Summaries in English

The Catholic Church Policy System in Transylvania (1761–1774)
Kovács, Kálmán Árpád

Transylvania, this part of the Hungarian Holy Crown under Habsburg reign in the 18th century had its religious and political position, that only 10 percent of the population were roman catholic and religious rights of the Protestants were embedded in all of the legal documents of the country. The author evinced in this study, that the Viennese government had in the first half of the century the primary aim to revindicate medieval monastery buildings and to set there traditional and later grounded orders (first of all the Franciscans, Jesuits, Piarists and in the female education the Ursula nuns). Revindicating all the medieval churches was drawn up in 1731, but this program began only 30 years later to come slowly into practice. Stronger catholic missionary activity was begun in 1761 in Transylvania at the example of the inner Austrian lands. The increasing number of catholic missions propagated their faith first of all under the Unitarians (Arians), but the training ground was the Anabaptist ('Hutterian', 'new Christian') mission from 1764 to 1768 (aside from the most violent features of this mission). Missionary options were, that the scope of the separate votes and secret information of catholic officials were extended not only to church restitution processes, but also to the protestant church renovation petitions. Catholic church restitution could be demanded upon 1) created catholic parish as a result of catholic missionary; 2) catholic (medieval) type of the church; 3) the non ecclesiastical use of the formal sacral building. 4) satisfaction financial base and funds of the Catholics to renovate their church and school and hold their parson and school-rector. 5) The (social, propercial or numerical) majority of the Catholics in the community. In this case were the upper class with the candidate to public offices and the underclass with the entice of financial assistance allured to the catholic church. The church renovations petitions caused an opportunity to force the protestant community to give up their formal church and to build a new one. In that case they could acquire central financial assistance to this project. In the mental stress caused by the long-lasting process and the legal and religious humiliation occurred some violent and abusive actions from the side of the protestants. The financial penalties for those were dedicated often to the catholic church (re)constructions. After 1763 were more and more the principle of state chancellor Boréi approved: not the property of the (medieval) church is important but the real organization of the catholic parish and worship services.
Preparing for the National Synodus in 1848. Interpretations of the High Priests and the Clergy – in the Mirror of the Transylvanian Dioecesan
Tamási, Zsolt

After the national synod plan was cancelled in 1848, the top priesthood and the radical minor orders lagged behind, being put into words, the interpretation was different. They tried to obtain validity for the diocesan synodical level for the proposals in progress while they emphasized the preparatory character. The reason of this is, that the diocesan synodical decisions can be put into life without papal approval, while the decisions in the national synod's it is necessary to submit to Rome. Rome did not look with a good eye at the national synods, so who pressed the reforms; needed to be approach to the diocesan synod. We see that the bishops did not make time for the diocesan synods' keeping in most bishoprics in national relation, that they let them prevent the radical endeavours. Diocesan synods is getting to the row at the same time preserved the preparatory character in his case. Because of the cancelled national synod these were unfinished, and left over. The same in Transylvania, too. The preparation of the diocesan synod kept in Transylvania graphically on the other hand, how these different interpretation forms appeared.

Etatism, Liberalism and the View of the Church in the Controversial Pamphlets Written in the Time of Dualism
Rada, János

The civic development and the reforms of the ecclesiastical policy generated tensions between the Catholic Church and the civic state in the 19th century Hungary as well. Earlier, the ecclesiastical history writing that drew a rather dark picture of this period, described this conflict as a complex conflict of liberalism and Catholicism in which the Catholic Church lost its former privileges. The essay scrutinizes the anticlerical literature of the age and it does not only point to the liberalist but the etatist ideas in the texts as well. The pamphlet literature inserted the ecclesiastical and ecclesiastical policy questions in such discourse, which was always about the power of the church and the sovereignty of the state. In fact, the texts always interpreted the ecclesiastical policy reform as a governmental-national self-defence fight against the Catholic Church, which was a significant political factor in the country. However, it was felt possible even necessary to apply restrictions against the liberal human rights in this fight. Therefore, the etatist views became stronger. For example, the abolition of celibacy the liquidation of religious orders and denominational schools were also demanded. Later, during the cultural struggle in Hungary during the 1890’s, nationalist slogans started to appear more accented besides the liberal slogans in the discourse on the critics of the Church.
Dilemmas of the Catholic Politics in 1945 and 1946

Hantos-Varga, Márta

The study, based on documents found in church archives, investigates the problem of the guidance / directive of Catholic politics in 1945 and 1946, in one of the most exciting periods of 20th century Hungarian history, a transitional period which was interwoven with real and deceptive possibilities. The article reaches the conclusion that in the interval between the lost war and signing the peace treaty the leadership of the Hungarian Catholic Church could not leave their habitual functional mechanisms behind. In a society developing democratically, the Catholic Church advocated 'catholic interests' without democratic mentality (in connection with issues such as having confidence in laymen or the autonomy of laymen's decisions). On the one hand, the origin of this behaviour was the church model established in the early modern times, on the other hand, the development of the political, social and ecclesiastical history of the region, as well as the character and political judgement of archbishop Mindszenty, and last but not least, the solicitude for the 'benefit of the souls' (salus animarum), which has always been the supreme goal of ecclesiastical action.

The Registry Entries of the Parish in Sajóvárkony
(18 August 1695 – 04 May 1737)

Kovács-Veres, Tamás Gergely

In his work the author studies the earliest christening, marriage and death registry entries of Sajóvárkony Parish between 1695 and 1737. He starts with the introduction of the local and ecclesiastical relations of the era then he continues to explain the relations of the mother and the affiliated church using still existing certificates that were made out during tithing by the parsons. The registry allows the monitoring of the succeeding parsons' and schoolmasters' activities as well. The author presents the life of the population in Bolyok, Ózd and Várkony parishes by means of Hungarian-Latin source texts. The author proves that the formula-based entries include not only the most important factual data but other historical and cultural information as well. To support his findings he writes about the various religious denominations, the lower levels of education, the accommodation of the army and the occupational lines. Finally, he lists the certificates, oath text formulas, and the parsons' and schoolmaster' incomes which had been originally entered into the book separately from the mentioned entries in bilingual format. The agreements, recorded in different periods, trustworthily reflect the social stratification of the villages and the level of individual financial contribution.