The Cambridge History of Christianity

World Christianity C. 1914-C. 2000

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The pluralism of church and state continues to frame the cultural landscape of the region. Despite the challenges, there is a significant minority of Christians in Australia and New Zealand, with strong traditions of church and state. This pluralism has led to a rich tapestry of religious and cultural expression, with Christian influence evident in various aspects of society, including education, literature, and the arts. This diverse landscape offers both opportunities and complexities, reflecting the dynamic nature of Christian presence in these countries.

Katharine Massan
1941–1970
New Zealand and the Pacific

Christian Churches in Australia

Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific
The move to more in-depth understandings of the causes of conflict and the need for intervention is a significant shift in the field of international relations. The growing awareness of the need to look beyond the surface-level issues and address the root causes of conflict is a critical step towards achieving peace. The role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding is gaining recognition, and their contributions are essential. The establishment of international institutions and the role they play in promoting peace are also discussed.

In his famous speech at the UN in 1945, United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie stated, "The world has become too small and the problems too great, for us to be able to ignore one another." This sentiment is echoed by many in the field of international relations. The challenge of maintaining peace in the face of myriad challenges is a complex one, requiring a holistic approach that considers economic, social, political, and environmental factors.

The work of the United Nations and its various agencies is pivotal in this regard. Their efforts to promote dialogue, mediate conflicts, and provide humanitarian assistance are crucial in preventing further escalation of conflicts.

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In conclusion, peace is not just a desirable outcome but a complex, multifaceted process that requires the collaboration of various stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector. The continued efforts towards achieving peace and understanding the challenges involved in this process are essential for a better future.
The responsibility of education in relation to the formation and promotion of Christian identity has always been a central concern for Christian institutions. The distinction between religious and secular education becomes particularly relevant in the context of post-modern society, where the influence of mass media and consumer culture is widespread. Christian schools aim to provide students with a holistic education that integrates faith and life, preparing them to live according to the Christian principles of love, justice, and compassion.

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the need for Christian schools to evolve and adapt to the changing social and cultural landscape. This has led to a re-evaluation of the traditional roles and methods of education, as well as to a search for new ways of addressing the spiritual and ethical challenges facing society.

The role of the Christian school in society is multifaceted, involving not only the education of students but also the formation of leaders, and the promotion of values that are rooted in the Christian tradition. The school community, under the guidance of religious leaders, is called upon to model and transmit these values to the broader society.

In conclusion, the role of Christian schools in today's world is complex and multifaceted. They must continue to evolve and adapt, while remaining true to their core values and mission. The challenges of the modern world require a responsive and forward-thinking approach to Christian education, one that is committed to fostering a generation of leaders who are not only knowledgeable but also spiritually rooted and socially aware.
KEVIN D. TILTON, General Consultant, University of New South Wales Press, 1991

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An analysis of the Cold War in Australia and the Pacific

The Cold War was understood in terms of a classic East-West confrontation. Western countries, particularly the United States, were engaged in a global struggle against the spread of communism. Australia, as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, supported the Western alliance in this conflict. The Australian government, under Prime Minister John Gorton, played a significant role in containing the spread of communism in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Cold War was a period of tension and conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. The United States supported democratic governments and capitalist economies, while the Soviet Union supported communist governments and socialist economies. This tension was exacerbated by the nuclear arms race and the development of long-range missiles.

The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. This marked the end of the era of superpower confrontation and the beginning of a new era of globalization. The United States continued to play a leading role in the world, but its power was no longer concentrated in a direct military conflict with the Soviet Union.

The legacy of the Cold War is still felt today, with ongoing tensions in regions such as the Middle East and Ukraine. The United States continues to play a major role in global politics, but its influence is no longer as dominant as it was during the Cold War.