

Modern Dutch Studies A Volume Of Essays In Honour Of The Retirement Of Peter King

The end of feudal society and the shogunate, and the growing power of the emperor.

Medieval and Renaissance viewers demanded art and architecture that provoked emotional and/or performative interactivity. The authors of these essays explore the history of this call and response from the view of both artists and devotees.

Critiquing Praxis describes the contemporary state of the teaching profession based on different aspects of Dutch educational praxis, and the descriptions are followed by reflections from Australia and Scandinavian perspectives. Its critique of the current state of the profession, especially in the face of the centralisation of education policy and the decentralisation of responsibility to schools, has widespread application elsewhere in the world.

A critical guide to the English-language literature, Dutch Modernism demonstrates the importance of the Dutch contribution to 20th-century architecture. Holland's valuable role in the creation of modernism (1900-1940) was all but ignored until 30 years ago; it is significant that more than a third of the English-language literature has appeared since 1975. This guide is comprehensive; it summarizes, describes, and evaluates 1,250 references in the light of contemporary theory and practice. This work is of interest to scholars, students, and practitioners. The introduction outlines Holland's unique place in the development of international Modernism, 1900-1940, and explores the phenomenon of its eventual recognition in Britain and the United States. Although not an exhaustive study, this work presents all the areas of study and helpfully evaluates most entries, saving the user time and energy. A number of Dutch publications have been included, some because they are seminal theoretical works and others because they are rich in images. As a guide to English-language sources, Dutch Modernism reaches a wider audience than earlier Dutch and Italian bibliographies.

This volume continues the critical exploration of fundamental issues in the medieval and early modern world, here concerning mental health, spirituality, melancholy, mystical visions, medicine, and well-being. The contributors, who originally had presented their research at a symposium at The University of Arizona in May 2013, explore a wide range of approaches and materials pertinent to these issues, taking us from the early Middle Ages to the eighteenth century, capping the volume with some reflections on the relevance of religion today. Lapidary sciences matter here as much as medical-psychological research, combined with literary and art-historical approaches. The premodern understanding of mental health is not taken as a miraculous panacea for modern problems, but the contributors suggest that medieval and early modern writers, scientists, and artists commanded a considerable amount of arcane, sometimes curious and speculative, knowledge that promises to be of value and relevance even for us today, once again. Modern palliative medicine finds, for instance, intriguing parallels in medieval word magic, and the mystical perspectives encapsulated highly productive alternative perceptions of the macrocosm and microcosm that promise to be insightful and important also for the post-modern world.

Daniel Defoe was one of the most prolific writers in English literature, however the canon of works attributed to him swelled from 100 to 570 titles between 1790 and the 1990s. Furbank and Owens provide a critical bibliography of Defoe's works, including evidences for ascription. This volume contains a selection of essays presented at the international conference of Cultural Crises in Art and Literature, held in Groningen in November 2002, in special sessions concerning modern Dutch literature. The recent decennia have shown a gradual transition in Netherlandic Studies towards new scopes: a contextual orientation of literature and the reception of 'Theory'. The contributions to this volume touch upon the theme of cultural crises from the perspective of these frameworks, approaching topics like the interrelation of literary representation and historical and medical discourse concerning the obsession by dirt, contamination, and dust; the impact of nationalism and humanism (in the political field) on literary education; the decline of modernism, resulting in the changing position of women authors, the rise of children's literature and the reassessment of 'low' genres like melodrama. A brief outline of the development of the study of modern Dutch literature opens this volume, the presentation of a general theoretical and methodological framework for conceptualizing the notion of cultural crisis concludes it.

The era from 1400 to 1800 saw intense biological, commercial, and cultural exchanges, and the creation of global connections on an unprecedented scale. Divided into two books, Volume 6 of the Cambridge World History series considers these critical transformations. The first book examines the material and political foundations of the era, including global considerations of the environment, disease, technology, and cities, along with regional studies of empires in the eastern and western hemispheres, crossroads areas such as the Indian Ocean, Central Asia, and the Caribbean, and sites of competition and conflict, including Southeast Asia, Africa, and the Mediterranean. The second book focuses on patterns of change, examining the expansion of Christianity and Islam, migrations, warfare, and other topics on a global scale, and offering insightful detailed analyses of the Columbian exchange, slavery, silver, trade, entrepreneurs, Asian religions, legal encounters, plantation economies, early industrialism, and the writing of history.

Why great powers decline, from Spain to the United States The extent and irreversibility of US decline is becoming ever more obvious as America loses war after war and as one industry after another loses its technological edge. Lachmann explains why the United States will not be able to sustain its global dominance, and contrasts America's relatively brief period of hegemony with the Netherlands' similarly short primacy and Britain's far longer era of leadership. Decline in all those cases was not inevitable and did not respond to global capitalist cycles. Rather, decline is the product of elites' success in grabbing control over resources and governmental powers. Not only are ordinary people harmed, but also capitalists become increasingly unable to coordinate their interests and adopt policies and make investments necessary to counter economic and geopolitical competitors elsewhere in the world. Conflicts among elites and challenges by non-elites determine the timing and mold the contours of decline. Lachmann traces the transformation of US politics from an era of elite consensus to present-day paralysis combined with neoliberal plunder, explains the paradox of an American military with an unprecedented technological edge unable to subdue even the weakest enemies, and the consequences of finance's cannibalization of the US economy.

The fourteen papers in this volume Studies in Dutch Phonology were collected by the editors in the course of 1977 and 1978, at the request of the editorial board of Dutch Studies. In their opinion the collection represents a fair cross-section of current research done in the field of phonology both inside and outside the Netherlands, and therefore constitutes a very suitable starting point for the new series Dutch Studies of the Internationale Vereniging voor Neerlandistiek. In the various contributions one will find treated several issues of current phonological interest, such as phonotactic constraints (by Brink), abstractness (by Goyvaerts, Robinson, Tiersma, Trommelen and Zonneveld), stress-assignment and vowel-reduction (by Van Marle and Predota), the interaction between phonology and morphology (by Kooij, De Rooij-Bronkhorst, and Schultink), rule ordering (Taeldeman), and lexical diffusion (Gerritsen and Jansen, and Zonneveld).

These issues are discussed in relation to a number of well-known traditional topics of Dutch phonology, such as: affixal stress-attraction; constraints on consonant-clusters; separable and inseparable verb-forms; stress and vowel reduction in derived vs. non derived, and 'native' vs. 'foreign' Dutch words; Auslautverhartung and assimilation of voice in obstruent-clusters; regularity and irregularity in open syllable lengthening, diminutive formation, plural formation, and the weakening of intervocalic d; and the properties and phonological representation of diphthongs. (Frans van Coetsem's paper "Loan Phonology: the Example of Dutch", originally intended as a contribution to this volume, but not completed as it went to the press, will appear elsewhere.

Reproduction of the original: The History of Modern Painting, Volume 2 (of 4) by Richard Muther

The role of translation in the formation of modern Japanese identities has become one of the most exciting new fields of inquiry in Japanese studies. This book marks the first attempt to establish the contours of this new field, bringing together seminal works of Japanese scholarship and criticism with cutting-edge English-language scholarship. Collectively, the contributors to this book address two critical questions: 1) how does the conception of modern Japan as a culture of translation affect our understanding of Japanese modernity and its relation to the East/West divide? and 2) how does the example of a distinctly East Asian tradition of translation affect our understanding of translation itself? The chapter engage a wide array of disciplines, perspectives, and topics from politics to culture, the written language to visual culture, scientific discourse to children's literature and the Japanese conception of a national literature. Translation in Modern Japan will be of huge interest to a diverse readership in both Japanese studies and translation studies as well as students and scholars of the theory and practice of Japanese literary translation, traditional and modern Japanese history and culture, and Japanese women's studies.

Early modern globalization was built on a highly labour intensive infrastructure. This book looks at the millions of workers who were needed to operate the ships, ports, store houses, forts and factories crucial to local and global exchange.

These sailors, soldiers, craftsmen and slaves were crucial to globalization but were also confronted with the process of globalization themselves. They were often migrants who worked, directly or indirectly, for trading companies, merchants and producers that tried to discipline and control their labour force. The contributors to this volume offer an integrated, thematic study of the global history of desertion in European, Atlantic and Asian contexts. By tracing and comparing acts and patterns of desertion across empires, economic systems, regions and types of workers, *Desertion in the Early Modern World* illuminates the crucial role of practices of desertion among workers in shaping the history of imperial and economic expansion in the early modern period.

Christian-Muslim Relations, a Bibliographical History, Volume 11 (CMR 11) is a history of everything that was written on relations in the period 1600-1700 in South and East Asia, Africa and the Americas. Its entries contain descriptions, assessments and comprehensive bibliographical details about individual works.

These essays by leading scholars explore the integration of language and literature study in the fields of art history and social sciences, exploring as a result the scope and nature of the discipline of Dutch Studies today.

A review of the language, literature and life of the Low Countries.

Richard Kearney is one of the leading global thinkers in both Continental philosophy and post-metaphysical philosophy of religion, as well as an esteemed Irish professor in philosophy, currently teaching at Boston College, Massachusetts, USA. Professor Kearney first visited South Africa in May as joint visiting academic of the Universities of Stellenbosch, Pretoria and North-West. The visit prompted the publication of this scholarly collected work, authored by South African and international scholars. These specialists in philosophy and religious studies analysed Kearney's influential work and brought his scholarly perspectives into dialogue with other leading thinkers in the field, both from Africa and abroad. This publication will be the first collective attempt to engage his work from the perspective of the African continent. This collected work contributes significantly in an interdisciplinary way to Ricoeurian studies. The target audience of the book is peers and specialists in the field of Continental philosophy and philosophy of religion.

Motivated by the need to bring together researchers involved in the acquisition, learning and teaching of the Croatian language and foreign languages to learners at lower elementary level, the recurring scientific conferences *Children and Languages Today* were established in 2001. At the time the Croatian academic community was short of a conference that was dedicated entirely to critical thinking and the exchange of research findings, outcomes and experience in these particular study areas. As it turns out, *Children and Languages Today* has served as an incentive for other conferences and meetings in Croatia that continue to promote research in the fields of first and second language acquisition of young learners. *Children and Languages Today: First and Second Language Literacy Development* is the outcome of the conference held in 2017 at the Faculty of Education, University of Osijek. It is a collection of papers by experts on a wide range of topics that include developing literacy in teaching first and second languages and encompassing different fields of science and expertise, such as children's literature, bilingualism, metaphor usage, translation, vocabulary, narrative and orthography. This book hopes to shed light on and open up an array of questions in the area of literacy development.

Modern artists, historians and writers have always looked back on the Classical past for inspiration and as a source of factual material. This group of essays looks at how these people have represented or recreated history from ancient sources such as Plutarch, Polybius, Lipsius, and many others. The contributors study aspects of classical historiography as well as examining art and literature from the 15th to 18th century in terms of the aims and motives of their creators, whether they used ancient sources in the original language or in translation, their use of later commentaries, their manipulation and adaptation of sources, the audience they were serving and how sharing in the glory of the past enabled them to legitimise the present. Sixteen papers in English and one in German.

Selected Essays on China's Education: Research and Review (4 volumes) consists of 22 most influential theses on the history and tradition of Chinese Education. These essays explore important educational and cultural issues in China with a transcultural perspective.

Power in the early modern age, as in the present age, is an important subject for debate. What is power? Who has it or should

have it? What are the underlying reasons for this? And especially, how is this power exercised, legitimised, and accepted? The issue of power in Europe in the early modern age is all the more significant because the demarcation line between the worldly and the religious component of power is not always clearly drawn. The fact is that power can only exist in a structured context where there is a measure of approval and consensus on the way that power is constituted and exercised. It is actually about the relationship between those who have or crave power and those who find themselves in subordinate positions. Many means of persuasion are deployed in propaganda mechanisms to underscore the rightness or superiority of this relationship. The reverse side of this phenomenon is equally important: the extent to which criticism is being voiced and other opinions are being proclaimed is at least as relevant to an evaluation of the relationship between both groups, i.e. rulers and subordinates. In societies where pomp and circumstance bear the brunt of the persuasive process - since not everyone can read or write - visual elements are crucial: painting, sculpture, architecture, urban planning, court parties and ceremonies play a major role, as do all the products issued by the printing presses: tracts and pamphlets, illustrated or unillustrated. The essays in this volume deal not so much with theories of power but rather with the ways that rulers attempt to motivate the legitimation of their power and convey their own superiority, be it genuine or spurious. They focus on the persuasive production emanating from governments as well as on the reactions of other parties, which show both confirmative and contesting tendencies.

This volume, first published in 2000, takes 'East and West: comparative perspectives' as its central theme.

A guide to the literature about the Dutch artistic movement De Stijl.

Explores the influence of Calvinism on democratic theory and practice Abraham Kuyper (1837-1920) -- pastor, theologian, journalist, and politician -- is highly regarded as exemplifying how a Christian worldview can be confidently expressed in both theory and practice. Honoring the spirit of Kuyper's legacy, The Kuyper Center Review annually publishes substantial essays that relate the tradition of Reformed theology to issues of public life. Kuyper was a principal force, both political and intellectual, behind the democratization of politics and public life that occurred in the Netherlands at the close of the nineteenth century. This volume reflects on that legacy, not only examining its theological roots and historical context but also assessing democracy's prospects in our own day and considering the ways in which Reformed theology might provide resources for democratic criticism and renewal. Contributors: Clifford B. Anderson Michael Brautigam Clay Cooke Michael DeMoor James Eglinton George Harinck Brant Himes David Little Jeffrey Stout Harry Van Dyke

Popular American essayist, novelist, and journalist CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER (1829-1900) was renowned for the warmth and intimacy of his writing, which encompassed travelogue, biography and autobiography, fiction, and more, and influenced entire generations of his fellow writers. Here, the prolific writer turned editor for his final grand work, a splendid survey of global literature, classic and modern, and it's not too much to suggest that if his friend and colleague Mark Twain-who stole Warner's quip about how "everybody complains about the weather, but nobody does anything about it"-had assembled this set, it would still be hailed today as one of the great achievements of the book world. Volume 42 is Part One of a dictionary of authors-from Alexis Aar to Juvenal-that serves as a handy, condensed reference to the authors quoted in the first 40 volumes, as well as a guide to thousands more authors whose works are notable but not featured in this set.

Exploring history in global framework, Lockard's SOCIETIES, NETWORKS, AND TRANSITIONS, VOLUME II: SINCE 1450: A GLOBAL HISTORY, Fourth Edition, combines the accessibility and cultural richness of a regional approach with the rigor of comparative scholarship. Emphasizing culture, social change, gender issues, economic patterns, science and religion, it helps you unravel the connections, encounters, cooperation and conflicts of world and regional history. The author includes profiles of individuals from various walks of life as well as highlights social life and cultural artifacts such as music, literature and art. Extensively revised, the text incorporates recent scholarship throughout, examines various debates among historians and explains how historians use original documents. Insightful questions help you reflect on the historical significance of text material -- and how it relates to you. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

This volume focuses on how travel writing contributed to cultural and intellectual exchange in and between the Dutch- and German-speaking regions from the 1790s to the twentieth-century interwar period. Drawing on a hitherto largely overlooked body of travelers whose work ranges across what is now Germany and Austria, the Netherlands and Dutch-speaking Belgium, the Dutch East Indies and Suriname, the contributors highlight the interrelations between the regional and the global and the role alterity plays in both spheres. They therefore offer a transnational and transcultural perspective on the ways in which the foreign was mediated to audiences back home. By combining a narrative perspective on travel writing with a socio-historically contextualized approach, essays emphasize the importance of textuality in travel literature as well as the self-positioning of such accounts in their individual historical and political environments. The first sustained analysis to focus specifically on these neighboring cultural and linguistic areas, this collection demonstrates how topographies of knowledge were forged across these regions by an astonishingly diverse range of travelling individuals from professional scholars and writers to art dealers, soldiers, (female) explorers, and scientific collectors. The contributors address cultural, aesthetic, political, and gendered aspects of travel writing, drawing productively on other disciplines and areas of scholarly research that encompass German Studies, Low Countries Studies, comparative literature, aesthetics, the history of science, literary geography, and the history of publishing.

The common question from the western point of view is of the sort; why did China lose its early leadership of productive technologies to Europe during the early modern period? Answers to this seemingly clear enquiry vary from general cultural inwardness to the interferences of imperial governance. This collection surveys such theories but alters the issue by raising the notion that Chinese technologies did not so much fail as move along a path different from that of Europe. Our second collection on the Mindful Hand, also shifts common ground by querying and modifying common views of the links between knowledge and technique in early-modern European development. Scientific or related knowledge was not brought to technique as a socio-cultural gift from an educated elite to the working man. Rather, educated gents, practitioners, instrument makers, craftsfolk and technicians of all kinds intermingled both socially and in terms of the recognition of technical problems as well as in the assemblage of the mental, commercial and cognitive resources required to pursue innovative production projects.

Modern Dutch Studies Essays in honour of Professor Peter King on the occasion of his retirement Bloomsbury Publishing
The language of some eighteen million people living at the junction of the two great cultures of western Europe, Romance and Germanic, is now taught by some 262 teachers at 143 universities outside the Netherlands, including

Finland, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, Japan, Malaysia and South Korea. These teachers obviously need to keep in regular and close touch with the two countries whose cultural life forms the subject of their courses. Yet the first international congress of Dutch teachers abroad did not take place until the early sixties, since when the Colloquium Neerlandicum has become a triennial event, meeting alternately in the Netherlands and Belgium, in The Hague (1961 and 1967), Brussels (1964) Ghent (1970) with the fifth Colloquium planned for Leiden in 1973. Financial support from the Dutch and Belgian governments enables the majority of European colleagues, and a number of those from other continents, to attend a conference lasting for four or five days and including discussions of the problems involved in teaching Dutch abroad and papers on various aspects of current Dutch studies of interest to those who are working in a certain degree of isolation abroad. At the first Colloquium a Working Committee of Professors and Lecturers in Dutch studies at Universities abroad was set up.

This volume of twelve essays with useful bibliographies, in the fields of history, art, religion, literature, anthropology, political science, and law, documents the history of United States scholarship on Japan since 1945.

"Translation, in one form or another, has been present in all major exchanges between cultures in history. Japan is no exception, and it is part of the standard narrative of Japanese history that translation has played a formative role in the development of indigenous legal and religious systems as well as literature, from early contact with China to the present-day impact of world literatures in Japanese translation. Yet translation is by no means a mainstream area of study for historians of Japan and there are no monograph-length overviews of the history of pre-modern Japanese translation available in any language"--

Christian-Muslim Relations, a Bibliographical History Volume 13 (CMR 13) is a history of all works written on relations in the period 1700-1800 in Western Europe. Its detailed entries contain descriptions, assessments and comprehensive bibliographical details about individual works from this time.

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