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Volume I

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With contributions from:

Exploring Transversal Social Ethics

Europe as a Common
Historical Premises

In the Face of Global Interdependence
Democracy, Christianity, and Pluralism

Adopted by Western ideas of the intellectual code as their own, a novel in
The Catholic Conception of Democracy

The Catholic conception of democracy stresses the need for a balanced approach in political life. It emphasizes the importance of the role of the Church in society, advocating for the Church to be a moral authority that guides the development of social and political policies. The Church also promotes the idea that political decisions should be made in accordance with the moral principles of the Church, ensuring that the rights of all citizens are respected.

The Catholic Church believes that democracy is not just about political power but also about the moral and spiritual guidance that the Church provides. It promotes the idea that political decisions should be made in a way that reflects the moral principles of the Church, ensuring that the rights of all citizens are respected.

The Catholic conception of democracy also emphasizes the importance of education and the role of the Church in providing moral guidance to individuals and society. The Church promotes the idea that education is a fundamental right of every individual, and that it should be accessible to all, regardless of their background or status.

In conclusion, the Catholic conception of democracy emphasizes the importance of a balanced approach in political life, with an emphasis on the role of the Church in providing moral guidance to individuals and society. It promotes the idea that political decisions should be made in a way that reflects the moral principles of the Church, ensuring that the rights of all citizens are respected.
Rule of Law and Subsidiarity

Rule of Law

The rule of law is a fundamental principle in democratic societies. It ensures that the government and its officials are bound by laws and regulations that are applied uniformly to all citizens. The rule of law is crucial for maintaining social order, promoting justice, and ensuring that the rights and freedoms of individuals are protected. It is often contrasted with the rule of man, where power is exercised based on personal authority rather than legal principles.

Subsidiarity

Subsidiarity is a principle that emphasizes the delegation of responsibilities to the lowest possible level. It suggests that decisions should be made at the most local level possible, as long as this level has the capacity to address the issue effectively. This principle is often applied in the context of governance, where it advocates for the devolution of power to smaller administrative units, such as local governments, to facilitate more responsive and efficient decision-making.

Political Participation and Elites

Political participation is the process by which citizens engage in the political life of a society, either directly or through elected representatives. It is essential for the functioning of a democratic system, as it allows citizens to influence the policies and decisions that affect their lives. Political participation can take many forms, including voting, peaceful assembly, and public discourse. Effective political participation is crucial for ensuring that the interests of all citizens are represented and that the democratic process functions properly.

The concept of political elites refers to a group of individuals who hold significant power and influence in the political system. These elites can include politicians, government officials, and other influential figures. The role of political elites is to govern and make decisions on behalf of the broader population. However, there are concerns about the potential for elites to become too powerful and to prioritize their interests over those of the general public. This is where the principle of accountability comes into play, ensuring that elites are held responsible for their actions and decisions.
The Idea of Democracy in the Face of Ethnic-Religious Pluralism

The organic nature of social coexistence

The idea of the common good conceived in religion in the

Principle of Pluralism

The main challenge of any democracy is to harmonize different

The absence of hatred of the Jews in the Middle Ages was

The problem of pluralism is a perpetual challenge for democracy.
For a Democracy Based on Global Solidarity

(Chiara Valignano)

Democracy, Christianity and Pluralism

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Another formulation is that we should seek the good of others as if we were our own.

Appeared (EG 69)

In order to understand any political and social system, no matter how solid it may appear, we must examine its roots and trace the historical and cultural influences that shaped it. In the context of the European Union and its constitutional framework, this is particularly important because it reflects the values and principles that underpin the Union.

The European Union is not just a political entity; it is also a way of life. It is a project that seeks to create a space where citizens can live in peace and prosperity. Its objectives are reflected in the Treaty of Rome, which established the European Economic Community in 1957, and in subsequent treaties that added new dimensions such as the single currency and the European Union.

The Union's values, such as democracy, freedom, and the rule of law, are enshrined in the Treaty of Lisbon, which came into effect in 2009. These values are not just abstract concepts; they are lived every day by millions of people who benefit from the Union's achievements.

In conclusion, the European Union is a living entity that continues to evolve and adapt to new challenges. Its success depends on the commitment of its citizens to uphold its values and participate actively in the democratic process.