

Chapter 1 : Via Francigena – Canterbury to Rome | Camino de Santiago Forum

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Assessment is by two assignments per module and the dissertation. Programme aims This programme aims to:

Learning outcomes Knowledge and understanding You will gain knowledge and understanding of: Intellectual skills You develop intellectual skills in: Subject-specific skills You gain subject-specific skills in: Transferable skills You will gain the following transferable skills: The ability to gather, organise and deploy ideas in order to formulate arguments cogently and express them effectively orally and in written form. Careers Arts postgraduates have gone on to work in a range of professions, from museum positions and teaching roles to marketing and gallery assistants. There is a substantial stock of periodicals, online access to e-journals and a slide library with well over , images, covering areas such as contemporary art, visual cultures, garden history and the film still, as well as traditional media. Kent is ideally located for access to galleries in London and on the continent. The new building is home to the Studio 3 Gallery and a range of teaching and social spaces as well as a dedicated postgraduate centre. Support All postgraduate students are offered research skills training and the opportunity to take part in reading groups and research seminars at departmental, school and faculty level. Research students have the added opportunity for funded conference attendance. There is also a dedicated student support office at our Canterbury campus, which can offer support and guidance throughout your studies, in addition to an office in Paris. Dynamic publishing culture Staff publish regularly and widely in journals, conference proceedings and books. Among others, they have recently contributed to: The programme is designed to broaden your understanding of global issues and current affairs as well as to develop personal skills which will enhance your employability. Entry requirements An upper second-class honours degree or better, usually in a relevant humanities subject. In certain circumstances, the School will consider candidates who have not followed a conventional education path or who may have relevant experience in the industry. These cases are assessed individually by the Director of Graduate Studies. Your application should include a sample of your academic writing. Ideally this will be an essay, on a similar or related topic, that you have recently written as part of your undergraduate degree programme. Please upload this to your application portal. All applicants are considered on an individual basis and additional qualifications, and professional qualifications and experience will also be taken into account when considering applications. English language entry requirements The University requires all non-native speakers of English to reach a minimum standard of proficiency in written and spoken English before beginning a postgraduate degree. Certain subjects require a higher level. Need help with English? Please note that if you are required to meet an English language condition, we offer a number of pre-session courses in English for Academic Purposes through Kent International Pathways. Research areas The Department has a collective interest in developing interdisciplinary projects, including projects informed by art history and philosophy of art or aesthetics. Shared areas of research interest include: Aesthetics Research Centre The Aesthetics Research Centre coordinates, enables and promotes research in philosophy of art and aesthetics at the University of Kent. Other Research Centres within the School: Centre for Film and Media Research The Centre draws together scholars from across the University who use film and the moving image as an integral part of their research. We are open to ideas that extend the reach of the Centre and seek to support projects that promote collaboration between individuals and other research centres. Our aim is to produce a more proactive engagement with other disciplines, to open new lines of communication and to produce innovative knowledge formations through the activity of pioneering research projects. Drama, Film, Social Anthropology, Philosophy. Their research investigates a real variety of related areas including: Senior Lecturer Aesthetic theory and photographic studies; 18th-century British aesthetic theory; classical and contemporary photographic theory; photographic genre. View Profile Professor Martin Hammer: Professor British art in the mid 20th-century artists such as Naum Gabo, Francis Bacon, Graham Sutherland, Stanley Spencer ; modern and contemporary international

art; the modern portrait. [View Profile Professor Tom Henry](#): [View Profile Dr Hans Maes](#): Senior Lecturer Philosophy of art and aesthetics including the role of intention in the interpretation of art; the relation between erotic art and pornography; the role of beauty in art and culture; the nature and value of aesthetic experience. Senior Lecturer; Director, MA Programme Philosophy of painting; depiction; theories of the sublime; art school education; contemporary art. [View Profile Dr Grant Pooke](#): Senior Lecturer; Head of Subject and Research Contemporary British art; Marxist art historiography, the Cold War and aesthetics; developing teaching approaches to art history; art histories, boundaries and aspects of the postcolonial. [View Profile Dr Ben Thomas](#): Senior Lecturer; Curator, Studio 3 Gallery Renaissance art; Renaissance art theory; Renaissance and baroque prints; the history of collecting and museums; historiography of art, particularly the work of Edgar Wind and the Cold War.

Chapter 2 : Primacy of Canterbury - Wikipedia

*The new director of the Anglican Center in Rome, Bernard Ntahoturi, arrived in Rome just three months racedaydvl.com
Eternal City has little to do with his homeland: Burundi, one of the smallest.*

The focus will be on group work that will investigate how we can gain greater knowledge of an aspect of the ancient city. In so doing, students will learn new skills ranging from researching bibliographies to the development of a sustained research project. A particular focus will be placed on critique of the modern scholarship on the subject, based on historical, epigraphic, archaeological, numismatic and visual sources. The seminars will also focus on the development of the PhD research proposal. A curriculum will be developed by the student around their own particular research interests. Learning outcomes You will gain knowledge and understanding of: Intellectual skills You develop intellectual skills in how to: Subject-specific skills You gain subject-specific skills in: Transferable skills You will gain the following transferable skills: Careers Our MA programmes include much scope for vocational training, skills acquisition and guided project work, often with use of our extensive facilities. These aspects of our programmes have been praised by external assessors in recent years. Recent graduates have progressed to careers in a wide range of related professional and leadership areas, including national and local museums, teaching and senior roles with archaeological organisations national government institutions, contracting units and trusts. Many core areas in the investigation of the ancient world can be studied with us at postgraduate level. We offer bursaries to enable students to participate in departmental fieldwork projects covering travel, food and accommodation. We offer advanced humanities degrees split between our main campus in Canterbury and our centre in the heart of Rome - one of the most culturally rich cities in the world. They are fully taught in English and offer a selection of module choices to tailor the programme to your individual needs. The campus is located in the Monteverde district of Rome, a picturesque district with a wide range of shops and amenities. From nearby Trastevere, it is a short bus-ride to the historic centre of Rome with its extensive array of Roman sites, monuments and museums. Postgraduate resources The School has extensive literary holdings and many other facilities to support active research, and the Templeman Library also has excellent holdings in all our areas of research interest. This includes an extensive range of English and international periodicals, as well as specialist collections the library of A S L Farquharson, specialising in the age of Marcus Aurelius, and generous donations from the libraries of Victor Ehrenberg in ancient social history, Anthony Snodgrass, Richard Reece and Jill Braithwaite in archaeology. We have access to Canterbury Cathedral Library, and to archaeological libraries and collections in Kent, such as the major collection of the Kent Archaeological Society, and first-rate connections with London and continental Europe. Kent is now the home of the Colin Renfrew Archive, a major resource for research on the history of archaeology, archaeological theory, prehistoric Orkney and the Aegean Bronze Age. The Department has its own specialist technician, Lloyd Bosworth, who is widely experienced and skilled in landscape archaeology, geographic information systems GIS , digital imaging and laser scanning, as well as geophysical surveying. He offers advice and training in the use of the archaeological equipment and has worked in Belgium, Ostia, Rome and Crete. The University has recently invested in a range of new archaeological equipment including a Romer laser scanner, portable XRF machinery, resistivity and magnetometer survey machines, GPS and a photographic lab. Within SECL, in addition to the research culture of your department, our research centres combine overlapping interests to foster interdisciplinary support and dialogue, while the Graduate School provides a Researcher Development Programme to equip you with a full range of skills that will improve your effectiveness as a researcher. We offer training in Greek and Latin languages at the appropriate level; and specialist skills training in epigraphy, papyrology, palaeography and Egyptology, artefact studies and fieldwork methods. Dynamic publishing culture Staff publish regularly and widely in journals, conference proceedings and books. Among others, they have recently contributed to: The programme is designed to broaden your understanding of global issues and current affairs as well as to develop personal skills which will enhance your employability. Entry requirements A first or upper-second class honours degree in ancient history, ancient history and archaeology, classical

studies, classical and archaeological studies or another relevant subject or the equivalent. All applicants are considered on an individual basis and additional qualifications, and professional qualifications and experience will also be taken into account when considering applications. English language entry requirements The University requires all non-native speakers of English to reach a minimum standard of proficiency in written and spoken English before beginning a postgraduate degree. Certain subjects require a higher level. Need help with English? Please note that if you are required to meet an English language condition, we offer a number of pre-session courses in English for Academic Purposes through Kent International Pathways. Research areas Currently particular areas of interest are: Senior Lecturer in Archaeology The archaeology of the Roman army and frontier; archaeology and gender; classical medicine. Lecturer in Archaeology Archaeoastronomy; Greek ritual; religious timekeeping; catasterism myths. Senior Lecturer in Heritage and Archaeology Museums and human rights, world heritage and intangible heritage conventions as well as heritage and development. Lecturer in Archaeology Late antique archaeology; the archaeology of late antique cities; visualisation of the ancient world. View Profile Dr Steven Willis: Senior Lecturer in Archaeology Britain and Europe in the first millennium BC, the western Roman provinces, later prehistoric pottery and artefacts; samian pottery; the archaeology of the Transmanche area; landscape and maritime studies. Lecturer in Classical History and Literature Research interests include: Greek and Roman performance arts, costume, reception within antiquity and beyond it, and gender. Lecturer in Classical Studies Ancient philosophy and science, especially issues related to ancient physics, metaphysics and epistemology. View Profile Dr Luke Lavan: Lecturer in Archaeology Everyday use of space in the late antique and early medieval city AD , drawing on archaeological, textual and epigraphic evidence from across the Roman Empire. View Profile Dr Kelli Rudolph: Lecturer in Philosophy Ancient philosophy and science, especially issues related to ancient physics, metaphysics and epistemology; the fragmentary texts of Presocratic and Hellenistic philosophy.

Chapter 3 : Canterbury and Rome prepare for cricketing showdown | racedaydvl.com

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I am posting it here now because we think the site is excellent, want to be a part of it and hope anyone intending to try out the via francigena will find it a useful resource. Apologies for the lack of photos but copying the text over was tedious enough! To see the initial blog and detailed maps go to: Our next trip will definitely be recorded via TravelBlog. Well, primarily to map the entire via Francigena route using GPS and detailed descriptions for the benefit of future pilgrims, but also to raise money for a couple of charities we support. Beyond this, we should also add because it is a question we are so often asked that though we try to live according to our own moral via Francigena Just before the Grand St Bernard code, we are not religious and our journey to Rome is not a religious pilgrimage in the Christian sense. I as the main writer may express some personal, irreverent and possibly critical views with regard to religion in this blog, but they will be predominantly humorous and never aimed to offend - even the most serious subject must be capable of taking the occasional jibe. Nevertheless, with or without religion, the experience of travelling, as pilgrims, to Santiago de Compostela and Rome has changed our priorities and ultimately our lives - an outcome we would like to make accessible to more people. In , our enjoyment and appreciation of the via Francigena was overshadowed by the difficulties of travelling along a route that was poorly marked, dangerous when it ran along major highways and outside Italy barely developed in terms of the pilgrim support found on the St James Way. While part of the charm and challenge lies in precisely this undeveloped nature, we also recognise that not everyone has either the time afforded to us because we have taken early retirement or the masochistic desire to endure unnecessary hardship during what may be their annual via Francigena holiday. For these reasons, Paul and I have decided to travel the length of via Francigena again, but this time with the express aim of mapping every centimetre of it and gathering the information future pilgrims will need for a truly fulfilling journey - whether it is for 2 or 2, kilometres. Anyone who knows us either personally or through our previous books, will be aware that nothing ever goes quite according to plan and, true to form, we have no idea how this particular journey will end. Paul New to blogging we are finding our feet in this medium. We are going to try and make the blog a 2 handed affair with PP providing the boring, but necessary data to those that follow in our wake, with BB babbling over what goes on inside and often on the outside of this pair of ageing, biker pilgrims. Good news - The Rotary Club has elevated our fundraising efforts to District Level, which should treble the number of people available to sponsor us. We also came up with the idea of asking Euromayenne a local society for foreigners settling in France members to join in. Anyone reading this who has no idea what I am talking about can go to: PP We regrettably only thought of this fund raising angle 2 weeks before we left and so have not been able to raise anywhere near enough interest. If any of you have the ability to help, even if only by sharing a link to the site then we and more importantly others would be eternally grateful. Contact us or Rotary with your ideas. BB We are here and more or less ready for the off. Spent a comfortable and surprisingly cheap A good start - lost outside Canterbury Cathedral and unable to find the North Downs Way, where the VF is supposed to be well sign posted, but after all our travelling we should expect nothing else. No signs and no one who has even heard of either route. We spend half the day on a tarmac cycle route and then finally stumble on the last section of the North Downs Way, which we follow, over stiles and other similar obstacles that have been put across the path to discourage cyclists. We agree that we will have to go back later in the year to find the real route, then arrive in Dover, too late to take the next boat, but lucky enough to find a hotel on the sea front and Victoria who welcomes dogs, tells us to leave our bikes in the reception area and then offers us a hearty Hungarian meal of fish and potatoes - someone, somewhere possibly up there, must have taken pity on us. In the morning we get up at 4. I am a believer! Unfortunately our belated efforts to get the UK press interested in the journey and hence help boost the charity coffers have come to nought so far, and so we are alone as we battle through the market day crowds to win free entry to the grounds of the cathedral and have our credentials pilgrim passport stamped at the information

office. In this case no one in the information office has any idea of the direction onto the route, just giving hand gestures that Rome is somewhere to the south, but not letting us know that the cathedral grounds are enclosed with the only route out being through the tourist shop. I know from the Confraternity of Pilgrims to Rome CPR that the route along the North Downs way has been recently marked, but if it has, then we must be pretty blind or they were all obscured by the market stalls. It seems that the North Downs Way, like parts of the VF, are simultaneously a car route, a cycle track and a hiking trail, each making their own way in the direction of Dover. Eventually we track down the car route, which leads us to cycle route 16, which in turn leads us to the hiking trail. BB has mentioned our decision to stay overnight in Dover, which despite the early start worked out really well. But I had no idea what time we would arrive. Well can we have 2 regular singles for ourselves, our bikes and our chipped, stamped and passported dog? BB The channel crossing is smooth, though less pleasant for Vasco who has to stay below the passenger deck with the cars, in his basket. I worry for the entire 75 minutes, but when we are finally allowed down, he seems calm and asks to be put back in the basket even before we have got on the bikes. When there is a choice between walking and riding, Vaz knows which he prefers. Hill after sodding hill that two unfit old farts with baggage weighing at least 25 kilos per bike, plus a 9 kilo dog, have to go up. I have no pride and get off to push as soon as the going gets tough. Paul steams ahead, without even puffing, but is kind enough to pretend he prefers walking. The good news is that we do not get lost, manage to do about 50km without dying and arrive in Licques, for our first night of camping. Up to this point, admittedly not a very distant point, the equipment bought from Lidl has not let us down. The panniers are carrying their load, the saddle pads are carrying theirs, the sleeping bags are surpassing in every respect the obscenely expensive ones I had bought from Blacks a few years ago, but the tent must have been designed by a premenstrual pygmy. We put the thing up and laugh - no fly sheet, vertically challenged poles and only just enough space for one pannier. PP In the area close by the coast there are ample options for accommodation, but as you move inland the options become fewer. We chose the one further from the town centre as the signage seemed to imply it had a more substantial brasserie. Prices, food and facilities were fine as was the welcome. In compensation we enjoy a great morning cycling without the packs, while retracing a cross country route that we had managed to miss the day before, and then we return, load up and do another gruelling 60km to St Omer. We fall into a hotel and sleep for 3 hours before even having a beer. The Tour de France and all its peripheral crowds are blaring around us, but we hear nothing. Then we eat enough for six and sleep again. Wherever possible we are trying to follow the recommended route given by the AIVF. The map itself typically compresses 35km of terrain into about 15cm of paper, with consequent challenges for the navigator. However, our reason for being here is to try to shed more light on the route and so though the morning was frustrating in repeating ground we felt we had achieved something. As BB has said the long day took its toll, we road straight past the Abbaye of St Paul in Wisques, seeking the kind of inner nourishment that only a really good pizza can provide. Our hotel Les Frangins was in the centre of Arras. A typical 2 star at what seems like standard rate of 65 euro for a double room. How can there be more ups than downs? Why is it raining and freezing in July? Where is the other sock to the pair I wanted to put on this morning? We also found our first via Francigena signs, along with a mad Scandinavian couple riding vintage electric-powered bikes and carrying a very bad attitude on his part - he seemed more intent on berating his wife than finding the VF. In much of the spirit of the St James Way, the signs lead you away from the trail you thought you were going to follow, past the small villages and their vestiges of commerce. This is good news for everyone as it means we get to eat and the villages get a small, but much needed input of business. After this there is nothing until Bruay and here, to pile on the agony, the hotels are in the industrial far, far west of the town, a good 4 kilometres from the D We stayed in the Cottage hotel for the standard 2 star price and were pleased with the welcome and facilities. Well, get the guns out, because Paul and I have just completed bike kms and are enthusiastically planning our route for tomorrow, regardless of my newly acquired knowledge that the cartoon image of an exhausted athlete with his or her tongue lolling out like a scarf, is actually based on fact. Mine has hit the tarmac on at least two occasions and in extremis I could challenge Vasco to a lick your own rear contest. More positively, the landscape seems to be dropping into cycle-friendly contours, and just in time - one more hill and I would have launched into spontaneous

self-combustion, leaving only my feet behind to prove that I had ever existed. All that aside, verdant and intermittently dry countryside has taken over from the depressing ex-mining townships of the day before. We spend a large amount of time in losing the route, which, though intensely frustrating, also helps to remind us that we are actually fulfilling our primary purpose for being here - to personally travel and map every last centimetre of the via Francigena. Cycling invariably involves bursts of excruciating effort at least on my part, interspersed with large amounts of musing time when the mind wanders to the more peripheral questions of life - for example: I have never been in one before, let alone eaten in one, but left with no alternative last night, Paul and I did - a dire education in either culinary deceit or wizardry, I have yet to decide which. Since when has the flesh of the Coquilles St Jacques come in perfect spheres with a uniform taste of floor sweepings? What kind of cow produces square steaks? And which pernicious chemical in this stuff compels one to go on and eat the lurid Mexican Sundae. Arras comes as a complete, but not unpleasant surprise. Paul and I have noticed that the town and village names are more Flemish than French and now here is the Flemish architecture. Two huge squares in the centre of the town, both surrounded by the typically tall, narrow houses and each finished off with a Flemish flourish at the top. He charges a lot more, but our bikes are put in the back and our room has all the right equipment for drying washing - a fundamental feature when you are travelling on bikes and it has rained everyday so far. It has some connection with rats, though as a ratophobe, this particular feature has no interest for me, but in addition it is famous for a vast network of catacombs running under the town, which includes a recently discovered hospital built for service in the War. PP Here we try for the youth hostel, but are refused, not on the grounds of incapacity, incontinence or age, but because of the dog. It seems that Youth Hostels International who run most of these places believe that the young and impoverished are more likely to suffer from dog phobia than the elderly that frequent les deux etoiles. This time the 3 Luppars is our resting place in the standard price range with the customary welcome and ability to keep the bikes safe. These are the places where the hotels make their margins. A pain au raisin and coffee on the hoof will cost 3 euros, while in the hotel the emerging euro standard is 8. Nevertheless, the hills have either got smaller or my thigh muscles bigger, because I manage to stay on and pedal for the entire day. We are riding along the edge of the Somme and though Paul and I have been through Utah beach and all the other well known theatres of war in Northern France, this is probably the most evocative of all. Politicians and Dictators have a lot to answer for. Better still, we manage to find one in a rare spot of sunshine, so we drink a couple of buckets of beer and then stagger back for a meal. It is built into the ramparts that surround the town, though you might not know it from the front aspect. It seems the ramparts have helped the town earn its reputation as never being defeated. I am still trying to square this with the German army setting up their HQ during the 1st world war in the castle which is now the centre piece for the war history experience. Perhaps it is who wins in the end that matters, gosh I feel philosophy coming on.. I know I should feel sorry for people abandoned by the railway and any other kind of industry, but when every hotel we stop at has just closed and the only three open give us very good reasons for not wanting to stay there, I have only enough sympathy left for myself. The first hotel we try obviously only rents rooms by the hour, the second is closed, or at least that is what the woman behind the bar tells us, and the third has no off-street space for bikes, which in a place where they would be stolen from under our bums if we hung around too long at the traffic lights, is not an option. But for once the grey clouds looming over us do have a silver lining. In the end, after trailing round the town twice, Maria, of Le Rallye, takes pity on us and finds a friend who will let us leave our bikes in his garage.

Chapter 4 : Canterbury Cathedral | Camino de Santiago Forum

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November 15, John Musker left from Canterbury Cathedral on the 12th October to begin his cycling adventure of over 1, miles to Rome. An encounter with the law, sleeping under the stars, snakes and forest fires, John has kept us updated along the way with extraordinary, and often amusing, stories of his ambitious adventure. A group gathered at Canterbury Cathedral to pray for John as he set off on his journey. It was a beautiful send off from a place where so many other pilgrims have begun their journeys. Within a few hours he was in France! Two days later he had made it to the South of Cambrai, already having had an encounter with the law! A gesticulating gendarme was leaning out of his van, clearly telling John to do something different from what he was doing. By Day 4, John had already cycled miles. His preference to cycle at night meant for a peaceful, clear ride. Unfortunately, it was more of a task finding his way out! Lost in Reimes, John came across a major running event in town and found himself riding along a prohibited road to the finish line. But there was no one there! but me! crossing the line at night! the winner! John made it to Dijon on Day 6. His update came at midnight after his longest day yet. He was up in the hills and found the night absolutely pitch black, silent and still with no light pollution anywhere on the horizon. The sky was just a massive dome of stars. Cycling through Dijon, he passed lots of bikes for sale in garish colours. Suddenly John realised he was cycling on the route of La Tour! Don was a social worker who had been to see the refugees at the camps in Calais. Don said he was hallucinating from a lack of sleep due to a close encounter with a wild boar the night before! John was glad he had steered clear of the forest on his night under the starry dome. Another long day and John arrived in Mervans. However his day was far from over. Started to unpack when a car drove by slowly reversed and came back. I said "Can I stay It was a beautiful morning and John had the delight of cycling the length of Lac du Buorget with the backdrop of the mountains, all the way down to Chambéry. Sounds, smells, ridges on the road, folds of warm and cold air on your skin. But up close he saw the ears and a snout. Day 11 saw John just over half way to Rome. Simona went ahead in the car and John and Diego set off on their bikes at midday. A strong wind was blowing, thankfully in the direction of their ride! You could not make this up. I had camped on a roundabout, beside a motorway, in the hollows, high in the hills But as we left the town a crisis in the mountainside, a forest fire The next day Diego escorted John from Turino on his bike about 20km to pick up the main route to Asti and John said good bye with many thanks for their amazing hospitality. That night was a chilly one so John donned every item of clothing he had with him! When he got up to make a move at 4. It took a while to become light, but it began to warm up and the layers came off slowly. John stopped in Alexandria at a supermarket to stock up with food for the next two days. The weather was great so John just carried on cycling. Diego had suggested it could be more tricky wild camping in Italy compared to France as there is much less space for people to spread out. It was getting cold again and John had been cycling 12 hrs with hardly any breaks. John reached the top of a pass and began his descent, whizzing along through strange little Mexican style towns. Everyone was around and everything was open! Very posh compared to camping on the roadside! Especially with breakfast included! On Day 14 John reached the Mediterranean Sea! The coast road was so up and down it was amazing to have to climb so steeply and high and then plunge down to the next town nestled in a river valley by the sea. After an unexpected hill to climb and struggling to find his next hotel kindly booked by Jaki at home! The next day offered a lovely flat ride along the Mediterranean coast, with posh houses and bars and restaurants lining the road. It was on the fifth floor of an old Italian building, stairs spiralled round an ancient lift with a cage and wires and weights like a mine shaft. He found the correct floor and the concierge, who appeared quite fierce, showed him a room. Each room opened onto the reception area and none had a room number on. John had left his bike at the entrance at the bottom of the stairs. He mentioned this to the concierge who pointed to the lift. I wish you had been there to share the fun of trying to wrestle my bike into a lift designed for a maximum of 4 people! Suddenly, all the lights went out and I was plunged into complete darkness. I stumbled on banging into the

DOWNLOAD PDF ROME, CANTERBURY, AND THE FUTURE

walls I tried each key. It was Alice in Blunderland again. Eventually sleep, then the morning came. Sign up with your email address to receive the latest news and updates. Email Address We respect your privacy and will never share your details.

Chapter 5 : Ancient History - MA - Canterbury and Rome - The University of Kent

Julian Charley is the author of Rome, Canterbury, And The Future (avg rating, 0 ratings, 0 reviews) and Fifty Key Words (avg rating, 0 ratings, 0.

Canterbury itself was a Roman city, a small replica of Rome in ecclesiastical organization, architecture and church-dedications for example, see saint augustine, abbey of. The See of Canterbury has always been small in extent: Before his death c. Until Canterbury was ruled by Augustine and his Italian companions: A new impulse was given to the Church in England by Archbishop Theodore " , who held councils; appointed bishops to new sees, even in the north; and placed Irish missionary centers under episcopal control. With the African monk hadrian, he refounded the Canterbury school, which trained scholars and future bishops and outshone the Irish schools of the time. About 40 years later King Offa of Mercia tried to make Lichfield a Midland metropolitan see, but in " , the supremacy of Canterbury was confirmed by both the Pope and a provincial council. After the disasters of the ninth-century Danish invasions the see recovered under Odo of Canterbury and dunstan, who worked in close association with the Kings of the time. In the later Danish invasions, Canterbury gained its first martyr, St. After the Conquest, lanfranc, who replaced the simoniacal Stigand, worked very closely with King william i at the reform of the English church. This latter practice, almost unique in Christendom, had already started under Dunstan. Soon after his death the cathedral chapter of Christ Church, Canterbury, had become monastic, and under Lanfranc, its observances codified in his Monastic Constitutions and its literary and artistic activities strongly influenced other monasteries. Lanfranc also regained lost Canterbury estates from Odo of Bayeux and established a temporary ascendancy over the northern province of York. The later 12th century was marred by disputes between archbishops, who wanted to establish a collegiate church at Hackington whence archbishops might draw trained curialists for administering the diocese, and monastic chapters whose monks regarded this projected church as their rival. The monks were successful in the prolonged litigation that followed, though at a high cost, financially and in diminution of religious spirit. Archbishops from to the Reformation. The disputed election of to , which ended in the nomination of stephen langton by Pope Innocent III , was the most famous in English ecclesiastical history. They visited the province as well as the diocese systematically and efficiently, and promulgated a code of laws about clerical discipline, administration of the Sacraments and preaching. The 14th-and 15th-century archbishops were generally civil servants or canon lawyers rather than scholars; often their promotion reflected the growing control of the Church by the crown. Through most of the Middle Ages England was remarkably free from heresy, but when the lollards arose Archbishops William courtenay, Thomas arundel and Henry chichele were zealous in suppressing them with the help of the secular arm. However, they excluded the inquisition. From the 12th century, archbishops of Canterbury were so frequently papal legates that they enjoyed the name of legatus natus. A few were promoted to be cardinals in Rome, but John kemp, bourghier and morton " were all cardinals while remaining archbishops of Canterbury. William warham "32 was a friend of colet and erasmus, and toward the end of his reign began the crisis that was to lead to the Reformation in England. Under Cranmer, all the monasteries and chantries and several hospitals were suppressed, four of the diocesan manors were ceded to the King, the relics of Thomas Becket were destroyed and his name, together with that of the Pope, was removed from all the service books. The accession of mary tudor brought reconciliation with Rome and the appointment of Cardinal Reginald pole as archbishop and legate " But the deaths of Mary and of Pole on the same day ended all hope of a permanent Catholic restoration. Under elizabeth i the Acts of Supremacy and uniformity were renewed, England became Protestant and Canterbury was made the headquarters of the Anglican Church see anglicanism. The first cathedral of Canterbury, begun by Augustine and completed by his successors, had been burned in Eadmer describes it as a miniature of Old St. It was rebuilt by Lanfranc on a much bigger scale with a nave of nine bays, but a choir of only two. From to , under Anselm and priors Ernulf and Conrad, the eastern limb was rebuilt and enlarged for processions and the display of exceptionally numerous relics of Canterbury saints. This part was badly burned in , and the choir was rebuilt by two architects named William, one French and the

other English " The relics of Thomas Becket were translated to the chapel of the Holy Trinity, to the east of this choir. The nave was rebuilt from onward in perpendicular style under the architect Henry Yevele and the fine tower "Bell Harry" under John Wastell, c. Architecturally, it is one of the finest cathedrals in England, and it is enriched by stained glass dating from to , especially the theological windows of Old and New Testament types and antitypes and the martyrdom of St. There are also many tombs of saints and archbishops. A Norman crypt and part of the monastic buildings still survive. Registers of archbishops of Canterbury pub.

Chapter 6 : Rome and Canterbury by Mary Reath - Hardback

"New steps on an ancient pilgrimage: Together from Canterbury to Rome" 30 September - 7 October IARCCUM has been an extraordinary, historic summit, rich in symbolism and significance for the Anglican Communion and Catholic Church.

Italy had become severely depopulated by the end of the Gothic War when Albion, king of the Lombards, led his people unopposed into the Peninsula. Their assimilation into the Peninsula took four generations, but in these first years, Rome was driven to the brink of extinction. On the map of Italy the exarchate occupied very little territory, but it included a significant proportion of wealth, industry, and population, including the most faithful and valuable subjects of Verona, Milan and Padua who had escaped the Barbarian yoke. Within this territory lay the Roman Campagna, a low-lying area surrounding Rome in the Lazio region of central Italy with an area of approximately 2, square kilometres sq mi supplied produce for Rome. During the Ancient Roman period, the Campagna was an important agricultural and residential area, but was abandoned during the Middle Ages owing to a combination of malaria and insufficient water for farming needs. The Duchy of Rome became a small bubble surrounded by hostile invaders. What seems clear is that under these foreign masters the cultivation of corn, wine and olives degenerated owing to poorer skills and industry of both farmers and slaves. A delegation from Rome made an appeal to Emperor Tiberius in Constantinople. Peter, drove the Lombard barbarians from the city walls. But the relief was short lived and the danger pressing. Pelagius II, a native of Rome, had ascended the throne of St Peter only a decade after the launch of the Lombard invasion. Canterbury would find itself in much the same position by 11th century in regard to buying-off the Danes. Pelagius II wrote to Gregory, still attending the Byzantine Court, detailing the hardships that Rome was experiencing, and beseeching Maurice to send a relief force. However neither the delegation from Rome, nor Gregory, was able to secure the support they desperately needed. Maurice had already determined to limit his efforts in dealing with the Lombards to intrigue and diplomacy. Gregory, his own relations with Maurice deteriorating, and his ability to make a difference in Constantinople diminishing, returned to Rome. In practice, local power in the city devolved to the Pope and, over the next few decades, both much of the remaining possessions of the senatorial aristocracy and the local Byzantine administration in Rome were absorbed by the Church. The challenges, however, were enormous. And the city was only thirty years into a two-hundred-year -long stranglehold. Such incessant alarms must annihilate the pleasures and interrupt the labours of a rural life; and the Campagna of Rome was speedily reduced to the state of a dreary wilderness, in which the land is barren, the waters are impure, and the air is infectious. Curiosity and ambition no longer attracted the nations. Aqueducts damaged in conflict with the Ostrogoth warlord Vitiges in the fifth century AD were never repaired. The Tiber remained the principal source of water. The whole inhabited area of the city was now contained between the Forum Boarium to the south near the Palatine bridge, the present day Corso to the east, and to the north, the Via Recta Via Dei Coronari. In earlier times the forum was the centre of intense commercial activity, and by the end of the Roman Empire, the Boarium was still crowded with shops. Emperor Augustus reigned 27 BC – 14 AD reformed the office of Urban Prefect Praefectus Urbi for more effective government of Rome to counterbalance the enormous power of the Praetorian Guard in the city of Rome, and also to create a city police force. This extended beyond Rome itself to the ports of Ostia and the Portus Romanus, and to a zone of one hundred Roman miles c. The grain dole was particularly important, and when grain supplies failed to materialise, riots often broke out. The role survived the fall of the Western Roman Empire and continued under the Ostrogothic Kingdom and well after the Byzantine reconquest. The last mention of the Roman Urban Prefect occurs as late as This office was traditionally held by a leading member of the Italian senatorial aristocracy. In taking control of food supplies to the city and organising the distribution of alms, Gregory would have worked closely with his successor in the post of Prefect of Rome. Cosma e Damiano by Maintaining law and order was central to governing Rome. Their duties included apprehending thieves and robbers and capturing runaway slaves. Both groups, police and Vigiles, had responsibility for controlling the outbreak of fires, and were placed under the single command of the Prefect.

In the midst of all this, the Church in Rome played a vital part in sustaining the morale of the people. John in Lateran, S. Croce in Gerusalemme, S. Maria in Trestavere, and S. These offered both a public spectacle as well as a means to enter into a regular pattern of urban life and worship for refugees and citizens alike. Pilgrims to Rome The Holy City might have been erased from the memory of history except for the skill and energy of Gregory as pope, and the widely-held belief that Rome was, by divine providence, the last resting place of the two great apostles of the Christian faith, St Peter and St Paul. The churches of the saints and martyres, particularly Peter, Paul, Agnese, Laurentius, and Sebastianus iwhich included catacombs associated with St Peter and St Paul ringed the walls of the city. A guide for pilgrims and a circuit began to take shape, drawing Franks, Lombards, Bavarians and ascetic Irish peregrini to the Holy City. Pathways and roads interconnecting all these sites made it unnecessary to return to the city after each visit. A lucrative trade in relics also sprang up, providing income for shrine custodians, monks and clergy at each holy place, but also providing income for food-sellers, guides, tradesmen, sellers of bogus relics and cures, hoteliers and the like. The first popes were also buried near the body of St. Two grottos, the Grotte Vecchie and the Grotte Nuove, containing subterranean chapels and galleries, cover the site of this ancient Christian cemetery. In Gregory the Great was also buried there. Here floating mills in the Tiber ground what little grain there was for residents of the city.

Chapter 7 : Fr Ray Blake's Blog: Rome & Canterbury

What I need are personal tips and suggestions, thoughts about when to start from Canterbury, what tent to take, which towns or villages to stay in, what not to miss, the best guide in English, etc many thanks for any info!

Innkeepers gave rooms designed to accommodate four people to groups of eight or more and often treated the pilgrims with violence and extortion. Many had drowned in the Tiber after the collapse of a temporary bridge and others died from the disease endemic to their rat-infested lodgings. The foundation of the Hospice was in direct response to this situation, with the stated aim of caring for "poor, infirm, needy and wretched persons from England". In a Chapel was erected on the site of the present College Church, and remnants of the impressive structure still remain in the College Garden. Evidence of this early royal connection may be seen in the present day building, which contains a corbel of fumed oak and a stone shield, both bearing the arms of the Plantagenet Kings. Wardens included Thomas Linacre, founder of the Royal College of Physicians, and Cardinal Christopher Bainbridge, Archbishop of York and Papal Legate, who was poisoned by one of his chaplains at the Hospice on 7 July and whose magnificent marble tomb remains in the College Church. In , pilgrims stayed here, and during the plague of the Hospice cared for 96 sick pilgrims. However, two events in the early sixteenth century led to a radical decline in the fortunes of the Hospice. During the Sack of Rome in troops of the Holy Roman Emperor broke into the Hospice and carried away the greater part of its gold and silver ware, its movable property and its extensive archive of papers and manuscripts. When Pole returned to England as Archbishop of Canterbury under Mary I, it seemed that the Hospice would revive as a pilgrim institution, but the accession of Elizabeth I brought darker days. Acting as little more than a refuge for a few decrepit chaplains and exiles, the Hospice spent less than a tenth of its income on welcoming guests. Allen had already founded a seminary, the English College at Douai now in France in and had drawn to it students. The tradition of hospitality continued, and the College received several eminent guests, including the philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, 26 December, the physician, William Harvey, the poets John Milton and Richard Crashaw, and the diarist, John Evelyn. A Welshman, Maurice Clenock Morus Clynog, was made perpetual warden in , an appointment unpopular with both the students and the Hospice chaplains, whom he had just expelled. He was accused of unduly favouring his Welsh fellow-countrymen at the expense of the English students, who numbered thirty-three as against seven Welsh students. However, many of the students shared the missionary ideals of the Society of Jesus, equating the jungles of heathen South America with the woods of Protestant England. What they wanted was a house of studies preparing ordinands for immediate mission. For over a year the two factions circulated petitions and memorials, including one that called the Welsh barbarous savages who dwelt in a remote mountainous corner of Britain. Students waylaid the Pope to ask for his assistance, and the future Martyr, Ralph Sherwin, drew his sword in the refectory the kitchen of the present-day building. The English Romaine Life and Anthony Munday [edit] An interesting descriptions of life in the early days of the seminary comes from the pen of Anthony Munday. And the first mess, or antepast as they call it â€œ. The fourth is roasted meat, of the daintiest provision that they can get, and sometimes stewed and baked meat The first and last is sometimes cheese, sometimes preserved conceits, sometimes figs, almonds and raisins, a lemon and sugar, a pomegranate, or some such sweet gear; for they know that Englishmen loveth sweetmeats. The age of the martyrs â€œ" [edit] The College has been known as the "Venerable English College" since because of the 44 students who were martyred for the Roman Catholic faith between and , as well as the who suffered imprisonment and exile. Forty of these have since been canonised or beatified by the Church. He was born in Roodsley, Derbyshire, around and educated at Eton College and at Exeter College, Oxford, before leaving for Douai and then Rome, where, like every subsequent generation of seminarists, he studied at the Roman College, which later became the Pontifical Gregorian University. His name stands first in the famous Liber Ruber a list of students who took the missionary oath in Rome before returning to England, where he is recorded as saying that he was ready, "today rather than tomorrow, at a sign from his superiors to go into England for the helping of souls". His time soon came, and within four months of landing he was captured, imprisoned, tortured and finally hanged, drawn and quartered at Tyburn on 1 December. The College soon

gained a reputation as a nursery of Martyrs. Copies of these frescoes can be seen in the tribune, and afforded important evidence of contemporary veneration of the martyrs during the process of their beatification and canonisation. It was painted by Durante Alberti in , just after the foundation of the College, and depicts the Blessed Trinity with two English martyrs: This ties in with the College motto, held by a cherub: Ignem veni mittere in terram I have come to bring fire to the earth. According to tradition, students gathered around this picture to sing a Te Deum whenever news reached Rome of a martyrdom of a former student. The college martyrs[edit].

Chapter 8 : New steps on an ancient pilgrimage: Together from Canterbury to Rome

My search for a coherent story of Augustine and his mission began with a personal pilgrimage to Rome, May June 7, , and is still work in progress in I offer this in the hope that it may also be useful to you.

Chapter 9 : A Gift from Canterbury to Rome – Canterbury Cathedral

The newly formed club hopes to play against sides made up of Muslims, Jews, Hindus, Sikhs and other faiths in the future.