

La Guerra Di Candia 1645 1669

La guerra di Candia fu il luogo di confronto di due diversi modelli militari, quello occidentale e quello ottomano, fino ad assurgere nelle corti di tutta Europa a 'Campo di Marte' del continente. A noi contemporanei queste campagne mostrano una specifica peculiarità, in quanto rappresentano la prima 'guerra di materiali', ovvero un conflitto combattuto lontano dal territorio metropolitano dei due stati in lotta, molto simile, per fornire un esempio comprensibile a tutti, alle campagne nel Pacifico nel secondo conflitto mondiale; si potrebbe quasi dire che quello di Candia fu il primo conflitto dell'età moderna, combattuto però con i mezzi del XVII secolo.

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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.

Kenneth M. Setton provides a brief survey of the Thirty Years' War as part of the background to Venetian relations with the Ottoman Empire. Having lost the island of Crete to the Turks in the long war of 1645-1669, Venice renewed her warfare with the

Porte in 1684, this time as the ally of Austria after the Turkish failure to take Vienna the preceding year. The Venetians now conquered the Peloponnesus (the "Morea"), and occupied Athens, with the disastrous result that the Parthenon was destroyed, a tragedy which receives much attention in this book. This volume is to some extent a continuation of the author's highly praised work on "The Papacy and the Levant" (also published by the American Philosophical Society), which covers in four volumes the period from the Fourth Crusade (1204) to the battle of Lepanto (1571), and goes somewhat beyond.

Mit dem Gedenkband "Wir sind die Deinen" für Martin Camaj (21.07.1925-12.03.1992), der von 1971 bis 1988 die erste Professur für Albanologie im deutschsprachigen Raum innehatte, mochten 33 ehemalige Freunde, Schuler, Kollegen und Kenner seines literarischen und wissenschaftlichen Werkes ein Zeichen ihrer persönlichen und wissenschaftlichen Verbundenheit setzen. Mehr als eine einfache Widmung an diese zentrale Figur der albanischen Exilliteratur und der albanologischen Forschung in der zweiten Hälfte des letzten Jahrhunderts ist der von Bardhyl Demiraj herausgegebene Gedenkband bestrebt, den Kenntnisstand in verschiedenen Bereichen der albanologischen Forschung darzustellen und die Albanologie als komplexe Disziplin zu präsentieren.

Dabei werden denjenigen Fragen besondere Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt, die den Schwerpunkten im Wirkungsfeld des Schriftstellers und Albanologen Martin Camaj Rechnung tragen, darunter Albanische Sprachwissenschaft und Literaturwissenschaft und Volks- und Kulturgeschichte. Der Band richtet sich an alle verwandten Disziplinen sowie an alle Interessenten albanischer und balkanischer Themenbereiche.

The volume is an ambitious attempt to give a comprehensive picture of trade in captives along the European borders of the Ottoman Empire, especially in Central Europe. It brings together a great deal of so far unpublished archival material and thus integrates a new area into the research.

The book series "Diplomatica" of the Don Juan Archiv Wien researches cultural aspects of diplomacy and diplomatic history up to the nineteenth century. This second volume of the series features the proceedings of the Don Juan Archiv's symposium organized in March 2016 in cooperation with the University of Vienna and Stvdivm fÆsvlancm to discuss the topic of gender from a diplomatic-historical perspective, addressing questions of where women and men were positioned in the diplomacy of the early modern world. Gender might not always be the first topic that comes to mind when discussing international relations, but it has a considerable bearing on diplomatic issues.

Scholars have not left this field of research unexplored, with a widening corpus of texts discussing modern diplomacy and gender. Women appear regularly in diplomatic contexts. As for the early modern world, ambassadorial positions were monopolized by men, yet women could and did perform diplomatic roles, both officially and unofficially. This is where the main focus of this volume lies. It features sixteen contributions in the following four "acts": Women as Diplomatic Actors, The Diplomacy of Queens, The Birth of the Ambassadors, and Stages for Male Diplomacy. Contributions are by Wolfram Aichinger | Roberta Anderson | Annalisa Biagianti | Osman Nihat Biçgin | John Condren | Camille Desenclos | Ekaterina Domnina | David García Cueto | María Concepción Gutiérrez Redondo | Armando Fabio Ivaldi | Rocío Martínez López | Laura Mesotten | Laura Oliván Santaliestra | Tracey A. Sowerby | Luis Tercero Casado | Pia Wallnig

Von den Karpaten bis zum Mittelmeer, von der Slowakei bis Zypern: Dieses Lexikon zur Geschichte Südosteuropas gibt Auskunft über Raumbegriffe, Völker, Religionen, Staaten, Gesellschaften, Recht, Wirtschaft, Kultur und über zentrale Ereignisse in der Region vom Ende der Antike bis zur Gegenwart. Die 2. Auflage wurde um viele neue Begriffe erweitert und die Texte unter Berücksichtigung des jüngsten Forschungsstands aktualisiert. Die Querverweise

und ein Sachregister erleichtern die Benützung. Die mitwirkenden Autorinnen und Autoren sind renommierte Fachleute, die ein breites Spektrum geografischer, methodischer und thematischer Schwerpunkte garantieren.

The topic of religious conversion into and out of Islam as a historical phenomenon is mired in a sea of debate and misunderstanding. It has often been viewed as the permanent crossing of not just a religious divide, but in the context of the early modern Mediterranean also political, cultural and geographic boundaries. Reading between the lines of a wide variety of sources, however, suggests that religious conversion between Christianity, Judaism and Islam often had a more pragmatic and prosaic aspect that constituted a form of cultural translation and a means of establishing communal belonging through the shared, and often contested articulation of religious identities. The chapters in this volume do not view religion simply as a specific set of orthodox beliefs and strict practices to be adopted wholesale by the religious individual or convert. Rather, they analyze conversion as the acquisition of a set of historically contingent social practices, which facilitated the process of social, political or religious acculturation. Exploring the role conversion played in the fabrication of cosmopolitan Mediterranean identities, the volume examines the idea of the convert as a mediator and translator between cultures. Drawing upon a diverse range of research areas and linguistic skills, the volume utilises primary sources in Ottoman, Persian, Arabic, Latin, German, Hungarian and English within a variety of

genres including religious tracts, diplomatic correspondence, personal memoirs, apologetics, historical narratives, official documents and commands, legal texts and court records, and religious polemics. As a result, the collection provides readers with theoretically informed, new research on the subject of conversion to or from Islam in the early modern Mediterranean world. Early-modern Venice is predominantly remembered as a maritime power, yet historians have become increasingly interested in its political and military aspirations within the Italian mainland. Adding to the growing literature on this subject, Giulio Ongaro's book addresses the practical management of the Venetian military apparatus in this period. Focusing on two provinces - Vicenza and Brescia - he interrogates a broad spectrum of primary source documents produced by these rural communities that illuminate Venetian military activities between the mid-sixteenth century and the end of the War of Candia in 1670. From the production of the saltpeter, the construction of the fortresses, the supplying and the training of the rural militia and the quartering of troops, this book shows how essential military activities were managed and overseen at the local level. In so doing, it demonstrates how local autonomy over the management of Venetian military apparatus - particularly from an economic point of view - did not necessarily conflict with wider, ongoing processes of state building or moves towards the centralization of particular public functions. Indeed the state appeared to encourage local élites (initially urban, then rural) to take a leading role in overseeing the localised management of military tasks.

The result was a system that both supported the resilience of the local economy (both public and private), and which strengthened and improved the Republic's military assets, allowing it to remain the only Italian state free from the domination of European monarchies.

Russland als orthodoxe Führungsmacht, der Zar als designierter Erbe der oströmischen Kaiser, Schutzherr und messianischer Erlöser der »gefangenen« Ostkirche aus der osmanischen Herrschaft – diese Vorstellungen gerieten seit dem 17. Jahrhundert zu Topoi, die das Selbstverständnis der russischen Monarchie sowie die Wahrnehmungen der europäischen Diplomatie und der Hohen Pforte mitprägten. Der Autor untersucht die Genese dieses Vorstellungskomplexes in griechischen kirchlichen Gelehrtenkreisen, seine Verbreitung und seinen Wandel unter Berücksichtigung und Rekonstruktion der wechselnden Kontexte. Fern davon, eine spezifisch osteuropäische Entwicklung oder eine zeitlose byzantinische Tradition darzustellen, gehören die untersuchten Phänomene zum gemeinsamen Fundus der europäischen Frühen Neuzeit. Russia represents the leading Orthodox power, the Tsar takes the place of the designated heir to the Eastern Roman emperors, patron and messiah of the "captured" Eastern Church from Ottoman rule. Since the 17th century these ideas were topoi, and shaped not only the conception of the Russian monarchy but also the perceptions of the European diplomacy and the Sublime Porte. The author examines the genesis of this conception in Greek ecclesiastical scholar circles, its distribution and its transition. Here, he considers and reconstructs the

changing contexts. The aim of the work is not to depict a specifically Eastern European development or a timeless Byzantine tradition, respectively, since the phenomena examined belong to the common fund of the European early modern period.

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. The Renaissance was a revolution of ideas, arts and sciences alike, with Italy at its center. Venice was among the first states to embrace new concepts in fortification, which would dominate military architecture for centuries. In the age of large galley fleets and an expanding Ottoman Empire, the mighty

defenses of the Republic of Venice protected faraway territories in the Mediterranean, and some of the largest and best preserved Renaissance fortifications are found on the former Venetian islands. This book illustrates in detail the impressive defenses of Cyprus, Crete and Corfu, their design and their war record. Walled towns and fortresses were constructed to the latest standards of military technology, with walls capable of withstanding the largest armies and the longest sieges, including the longest in history—22 years.

La guerra di Candia 1645-1669Bibliotheca Historico-Militaris: -2. bd. I. Geschichte der Kriege von den ältesten Zeiten bis zum Jahre 1880.

1887-90Bibliotheca historico-militarissystematische Uebersicht der Erscheinungen aller Sprachen auf dem Gebiete der Geschichte der Krieg und Kriegswissenschaft seit Erfindung der Buchdruckerkunst bis zum Schluss des Jahres

1880La guerra di Candia, 1645-69: Le campagne sul mareLuca Cristini Editore (Soldiershop)

This is an important study of elite European noblemen who joined the Order of Malta. The Order - functioning in parallel with the convents that absorbed the surplus daughters of the nobility - provided a highly respectable outlet for sons not earmarked for marriage. The process of becoming a Hospitaller was a semi-structured one, involving clear-cut (if flexible) social and financial

requirements on the part of the candidate, and a mixture of formal and informal socialization into the ways of the Order. Once enrolled, a Hospitaller became part of a very hierarchical and ethnically mixed organisation, within which he could seek offices and status. This process was delineated by a complex interaction of internal factors - hierarchy, patriarchy and age - set within external mechanisms such as papal patronage and interference. This book is innovative in its methodology, drawing on a wide range of sources and applying historiographical approaches not previously brought to bear on the Order.

This volume provides new insights into the social and economic history of the region along with the applicability of improved devices of analysis on the local level to issues of taxation and demography in the wider areas of Ottoman Empire.

European Military Rivalry, 1500–1750: Fierce Pageant examines more than 200 years of international rivalry across Western, Central, and Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean rim. The book charts the increasing scale, expenditure and duration of early modern wars; the impact of modern fortification on strategy and the movement of armies; the incidence of guerrilla war and localized conflict typical of the French wars of religion; the recourse by warlords to private financing of troops and supplies; and the creation of disciplined standing armies and navies in the age of Absolutism, made possible by larger bureaucracies. In addition to discussing key events and personalities of military rivalry during this period, the book describes the operational

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mechanics of early modern warfare and the crucial role of taxation and state borrowing. The relationship between the Christian West and the Ottoman Empire is also extensively analysed. Drawing heavily upon international scholarship over the past half-century, *European Military Rivalry, 1500–1750: Fierce Pageant* will be of great use to undergraduate students studying military history and early modern Europe.

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