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The exorcism of anneliese michel book pdf

The author, an anthropologist, interprets the case of Anneliese Michel, who died after a series of exorcisms were performed on her by two Catholic priests to free her from the six demons they claimed possessed her, and is discussing a trial against exorcists and Michel's parents who were convicted of negligent homicide. German woman with psychiatric problems, known for her exorcism Anneliese MichelleBorn Elizabeth Michel (1952-09-21)21 September 1952Libling, Bavaria, West Germany1 July 1976 (1976-07-01) (age 23)Cause of death of the smallnutrRestitioning place Klintenberg am Main, Main, BavariaNationalityGermanKnown forsupposed demonic possession, death after the exorcism of Anna Elizabeth Anneliese Michel (September 21, 1952 - July 1, 1976) was a German woman who underwent Catholic rites of exorcism for the year before her death. She was diagnosed with epileptic psychosis (temporal lobe epilepsy) and had a history of psychiatric treatment that was generally ineffective. When Michel was 16 years old, she had a seizure and was diagnosed with psychosis caused by temporal epilepsy. Shortly thereafter, she was diagnosed with depression and was admitted to a psychiatric hospital. By the age of 20, she had become intolerant of various religious sites and began to hear voices. Her condition worsened despite medication and she became suicidal as well as displaying other symptoms for which she had taken medication as well. After taking psychiatric drugs for five years failed to improve her symptoms, Michelle and her family made sure she was possessed by a demon. As a result, her family appealed to the Catholic Church for exorcism. Although at first, after many hesitations, two priests received permission from a local bishop in 1975. Priests began to conduct exorcism sessions, and parents stopped consulting doctors. Anneliese Michelle stopped eating food and died due to malnutrition and dehydration after 67 sessions of exorcism. Michel's parents and two Catholic priests were found guilty of negligent homicide and sentenced to six months' imprisonment (reduced to three years of probation) as well as a fine. Emily Rose's 2005 film Exorcism is based on her story. Early life Born as Anna Elizabeth Michelle on September 21, 1952 in Leiblefing, Bavaria, West Germany, in a Roman Catholic family, Michelle was raised with three sisters by her parents, Joseph and Anna. She was religious and went to Mass twice a week. When she was sixteen, she had severe seizures and was diagnosed with temporal lobe epilepsy. In 1973, Michel graduated from the University of Wurzburg. Her classmates later described her as introverted and very religious. In June 1970, Michelle suffered a third psychiatric attack where she lived. She was prescribed a prescribed drugs for the first time, including Dylantin, that did not alleviate the problem. She began to describe seeing devilish faces at different times of the day. In the same month, she was prescribed another drug, Aolept, which is similar to chlorpromazine and is used in the treatment of various psychoses, including schizophrenia, impaired behavior and delusions. By 1973, she was suffering from depression and hallucinating during prayer, and complained that she heard voices telling her she was cursed and rotten in hell. Michelle's treatment in a psychiatric hospital does not improve her health, and her depression has worsened. Long-term treatment also did not help, and she became increasingly frustrated with medical intervention, taking pharmacological drugs for five years. Michel became intolerant of Christian shrines and objects such as the crucifixion. Michelle went to San Damiano with a family friend who regularly organized Christian pilgrimages. Her escort concluded that she was suffering from demonic possession because she could not pass by the crucifixion and refused to drink the water of the Christian holy source: Anneliese told me, and Frau Hein confirmed that she had not been able to enter the sanctuary. She approached him with the greatest indecision, then said that the soil was burning like fire, and she simply could not stand it. She then walked along the shrine in a wide arc and tried to approach it from the back. She looked at the people who were kneeling in the area surrounding the small garden, and it seemed to her that during prayer they were grinding their teeth. She got to the edge of the little garden, then she had to turn back. Coming from the front again, she had to prevent her look from painting Christ (in the chapel of the house). She made it to the garden several times but couldn't get past it. She also noted that she could no longer look at medals or photographs of saints; they sparkled so immensely that she could not stand it. Father Alta and her family, as well as her community, made sure and consulted with several priests, asking for exorcism. The priests refused, recommended continued treatment and informed the family that exorcisms required the bishop's permission. In the Catholic Church, official permission for exorcism is given when a person strictly meets the established criteria, then they are considered to be suffering from possession (infestatio) and under demonic control. Intense dislike of religious objects and supernatural powers are among the first signs. Michelle deteriorated physically and showed aggression, self-affirmation, drank her own urine and ate insects. In November 1973, Michelle began treatment with Tegretol, an anti-seizure drug and mood stabilizer. During the course she was prescribed antipichotic drugs religious rites and took them often until some time before her death. Despite taking these neuroleptic drugs, Michel's symptoms worsened and she began to show up snarling, seeing demons, throwing things. Exorcism Bishop Joseph Stangle (May 1959), who endorsed the exorcism prescribing complete secrecy of the Priest Ernst Alt, whom they met after seeing her, stated that she did not look like an epileptic and that he did not see her having seizures. Alt believed she was suffering from demonic possession and called on the local bishop to allow exorcism. In a letter to Altu in 1975, Michel wrote, I am nothing; everything about me is vanity. What should I do? I have to improve. You pray for me and also once said to him: I want to suffer for other people ... but it's so cruel. In September of that year, Bishop Joseph Stangle granted the priest Arnold Rentz permission to be exiled under the Romanum Ritual of 1614, but ordered complete secrecy. On September 24, Renz held his first meeting. Michelle began to say more and more that she was dying to redeem her role as the wayward youth of the time and the apostates priests of the modern church, and she refused to eat near the end. At this point, her parents stopped consulting doctors at her request and relied solely on the rites of exorcism. 67 exorcism sessions; one or two times a week, lasting up to four hours, were completed for approximately ten months in 1975-1976. Died on July 1, 1976, Michelle died at her home. The autopsy report stated that the cause was malnutrition and dehydration because they had been in a semi-combustance state for almost a year while exorcism ceremonies were performed. She weighed 30 kilograms (68 pounds), suffering broken knees due to continuous genuflections. She was unable to move unaided and reportedly contracted pneumonia. After the investigation, the public prosecutor argued that Michel's death could have been prevented even a week before her death. In 1976, the state charged Michel's parents and priests Ernst Alta and Arnold Renz with negligent homicide. During the case, Michel's body was exhumed and the tapes were reproduced in an exorcism court for eleven months, which led to her death. The parents were defended by Erich Schmidt-Leichner; their lawyers were sponsored by the Church. The State recommended that none of the parties involved be imprisoned; instead, the recommended sentence for priests was a fine, while the prosecution concluded that the parents should be released from punishment because they suffered enough, which is a criterion in German criminal law, cf. No. 60 StGB. The trial began on March 30, 1978 in the District Court and aroused great interest. The court, doctors revealed that Michelle was not possessed, saying it had a psychological effect due to her strict strict upbringing and her epilepsy, but the doctor Richard Roth, who asked for the medical help of Alt, allegedly told her during the exorcism that there is no injection against the devil, Anneliese. Schmidt-Leichner said that exorcism is legal and that the German constitution protects citizens in the unlimited exercise of their religious beliefs. The defense played tapes recorded at exorcism sessions, sometimes showing what was claimed as demons arguing to claim that their claim that Michelle was possessed. Both priests said that the demons identified themselves as Lucifer, Cain, Judas Iscariot, Belial, Legion, and Nero among others; they also said that she had finally been released because of exorcism shortly before her death. The bishop said he was unaware of her medical anxiety when he endorsed exorcism and did not testify. The accused were found guilty of manslaughter by negligence and sentenced to six months' imprisonment (which was subsequently suspended) and three years' probation. It was a much lighter sentence than expected, but it was more than the prosecution had asked for priests to be fined and that parents be found guilty but not punished. The Church, endorsing such an old-fashioned rite of exorcism, attracted the attention of the public and the media. According to John M. Duffy, the case was a misidentification of mental illness. Exhumation and after Michel's tombstone. Her grave became a place of pilgrimage. After the trial, the parents asked the authorities to allow the exhumation of their daughter's remains. The official reason the parents presented to the authorities is that Michelle was buried in an unjustified rush in a cheap coffin. Almost two years after the burial, on 25 February 1978, her remains were replaced in a new oak coffin lined with tin. Official reports indicate that there were signs of a permanent deterioration on the body. Accused exorcists are not encouraged to see Michel's remains. Arnold Renz later stated that he was not allowed to enter the morgue. Her grave has become and remains a place of pilgrimage. The number of officially sanctioned exorcisms decreased in Germany because of this case, despite the support of Pope Benedict XVI for wider use of it compared to Pope John Paul II, who in 1999 made the rules more stringent, involving only rare cases. On 6 June 2013, a fire broke out in the house where Anneliese Michel lived, and although the local police stated that it was a case of arson, some locals attributed it to an exorcism case. In the popular three-film culture, The Exorcist Emily Rose (who focuses on both the court case and the exorcism), Requiem and Anneliese: The Exorcist Tapes, loosely based on Michel. First issue, debut album from John Lydon's post Sex Pistols group Public Image Ltd, Ltd, Annalis's song, about the case. The case and theories surrounding it were discussed in the first season, episode 4 of BuzzFeed BuzzFeed Unsolved: Supernatural: Supernatural, entitled Annelise Michelle's Chilling Exorcism, released November 14, 2016. The case and its story were also covered in Case 11: Anneliese Michel, a March 2016 episode of The Casefile True Crime Podcast. Exorcism was also covered in the podcast My Favorite Murder in episode 66 of The Devil's Room. Ice Nine Kills used audio recordings from Anneliese's exorcism in their song Communion of the Cursed. The case was covered by the podcast A Little Bit Grim in episodes 26 and 27. See also the Catholicism portal Christianity portal Exorcism in Christianity Notes : In November '73, an exorcism expert Jesuit priest Adolf Rodewyk reviewed Michel and recommended the exorcism, which Stangl sanctioned in September '75. 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