

Lepanto La Battaglia Dei Tre Imperi Economica Laterza

Il volume, offrendo ventuno contributi di Studiosi provenienti da dieci Paesi europei, affronta il tema dell'espansione e presenza dei Turchi Ottomani nell'Europa sud-orientale dal secolo XIV al XX. L'analisi di questo processo politico e culturale viene condotta secondo una metodologia interdisciplinare e diacronica. Si propone una mappatura geografica co-istituzionale della diffusione ottomana nei Balcani. Particolare interesse è stato riservato alle strategie militari e allo sviluppo dell' "arte della guerra" elaborata su due versanti, quello dell'Impero Ottomano e l'altro delle potenze occidentali. Notevole rilievo acquisisce la prospettiva euristica dell' "immagine del Turco" nelle sue declinazioni artistiche, letterarie e filosofiche. La raccolta di Studi prende le mosse dal desiderio di una migliore conoscenza dell'Ottomanizzazione di larga parte dell'area balcanica, unitamente ad un sereno inquadramento storiografico della ricca civiltà generata da questo incontro di popoli, religioni e culture, vivissima ancora oggi.

This interdisciplinary volume explores core emerging themes in the study of early modern literary-diplomatic relations, developing essential methods of analysis and theoretical approaches that will shape future research in the field. Contributions focus on three intimately related areas: the impact of diplomatic protocol on literary production; the role of texts in diplomatic practice, particularly those that operated as 'textual ambassadors'; and the impact of changes in the literary sphere on diplomatic culture. The literary sphere held such a central place because it gave diplomats the tools to negotiate the pervasive ambiguities of diplomacy; simultaneously literary depictions of diplomacy and international law provided genre-shaped places for cultural reflection on the rapidly changing and expanding diplomatic sphere. Translations exemplify the potential of literary texts both to provoke competition and to promote cultural convergence between political communities, revealing the existence of diplomatic third spaces in which ritual, symbolic, or written conventions and semantics converged despite particular oppositions and differences. The increasing public consumption of diplomatic material in Europe illuminates diplomatic and literary communities, and exposes the translocal, as well as the transnational, geographies of literary-diplomatic exchanges. Diplomatic texts possessed symbolic capital. They were produced, archived, and even redeployed in creative tension with the social and ceremonial worlds that produced them. Appreciating the generic conventions of specific types of diplomatic texts can radically reshape our interpretation of diplomatic encounters, just as exploring the afterlives of diplomatic records can transform our appreciation of the histories and literatures they inspired.

An examination of groups and individuals in Rome who were not Roman Catholic, or not born so. It demonstrates how other religions had a lasting impact on early modern Catholic institutions in Rome. The essays in *Nationalizing Empires* challenge the dichotomy between empire and nation state that for decades has dominated historiography. The authors center their attention on nation-building in the imperial core and maintain that the nineteenth century, rather than the age of nation-states, was the age of empires and nationalism. They identify a number of instances where nation building projects in the imperial metropolis aimed at the preservation and extension of empires rather than at their dissolution or the transformation of entire empires into nation states. Such observations have until recently largely escaped theoretical reflection.

Caterina Cornaro (1454-1510) came from one of the most important Venetian families of her time and became the last queen of Cyprus. On the occasion of the fifth centenary of her death, an international conference was held in Venice in September 2010 - organised by the two editors of this volume. During that interdisciplinary event, well-known scholars from the fields of history, art history, literary history, archaeology, Byzantine studies and musicology presented the results of their most recent research across a broad subject area. The queen's biography and myth were traced, as well as the reception of this historical figure in art and on stage. Stress was laid upon socioeconomic and cultural phenomena resulting from the close contact between Venice and Cyprus during the Renaissance period, and also in focus was the literary production at Caterina's court 'in exile' in Venice and the neighbouring mainland. The present volume offers a collection of the conference's papers. The book contains the papers (in Italian, English and French) by / Il volume contiene i contributi (in lingua italiana, inglese e francese) di Monica Molteni, Candida Syndikus, Martin Gaier, Ursula Schadler-Saub, Lina Bolzoni, Rotraud von Kulesa, Tobias Leuker, Daria Perocco, Benjamin Arbel, Gilles Grivaud, Catherine Otten-Froux, Chryssa Maltezou, Tassos Papacostas, Lorenzo Calvelli, David Michael Metcalf, Arnold Jacobshagen, Angel Nicolaou-Konnari. Caterina Cornaro (1454-1510) venne da una delle più importanti famiglie veneziane del suo tempo e diventò l'ultima regina di Cipro. In occasione del quinto centenario della sua scomparsa si è tenuto in settembre 2010 un Convegno Internazionale di Studi, organizzato dalle due curatrici di questo volume. Autorevoli specialisti nei campi della storia, storia dell'arte, storia della letteratura, archeologia, musicologia e degli studi bizantini hanno presentato - in un'ottica interdisciplinare - le loro ricerche più recenti su un vasto ambito tematico. Questi atti ne raccolgono i risultati. Si ripercorre la biografia e il mito della regina Cornaro nonché la ricezione della figura storica nell'arte e sul palcoscenico. Vengono inoltre messi in risalto vari fenomeni socioeconomici e culturali nello stretto contatto tra Venezia e Cipro durante il periodo del Rinascimento. Infine, viene presa in considerazione la produzione letteraria alla sua corte 'in esilio' a Venezia e in Terraferma.

A rich, varied history of conquerors and colonizers which recognizes the centrality of Cyprus to the Mediterranean world.

Unprecedented in its range - extending from Venice to the New World and from the Holy Roman Empire to the Ottoman Empire - this collection probes the place that the Ottoman Turks occupied in the Western imaginary, and the ways in which this occupation expressed itself in the visual arts. Individual essays in this volume examine specific images or groups of images, problematizing the 'truths' they present and analyzing the contexts that shape the presentation of Ottoman or Islamic subject matter in European art. The contributors trace the transmission of early modern images and representations across national boundaries and across centuries to show how, through processes of translation that often involved multiple stages, the figure of the Turk (and by extension that of the Muslim) underwent a multiplicity of interpretations that reflect and reveal Western needs, anxieties and agendas. The essays reveal how anachronisms and inaccuracies mingled with careful detail to produce a "Turk," a figure which became a presence to reckon with in painting, sculpture, tapestry and printmaking.

The volume explores the relationship between religion and violence in Europe from the Middle Ages to the Early modern period, involving European and Japanese scholars. It investigates the ideological foundations of the relationship between violence and religion and their development in a varied corpus of sources (political and theological treatises, correspondence of missionaries, pamphlets, and images). The decline of Venice remains one of the classic episodes in the economic development of modern Europe. Its contrasts are familiar enough: the wealthiest commercial power in fifteenth-century Europe, the strongest western colonial power in the eastern Mediterranean, found its principal fame three centuries later in carnival and the arts. This metamorphosis from commercial hegemony to fashionable pleasure and landed wealth was, however, a complex process. It resulted not so much from the Portuguese voyages of discovery at the beginning of the sixteenth century as from increasing Dutch and English competition at its end, and from industrial competition chiefly from beyond the Mediterranean. Several of the Articles Dr Pullan has chosen to illustrate these changes are made available in English for the first time, and two have been revised for this book. Four deal with the fortunes of entrepot trade and shipbuilding, which had furnished the basis of Venetian wealth and influence in the Middle Ages; four others examine the new fields of enterprise which Venice explored in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and which helped to compensate for the decline in traditional activities. This classic book was first published in 1968.

Second edition. A comprehensive survey of historical literature produced in Italy during the Renaissance; a major contribution which discusses hundreds of authors who wrote in Latin or Italian in all parts of Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

"First published in Great Britain by Penguin Random House UK"--Title page verso.

How have artists across the millennia responded to warfare? In this uniquely wide-ranging book, Theodore Rabb blends military history and the history of art to search for the answers. He draws our attention to masterpieces from the ancient world to the twentieth century--paintings, sculpture, ceramics, textiles, engravings, architecture, and photographs--and documents the evolving nature of warfare as artists have perceived it. The selected works represent landmarks in the history of art and are drawn mainly from the western tradition, though important examples from Japan, India, and the Middle East are also brought into the discussion. Together these works tell a story of long centuries during which warfare inspired admiration and celebration. Yet a shift toward criticism and condemnation emerged in the Renaissance, and by the end of the nineteenth century, glorification of the warrior by leading artists had ceased. Rabb traces this progression, from such works as the Column of Trajan and the Titian "Battle of Lepanto", whose makers celebrated glorious victories, to the antiwar depictions created by Brueghel, Goya, Picasso, and others. Richly illustrated and accessibly written, this book presents a study of unprecedented sweep and multidisciplinary interest. -- Book jacket.

At Waterloo, some 70,000 men under Napoleon and an equal number under Wellington faced one another in a titanic and bloody struggle. In the end, as John Keegan notes, contemporaries felt that Napoleon's defeat had "reversed the tide of European history." Even 190 years later, the name Waterloo resounds. Italian historian Alessandro Barbero's majestic new account stands apart from previous British and French histories by giving voice to all the nationalities that took part. Invoking the memories of British, French, and Prussian soldiers, Barbero meticulously re-creates the conflict as it unfolded, from General Reille's early afternoon assault on the chateau of Hougoumont, to the desperate last charge of Napoleon's Imperial Guard as evening settled in. From privates to generals, Barbero recounts individual miracles and tragedies, moments of courage and foolhardiness, skillfully blending them into the larger narrative of the battle's extraordinary ebb and flow. One is left with indelible images: cavalry charges against soldiers formed in squares; the hand-to-hand combat around farmhouses; endless cannon balls and smoke. And, finally, a powerful appreciation of the inevitability and futility of war. To be published on the 190th anniversary of Waterloo, *The Battle* is a masterpiece of military history.

"Duró el ímpetu grande de la batalla cerca de cuatro horas y fue tan sangrienta y horrenda que parecía que la mar y el fuego fuese todo uno, viendo dentro de la misma agua arderse muchas galeras turquescas y dentro de la mar, que toda estaba roja de sangre, no había otra cosa que aljabas, turbantes, carcajes, flechas, arcos, rodellas, remos, cajas, valijas y otros muchos despojos de guerra, y sobre todo muchos cuerpos humanos, así cristianos como turcos". Así describía un anónimo soldado español las aguas del golfo de Lepanto en el mediodía del 7 de octubre de 1571, cuando la armada otomana chocó con la flota reunida por la Liga Santa ?la Monarquía Hispánica, el Papado y Venecia?, en una de las mayores batallas navales de toda la Historia: "la más alta ocasión que vieron los siglos", tal y como la apellidó otro soldado. En la balanza, el dominio sobre el Mediterráneo, fieramente ambicionado por una Sublime Puerta que deseaba resarcirse del revés de Malta, que acababa de arrebatar Chipre a Venecia y que no cejaba en su acoso sobre las costas italianas y españolas con el corso berberisco. Un dominio contestado sin tregua por la Monarquía Hispánica, en un enfrentamiento que, amén de geoestratégico, era confesional, entre islam y cristiandad, y entre los respectivos paladines de la fe verdadera, el islam suní de Selim II y el catolicismo de Felipe II. Este libro aborda la jornada de Lepanto conjugando el trabajo de expertos de los distintos países que participaron en la liza –españoles, italianos y turcos–, a fin de ofrecer una perspectiva completa pero plural, que analiza la situación internacional y los prolegómenos que condujeron al choque, pero que también se detiene con detalle en los aspectos tácticos del combate de galeras en el Mediterráneo y en el desarrollo y pormenores de una batalla de cuyo desenlace, hace ahora cuatrocientos cincuenta años, pendió el destino de Europa.

Le strategie di comunicazione dei risultati delle ricerche archeologiche sono al centro di un acceso dibattito, che sta animando i difficili anni della crisi economica. La necessità di superare i limiti di un sistema basato su una visione elitaria della disciplina ha prodotto la sperimentazione di nuove tecniche e la nascita di nuove figure professionali, che stanno trasformando l'immagine pubblica dell'archeologia, integrandola progressivamente all'interno dei tessuti culturali, economici e sociali dei territori in cui si trova ad operare. In quest'ottica e in queste circostanze storiche nasce il progetto di questo volume, che si sviluppa a lato di un convegno svoltosi a Policastro Bussentino nel maggio 2016 e che si propone di raccogliere e mettere a confronto alcune significative esperienze di ricerca, condivisione e comunicazione dell'archeologia che, in questi anni, si stanno sperimentando in varie parti della penisola.

This collection of essays is the first English-language, multidisciplinary analysis of medieval and modern Sardinia, offering fresh perspectives from archaeology and other fields. This volume is an ideal introduction for a new comer to the field, as well as the advanced scholar.

Avversario ammirevole, anche se temibile; abietto infedele; violento e crudele; rozzo, ignorante, barbaro; nemico dei propri nemici e perciò utile alleato; sodale inaffidabile e scaltro; modello di suddito devoto e obbediente. Viste allo specchio, le immagini del Turco in età moderna, lungi dall'essere univoche o statiche, riflettono i timori e le aspirazioni dell'Occidente, le sue preoccupazioni e i suoi conflitti. In un'Europa disorientata dagli imprevedibili orizzonti delle nuove scoperte geografiche e dilaniata da innumerevoli lacerazioni interne, l'esigenza di difendere un'identità vacillante si pone all'origine di una rappresentazione dell'alterità giocata sul contrasto e sull'opposizione. È così che il Turco diventa l'Altro, per antonomasia, anche se né gli scontri né le rivalità con la Mezzaluna riusciranno a bloccare, di fatto, le persistenti trame dei rapporti commerciali e diplomatici tra gruppi di differente fisionomia etnica e religiosa. Nel lungo arco di tempo che va dalla fine del Quattrocento sino agli anni della Rivoluzione francese, la letteratura turchesca conosce in Europa le forme più diverse, dalla trattatistica politico-militare ai filoni profetici, dalle cronache ai racconti di viaggio, dai fogli volanti ai giornali. In Italia, in particolare, i discorsi sull'Altro assumono un ruolo centrale nella formazione della nostra cultura politica e nell'elaborazione della nostra appartenenza identitaria. Nel contesto di una società alle prese con l'emergere di nuovi soggetti istituzionali e di nuove forme di convivenza tra Chiese e Stati, i saperi e i discorsi sulla società ottomana si alimentano di tradizioni preesistenti, d'intrecci e filoni sotterranei, di racconti di viaggio, di letture proibite; d'immagini da veicolare e di discorsi da censurare, di realtà e di fantasie; di sogni e desideri a cui solo la lontananza dell'oggetto descritto riesce a dare corpo e parola. This volume aims to show through various case studies how the interrelations between Jews, Muslims and Christians in Iberia were negotiated in the field of images, objects and architecture during the Later Middle Ages and Early Modernity.

Uno straordinario libro scritto da uno degli intellettuali più interessanti d'Italia. Barbero, storico e romanziere, scrive romanzi che sono anche saggi storici. Franco Cardini Sul campo di battaglia, in mezzo alle truppe: anche se la narrazione è dettagliata e i personaggi numerosi, non ci si stanca di leggere Barbero, che sa molto raccontare. Aurelio Lepre La prosa di Barbero avvince il lettore. Lucio Villari Una ricostruzione magistrale. Il rigore e il talento di Alessandro Barbero fanno di *La battaglia* un libro unico, che ci porta, come in un film, nel cuore dell'ultima battaglia di Napoleone. "Il Venerdì di Repubblica" This book examines the production of collective "Venetian-ness" in early modern representation before turning to the portrayal of populations in Venetian Dalmatia's borderlands, where those in metropolitan Venice began to perceive difference and imaginings of belonging began to break down.

In *The Epic of Juan Latino*, Elizabeth R. Wright tells the story of Renaissance Europe's first black poet and his epic poem on the naval battle of Lepanto, *Austrias Carmen* (The Song of John of Austria). Piecing together the surviving evidence, Wright traces Latino's life in Granada, Iberia's last Muslim metropolis, from his early clandestine education as a slave in a noble household to his distinguished career as a schoolmaster at the University of Granada. When intensifying racial discrimination and the chaos of the Morisco Revolt threatened Latino's hard-won status, he set out to secure his position by publishing an epic poem in Latin verse, the *Austrias Carmen*, that would demonstrate his mastery of Europe's international literary language and celebrate his own African heritage. Through Latino's remarkable, hitherto untold story, Wright illuminates the racial and religious tensions of sixteenth-century Spain and the position of black Africans within Spain's nascent empire and within the emerging African diaspora.

«Non appena in Occidente si sparse la voce della prossima uscita della flotta turca, papa Pio V decise che quella era l'occasione buona per realizzare un progetto che sognava da tempo: l'unione delle potenze cristiane per affrontare gli infedeli in mare con forze schiaccianti, e mettere fine una volta per tutte alla minaccia che gravava sulla Cristianità. Quando divenne sempre più evidente che la tempesta era destinata a scaricarsi su Cipro, il vecchio inquisitore divenuto pontefice, persecutore accanito di ebrei ed eretici, volle affrettare i tempi.» È la primavera del 1570. Un anno e mezzo dopo, il 7 ottobre 1571, l'Europa cristiana infligge ai turchi una sconfitta catastrofica. Ma la vera vittoria cattolica non si celebra sul campo di battaglia né si misura in terre conquistate. L'importanza di Lepanto è nel suo enorme impatto emotivo quando, in un profluvio di instant books, relazioni, memorie, orazioni, poesie e incisioni, la sua fama travolge ogni angolo d'Europa. Questo libro non è l'ennesima storia di quella giornata. È uno straordinario arazzo dell'anno e mezzo che la precedette. La sua trama è fatta degli umori, gli intrecci diplomatici, le canzoni cantate dagli eserciti, i pregiudizi che alimentavano entrambi i fronti, la tecnologia della guerra, di cosa pensavano i turchi dei cristiani e viceversa. Per tessere i suoi fili ci sono volute la prosa appassionante e la maestria rara di Alessandro Barbero.

Lepanto. La battaglia dei tre imperi Lepanto and Beyond Images of Religious Alterity from Genoa and the Christian Mediterranean Leuven University Press

Interdisciplinary approach to the Iberian and Italian perceptions and representations of the Battle of Lepanto and the Muslim "other" The Battle of Lepanto, celebrated as the greatest triumph of Christianity over its Ottoman enemy, was soon transformed into a powerful myth through a vast media campaign. The varied storytelling and the many visual representations that contributed to shape the perception of the battle in Christian Europe are the focus of this book. In broader terms, *Lepanto and Beyond* also sheds light on the construction of religious alterity in the early modern Mediterranean. It presents cross-disciplinary case studies that explore the figure of the Muslim captive in historical documentation, artistic depictions, and literature. With a focus on the Republic of Genoa, the authors also aim to balance the historical scale and restore the important role of the Genoese in the general scholarly discussion of Lepanto and its images.

Global Perspectives in Modern Italian Culture presents a series of unexplored case studies from the sixteenth to the twentieth century, each demonstrating how travellers, scientists, Catholic missionaries, scholars and diplomats coming from the Italian peninsula contributed to understandings of various global issues during the age of early globalization. It also examines how these individuals represented different parts of the world to an Italian audience, and how deeply Italian culture drew inspiration from the increasing knowledge of world 'Otherness'. The first part of the book focuses on the production of knowledge, drawing on texts written by philosophers, scientists, historians and numerous other first-hand eyewitnesses. The second part analyses the dissemination and popularization of knowledge by focussing on previously understudied published works and initiatives aimed at learned Italian readers and the general public. Written in a lively and engaging manner, this book will appeal to scholars and students of early modern and modern European history, as well as those interested in global history.

This book engages with new ways of thinking about boundaries of the early modern Hispanic past, looking at current scholarly techniques.

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