Catholic writers traditionally approach the laity through the sacraments rather than the Word. Nonetheless, three devotional genres - meditation, hagiography and catechism - recognize that effective written appeals to a reader can be made using rhetoric. This thesis analyses such rhetoric, in recusant devotional texts published by secret presses between 1580 and 1603.

Most detailed examinations of Catholic works think of rhetoric as emasculating the virile yet chaste prose of a 'shi... The Polish version of the article was published in Roczniki Humanistyczne 61 (2013), issue 2. The article presents Polish reactions to the famous Jesuit mission in England of 1580, and thus also the beginnings of the formation of the worship of St Edmund Campion in Poland. They are connected with the publication in Kraków (1583) of a translation of Robert Persons’ account entitled De persecutione Anglicana, but also with the position that the history of Campion’s mission took in the work of Piotr Skarga SJ. Start by marking "Dismembered Rhetoric: English Recusant Writing, 1580 to 1603" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving... Want to Read. This book describes the texts produced by recusant writers as part of an effort to reconver...
The Polish version of the article was published in Roczniki Humanistyczne 61 (2013), issue 2. The article presents Polish reactions to the famous Jesuit mission in England of 1580, and thus also the beginnings of the formation of the worship of St Edmund Campion in Poland. They are connected with the publication in Kraków (1583) of a translation of Robert Persons’ account entitled De persecutione Anglicana, but also with the position that the history of Campion’s mission took in the work of Piotr Skarga SJ. Start by marking “Dismembered Rhetoric: English Recusant Writing, 1580 to 1603” as Want to Read: Want to Read saving... Want to Read. This book describes the texts produced by recusant writers as part of an effort to reconvert Britain to Catholicism between 1580 and 1603 and suggests that rhetoric is consciously and successfully used by these authors. It also shows how rhetoric is necessary for recusant works to accomplish their devotional purpose. Get A Copy. Amazon. Pierre Janelle published a study on Southwell in 1935 in which he recognized him as a pioneer Baroque figure. He was one of the first Baroque writers of the late 16th century and his works influenced numerous Baroque writers in the 17th century.[4]. In the view of critic Helen C. White, probably no work of Southwell’s is more “representative of his Baroque genius than the prose Marie Magdalens Funeral Teares, published late in 1591, close to the end of his career. Ceri Sullivan, Dismembered Rhetoric. English Recusant Writing, 1580-1603. Fairleigh Dickinson Univ Press, 1995. ISBN 0838635776. Learn About Rhetorical Devices in Writing and 3 Modes of Persuasion in Rhetoric. Written by MasterClass. Last updated: Oct 2, 2020 • 4 min read. Although rhetoric was originally used exclusively in public speaking, both writers and speakers use it today to deliver inspirational and motivational messages. Where Did Rhetoric Originate? The study of rhetoric developed alongside democracy in fifth-century Athens. As ancient Greeks began to run for office, they used rhetoric in their speeches to win votes. As the court system grew, so did the need for lawyers, and persuasive speech. In the fourth century B.C., Greek philosopher Aristotle wrote The Art of Rhetoric, in which he defined rhetoric as the “ability to discover the available means