

The Moscovia Of Antonio Possevino S J

This volume focuses on the question of how and why non-state actors - consuls, missionaries, and spies - could play a role in premodern diplomatic relations. It highlights their multiple loyalties, their volatility, and the porous boundaries of diplomatic activity.

This book explores diplomacy and ritual practice at a moment of new departures and change in both early modern Europe and Russia.

This volume encompasses the whole Christian Orthodox tradition from 1200 to the present. Its central theme is the survival of Orthodoxy against the odds into the modern era. It celebrates the resilience shown in the face of hostile regimes and social pressures in this often-neglected period of Orthodox history.

This volume details Sir Jerome Horsey's account of his experiences in Russia and other countries. Horsey, who spent the better part of seventeen years in the country until leaving in 1591, was an employee of the Muscovy Company, but also operated as an unofficial ambassador for both the English and Russian governments. He was personally acquainted with such people as Ivan the Terrible, Tsar Fyodor I and Boris Godunov, and gives lively and interesting accounts of his interactions with them, as well as with many other prominent people, both Russian and English. Horsey has been accused of exaggeration, chicanery and self-advertisement, but his account is by far the most readable and enjoyable of the many books written by English people sojourning in Russia. It has been published only twice, both times in conjunction with Giles Fletcher's contemporary and more "professional" account of the Russian state; this edition, with a full introduction and extensive notes, is the first to present Horsey's book on its own. It is a travel-book, an adventure story and an autobiography of a controversial and significant figure.

The Moscovia of Antonio Possevino, S.J. Translated with a Critical Introduction and Notes by Hugh F. Graham University of Pittsburgh Pre

This translation provides a descriptive account of the court of Tsar Ivan IV, in sixteenth-century Moscow, as seen through the eyes of papal envoy and Jesuit Antonio Possevino S.J., who was sent to negotiate a peace between Muscovy and the Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth.

In the post Cold War, the role of diplomacy has visibly expanded in much more unstable international conditions. This is partly because more complex relationships between a larger number of power centers have emerged including non-governmental organizations as well as states. These developments are adding to the machinery of diplomacy expanding the number of topics of negotiation and modifying the established character of diplomacy in significant ways. This book explores the historical development of diplomacy from the earliest times and shows how it has grown and adapted its methods to the needs of previous international environments. It follows these developments from the late twentieth century and concludes that while diplomacy techniques have adapted in response to very new needs and technological advances in communication, the activity itself remains inevitable and has never been more important.--Publisher description.

"Italian Literature before 1900 in English Translation provides the most complete record possible of texts from the early periods that have been translated into English, and published between 1929 and 2008. It lists works from all genres and subjects, and includes translations wherever they have appeared across the globe. In this annotated bibliography, Robin Healey covers over 5,200 distinct editions of pre-1900 Italian writings. Most entries are accompanied by useful notes providing information on authors, works, translators, and how the translations were received. Among the works by over 1,500 authors represented in this volume are hundreds of editions by Italy's most translated authors - Dante Alighieri, [Niccoláo] Machiavelli, and [Giovanni] Boccaccio - and other hundreds which represent the author's only English translation. A significant number of entries describe works originally published in Latin. Together with Healey's Twentieth-Century Italian Literature in English Translation, this volume makes comprehensive information on translations accessible for schools, libraries, and those interested in comparative literature."--Pub. desc.

Many Americans and Europeans have for centuries viewed Russia as a despotic country in which people are inclined to accept suffering and oppression. What are the origins of this stereotype of Russia as a society fundamentally apart from nations in the West, and how accurate is it? In the first book devoted to answering these questions, Marshall T. Poe traces the roots of today's perception of Russia and its people to the eyewitness descriptions of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century European travelers. His fascinating account—the most complete review of early modern European writings about Russia ever undertaken—explores how the image of "Russian tyranny" took hold in the popular imagination and eventually became the basis for the notion of "Oriental Despotism" first set forth by Montesquieu. Poe, the preeminent scholar of these valuable primary sources, carefully assesses their reliability. He argues convincingly that although the foreigners exaggerated the degree of Russian "slavery," they accurately described their encounters and correctly concluded that the political culture of Muscovite autocracy was unlike that of European kingship. With his findings, Poe challenges the notion that all Europeans projected their own fantasies onto Russia. Instead, his evidence suggests that many early travelers produced, in essence, reliable ethnographies, not works of exotic "Orientalism."

This handbook is currently in development, with individual articles publishing online in advance of print publication. At this time, we cannot add information about unpublished articles in this handbook, however the table of contents will continue to grow as additional articles pass through the review process and are added to the site. Please note that the online publication date for this handbook is the date that the first article in the title was published online.

The Tragic Couple is the first book length examination of the historical encounters between Jesuits and Jews from the modern period through the twentieth century where a special focus is placed on events leading to the Holocaust.

The Baptist of Russia, Vladimir, is a key figure of the today's Nationalistic policy and culture of the country. Our actual knowledge about the prince who governed from 978-1015 in Kiev is however extremely little. Our views are based on the texts, which were written down a long time after his death and contain political, religious and national interpretations with which rulers of different periods sought to justify publicly their own policy with reference to the Baptist of Russia. For the first time the figure of the St. Vladimir occurred, as the religious east west contrast around the turn from the 13th to 14th Century in

Europe was finally fixed. With the posthumous interpretation of the lifework Vladimirs conquests of the ascending Muscovite empire from the 14th to 16th Century were justified. The veneration of St. Vladimir returned with the Muscovites conquest and the Russification of the Ukraine in the 17th to 19th Century into the homeland of the prince, to Kiev.

Drawing on sources and archival materials in Russian and Turkic languages, Russia's Steppe Frontier presents a complex picture of the encounter between indigenous peoples and the Russians. It is an original and invaluable resource for understanding Russia's imperial experience. Michael Khodarkovsky is Professor of History at Loyola University Chicago.

Ivan IV, 'the Terrible' (1533-1584), is one of the key figures in Russian history, yet he has remained among the most neglected. Notorious for pioneering a policy of unrestrained terror—and for killing his own son—he has been credited with establishing autocracy in Russia. This is the first attempt to write a biography of Ivan from birth to death, to study his policies, his marriages, his atrocities, and his disordered personality, and to link them as a coherent whole. Isabel de Madariaga situates Ivan within the background of Russian political developments in the sixteenth century. And, with revealing comparisons with English, Spanish, and other European courts, she sets him within the international context of his time. The biography includes a new account of the role of astrology and magic at Ivan's court and provides fresh insights into his foreign policy. Facing up to problems of authenticity (much of Ivan's archive was destroyed by fire in 1626) and controversies which have paralyzed western scholarship, de Madariaga seeks to present Russia as viewed from the Kremlin rather than from abroad and to comprehend the full tragedy of Ivan's reign.

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