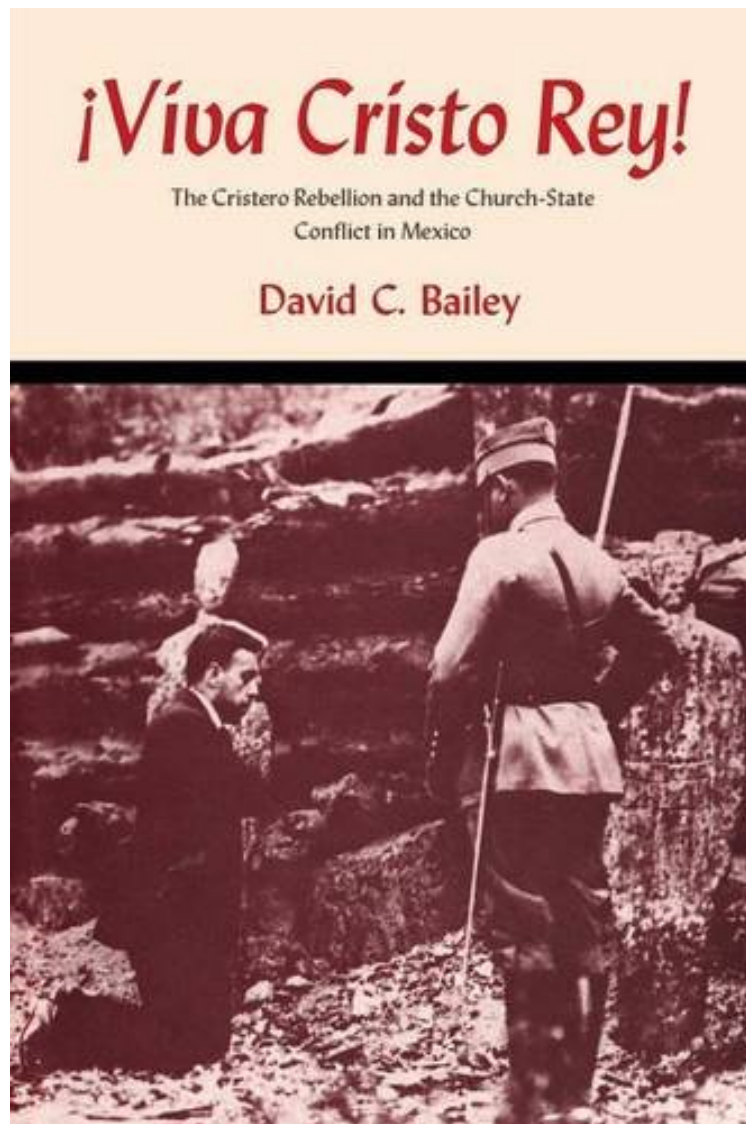


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David C. Bailey

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David C. Bailey : Viva Cristo Rey!: The Cristero Rebellion and the Church-State Conflict in Mexico (Texas Pan American) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Viva Cristo Rey!: The Cristero Rebellion and the Church-State Conflict in Mexico (Texas Pan American):

14 of 15 people found the following review helpful. Excellent Work -- A Primer on the Cristero RebellionBy David

M. Dougherty Author Baily has done an excellent job of covering the Cristero Rebellion in Mexico from 1926 to 1929 without getting bogged down in the weedy details. In particular he covers the role of the U.S., aid from the American Knights of Columbo to the Cristeros, and the actions by American Ambassador Morrow in bringing about an agreement between the Vatican and the Jacobin Mexican government that ended the war. The text of the agreement from 1929 is included in this work. This was the author's doctoral dissertation now published in book form, and concentrates mainly on the political actions taken by all of the parties. It adds material to Meyer's "The Cristero Rebellion", generally considered to be the definitive work on the subject. However, Bailey's book is an easier read, and gives a shorter yet thorough presentation of the historical factors leading to the rebellion. Readers are invited to read my review of Jean Meyer's work, and I would recommend purchasing both books to cover the ground. There is less duplication than one might expect. Highly recommended. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. is a very poor loosely told action movie that rarely tells the real ... By D. Michael Sanford A detailed historical book on the Cristero Rebellion in Mexico at the turn of the 20th century. It is interesting, but it is for the Factoid reader. Much information is written but you would have to read much more on the rebellion in order to get the background. The Book "Viva Christo Rey" is only one part of the story and is more interesting. The Movie based on the book, is a very poor loosely told action movie that rarely tells the real story, and makes hero's out of non-heroic characters. 2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Little-Known Revolution By willard3 One of the negative results of the 1910 Mjican revolution was an extreme anti-clerical reaction. Given the political philosophies current at the time, anti-clericism was believed to be modern and forward-looking. This book is the exposition of those times and has much historical information not available from other sources. The book is well-written and a pleasure to read.

Between 1926 and 1929, thousands of Mexicans fought and died in an attempt to overthrow the government of their country. They were the Cristeros, so called because of their battle cry, Viva Cristo Rey! Long Live Christ the King! The Cristero rebellion and the church-state conflict remain one of the most controversial subjects in Mexican history, and much of the writing on it is emotional polemic. David C. Bailey, basing his study on the most important published and unpublished sources available, strikes a balance between objective reporting and analysis. This book depicts a national calamity in which sincere people followed their convictions to often tragic ends. The Cristero rebellion climaxed a century of animosity between the Catholic church and the Mexican state, and this background is briefly summarized here. With the coming of the 1910 revolution the hostility intensified. The revolutionists sought to impose severe limitations on the Church, and Catholic anti-revolutionary militancy grew apace. When the government in 1926 decreed strict enforcement of anticlerical legislation, matters reached a crisis. Church authorities suspended public worship throughout Mexico, and Catholics in various parts of the country rose up in arms. There followed almost three years of indecisive guerrilla warfare marked by brutal excesses on both sides. Bailey describes the armed struggle in broad outline but concentrates on the political and diplomatic maneuvering that ultimately decided the issue. A de facto settlement was brought about in 1929, based on the governments pledge to allow the Church to perform its spiritual offices under its own internal discipline. The pact was arranged mainly through the intercession of U.S. Ambassador Dwight Morrow. His role in the conflict, as well as that of other Americans who decisively influenced the course of events, receives detailed attention in the study. The position of the Vatican during the conflict and its role in the settlement are also examined in detail. With the 1929 settlement the clergy returned to the churches, whereupon the Cristeros lost public support and the rebellion collapsed. The spirit of the settlement soon evaporated, more strife followed, and only after another decade did permanent religious peace come to Mexico.

About the Author David C. Bailey (1930-1982) was Professor of History at Michigan State University.