

## Category 2 – History of Christianity

1. 书名：《黑暗与愚昧的守护神—宗教裁判所》
2. 作者：董进泉
3. 出版社和出版年月：浙江人民出版社 1988 年 8 月版
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5. 内容提要：本书为“世界文化丛书”之一。本书出版者介绍：宗教裁判所的兴衰史是文明与愚昧搏斗的历史。对宗教裁判所的研究，是认识世界文化一个不可或缺的方面，受到国外著述界的广泛重视，国内尚无此类专著问世。本书广泛采集了西欧、苏俄、拉美的研究成果和资料，对宗教裁判所来龙去脉、特点及影响，作了比较系统、具体的评述，对宗教裁判所对于人类文化的摧残，作了比较详细的剖析。书中对宗教裁判所的兴衰存亡及其对异端的镇压所作的分析，对我们也不无启迪。

本书作者在“引言”中写道：宗教裁判所无疑是人类历史上最卑鄙、最丑恶的一幕。这个象征着灾难和恐怖的罪恶机构，对欧美各国人民的命运及精神生活和科学文化的发展，曾经起过难以估价的恶劣影响。

两百多年前，葡萄牙首都里斯本出版了 14 世纪下半期西班牙宗教裁判员尼古拉斯·艾梅里克的“参考书”，它暴露了所谓“神圣”法庭使用的方法。出版者在说明发表这一著作的动机时写道：“或许可以找到一些正派人士和敏感人士，他们将因为我们公布了以前描绘的可怕景象而责备我们。他们会问，介绍这类丑事有何益处，有何赏心悦目之处。为了回答他们的责难，我们只要指出下面一点就足够了：正因为这些景象是丑恶的，我们必须把他们公之于众，因为它们引起了灾难。”

本书内容如下：（1）引言（是谁揭开了宗教裁判所的神秘帷幕，是从人类的始祖偷食禁果开始的，还是……）；（2）天主教会选择了火与剑—宗教裁判所形成史（宗教裁判所的源头，新风暴从地平线上升起以后，“谁要是不听规劝，那就把他从世界上消灭掉”）；（3）一套严密的制度（法官、告发、侦讯、审问、刑罚、判决、啊，火刑—献给上帝的美味佳肴）；（4）宗教裁判所的大宗受难者（镇压农民—平民异端者、捉拿“巫女”的血腥事业、“圣殿骑士团”的覆灭—并非异端的异端案件）；（5）在“神圣”法庭的火堆上蒙难的民族英灵（扬·胡司—捷克民族理想的殉道者、冉·达克案件：“我们糊涂了，烧死了一位圣徒”！）；（6）西班牙的自由在火刑的凶焰下消失（“后来居上”、托克马达—地狱之王、恐怖从犹太人扩展到摩尔人、艰难年代的芸芸众生、在革命风暴的扫荡下）；（7）拉丁美洲的灾星（火堆随着征服者的足迹向新大陆延烧、宗教裁判所在西印度正式开张、“神圣”法庭在殖民地的活动种种、民族独立事业的死敌）；（8）葡萄牙宗教裁判所的风云变幻（在金钱的诱惑下、国王和教皇的幕后交易、当权者得到的和国家失去的、反复曲折的较量）；（9）出鞘的教皇宗教裁判所之剑（罗马和全教

宗教裁判所应运而生、布鲁诺：死在一时，活在千古、伽利略：因为有理，不得不请求宽恕、禁书目录—文化专制主义的产儿)；(10) 青山遮不住、毕竟东流去 (在艰难挣扎中走向死亡、现代“多明我”们徒劳的辩护)。

1. The Guardian of Darkness and Foolishness—The Inquisition  
黑暗與愚昧的守護神——宗教裁判所
2. Author: Dong Jinquan
3. Publisher and Date of Publication: Hangzhou: Zhejiang Renmin Chubanshe, Aug 1988
4. Pages: 386  
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5. Summary: This book belongs to the “World Cultures Series”.  
The Publisher’s Introduction: The history of the rise and fall of the Inquisition is a history of the war against ignorance. The study of the Inquisition is a necessary part of understanding the world culture. In the West, it is an important area of study; however, there is no such studies and works on it in China. This book widely collects the research results and information from West Europe, Russia, and Latin America, and conducts a systematic and concrete review of the history, features and impacts of the Inquisition, and conducts a detailed analysis of the destruction of the human culture by the Inquisition. . The analysis of the rise and fall of the Inquisition and its suppression of heretics in this book is enlightening and insightful to us. The Author writes in the Preface that the Inquisition is the most dishonourable, most despicable part in human history. The impact of this organisation which symbolised disasters and terror was inestimably malicious to the fate of the Europeans and Americans and to the development of their spiritual life and scientific culture. Two hundred years ago, *Manual des inquisiteurs* which was written by Nicholas Eymeric, an inquisitor-general in Spain, in the Fourteenth Century was published in Lisbon, Portugal. It discloses the methods employed by the “Holy” Court. At that time, the Publisher explained their motive of publishing *Manual des inquisiteurs*, “Perhaps there could be some orthodox people and other sensitive people who might reproach us for our publicising the terrible scenes of the past. They would ask, what good it does in introducing such ugly things. In order to answer their reproaches, we just need to point out the following point: Just because these scenes are evil, we must publicise them, because they caused disasters.”  
The contents of this book are as follows: (1) Introduction (Who Lifted Up the Mystical Veil of the Inquisition? From the moment of the Eating of the Forbidden Fruit by Adam and Eve, Or...); (2) The Catholic Church Has Chosen Fire and Sword—The History of Formation of the Inquisition (The Origins of the Inquisition, After New Storms Have Appeared from the Horizon, “Let He Who is Disobedient Disappear from the World”); (3) A Robust System (The Judge, Lodging Complaints, Investigation, Trial, Punishment, Judgment, Ah... Sentence of Death by Fire—Delicious Food for God); (4) Batches of People Suffered from the Inquisition (Suppressing the Peasants—Heretic People; The Bloody Business of “Witch” Hunt; The Fall of the “Holy Templars”—A Heretic Case Which is not Heretic); (5) National Heroes Sentenced to Death by Fire by the “Holy” Court (John Huss—Martyr of the National Ideals of the Czechs; The Case of Joan of Arc:

“We Are Stupid and We Have Burnt a Saint!” ); (6) The Disappearance of Freedom in Spain under the Flame of the Fire Sentences (“Catching Up”, Torquemada—The King of the Hell, Terror Extended from the Jews to the Moors; The People in the Age of Suffering; Wiping Out by the Storms of Revolutions); (7) Suffering in the Latin America (The Fire of the Inquisition Extended Towards the New Continent With the Conquerors; The Inquisition Is Formally Established in the West Indies; The Activities of the “Holy” Court in the Colonies; The Lethal Enemy of National Independence); (8) Changing Storms in the Inquisition in Portugal (Under the Seduction of Mondy; The Trade between the King and the Pope Behind the Scene; What the King Had Gained and What the Country Had Lost; A Complicated Match); (9) The Sword of the Papal Inquisition (Rome and the Birth of a Global Inquisitions; Bruno: Dying at One Time and Living Forever; Galileo: Begging for Forgiveness Because He is Right; The Index of Forbidden Books—The Product of Cultural Authoritarianism); (10) The Eventual Disappearance of the Inquisition (Reaching Death through Difficult Struggles, Vain Defences by the Modern Dominicans).