismus und sexuelle Revolution'

#### 3. The Impact of Vatican II

To what extent and in what ways were the Catholic Church and the lives of Catholics changed by Vatican II? Can the Council be regarded as a turning-point in Catholic history? What were the unintended consequences, if any, of the Council?

The literature on all aspects of Vatican II is vast. Here are a few examples of briefer contributions, focused especially on the impact of the Council.

Nicholas Atkin and Frank Tallett, *Priests, Prelates and People: A History of European Catholicism since 1750*, pp. 289-321

Giuseppe Alberigo and others (eds.), *The Reception of Vatican II*, chapter 1

Gerd-Rainer Horn, *The Spirit of Vatican II*, chapter 1

#### 4. Is there a 'European' religious history of the 1960s? Or are there many quite distinct national histories?

**Ergänzungstitel zu einzelnen Ländern:**

West Germany: the chapters by Mark Edward Ruff and Dagmar Herzog in Michael Geyer and Lucian Hölscher (eds.), *Die Gegenwart Gottes in der modernen Gesellschaft*

East Germany: Thomas Schmidt-Lux, *Wissenschaft als Religion: Szientismus im ostdeutschen Säkularisierungsprozess*, pp 162-183; Mary Fulbrook, *Anatomy of a Dictatorship*, chapter 4

Italy: John Pollard, *Catholicism in Modern Italy*, chapter 8; article by A.Maccarini in *Journal of Religion in Europe*, 5/4 (2012), pp 429-451

Netherlands: article by J.Kennedy in *Journal of Religion in Europe*, 5/4 (2012), pp 452-483; article P. Van Dam in *Contemporary European History*, 24/2 (2015), pp 213-232

Ireland: article by L.Fuller in *Journal of Religion in Europe*, 5/4 (2012), pp 484-513