

American Infidel Robert G Ingersoll

The Great Infidels Why I Am An Agnostic Dictionary of Atheism, Skepticism, and Humanism The Gods Some Mistakes of Moses Regaining Balance Karmic Management Laughter in the Amen Corner Robert G. Ingersoll Freethinkers Journal of American Culture What's God Got to Do With It? Lectures The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Philosophers in America Shakespeare The Atheist American Short Speeches American Infidel : Robert G. Ingersoll D. M. Bennett, the Truth Seeker American Infidel: Robert G. Ingersoll A History of Religion in America American Infidel : Robert G. Ingersoll Encyclopedia of Religion in American Politics Robert G. Ingersoll The Great Agnostic About the Holy Bible Lincoln in American Memory A Common Ground for Field and Ingersoll Best of Robert Ingersoll Robert G. Ingersoll Illinois Quarterly There Before Us Intellectual Populism The Ghosts Superstition and Other Essays Challenging the Bible Abraham Lincoln Robert Green Ingersoll The Works of Robert G. Ingersoll: Discussions History of Public Speaking in America

The Great Infidels

Challenging the Bible contains masterful insights about the Bible from one of the world's greatest freethinkers and orators of all time--Robert G. Ingersoll. Editor and religious expert Dean Tipton has selected some of the best material from thousands and thousands of pages of Ingersoll's writings and recorded speeches that challenge the Bible and its followers. Challenging the Bible explores a wide variety of Bible-related topics and raises important questions that everyone should think about. The result is one penetrating book that best presents the various perspectives and objections against a religious text that has unquestionably been the most dominant influence in human history. Truly a must read for anyone ranging from conservative religious believers to liberal freethinkers, Challenging the Bible combines the insight and passion of Robert G. Ingersoll with the astute selection of Dean Tipton to create a truly special work in the genre of religious literature.

Why I Am An Agnostic

An authoritative history of the vital role of secularist thinkers and activists in the United States, from a writer of "fierce intelligence and nimble, unfettered imagination" (The New York Times) At a time when the separation of church and state is under attack as never before, Freethinkers offers a powerful defense of the secularist heritage that gave Americans the first government in the world founded not on the authority of religion but on the bedrock of human reason. In impassioned, elegant prose, celebrated author Susan Jacoby paints a striking portrait of more than two hundred years of secularist activism, beginning with the fierce debate over the omission of God from the Constitution. Moving from nineteenth-century abolitionism and suffragism through the twentieth century's civil liberties, civil rights, and feminist movements, Freethinkers illuminates the neglected accomplishments of secularists who, allied with liberal and tolerant religious believers, have stood at the forefront of the battle for reforms opposed by reactionary forces in the past and today. Rich with such iconic figures as Thomas

Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Clarence Darrow—as well as once-famous secularists such as Robert Green Ingersoll, "the Great Agnostic"—Freethinkers restores to history generations of dedicated humanists. It is they, Jacoby shows, who have led the struggle to uphold the combination of secular government and religious liberty that is the glory of the American system.

Dictionary of Atheism, Skepticism, and Humanism

The Gods

Some Mistakes of Moses

As outspoken in his day as Richard Dawkins or Christopher Hitchens are today, American freethinker and author ROBERT GREEN INGERSOLL (1833-1899) was a notorious radical whose uncompromising views on religion and slavery (they were bad, in his opinion), women's suffrage (a good idea, he believed), and other contentious matters of his era made him a wildly popular orator and critic of 19th-century American culture and public life. First published in 1879, this audaciously titled volume is a collection of short essays challenging the concept of biblical inerrancy. Focusing on the first five books of the Bible, once popularly believed to have been written by Moses, Ingersoll highlights the savageries, absurdities, injustices, and scientific inaccuracies of the writings considered noble and true by so many. As enjoyable a read as it is a provocative one, this is the lost classic of a true American original.

Regaining Balance

A History of Religion in America: From the End of the Civil War to the Twenty-First Century provides comprehensive coverage of the history of religion in America from the end of the American Civil War to religion in post 9/11 America. The volume explores major religious groups in the United States and examines the following topics: The aftermath of the American Civil War Immigration's impact on American religion The rise of the social gospel The fundamentalist response Religion in Cold War America The 60's counterculture and the backlash Religion in Post-9/11 America Chronologically arranged and integrating various religious developments into a coherent historical narrative, this book also contains useful chapter summaries and review questions. Designed for undergraduate religious studies and history students A History of Religion in America provides a substantive and comprehensive introduction to the complexity of religion in American history.

Karmic Management

Samuel Porter Jones (1847-1906)—"or just plain Sam Jones," as he preferred to be called—was the foremost southern evangelist of the nineteenth century. With his high-spirited, often coarse, humor and his hyperbolic style, he excited audiences around the country and became a key influence on Billy Sunday, "Gypsy" Smith,

and scores of lesser known evangelists. A leading political activist, he played an important role in the selling of a new industrialized South and was thus a clerical counterpart to his friend Henry Grady. In *Laughter in the Amen Corner*, the first scholarly biography of Jones, Kathleen Minnix reveals a figure of fascinating contradictions. Jones was an alcoholic who became a pivotal supporter of the prohibition movement. He advocated women's rights when most men preferred to keep women on pedestals, yet he followed the South in its drift towards malignant racism. He praised Catholics in an age that feared the "Romish heresy," and he embraced Jews as fellow children of God when many saw them as Christ-killers. Even so, he was shrill in his insistence that Americans worship a Protestant God, and like many nativists, he called for the deportation of the "trash" who had landed at Ellis Island. Progressive in some respects and reactionary in others, he was, in the words of one contemporary, "a sanctified circus in full swing." Deftly written and exhaustively researched, *Laughter in the Amen Corner* offers the first in-depth assessment of Sam Jones's impact on revivalism, the progressive movement, and the history of the South.

Laughter in the Amen Corner

Robert G. Ingersoll

Freethinkers

Rediscover Robert Green Ingersoll. Celebrated orator of 19th century America, lawyer, Civil War officer, personal friend of three US presidents, the individual most responsible for the flowering of freethought in the United States.

Journal of American Culture

Readable in fifty-eight minutes: Traditional Eastern wisdom and real-life business experience come together in this brief and practical guide, which offers a step-by-step plan that will help readers adopt a more successful way of working and living. *KARMIC MANAGEMENT* is a little book with a revolutionary message. It turns traditional business mentality on its head by stating simply that helping others become successful—suppliers, customers, even competitors—is the real key to success in life as well as in business. Drawing from their own entrepreneurial experiences, the authors explain how, in eight basic steps that take less than one hour in total, readers can learn to apply *KARMIC MANAGEMENT* to meet goals, both personal and professional. Each lesson opens with a quotation from a Buddhist text and explains how it applies to life and work in the twenty-first century. The authors show readers how to identify the things that aren't working for them, discover their most valuable assets, and use their new insights to improve the lives of others. To-do lists throughout the book provide practical tools and exercises, and real-life examples highlight the power of *KARMIC MANAGEMENT* to make dreams come true. From the Hardcover edition.

What's God Got to Do With It?

Robert Ingersoll was America's finest orator and foremost leader of freethinkers. Mark Twain, Thomas Edison, Eugene V. Debs, and Elizabeth Cady used to gather to hear the speeches of the great agnostic. Roger E. Greeley has selected the best from speeches and essays of this iconoclastic orator who labored to destroy the superstition and hypocrisy of fundamentalism in America and who answered the Moral Majority in the last century. One hundred years after he advanced into the national spotlight, Ingersoll's commentaries still retain their fresh, penetrating, and witty character. His pleas for civil rights, the rights of women and children, responsible and responsive government, and individual freedom of conscience and religious belief have placed him in the vanguard of enlightened thinkers. Today the legacy of Robert Ingersoll, prophet and pioneer, merits the attention of anyone who espouses humane, liberal, rational, or agnostic opinions. A carefully selected segment of Ingersoll's thought. -Religious Humanism

Lectures

For scholars working on almost any aspect of American thought, The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia to Philosophers in America presents an indispensable reference work. Selecting over 700 figures from the Dictionary of Early American Philosophers and the Dictionary of Modern American Philosophers, this condensed edition includes key contributors to philosophical thought. From 1600 to the present day, entries cover psychology, pedagogy, sociology, anthropology, education, theology and political science, before these disciplines came to be considered distinct from philosophy. Clear and accessible, each entry contains a short biography of the writer, an exposition and analysis of his or her doctrines and ideas, a bibliography of writings and suggestions for further reading. Featuring a new preface by the editor and a comprehensive introduction, The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia to Philosophers in America includes 30 new entries on twenty-first century thinkers including Martha Nussbaum and Patricia Churchland. With in-depth overviews of Waldo Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Noah Porter, Frederick Rauch, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson, this is an invaluable one-stop research volume to understanding leading figures in American thought and the development of American intellectual history.

The Bloomsbury Encyclopedia of Philosophers in America

Shakespeare

Of all men living and dead, I love Ingersoll most. - Mark Twain
Civil War veteran, successful lawyer, persuasive spokesman for the Republican Party, spellbinding orator, and controversial iconoclast, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll (1833-1899) was one of the best-known intellectuals of the 19th century. He rose to national prominence through his gift for oratory, which he publicly displayed on numerous lecture circuit tours. For almost twenty years this dedicated popularizer of progressive thinking and staunch critic of superstition would regularly address huge audiences, opening their minds to ideas that often provoked guarded whispers in private. Ingersoll was a man far ahead of his time, who advocated agnosticism, birth control, voting rights for women, the advancement of science, and civil rights for all races. Though

eloquent on a wide variety of topics, he became most famous, and notorious, for his provocative lectures questioning the traditional, Bible-based Christian worldview of the age. In this volume are collected his best-known lectures on religion, the Bible, and related subjects. Included are Why I Am an Agnostic; The Truth; What Is Religion?; Superstition; What Infidels Have Done; What Should You Substitute for the Bible as a Moral Guide?; Crumbling Creeds; The Liberty of Man, Woman, and Child; and Love. This outstanding collection is indispensable for freethinkers, humanists, and open-minded people of all persuasions.

The Atheist

The author details the cultural, philosophical and political history of the Unitarian Universalist Association (UUA) especially in regards to Humanism and critical thinking. The evolution of the UUA from a focus on reason in religion to one of radical tolerance is described along with the loss of membership. Culturally important factors such as postmodernism, process theology, second wave feminism, value theory, new age, theological education, the "religious redefinition" game, population dynamics, and the age of narcissism in religion are brought together to show how multiple interacting forces have led to the UUA to ideological extremes of indiscriminate pluralism. The secular revolution is then described and possible solutions for the UUA going forward presented.

American Short Speeches

Robert Ingersoll (1833—1899) is one of the great lost figures in United States history, all but forgotten at just the time America needs him most. An outspoken and unapologetic agnostic, fervent champion of the separation of church and state, and tireless advocate of the rights of women and African Americans, he drew enormous audiences in the late nineteenth century with his lectures on "freethought." His admirers included Mark Twain and Thomas A. Edison, who said Ingersoll had "all the attributes of a perfect man" and went so far as to make an early recording of Ingersoll's voice. The publication of What's God Got to Do with It? will return Robert Ingersoll and his ideas to American political discourse. Edited and with a biographical introduction by Pulitzer Prize winner Tim Page, this new popular collection of Ingersoll's thought - distilled from the twelve-volume set of his works, his copious letters, and various newspaper interviews - promises to put Ingersoll back where he belongs, in the forefront of independent American thought.

American Infidel : Robert G. Ingersoll

No Marketing Blurb

D. M. Bennett, the Truth Seeker

American Infidel: Robert G. Ingersoll

A History of Religion in America

American Infidel : Robert G. Ingersoll

A biography that restores America's foremost 19th-century champion of reason and secularism to the still contested 21st-century public square.

Encyclopedia of Religion in American Politics

In response to denunciations of populism as undemocratic and anti-intellectual, Intellectual Populism argues that populism has contributed to a distinct and democratic intellectual tradition in which ordinary people assume leading roles in the pursuit of knowledge. Focusing on the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, the decades that saw the birth of populism in the United States, this book uses case studies of certain intellectual figures to trace the key rhetorical appeals that proved capable of resisting the status quo and building alternative communities of inquiry. As this book shows, Robert Ingersoll (1833–1899), Mary Baker Eddy (1821–1910), Thomas Davidson (1840–1900), Booker T. Washington (1856–1915), and Zitkála-Šá (1876–1938) deployed populist rhetoric to rally ordinary people as thinkers in new intellectual efforts. Through these case studies, Intellectual Populism demonstrates how orators and advocates can channel the frustrations and energies of the American people toward productive, democratic, intellectual ends.

Robert G. Ingersoll

The Great Agnostic

[B]elongs in every thinker's (or freethinker's) reference library. -Free Inquiry[F]ills a void in the reference literature of religion by focusing on atheism, skepticism, and humanism.the work should be purchased by libraries serving seminaries and other religious institutions and by academic libraries that support programs in religion or philosophy. -American Reference Books Annual[A]n indispensable research tool for all nonbelievers and scholars in the field of religion. displays an impressive grasp of the field. -Michael Martin, Professor of Philosophy Emeritus, Boston UniversityIn the tradition of Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, Ambrose Bierce's Devil's Dictionary, and Joseph McCabe's Rationalist Encyclopedia, this accessible dictionary addresses the contemporary need for a reference book that succinctly summarizes the key concepts, current terminology, and major contributions of influential thinkers broadly associated with atheism, skepticism, and humanism. In the preface, author Bill Cooke notes that his work is intended for freethinkers in the broadest sense of the word: people who like to think for themselves and not according to the preplanned routes set by others. This dictionary will serve as a guide for all those people striving to lead fulfilling, morally responsible lives without religious belief.Readers are offered a wide range of concepts, from ancient, well-known notions such as God, free will, and evil to new concepts such as eupraxsophy. Also included are current buzzwords that have some bearing on the freethought worldview such as metrosexual. The names of many people whose lives or work reflect freethought principles form a major portion of the entries. Finally, a

humanist calendar is included, on which events of interest to freethinkers are noted. This unique, accessible, and highly informative work will be a welcome addition to the libraries of open-minded people of all philosophic persuasions. Bill Cooke (Amherst, NY) is International Director of the Center for Inquiry, Visiting Assistant Professor of Philosophy at the State University of New York at Buffalo, formerly Senior Lecturer at the School of Visual Arts at the University of Auckland at Manukau in New Zealand, and the author of *A Rebel to His Last Breath: Joseph McCabe and Rationalism and Heathen in Godzone: Seventy Years of Rationalism in New Zealand*.

About the Holy Bible

No Marketing Blurb

Lincoln in American Memory

In recent American life, religion has once again asserted its place as a motivating factor. Yet the place of religion in literary studies continues to take a back seat to trendier academic causes. *There Before Us* begins to remedy this deficiency by exploring the place of faith in the lives of writers who wrote after Ralph Waldo Emerson's influential 1837 call to establish a national literary culture free from the learning of other lands. The authors in this volume explore the dimensions of this religious and national consciousness in the writings of H. D. Thoreau, Herman Melville, Emily Dickinson, Frances Harper, Mark Twain, William and Henry James, Ezra Pound, and T.S. Eliot. In developing their arguments, the essayists draw upon a wide array of contemporary theoretical resources from African-American poetics to environmental criticism, from the hermeneutics of suspicion to the new historicism. *There Before Us* includes essays by Katherine Clay Bassard, Lawrence Buell, Michael Colacurcio, John Gatta, Roger Lundin, Gail McDonald, Barbara Packer, and M. D. Walhout.

A Common Ground for Field and Ingersoll

Best of Robert Ingersoll

Robert G. Ingersoll

Illinois Quarterly

For the most part we inherit our opinions. We are the heirs of habits and mental customs. Our beliefs, like the fashion of our garments, depend on where we were born. We are moulded and fashioned by our surroundings. Environment is a sculptor---a painter. If we had been born in Constantinople, the most of us would have said: "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet." If our parents had lived on the banks of the Ganges, we would have been worshipers of Siva, longing for the heaven of Nirvana. As a rule, children love their parents,

believe what they teach, and take great pride in saying that the religion of mother is good enough for them. Most people love peace. They do not like to differ with their neighbors. They like company. They are social. They enjoy traveling on the highway with the multitude. They hate to walk alone. () Belief is not subject to the will. Men think as they must. Children do not, and cannot, believe exactly as they were taught. They are not exactly like their parents. They differ in temperament, in experience, in capacity, in surroundings. And so there is a continual, though almost imperceptible change. There is development, conscious and unconscious growth, and by comparing long periods of time we find that the old has been almost abandoned, almost lost in the new. Men cannot remain stationary. The mind cannot be securely anchored. If we do not advance, we go backward. If we do not grow, we decay. If we do not develop, we shrink and shrivel. - Taken from "Why Am I An Agnostic" written by Robert Green Ingersoll

There Before Us

In 1964, Life magazine called Madalyn Murray O'Hair "the most hated woman in America." Another critic described her as "rude, impertinent, blasphemous, a destroyer not only of beliefs but of esteemed values." In this first full-length biography, Bryan F. Le Beau offers a penetrating assessment of O'Hair's beliefs and actions and a probing discussion of how she came to represent both what Americans hated in their enemies and feared in themselves. Born in 1919, O'Hair was a divorced mother of two children born out of wedlock. She launched a crusade against God, often using foul language as she became adept at shocking people and making effective use of the media in delivering her message. She first gained notoriety as one of the primary litigants in the 1963 case *Murray v. Curlett* which led the Supreme Court to ban school prayer. The decision stunned a nation engaged in fighting "godless Communism" and made O'Hair America's most famous—and most despised—atheist. O'Hair led a colorful life, facing assault charges and extradition from Mexico, as well as the defection of her son William, who as an adult denounced her. She later served as Hustler publisher Larry Flynt's chief speech writer in his bid for President of the United States. Drawing on original research, O'Hair's diaries, and interviews, Le Beau traces her development from a child of the Depression to the dictatorial, abrasive woman who founded the American Atheists, wrote books denouncing religion, and challenged the words "Under God" in the Pledge of Allegiance, "In God We Trust" on American currency, the tax exempt status of religious organizations, and other activities she saw as violating the separation of church and state. O'Hair remained a spokesperson for atheism until 1995, when she and her son and granddaughter vanished. It was later discovered that they were murdered by O'Hair's former office manager and an accomplice. Fast-paced, engagingly written, and sharply relevant to ongoing debates about school prayer and other religious issues, *The Atheist* tells the colorful life-story of a woman who challenged America's most deeply held beliefs.

Intellectual Populism

Today, such issues as abortion, capital punishment, sex education, racism, prayer in public schools, and family values keep religion and politics closely entwined in American public life. This encyclopedia is an A-to-Z listing of a broad range of topics related to religious issues and politics, ranging from the religious freedom

sought by the Pilgrims in the 1620s to the rise of the religious right in the 1980s.

The Ghosts

Life story of the 19th century orator whose iconoclastic pronouncements caused him to be denounced in some quarters and acclaimed in others.

Superstition and Other Essays

Challenging the Bible

Abraham Lincoln

Reproduction of the original: The Gods by Robert Green Ingersoll

Robert Green Ingersoll

The Works of Robert G. Ingersoll: Discussions

The Great Infidels (A Lecture) was written by American writer, orator, and proponent of Freethought and agnosticism, Robert Green Ingersoll, and originally published in 1881. The work is a lecture composed from his notes posthumously, on the topic of the 'infidel' or 'iconoclast' versus the church. Those he considers infidels are the Roman emperor Julian, Giordano Bruno, Voltaire, Denis Diderot, Thomas Paine, David Hume and Baruch Spinoza. Ingersoll argues that the infidels provide far more to the benefit of humanity than any church or priest. Secondly, Ingersoll argues that the priests are so desperate to cover over the faults of their creeds that they lie about the deaths of their most effective critics, fabricating deathbed horror scenes and repentances that never happened. Ingersoll argues that religion, particularly the christian religion, is based upon fear and propagates by spreading fear. He also argues that priests are really mostly after getting and retaining power, using the lowest means to do so.

History of Public Speaking in America

Lincoln's death, like his life, was an event of epic proportions. When the president was struck down at his moment of triumph, writes Merrill Peterson, "sorrow--indescribable sorrow" swept the nation. After lying in state in Washington, Lincoln's body was carried by a special funeral train to Springfield, Illinois, stopping in major cities along the way; perhaps a million people viewed the remains as memorial orations rang out and the world chorused its sincere condolences. It was the apotheosis of the martyred President--the beginning of the transformation of a man into a mythic hero. In *Lincoln in American Memory*, historian Merrill Peterson provides a fascinating history of Lincoln's place in the American imagination from the hour of his death to the present. In tracing the changing image of Lincoln through time, this wide-ranging account offers insight into the evolution and

struggles of American politics and society--and into the character of Lincoln himself. Westerners, Easterners, even Southerners were caught up in the idealization of the late President, reshaping his memory and laying claim to his mantle, as his widow, son, memorial builders, and memorabilia collectors fought over his visible legacy. Peterson also looks at the complex responses of blacks to the memory of Lincoln, as they moved from exultation at the end of slavery to the harsh reality of free life amid deep poverty and segregation; at more than one memorial event for the great emancipator, the author notes, blacks were excluded. He makes an engaging examination of the flood of reminiscences and biographies, from Lincoln's old law partner William H. Herndon to Carl Sandburg and beyond. Serious historians were late in coming to the topic; for decades the myth-makers sought to shape the image of the hero President to suit their own agendas. He was made a voice of prohibition, a saloon-keeper, an infidel, a devout Christian, the first Bull Moose Progressive, a military blunderer and (after the First World War) a military genius, a white supremacist (according to D.W. Griffith and other Southern admirers), and a touchstone for the civil rights movement. Through it all, Peterson traces five principal images of Lincoln: the savior of the Union, the great emancipator, man of the people, first American, and self-made man. In identifying these archetypes, he tells us much not only of Lincoln but of our own identity as a people.

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