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Life[edit] Flavel, the eldest son of the Rev. Walplate, had become infirm. He continued to minister at Diptford for about six years, succeeding the senior minister when he died, and endearing himself greatly to the people, not only by his earnestness, but by his easy dealings with them in the matter of tithes. On the passing of the Act of Uniformity he was ejected, but continued to preach in private until the Five Mile Act drove him from Dartmouth. He kept as near it, however, as possible, removing to Slapton , five miles off, and there preached twice each Sunday to all who came, among whom were many of his old parishioners. On the granting of the indulgence of he returned to Dartmouth, and continued to officiate there even after the liberty to do so was withdrawn. In the end he found himself obliged to remove to London, travelling by sea and narrowly escaping shipwreck in a storm, which is said to have ceased in answer to his prayers. Finding that he would be safer at Dartmouth he returned there, and met with his people nightly in his own house, until in , on the relaxation of the penal laws, they built a meeting-house for him. Just before his death he acted as moderator at a meeting of dissenting ministers held at Topsham. He died suddenly of paralysis at Exeter on 26 June , and was buried in Dartmouth churchyard. Wood bitterly comments on the violence of his dissent. Husbandry Spiritualised, London Navigation Spiritualised, London A Saint indeed, London A Token for Mourners, London The Touchstone of Sincerity, London Sacramental Meditations upon divers select places of Scripture, London Pneumatologia, a Treatise of the Soul of Man, London Vindiciarum Vindex, or a Refutation of the weak and impertinent Rejoinder of Mr. Philip Carey a leading anabaptist in Dartmouth. Gospel Unity recommended to the Churches of Christ. Antipharmacum Saluberrimum, or a serious and seasonable Caveat to all the Saints in this Hour of Temptation.

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Rome was in practice part of Carolingian Italy, but the popes had a great deal of autonomy and also religious status. Nicholas I , for example, was particularly influential in Francia. The 9th-century popes controlled a complex local administrative apparatus and, like their predecessors, Character of the city For well over a millennium, Rome controlled the destiny of all civilization known to Europe , but then it fell into dissolution and disrepair. Physically mutilated, economically paralyzed, politically senile, and militarily impotent by the late Middle Ages, Rome nevertheless remained a world power as an idea. The force of Rome the lawgiver, teacher, and builder continued to radiate throughout Europe. Although the situation of the popes from the 6th to the 15th century was often precarious, Rome knew glory as the fountainhead of Christianity and eventually won back its power and wealth and reestablished itself as a place of beauty, a source of learning, and a capital of the arts. Colosseum Colosseum Flavian Amphitheatre , Rome, c. Rome was the last city-state to become part of a unified Italy, and it did so only under duress, after the invasion of Italian troops in The pope took refuge in the Vatican thereafter. Rome was made the capital of Italy not without protests from Florence , which had been the capital since , and the new state filled the city with ministries and barracks. Yet the Catholic church continued to reject Italian authority until a compromise was reached with Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini in , when both Italy and Vatican City recognized the sovereignty of the other. Lagging behind Milan and Turin economically, Rome has maintained a peripheral place within the Italian and European economies. It also has been plagued with perennial housing shortages and traffic congestion. Landscape City site The Roman countryside, the Campagna, was one of the last areas of central Italy to be settled in antiquity. Rome was built on a defensible hill that dominated the last downstream, high-banked river crossing where traverse of the Tiber was facilitated by a midstream island. This hill, Palatine Hill , was one of a group of hills, traditionally counted as seven, around which the ancient city grew. Map of Rome c. The city receives roughly 30 inches mm of precipitation annually; spring and autumn are the rainiest seasons. The tramontana, a cold, dry wind from the north, frequents the city in the winter. City layout The ancient centre of Rome is divided into 22 rioni districts , the names of most dating from Classical times, while surrounding it are 35 quartieri urbani urban sectors that began to be officially absorbed into the municipality after Within the city limits on the western and northwestern fringes are six large suburbi suburbs. About 6 miles 10 km out from the centre of the city, a belt highway describes a huge circle around the capital, tying together the antique viae roads among them the Via Appia known in English as the Appian Way , the Via Aurelia, and the Via Flaminia that led to ancient Rome. Masses of modern apartment buildings rise in the districts outside the centre, where, by contrast, contemporary construction is less conspicuous. Rome City centre and metropolitan area of Rome, Italy. Rome, ancient Parts of the Appian Way, the first great Roman road, can still be seen today. Indeed, ancient city walls still enclose much of the city centre, which is the area of Rome to which tourists flock. It was built into ramparts that dated at least from the early Roman Republic. Although Rome grew beyond the Servian defenses, no new wall was constructed until the emperor Aurelian began building in brick-faced concrete in ce. Rome was sacked first by the Gauls see Celts in bce and subsequently by the Visigoths in ce, the Vandals in , the Normans in , and troops of the Holy Roman emperor Charles V in Muslims laid it under siege in But, of all these scourges, it was the stripping of the structures of antiquity for building materials, especially from the 9th century through the 16th, that destroyed more of Classical Rome than any other force. The heritage of the past that survives in Rome is nevertheless unsurpassed in any city of the West. Via del Corso and environs The main street in central Rome is the Via del Corso, an important thoroughfare since Classical times, when it was the Via Flaminia , the road to the Adriatic. Its present name comes from the horse races corse that were part of the Roman carnival celebrations. From the foot of the Capitoline Hill, the Corso runs to the Piazza del Popolo and through a gate in the city wall, the Porta del Popolo, there to resume its

ancient name. Vittoriano The Corso begins spectacularly with the Vittoriano , the monument to Victor Emmanuel II , first king of united Italy, constructed in Brescian marble to coincide with the 50th anniversary of unification. The Vittoriano was bombed by neofascist terrorists in December and was immediately closed to the public; it reopened in Churches and palaces Among the smart shops along the Corso are churches, palaces, and the column of Marcus Aurelius. Mussolini had his headquarters in the Palazzo Venezia and harangued the crowds from the balcony from which Paul II had cheered the carnival races and given his papal benediction. While her son Napoleon languished on St. Across the way is the Palazzo Salviati, built by the duc de Nevers in the 17th century and owned in the 19th by Louis Bonaparte. The Palazzo Doria Pamphilj is a late 15th-century building behind a facade. Behind San Marcello, the Baroque reworking of a church founded in the 4th century, is the midth-century Palazzo Ballestra, in which Bonnie Prince Charlie of Scotland Charles Edward, the Young Pretender was born in and to which he returned in to die. The column of Marcus Aurelius , with reliefs showing his victory over Danubian tribes, was preserved from the assorted Christian looters of Rome because it was the property of a religious order. In the square around the column, the Piazza Colonna, are the Palazzo Chigi , for many years the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and now the official residence of the prime minister , and the Palazzo Wedekind. Although built in the 19th century, the Wedekind is not without its plundered antique columns. Over a period of years, it was constructed as the ceremonial entryway to Rome, and, although its elements are diverse in style and in age 13th century bceâ€”19th century ce , a remarkable harmony prevails. In the Porta del Popolo, the medieval gate in the city wall, was rebuilt. Ninety-four years later its inner face was redone by Bernini for the grand entrance of Queen Christina , who had abandoned the Protestant throne of Sweden for the hospitality of Catholic Rome. It was replaced in â€”77 by the present-day church, further disguised on the piazza frontage by a Neoclassical facade. The interior is fraught with the works of great Renaissance and Baroque artists. The main chapel has tombs by Andrea Sansovino and frescoes by Pinturicchio. Paul and The Crucifixion of St. The Chigi Chapel , unique for the early 16th century in being a miniature church, was designed by Raphael. Bernini sculpted two of the four prophets in the corners. The Conversion of St. Paul second version The Conversion of St. The streets were there first, so the churches were ingeniously squeezed into awkward, different-sized plots between them. Santa Maria in Montesanto, on the east, has an oval plan and dome , while Santa Maria dei Miracoli, on the narrower plot toward the Tiber on the west, has a round dome. Carlo Rainaldi , the architect, turned both facades slightly inward to frame the welcoming parades that would proceed up the Corso between the two churches. One of the streets, the Via del Babuino, was one of many built by Sixtus V. An obelisk there was erected in to commemorate the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. When the fountain was planned in the early s by Bernini believed to be Pietro , though some have attributed the work to his son, Gian Lorenzo , there was insufficient water pressure for spouting jets, so the shape of the Barcaccia was conceived: The staircase is a rare case of the failure of French cultural propaganda: First suggested by the French about the time the Spanish Embassy was being installed, the idea was approved by papal authorities years later and paid for with a legacy from a French diplomat. Indeed, since the end of the 16th century the Piazza di Spagna has been a stopping place for tourists as well as a destination for artists and writers. The English poet John Keats died in a house on the piazza that is now a museum. A number of artistsâ€”those who have not been shouldered out by galleries and ultra-modish shopsâ€”still retain studios among the walled gardens of the nearby Via Margutta. Laid out in between the Villa Borghese gardens to the north and the Piazza Barberini to the south , it runs downhill in a dogleg shape. During the 15 or so years of peak prosperity in Italian filmmaking, about â€”65, international film celebrities abounded. The Palatine The origins of Rome, as of all ancient cities, are wrapped in fable. The Roman fable is of Romulus and Remus , twin sons of Mars , abandoned on the flooding Tiber and deposited by the receding waters at the foot of the Palatine. Suckled by a she-wolf, they were reared by a shepherd and grew up to found Rome. The Lupercal, the supposed cave of the she-wolf, was maintained as a shrine at least until the fall of the empire. Modern excavations have revealed the emplacement of just such Iron Age huts from the period 8thâ€”7th century bce given in the fable for the founding of Rome. In addition, in a vaulted sanctuary thought to be the long-lost Lupercal was discovered 52 feet 16 metres below the surface of the Palatine. The wolf traditionally has been identified as Etruscan, c. The

twins date from the 16th century. This is the landscapeâ€™Classical, with figuresâ€™that has stirred romantics since it was first limned by 17th-century etchers and sketchers. Before the emperors departed, virtually the entire hill was one vast palace. Tom Corser By the 3rd century bce the Palatine was a superior residential district. His private dwelling, built about 50 bce and never seriously modified, still stands. It is known as the House of Livia , for his widow, and has small, graceful rooms decorated with paintings. Other private houses, now excavated and visible, were incorporated into the foundations of the spreading imperial structures, which eventually projected down into the Forum on one side and onto the Circus Maximus on the other. The biggest and richest structure of all was created for Domitian reigned 81â€™96 ce , whose architect achieved feats of construction engineering not seen before in Rome. Parts of the lavish structureâ€™the richly marbled, centrally heated dining hall of which is among the chambers visible todayâ€™were occupied by popes after there were no more emperors, and then the hill was abandoned. Frescoed wall of fruit trees, palms, and oleanders from the garden room, Villa of Livia, Rome, c. In the Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome. The southern crest, sacred to Jupiter , became in bce the site of the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the largest temple in central Italy. The tufa platform on which it was built, now exposed behind and beneath the Palazzo dei Conservatori, measured by feet 62 by 53 metres , probably with three rows of six columns across each facade and six columns and a pilaster on either flank. The first temple, of stuccoed volcanic stone quarried at the foot of the hill, had a timber roof faced with brightly painted terra-cottas. Three times it burned and was rebuilt, always of richer materials. The temple that Domitian built was marble with gilded roof tiles and gold-plated doors. It was filled with loot by victorious generals who came robed in purple to lay their laurel crowns before Jupiter after riding in triumph through the Forum. The antique pavings of the Clivus Capitolinus, the road leading up the hill from the Forum, survive today. In this centre of divine guidance, the Roman Senate held its first meeting every year. Centuries later, in , the Italian poet Petrarch was crowned with laurel among the ruins of this capitol. The Capitoline today, still the seat of Roman government, is little changed from the 16th-century design conceived of by Michelangelo â€™one of the earliest examples of modern town planning. The centrepiece of the piazza is a replica of a bronze equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius.

Chapter 3 : The English Catholic issue, factionalism, perceptions and exploitation - CORE

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One day in s, he telephoned the Israeli embassy from a London telephone booth to offer his services as a spy. The Mossad enlisted his services and Marwan began passing vital information to Israel. He warned the Mossad about the planned Arab surprise attack that started the Yom Kippur War in , preventing what could have resulted in a huge number of Israeli casualties. On September 3, , Ashraf Marwan lands in Rome, Italy and meets Arab insurgents on the outskirts of the Rome International Airport, with a missile launcher that he was able to smuggle in his suitcase due to his diplomatic passport which prevented his suitcase from being checked. He tells the insurgents that he must leave immediately, as he is an Egyptian diplomat and cannot be seen. The insurgents aims the launcher at a commercial airline that is heading to Israel, it appears to hit the airplane as it takes off in flight. During one such meeting, President Nasser is discussing with his cabinet the resentment the Egyptians feel about the lost of land to Israel during the Six Days War; Ashraf insists that Nasser tries a diplomatic solution with Israel, with the USA brokering the talks between the two countries. Ashraf insists that they cut their ties with the Soviets, since he thinks that the Soviet Union will not be able to substantiate itself for much longer. Nasser rebukes Ashraf, and afterwards takes Mona aside to sharply criticize Ashraf to her. Ashraf is angry and embarrassed; and soon Nasser is requesting that the family returns back to Egypt after Ashraf is caught on surveillance photos drinking, gambling and mingling with his English friends, one of which is actress, Diana Ellis. It is heavily implied that Ashraf has a gambling problem and that he is being financially supported by President Nasser. Soon after, President Nasser dies of a heart attack, and Ashraf and his family are recalled back to Cairo. Anwar Sadat becomes the next president of Egypt, and his ideologies are more in line with that of Ashraf. Sadat wants Egypt to save its face from the humiliating defeat of the Six Days War, and regain its loss territory; he feels it can only be done with an invasion of Israel to humble it and force Israel into peace negotiations that are suitable to Egypt, specifically retaking the Sinai peninsula. Back in London, Mossad agents reach out to Ashraf after a recording is played to him on the phone, which is a recording of him asking to speak with Ambassador Comay in regards to information that Comay would find useful. Ashraf meets his Mossad handler, a man who goes by the name of Alex, but whose real name is Danny. Ashraf gives the Israelis two warnings about the threat of a military invasion, but both warnings turns out to be false. Egypt finds itself having to ally with other Arab countries because the Soviets have cut their support with them, and the USA will not side with Egypt against Israel. Ashraf goes to Gaddafi on behalf of President Sadat for support and for access to the Libyan oil reserves. However, when Israel shoots down a Libyan commercial plane filled with civilians, claiming it was by accident, Gaddafi wants vengeance, but Sadat is not willing to knowingly attack civilians. Knowing that this will anger Gaddafi as well as the other Arab nations if Egypt does not support Gaddafi, Ashraf comes up with a ploy to stabilize the situation. When the Israeli commercial airline takes off for flight, the launcher does not launch despite the trigger being pulled multiple times. Italian authorities are notified of the insurgents and they are apprehended. Ashraf has been able to regain the trust of Mossad because of the failed attack in Rome; providing them with deliberate information about the attack knowing that it would be unsuccessful, but at the same time sabotaging it to maintain the delicate nature of Egypt and Israel. In a playback of Sadat being convinced by a military general to invade Israel, Ashraf is shown to go with Sadat to talk privately afterwards, to convince him to avoid the invasion. Sadat says he has no choice, that all efforts of a diplomatic possibility have failed, and that a coup against his government is inevitable if Egypt does not invade because the Egyptian people want a response for its territorial losses during the Six Days War. He tells Sadat to make the false invasions by military war game exercises, with the actual invasion on Yom Kippur. Danny is convinced that this time the warning will happen, he tells Zamir that Ashraf used the word "potassium", something that he has never done in the past two previously false alarms. Ashraf requests to meet with Zamir, and he also convinces Zamir of the upcoming

invasion. Zamir codes back to Israel that Egypt will invade on Yom Kippur, and that he believes the information is reliable. However, as anticipated, Israel dismissed this last warning as another false alarm; Egypt and Syria jointly attacks Israel on Yom Kippur. Ashraf replies that if a peace treaty came out of it, then they both did what they could to save their countries. The movie ends with text summaries stating that Ashraf died mysteriously in in his London flat, and that he is recognized as a national hero in both Israel and Egypt; and that Sadat and Begin were both awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their peace treaty.

Chapter 5 : When was John Flavel born

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