

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996393228003316
Autore	Rogers John <1627-1665?>
Titolo	Jegar-Sahadvtha: an oyled pillar. Set up for posterity, against present wickednesses, hypocrisies, blasphemies, persecutions and cruelties of this serpent power (now up) in England (the out-street of the beast.) Or, A heart appeale to heaven and earth [[electronic resource]] : broken out of bonds and banishment at last, in a relation of some part of the past and present sufferings of John Rogers in close prison and continued banishment, for the most blessed cause and testimony of Jesus; the sound of the seventh trumpet and the gospel of the seven thunders, or holy oracles (called rayling by them in power) sealed up to the time of the end. From Carisbrook Castle in the third year of my captivity, the fifth-prison, and the third in exile, having been hurried about from post to pillar, quia perdere nolo substantiam propter accidentia
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[London, : s.n., 1657]
Descrizione fisica	[8], 46, [4]; 152 [i.e. 150], [8] p
Soggetti	Civil rights - England Persecution Imprisonment - Great Britain
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Date and place of publication from Wing. "A high-witness, or a heart-appeale, &c." has separate pagination and register. P. [7] signed: John Rogers. P. 150 misnumbered 152. Annotation on Thomason copy: "July 28 1657"; "July ye 28th". Reproduction of the original in the British Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

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## Titolo

Imperial Histories: Eurasian Empires Compared. . Volume 1, Empires and Gods ; The Role of Religions in Imperial History // ed. by Jörg Rüpke, Michal Biran, Yuri Pines

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## Collana

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## Lingua di pubblicazione

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## Livello bibliografico

Monografia

## Nota di contenuto

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## Sommario/riassunto

Interaction with religions was one of the most demanding tasks for imperial leaders. Religions could be the glue that held an empire together, bolstering the legitimacy of individual rulers and of the imperial enterprise as a whole. Yet, they could also challenge this legitimacy and jeopardize an empire's cohesiveness. As empires by definition ruled heterogeneous populations, they had to interact with a

variety of religious cults, creeds, and establishments. These interactions moved from accommodation and toleration, to cooptation, control, or suppression; from aligning with a single religion to celebrating religious diversity or even inventing a new transcendent civic religion; and from lavish patronage to indifference. The volume's contributors investigate these dynamics in major Eurasian empires—from those that functioned in a relatively tolerant religious landscape (Ashokan India, early China, Hellenistic, and Roman empires) to those that allied with a single proselytizing or non-proselytizing creed (Sassanian Iran, Christian and Islamic empires), to those that tried to accommodate different creeds through "pay for pray" policies (Tang China, the Mongols), exploring the advantages and disadvantages of each of these choices.

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