

O Scurta Istorie A Romanilor Povestita Celor Tineri Neagu Djuvara

This is not an ordinary history book. As readers will realise quite early on, Neagu Djuvara has the audacity to tackle some of the most delicate and controversial issues in Romanian history under the guise of light storytelling. With the addition of illustrations, the book becomes better and easier to understand: we are offered the chance to see how ancient artefacts discovered by archaeologists actually look like, or catch a glimpse of the world of barbarians and medieval warriors depicted in wonderful illuminated manuscripts. As we get nearer to the modern age, the imagery becomes even richer and we get to know Romania's princes and monarchs, their allies and their enemies, the politicians – good and bad – their triumphs, tribulations or even tragedies; and sometimes even the common people going about their daily lives. The photographic discourse focuses on the most important documents, even if their condition is not optimal. You will also find images of pottery, jewellery and weaponry, some of them from unexpected sources, often unknown to the public, accompanied by detailed captions that complement the information provided in the text itself. Together, the story and illustrations intertwine to form a new, enhanced historical account - and hopefully, one not lacking in originality.

The collapse of Communist power has focused attention once again on the processes of nation-building in Central and Eastern Europe. In this comprehensive study, Keith Hitchins traces how Rumania's political and intellectual élites attempted to create an independent state before the advent of Communist rule in 1947.

Auntie Varvara's Clients brings to life documents discovered in the archives of the pre-communist secret police, the Siguranta (nicknamed 'Auntie Varvara'). This extensive work reveals a regime reliant on secrecy. The narrative changes tense unannounced, giving a surreal, filmic quality to the writing. Tanase takes us from the early days of illegal membership of the communist underground, at the end of the First World War, to the eventual rise to power and the struggle for supremacy within the regime.

Când este însoțit de ilustrații, o carte de istorie e mai bună, iar materia sa e și mai lesne de înțeles și de reținut. Imaginile spun ele însele o poveste sau o completează, iar impactul lor e mai puternic decât orice demonstrație. Documentele iconografice din această ediție au fost selectate astfel încât cititorul, purtat de farmecul inconfundabil al lui Neagu Djuvara, să și-i apropie, ca și cum ar privi într-un album de familie alcătuit de mai multe generații, pe oamenii din trecut: împărații romani, domnii și regii români, cu aliații și dușmanii lor, politicienii, buni și răi, cum i-am avut, în momente de triumf sau de mare restriște, și uneori chiar oamenii e rând, pe care istoriile adesea îi uită. Împreună, textul și imaginile alcătuiesc o minunată istorie ilustrată a românilor.

Never Get Angry Again is New York Times and internationally bestselling author David J. Lieberman's comprehensive, holistic look at the underlying emotional, physical, and spiritual causes of anger, and a practical guide to what the reader can do to gain perspective. David J. Lieberman understands that a change in perspective is all that is needed to help keep from flying off the handle. In Never Get Angry Again, he reveals how to see anger through a comprehensive, holistic lens, illuminates the underlying emotional, spiritual, and physical components of anger, and gives the readers simple, practical tools to snuff out anger before it even occurs. Take a deep breath and count to ten.

Meditate. Visualize your happy place. You've probably heard all of these anger management techniques and more from friends, family, and experts, but somehow they miss the mark when it comes to coping with the complex emotion of anger. Let's face it: if anger-management techniques were effective, you wouldn't be reading this book. These clumsy attempts to maintain calmness are usually futile and sometimes emotionally draining. The fact is, either something bothers us (causing anxiety, frustration, or anger), or it doesn't. A state of calm is better accomplished by not becoming agitated in the first place. When we fight the urge to blow up or melt down, we fight against our own nature. „Corneliu Coposu nu va dispărea atâta vreme cât în România vor exista lupte și viață politică. Pentru că a fost un simbol, iar simbolurile nu dispar atâta vreme cât este nevoie de ele. Iar de amintirea lui Corneliu Coposu va fi nevoie cât vor exista la noi moravuri balcanice, mecherie, duplicitate, politicianism. Din păcate, misiunea lui Corneliu Coposu va fi, deci, de lungă durată. Va fi un simbol care va deranja pe toată lumea deopotrivă: pe cei de la putere, care vor avea insolența să încerce să și-l anexeze postum (așa cum au obișnuit să procedeze cu toate victimele lor, de la Brâncuși la Brătieni și de la Enescu la Maniu), dar și pe cei ce se prefac a face (sau fac) o opoziție de față. Va fi reperul moral de amintirea căruia vor trebui mereu să se teamă: răii și bunii; cei cu conștiința murdară și cei care se pretind cinstiți; dușmanii lui de moarte și cei ce i se consideră discipoli.” (Ana BLANDIANA) „Tratate, cursuri sau dizertații pe teme politice pot fi găsite în librării sau în bibliotecile facultăților de specialitate, iar părerea oamenilor politici de azi nu poate fi măsura timpului istoriei recente. Nu am dorit această abordare în cartea de față, și astfel am ajuns la soluția de a o construi din contribuțiile unor intelectuali de referință ai timpului prezent și ale unor oameni care l-au cunoscut îndeaproape pe Senior. Sperăm că astfel am reușit să evocăm viața și opera acestui «mare european și român», așa cum l-a caracterizat Wilfried Martens, președintele Partidului Popular European.” (Cristian FULGER, vicepreședintele Fundației Corneliu Coposu) „Cartea de față este o încercare – aproape disperată – de a reconstitui cât mai exact momentele semnificative din viața celei mai importante personalități politice pe care generația mea, a celor născuți în anii '50, a avut norocul să o vadă aieva. Direct sau indirect, l-am cunoscut cu toții pe Corneliu Coposu și, deși este foarte puternic imboldul de a descrie ce a însemnat pentru fiecare dintre noi – în primul rând, ca exemplu de moralitate –, nu cred că mai e nevoie să spunem ce fel de om era. În schimb, pentru a-l înțelege cu adevărat – și nu numai pe el, ci și perioada în care a trăit –, am pornit de la ideea că ar fi binevenită o recapitulare a faptelor.” (Tudor Călin ZAROJANU)

From Alan Forrest, a preeminent British scholar, comes an exceedingly readable account of the man and his legend On a cold December day in 1840 Parisians turned out in force to watch as the body of Napoleon was solemnly carried on a riverboat from Courbevoie on its final journey to the Invalides. The return of their long-dead emperor's corpse from the island of St. Helena was a moment that Paris had eagerly awaited, though many feared that the memories stirred would serve to further destabilize a country that had struggled for order and direction since he had been sent into exile. In this book Alan Forrest tells the remarkable story of how the son of a Corsican attorney became the most powerful man in Europe, a man whose charisma and legacy endured after his lonely death many thousands of miles from the country whose fate had become so entwined with his own. Along the way, Forrest also cuts away the many layers of myth and counter myth that have grown up around Napoleon, a man who mixed history and legend promiscuously. Drawing on original research and his own distinguished background in French history, Forrest demonstrates that Napoleon was as much a product of his times as their creator.

There is a considerable difference between real history and discourse history - this book stems from this idea. The author points out that history is constantly reconstructed, adapted and sometimes mythified from the perspective of the present day, of present states of mind and ideologies. Boia closely examines the process of historical culture and conscience in nineteenth and twentieth century Romania, particularly concentrating on the impact of the national ideology on history. Based upon his findings, the author identifies several key mythical configurations and analyses the manner in which Romanians have reconstituted their own highly ideologized history over the last two centuries. The strength of History and Myth in Romanian Consciousness lies in the author's ability to fully deconstruct the entire Romanian historiographic system and demonstrate the increasing acuteness of national problems in general, and in particular the exploitation of history to support national ideology.

A comprehensive and engaging new history charting Romania's development over 2000 years from its establishment to the present day. Unconventional Anthroponyms: Formation Patterns and Discursive Function continues a series of collective volumes comprising studies on onomastics, edited by Oliviú Felecan with Cambridge Scholars Publishing. Previous titles in this series include Name and Naming: Synchronic and Diachronic Perspectives (2012) and Onomastics in Contemporary Public Space (2013, co-edited with Alina Bugheșiu). In

contemporary naming practice, one can distinguish two verbal (linguistic) means of nominal referential identification: a “natural” one, which occurs in the process of conventional, official, canonical, standard naming and results in conventional/official/canonical/standard anthroponyms; a “motivated” one, which occurs in the process of unconventional, unofficial, uncanonical, non-standard naming and results in unconventional/unofficial/uncanonical/non-standard anthroponyms. The significance of an official name is arbitrary, conventional, unmotivated, occasional and circumstantial, as names are not likely to carry any intrinsic meaning; names are given by third parties (parents, godparents, other relatives and so on) with the intention to individualise (to differentiate from other individuals). Any meaning with which a name might be endowed should be credited to the name giver: s/he assigns several potential interpretations to the phonetic form of choice, based on his/her aesthetic and cultural options and other kinds of tastes, which are manifested at a certain time. Unconventional anthroponyms (nicknames, bynames, user names, pseudonyms, hypocoristics, individual and group appellatives that undergo anthroponymisation) are nominal “derivatives” that result from a name giver’s wish to attach a specifying/defining verbal (linguistic) tag to a certain individual. An unconventional anthroponym is a person’s singular signum, which may convey a practical necessity (to avoid anthroponymic homonymy: the existence of several bearers for a particular name) or the intention to qualify a certain human type (to underline specific difference – in this case, the unconventional anthroponym has an over-individualising role – or, on the contrary, to mark an individual’s belonging to a class, his/her association with other individuals with whom s/he is typologically related – see the case of generic unconventional anthroponyms).

The first history of the western polymath, from the fifteenth century to the present day From Leonardo Da Vinci to John Dee and Comenius, from George Eliot to Oliver Sacks and Susan Sontag, polymaths have moved the frontiers of knowledge in countless ways. But history can be unkind to scholars with such encyclopaedic interests. All too often these individuals are remembered for just one part of their valuable achievements. In this engaging, erudite account, renowned cultural historian Peter Burke argues for a more rounded view. Identifying 500 western polymaths, Burke explores their wide-ranging successes and shows how their rise matched a rapid growth of knowledge in the age of the invention of printing, the discovery of the New World and the Scientific Revolution. It is only more recently that the further acceleration of knowledge has led to increased specialisation and to an environment that is less supportive of wide-ranging scholars and scientists. Spanning the Renaissance to the present day, Burke changes our understanding of this remarkable intellectual species.

Via? a trecut? a poporului român este plin? de întâmpl?ri de toatefelurile, de la munca de fiecare zila petreceri pline de fast, de la r?zboaie nimicitoare la în?l?area de impresionante biserici, de la scrierea c?r?ilor la horele cântate ?i jucate de fete ?i fl?c?i, de la iubiri ?i doruri la uri ?i plângeri, de la d?rnicie la egoism etc. Românii ?i-au tr?it via?a a?a cum au putut, nici mai bine ?i nici mai r?u decât al?ii. Nu exist? popoare cu istorii bune ?i altele cu istorii rele, nici popoare cu trecut curat ca lacrima ?i plinnumai de fapte bune, fa?? în fa?? cu altele, condamnate s? fac? numai rele ?i s? fie urâte, ci exist?pur ?i simplu popoare egale, care trebuie respectate. Ca s? putem în?elegere ?i face acest lucru, trebuie s? cunoa?tem trecutul nostru ?i al celor din jur. Faptul nu ne va ajuta prea mults? prevedem viitorul – cum mai cred unii –, dar ne va face mai în?elep?i ?i ne va preg?ti s? în?elegem mai bine ?i s? pre?uim via?a pe care o tr?im. IOAN-AUREL POP este pre?edinte al Academiei Române, profesor ?i rector al Universit??ii Babe?-Bolyai din Cluj-Napoca, autor ?i coautor a peste 70 de c?r?i, tratate ?i manuale ?i a peste 500 de studii ?i articole. Este Doctor Honoris Causa a 10 universit??i din ?ar? ?i din str?in?tate ?i membru al unor academii ?i societ??i savante str?ine. A fost visiting professor al unor universit??i din SUA, Italia, Fran?a, Ungaria ?i Austria.

O nou? carte a lui Lucian Boia. ?i, ca de fiecare dat?, un subiect nou ?i o privire altfel. Noutatea demersului explic? interesul din ce în ce mai mare pe care îl stârnesc lucr?rile sale, ?i nu numai printre cititorii români, ci ?i în afara României – dovad? stând numeroasele traduceri în englez?, francez? ?i german?, ca ?i în maghiar?, polon? sau bulgar?. Recent, la Universitatea din Jena i s-a acordat de c?tre Südosteuropa-Gesellschaft medalia „Konstantin Jire?ek“ pentru merite deosebite în domeniul cercet?rii istorice. „Lucian Boia a abordat în c?r?ile lui teme noi, pornind pe urma unor mituri rar supuse dezbaterei“, se spune în Laudatio rostit? cu acest prilej. „Fiecare popor î?i are propria experien?? cu «ceilal?i». Pu?ine îns? în asemenea m?sur? ?i cu asemenea intensitate precum românii. Situat într-o regiune «deschis?» ?i mult? vreme vag structurat?, actualul spa?iu românesc a cunoscut o diversitate de domina?ii politice ?i de infuzii etnice ?i culturale.“ În Vechiul Regat de dinainte de 1918, popula?ia ora?elor era cât se poate de amestecat? sub aspect etnic ?i cultural. În perioada interbelic?, România Mare cuprindea, al?turi de românii majoritari, o diversitate de na?ionalit??i ca niciunde în Europa. Lucian Boia înf??i?eaz? modul cum, începând cu cel de-al Doilea R?zboi Mondial, apoi în perioada comunist? ?i în anii care au urmat, această diversitate a disp?rut aproape cu des?vâr?ire. România e ast?zi mai româneasc? decât oricând. Din p?cate, arat? autorul, ?i românii s-au „românizat“, rupându-se în mare m?sur?, prin izola?ionismul practicat de regimul comunist, de valorile culturii occidentale pe care se cl?dise România modern?.

The Color of Time spans more than one hundred years of world history—from the reign of Queen Victoria and the American Civil War to the Cuban Missile Crisis and the beginning of the Space Age. It charts the rise and fall of empires, the achievements of science, industrial developments, the arts, the tragedies of war, the politics of peace, and the lives of men and women who made history. This illustrated narrative is a collaboration between a gifted Brazilian artist and a New York Times bestselling British historian. Marina Amaral has created two hundred stunning images, using rare photographs as the basis for her full-color digital renditions. Dan Jones has written a narrative that anchors each image in its context and weaves them into a vivid account of the world that we live in today. A fusion of amazing pictures and well-chosen words, The Color of Time offers a unique—and often beautiful—perspective on the past.

History is a rich, varied and fascinating subject, so it's rare to find the whole lot in one book ... until now. The History of the World in Bite-Sized Chunks pulls it all together, from the world's earliest civilizations in 3500 BC to the founding of the United Nations in 1945, passing by the likes of Charlemagne, the Ottoman Empire and the Crimean War, to name a few. Here's your chance to introduce yourself to the full spectrum of world history, and discover just how the modern world came to be.

How is the Holocaust remembered in Romania since the fall of communism? Alexandru Florian and an international group of contributors unveil how and why Romania, a place where large segments of the Jewish and Roma populations perished, still fails to address its recent past. These essays focus on the roles of government and public actors that choose to promote, construct, defend, or contest the memory of the Holocaust, as well as the tools—the press, the media, monuments, and commemorations—that create public memory. Coming from a variety of perspectives, these essays provide a compelling view of what memories exist, how they are sustained, how they can be distorted, and how public remembrance of the Holocaust can be encouraged in Romanian society today.

And, in the shadow of the major civilization, before it disappeared in its turn, how many other cultures have perished without a trace? This immense tragedy is being lived now by many cultures, with great intensity. One has to belong to such a culture in course of extinction or dying slowly even before its flourishing, to understand the infinite distress of those who are helplessly watching the inexorable disappearance

of their most precious values. With each dying culture, it is a unique flower that is withering never to bloom again, an incomparable fragrance that fades away forever. There is in the smallest idioms, there is in the "Weltanschauung" of the smallest tribe doomed to extinction treasures of wisdom and poetry. Lost...lost for all eternity. In the life of peoples, as in the whole Creation, the most striking thing that actually shocks the mind is the infinite waste of Nature. Those who at present are fortunate enough to belong to the universal cultures, may still live with the illusion of their perpetuity. But for how long? Indeed what is left of Ancient Egypt, of Mesopotamia, of Crete, of Mexico and of Peru? And how can we be sure that our conceited race that for centuries extends its domination over peoples and things will not also fall one day in torpor and become apathetic? Neagu Djuvara

„Această carte este o înregistrare, minim structurată – cât pentru a fi, totuși, o carte – a gândurilor, temerilor, speranțelor și sfaturilor fiecăruia autor și fiecărei autoare, în domeniul profesional care îi este cel mai familiar, brodate ca variațiuni pe tema crizei și a consecințelor ei. Acele lucruri care – însumate, în interacțiunea complexă și greu descriptibilă dintre ele – vor modela lumea de mâine, lumea de după pandemie.” ? Olivia Todorean „Una dintre primele culegeri sistematizate de lucrări analitice pe tema crizei actuale, această carte vine la un moment când se poate de oportunitate și este de înaltă valoare. Deși autorii cărții sunt cu toții profesioniști cu foarte multă experiență, fiecare în domeniul său, cred că este o dovadă de curaj să scrii atât de cuprinzător pe o temă care este încă, în mare măsură, o „întâlnire mișcătoare”. De aceea, inițiativa este cu atât mai valoroasă cu cât oferă decidenților diferite unghiuri de abordare, avertizări timpurii și recomandări de acțiune politică. (...) Acest lucru este esențial pentru a putea face față de o manieră mai bine informată, complexă și coordonată valului de provocări care îi va urma crizei.” ? Wolfgang Ischinger „Această pandemie a provocat nu numai îmbolnăviri, izolare, carantină, restricții de tot felul, îngrijorare, agitație, negare și moarte, ci și o efervescență intelectuală deosebită. (...) Așa că specialiștii în munca intelectuală au avut timp să întoarcă această criză pe toate părțile, să îi caute antecedente, să compare, să aducă argumente sau contraargumente, să constate și să prevadă. La fel fac și autorii acestei admirabile cărți, care își pun întrebări, elaborează strategii, caută soluții, formulează ipoteze și au, rareori, certitudini. (...) Dar, fiind de acord că lumea de după pandemie nu va mai fi – cel puțin pentru o vreme – aceeași cu cea dinainte, cred că avem, ca intelectuali, o mare responsabilitate: să nu permitem ca schimbările și altereze lumea, să o împingă spre criză perpetuă și suferință, ci să lucrăm cu toții ca să fie o lume mai bună.” ? Ioan Aurel Pop

Collected in one volume, here are backfires and blunders that collapsed empires, crashed economies, and altered the course of the world. From the Maginot Line to the Cuban Missile Crisis, history is filled with bad moves and not-so-bright ideas that snowballed into disasters and unintended consequences. This engrossing book looks at one hundred such tipping points. Japan bombs Pearl Harbor. The Caliphs of Baghdad spend themselves into bankruptcy. The Aztecs greet the Conquistadors with open arms. Mexico invites the Americans to Texas-and the Americans never leave. And the rest is history...

What will planet Earth be like in twenty years? At mid-century? In the year 2100? Prescient and convincing, this book is a must-read for anyone concerned about the future. Never has the world offered more promise for the future and been more fraught with dangers. Attali anticipates an unraveling of American hegemony as transnational corporations sever the ties linking free enterprise to democracy. World tensions will be primed for horrific warfare for resources and dominance. The ultimate question is: Will we leave our children and grandchildren a world that is not only viable but better, or in this nuclear world bequeath to them a planet that will be a living hell? Either way, he warns, the time to act is now.

Mit engl. und franz. Zusammenfassung.

Autor al unor erudite studii de istorie și filozofie a istoriei apărute în Franța, premiat de Academia Franceză, profesorul Neagu Djuvara lasă la o parte de data aceasta tonul academic, pentru a povesti tinerilor – și celor mai puțin tineri – istoria românilor. Cartea e o privire sintetică și originală asupra momentelor-cheie din trecutul nostru, fără tabuuri sau prejudecăți, scoțând la lumină întâmplări mai puțin cunoscute, dar revelatoare.

"This volume is the first work to cover post-Communist developments in historical studies in six Eastern European countries (Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, and Bulgaria) from a comparative and critical perspective, written by scholars from the region itself. It is a building block for scholars of the history of European and global historical studies, and a useful pedagogical tool for classes on the history of historical studies. Each individual chapter is in itself a guide to further research through a wealth of detailed notes and references."--BOOK JACKET.

This book presents captivating stories about Romania's past in the larger context of European and world history. Prof. Djuvara sets aside the academic tone to recount the story of Romanians, without taboos or prejudices. Common misunderstandings are brought to light and clarified, such as the story of Vlad the Impaler and the role played by Romania in World War II. Read about the wars between Dacia and Rome, barbarian invasions, the assimilation of other populations, the complex history of Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia and about great sacrifices made in defense of Christianity. This translation published by Cross Meridian (Canada) is dedicated to young people of Romanian descent who live in countries where English is spoken or understood.

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