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Autore	Attal Frédéric
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Altri autori (Persone)	BischofFranz Xaver De FranceschiSylvio De FranceschiSylvio Hermann GayJean-Pascal HoursBernard SorrelChristian SouriacPierre-Jean VismaraPaola De FranceschiSylvio
Soggetti	Religion History papauté gallicanisme catholicisme posttridentin antiromanisme infaillibilité pontificale historiographie catholique Saint-Siège libéralisme
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
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Sommario/riassunto	La troisième journée d'études consacrée par l'équipe RESEA du LARHRA à l'antiromanisme catholique des temps post-tridentins s'est intéressée à l'expression de sentiments antiromains dans l'historiographie

catholique. À l'époque moderne, le développement d'une historiographie ecclésiastique antiromaine au sein du catholicisme a d'emblée été tributaire de deux grands modèles élaborés dans la deuxième moitié du xvie siècle et qui s'inséraient dans le débat entre catholiques et protestants. De 1559 à 1574 paraissent à Bâle les treize centuries de l'*Ecclesiastica historia*, dites Centuries de Magdebourg. Très imposante, l'œuvre propose une version luthérienne de l'histoire du christianisme. Après la conclusion du concile de Trente, la papauté s'est rapidement préoccupée de faire répondre aux centuriateurs de Magdebourg. En publiant ses *Disputationes de controuersiis christianæ dei* (1586-1593), Robert Bellarmin s'est chargé de réfuter les arguments théologiques que les Centuries de Magdebourg avaient développés, tandis que son collègue Cesare Baronio, plus connu sous le nom latinisé de Baronius, faisait paraître à Rome, entre 1588 et 1607, les douze volumes de ses *Annales ecclesiastici*, qui se faisaient fort d'anéantir par leur érudition la validité des analyses historiques des protestants. À la fin du xvie siècle, l'historiographie ecclésiastique européenne est clairement le lieu d'affrontements confessionnels dont on va retrouver la trace proprement historiographique jusqu'au xixe siècle. L'écriture de l'histoire devient pour les catholiques un domaine de choix où manifester leur opposition à Rome et aux prétentions ecclésiastiques et temporelles du Saint-Siège. Les différentes contributions ici réunies permettent de mettre en lumière les racines gallicanes et plus largement régalistes du libéralisme contemporain, source de transformation par laquelle l'historiographie de l'Église a longtemps été travaillée en France, en Italie et en Allemagne et dont la journée d'études...

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Collana	The Information Retrieval ; ; v.42
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Soggetti	Fake news Journalism - Data processing Data mining
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- Contents -- A Multifaceted Approach to Fake News -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Surveys -- 2.1 Unsupervised Methods for Fake News Detection -- 2.2 Multimodal Fake News Detection -- 2.3 Deep Learning Methods for Fake News Detection -- 2.4 Dynamics of Fake News Diffusion -- 2.5 Neural Text Generation -- 2.6 Fact Checking on Knowledge Graph -- 2.7 Graph Mining Meets Fake News Detection -- 3 Perspectives -- 3.1 Fake News in Health Sciences -- 3.2 Ethical Considerations in Data-Driven Fake News Detection -- 3.3 A Political Science Perspective on Fake News -- 3.4 Fake News and Social Processes -- 3.5 Misinformation and the Indian Election -- 3.6 Science and Technology Studies (STS) and Fake News -- 3.7 Linguistic Approaches to Fake News Detection -- 4 Concluding Remarks -- References -- Part I Survey -- On Unsupervised Methods for Fake News Detection -- 1 Introduction -- 1.1 Paradigms of Machine Learning vis-a-vis Supervision -- 1.2 Challenges for Unsupervised Learning in Fake News Detection -- 2 Unsupervised Fake News Detection: A Conceptual Analysis -- 2.1 Conceptual Basis for UFND Methods -- 2.2 Critical Analysis of UFND Conceptual Bases -- Truth Discovery -- Differentiating User Types -- Propagandist Patterns -- Inter-user Dynamics -- 2.3 Building Blocks for UFND -- 3 Unsupervised Fake News Detection: A Methodological Analysis -- 3.1 Truth Discovery

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4 Multi-modal Scenario -- 4.1 Dynamic Graph-Based Approaches -- 4.2 Graph-Assisted Learning Approaches -- 4.3 Benefits and Issues -- 5 Summary of the Chapter -- References -- Part II Perspectives -- Fake News in Health and Medicine -- 1 Polish Health Misinformation Study -- 2 Stanford University Study: Cannabis, a Cure for Cancer -- 3 NBC News Study -- 4 Dandelion, the Magical Weed -- 5 Polarised Facts. 6 Fake News During the Pandemic -- 7 Consequences of Health Misinformation -- 8 Managing Health Misinformation -- References -- Ethical Considerations in Data-Driven Fake News Detection -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Ethical Dimensions of DFND -- 2.1 Mismatch of Values -- 2.2 Nature of Data-Driven Learning -- 2.3 Domain Properties -- 3 Fairness and DFND -- 4 Democratic Values and Uptake of DFND -- 5 Conclusions -- References -- A Political Science Perspective on Fake News -- 1 Introduction -- 2 The Origins of Fake News -- 3 Fake News in the Twenty-First Century -- 4 Fake News and the Study of Politics -- 5 Conclusion -- References -- Fake News and Social Processes: A Short Review -- 1 Introduction -- 2 Sociological Studies of Disinformation -- 3 Vaccine Hesitancy -- 4 Elections -- 5 Other Social Processes -- 6 Conclusions -- References -- Misinformation and the Indian Election: Case Study -- 1 Misinformation and Disinformation in India -- 1.1 Misinformation and Disinformation in India -- 1.2 Closed Networks for Disinformation -- 1.3 Scale, Prevalence, and Complexity of the Problem -- 1.4 Early Solutions and Fact-Checking in India -- 2 Logically's Capabilities -- 2.1 Automation to Augment Value -- 2.2 Credibility vs. Veracity -- 3 Credibility Assessment -- 3.1 Credibility Assessment -- Network Analysis -- Metadata -- Content Analysis -- 3.2 Credibility Assessment Methodology During Indian Elections -- Findings During Indian Elections -- Credibility Assessment: Evaluation -- 4 Veracity Assessment -- 4.1 Methodology: The Life Cycle of a Claim -- 4.2 Methodology During Indian Elections -- Findings During Indian Elections -- Evaluation -- 5 WhatsApp Solution for a Sharing Nation -- 5.1 Long-Standing Questions -- 5.2 Related Work -- 5.3 Exposing Misinformation on Closed Networks -- 5.4 Disseminating Verifications to Audiences Exposed to Mis/Disinformation.

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