

Title	Constantine as the Christian emperor
Sub Title	
Author	近山, 金次(Chikayama, Kinji)
Publisher	三田史学会
Publication year	1958
Jtitle	史学 Vol.31, No.1/2/3/4 (1958. 10) ,p.16- 17
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	Abstract
Genre	
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00100104-19581000-0739

慶應義塾大学学術情報リポジトリ(KOARA)に掲載されているコンテンツの著作権は、それぞれの著作者、学会または出版社/発行者に帰属し、その権利は著作権法によって保護されています。引用にあたっては、著作権法を遵守してご利用ください。

The copyrights of content available on the KeiO Associated Repository of Academic resources (KOARA) belong to the respective authors, academic societies, or publishers/issuers, and these rights are protected by the Japanese Copyright Act. When quoting the content, please follow the Japanese copyright act.

In recent years, Europeans have made all sorts of studies of his work, and particularly those who are interested in studying the biography of S. Francis Xavier can not fail to disregard them. This is an evident fact that his sharp-eyed analysis and accuracy came to gain a high reputation as historical material.

The present article which is chiefly based on Valignano's work tries to give a brief sketch of the actual condition and various difficulties they had to face during the voyages on Portuguese vessels from Lisbon to Goa.

Change of the Interpretation of the Allied and American Intervention in Siberian Issue, 1918.

By Keizo TANAKA

J. M. Thomson has pointed out that the Soviet leaders took advantage of the Allied and American Intervention to justify their monolithic control and promote national unity. There have been also various interpretations of that matter in the United States. Studying these different interpretations in chronological order, we find the fact that many American writers, excluding a few historians, have been affected by the international situations of their times in interpreting the subject in question.

Constantine as the Christian Emperor

Kinji CHIKAYAMA

一六 Eusebius's writings and speeches about the Emperor Constantine which strike us as so fulsome, are idealized portraits not only of Constantine personally, but of the Christian Emperor as such. It is hardly conceivable that the image of monarchy in heaven had been realized on earth in the Emperor Constantine.

The meaning of the Edict of Milan and the conversion of the Emperor has been the subject of much controversy ever since Jacob Burckhardt. The suggestion seems to be

implied that a choice was expected between personal faith and kingship on Hellenistic lines, between religious tolerance and coercive secular authority, considering that Roman religion had largely been an affair of the State. So far as the conversion of the Emperor was sincere, it was bound to lead to enormous changes in all matters of the common weal.

Giuseppe Mazzini's Concepts of the People and of "L'Associazione"

Hirotao HONGO

In the middle of the nineteenth century, there were two different standpoints in regard to the ways and means of solving "the Italian Problems".

The one was the standpoint of the Moderates represented by Gioberti, Balbo, d'Azeglio and others. The other was that of the Republicans, with Mazzini as their leader.

The former, rather conservative and dependent upon the Italian princes, thought little of the people in deciding the ways of solving the problems.

Mazzini, on the contrary, thought much of the important role played by the people and looked forward to the Italy as an united republic supported by the direct participation of the people.

Mazzini was influenced by the then prevailing "Superiorism", and believed firmly that a new age, "Roma del Popolo", would come under the leadership of the Italian people.

Mazzini had an original idea on the Christianity. He asserted that such principles as Liberty, Equality and Fraternity had their origin in the Christianity and that the French Revolution was only a realization on such principles.

Christianity as it was, aimed solely at the salvation of the individual resulting in selfish individualism which could not get the people together as brothers.