

Il volume offre un panorama assai ampio e innovativo su cosa abbia significato e come si sia sviluppata la politica internazionale del papato in età moderna. Oltre a precisare le istituzioni e gli uomini che ne furono i protagonisti, i saggi qui riuniti mettono a fuoco gli obiettivi che il papato si propose rispetto al mondo cattolico, al mondo riformato, ai cristiani delle zone di frontiere con il mondo russo-ortodosso e in Medio Oriente e rispetto agli "infedeli" in Asia e in America. Tutta la complessità del rapporto papato/politica internazionale è qui fotografata, esaminata, spiegata, compreso il suo essere determinata tanto dal carattere multiplo della sovranità papale e dall'evoluzione dei dibattiti intorno ad essa, quanto dal mutare della concezione della sovranità degli Stati e dalla trasformazione dei rapporti di forza internazionali.

From the fall of Constantinople in 1453 until the eighteenth century, many Western European writers viewed the Ottoman Empire with almost obsessive interest. Typically they reacted to it with fear and distrust; and such feelings were reinforced by the deep hostility of Western Christendom towards Islam. Yet there was also much curiosity about the social and political system on which the huge power of the sultans was based. In the sixteenth century, especially, when Ottoman territorial expansion was rapid and Ottoman institutions seemed particularly robust, there was even open admiration. In this path-breaking book Noel Malcolm ranges through these vital centuries of East-West interaction, studying all the ways in which thinkers in the West interpreted the Ottoman Empire as a political phenomenon - and Islam as a political religion. Useful Enemies shows how the concept of 'oriental despotism' began as an attempt to turn the tables on a very positive analysis of Ottoman state power, and how, as it developed, it interacted with Western debates about monarchy and government. Noel Malcolm also shows how a negative portrayal of Islam as a religion devised for political purposes was assimilated by radical writers, who extended the criticism to all religions, including Christianity itself. Examining the works of many famous thinkers (including Machiavelli, Bodin, and Montesquieu) and many less well-known ones, Useful Enemies illuminates the long-term development of Western ideas about the Ottomans, and about Islam. Noel Malcolm shows how these ideas became intertwined with internal Western debates about power, religion, society, and war. Discussions of Islam and the Ottoman Empire were thus bound up with mainstream thinking in the West on a wide range of important topics. These Eastern enemies were not just there to be denounced. They were there to be made use of, in arguments which contributed significantly to the development of Western political thought.

The History of Albania

Albania Sacra

Knights, Corsairs, Jesuits and Spies in the Sixteenth-Century Mediterranean World

The Successor

Wir sind die Deinen

The File on H.

Ottoman Rule, Islam and the Albanians, 1874-1913

Albania Sacrageistliche Visitationsberichte aus Albanien. Diözese SkutariHarrassowitz

The love story between a painter and a girl is set against the backdrop of a country in the midst of terrifying change as its inhabitants deal with the Westernization of a backward Balkan land, witness a series of strange events, and search for a tunnel to the Secret State Archives, which supposedly house records of crimes that may have been committed. Reprint.

In some senses, Albania is a living museum of the past. Originally a small herding community in the most inaccessible reaches of the Balkans, the presence of Albanians in southeastern Europe has been documented for over a thousand years. Albanian traditional folk culture, which evolved over centuries of relative isolation, is surprisingly rich. Yet despite recent events this culture remains little known to the Western world. Due to the lasting effects of a half century of Stalinist dictatorship, very few individuals even in Albania know much about their own popular traditions. The Dictionary of Albanian Religion, Mythology, and Folk Culture makes available for the first time a wealth of knowledge about Albanian popular belief and folk customs. Alphabetical entries shed light on blood feuding, figures of Albanian mythology, religious beliefs, communities, and sects, calendar feasts and rituals, and popular superstitions, as well as birth, marriage, and funeral customs, and sexual mores. This unique volume will stand as the standard reference work on the subject for years to come.

This book gives an overview of the crucial events that took place during the passage from the Ottoman to the Venetian rules in the Dalmatian hinterland during the Candian and Morean Wars in the second half of the 17th century. The hinterland of the capital city of the Venetian dual province of Dalmatia and Albania – the city of Zadar/Zara – has been used here as a case study to depict all the changes relating to: inhabitation, the appearance of settlements, changes in the populations and migrations, the forms and models of administrative and political institutions, specific border economies and the development of Venetian border areas through trade with the Ottomans alongside agriculture in the contado. Studied here is how the city of Zadar, whose life was organised as a typical coastal community like many in the Venetian Republic along with its contado, managed to enlarge its territory and incorporate elements of Ottoman political, administrative and cultural heritage along with thousands of Ottoman Christian subjects.

A Reader of Historical Texts, 11th-17th Centuries

Albania sacra: Diözese Alessio

Albania sacra

History, Society and Culture

Geistliche Visitationsberichte Aus Albanien. 2. Erzdiocese Durazzo

A Contribution to the Palaeogeographies of Coastal Albania and the Geoarchaeology of Ancient Lissos

Herrschaft und Politik in Südosteuropa von 1300 bis 1800

In the history of Southeast Europe, Venice is usually considered a peripheral phenomenon, especially when it is compared with the great continental empires.

The present volume endeavours to throw light on a corner of Europe which is often ignored by historians. The book is not a history of early Albania, but rather a collection of important historical documents and texts from the 11th to the 17th centuries, which will add to an understanding of the early history and development of Albania and its people. The vast majority of these works has never been published in English before. The first section of the book focusses on the emergence of the Albanians as a people and provides the reader with the earliest documents which make reference to them. The second, and main section of the volume provides a broader view of history and geography and, in particular, of life in Albania from the 12th to the 17th centuries. It relies primarily on the reports of travellers and chroniclers, many of whom offer fascinating, firsthand information on what they saw and experienced during their travels in the country.

In the mid-1930s, two Irish Americans travel to the Albanian highlands with an early model of a marvelous invention, the tape recorder. Their mission? To discover how Homer could have composed works as brilliant and as long as The Iliad and The Odyssey without ever putting pen to paper. The answer, they believe, can be found only in Albania, the last remaining habitat of the oral epic. But immediately upon their arrival, the scholars' seemingly arcane research excites suspicion and puts them at the center of ethnic strife in the Balkans. Mistaken for foreign spies, they are placed under surveillance and are dogged by gossip and intrigue. It isn't until a fierce-eyed monk from the Serbian side of the mountains makes his appearance that the scholars glimpse the full political import of their search for the key to the Homeric question.

Albania and Kosovo have long, fascinating histories of connection with the wider European world. These essays explore this history from the 15th century to the 20th, through stories of Italian pilgrims, British diplomats, Albanian village girls converting to Islam, Muslims practising secret Christianity, and Ottoman men enslaving fellow citizens.

Amtsblatt. Monografien und Periodika. Halbjahresverzeichnis. D

Albanian Identities

Light and Shadow

A Brief Survey

The Balkan Catholics between Roman Reform and Ottoman Reality

Dalmatia between Ottoman and Venetian Rule

The Crescent and the Eagle

Masterful in its simplicity, Chronicle in Stone is a touching coming-of-age story and a testament to the perseverance of the human spirit. Surrounded by the magic of beautiful women and literature, a boy must endure the deprivations of war as he suffers the hardships of growing up. His sleepy country has just thrown off centuries of tyranny, but new waves of domination inundate his city. Through the boy’s eyes, we see the terrors of World War II as he witnesses fascist invasions, allied bombings, partisan infighting, and the many faces of human cruelty—as well as the simple pleasures of life. Evacuating to the countryside, he expects to find an ideal world full of extraordinary things, but discovers instead an archaic backwater where a severed arm becomes a talisman and deflowered girls mysteriously vanish. Woven between the chapters of the boy’s story are tantalizing fragments of the city’s history. As the devastation mounts, the fragments lose coherence, and we perceive firsthand how the violence of war destroys more than just buildings and bridges.

This book presents a lesser-known chapter of the cultural history of the Ottoman Balkans, the world of its Catholic communities and institutions. Alongside Orthodox Christians, Muslims and Jews, Catholics lived in nearly every area of the Balkan Peninsula in the 16th and 17th centuries. The great religious revolution of the early modern age, confessionalization, did not leave the Balkan Catholics untouched. Unlike the Christian confessional states of Europe, the Ottoman Empire, with Islam as its state religion, neither assisted nor impeded the formation of denominations, but put many obstacles in the way of their institutional growth. The confessionalization of Catholics in the European frontier regions of the Ottoman Empire thus resulted in a peripheral and unestablished Catholicism. This book explores the peculiarities of this local Catholic confessionalization in the Balkans through a micro-analytical approach. The prime objective of the book is to contribute - through an exploration of the history of the Balkan Catholics - to the renewal of research into the early modern Mediterranean world.

Gjorg, a young Albanian mountaineer who has fulfilled his duty by killing his brother's murderer, realizes that after a thirty-day truce, he will be the next victim in a never-ending blood feud

Holocene Landscape Changes of the Lezha Region

Isolation and Interaction in the Shala Valley of Northern Albania

Geistliche Visitationsberichte Aus Albanien. 4: Diocese Pulati

Agents of Empire

Islam and The Ottoman Empire in Western Political Thought, 1450-1750

People, Health and Wild Plant Resources