Austro Slav Revival A Study Of 19th Century Literary Foundations

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Balkanistica 1980
The Austro-Slav Revival Stanley Buchholz Kimball 1973 Dotyczy m. in. Polski.
Speculative Freemasonry and the Enlightenment R. William Weisberger 2017-09-08 Freemasonry began with stonemasons in the Middle Ages experiencing the decline of cathedral building. Some guilds invited honorary memberships to boost their numbers. These usually highly educated new members practiced symbolic or “speculative Freemasonry.” The new Masonic lodges and learned societies offered their growing numbers of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish members an understanding of deism, Newtonian science and representative government, and of literature and the fine arts. This work describes how Masons on both sides of the Atlantic were mostly either enlighteners, political reformers or moderate revolutionaries. They offered minimal support to radical revolutionary ideas and leaders.
East European Quarterly 1974
Proceedings, American Philosophical Society (vol. 117, No. 6, 1973)
Proceedings, American Philosophical Society (vol. 118, No. 2, 1974)
Library of Congress Catalog
Library of Congress
1970
Bismarck and Mitteleuropa Bascom Barry Hayes
1994 This study in the genre of political biography is revisionist. Bismarck emerges as a somewhat more conservative traditionalist than much of the national liberal historiography has depicted him. Moreover, the national orientation in much of the literature on the history of Central Europe during the nineteenth century is also implicitly challenged. Downgrading somewhat the founding of the German Reich of 1871, traditionally viewed as Bismarck's greatest achievement, the author treats this episode as but one of many throughout Bismarck's long career wherein his efforts to build a federative, multiethnic Mitteleuropa encountered many setbacks or otherwise necessitated at best the acceptance of many limited achievements that cumulatively produced a quite incomplete Middle-European system stretching from the northern seas to the mideast. From this perspective, the author sees the limited victory of Bismarck's Prussia over Franz Joseph's Austria in the War of 1866 as the critical event in the entire history of Bismarckian politics. His policy until then was to achieve a restructuring of the German Confederation on the basis of a joint Austro-Prussian leadership in Mitteleuropa. After Franz Joseph decided in early 1866 that a war was preferable to the limited concessions sought by Bismarck, the Prussian armies failed to inflict on the main Habsburg host the Cannae that the general staff planned for 3 July. Thereafter, Bismarck's task became more difficult than ever. His labors were often fruitless. His own master, Wilhelm I, and the Prussian bureaucrats, diplomats, and courtiers with direct access to this first of Bismarck's Wilhelmian nemeses could be at least as obstructionist in Berlin as Franz Joseph and his minions in Vienna. In fact, all too often Bismarck's lack of control over the Prussian elites was in part responsible for the resistance of the Habsburg ruling circle. If Bismarck left his
neo-Wilhelmian successors an incomplete system
upon his retirement from office, the leadership of
the Reich after 1890 was incompetent to continue
the great chancellor’s work. Berlin never again
made the Mitteleuropa conception the central
theme of its policy until the great war that
Bismarck aimed to prevent with his system. In
challenging the commonly held notion of
Mitteleuropa historians about "continuity" from the
Bismarckian Reich to the "New Order" of the
Nazis, the author stresses the much older
reichisch and Confederate "continuities" that are
evident in Bismarckian system-building. Rejecting
the "democratic-moralistic" interpretations of
Professor Fritz Fischer and others about German
Mitteleuropa imperialism, the author focuses on
the "structural-functional" processes of
Bismarckian decision-making and system-building
through the largely prenational mechanisms of a
diplomatic-constitutional federative polity that had
developed over many centuries but that neither
set of his Wilhelmian antagonists understood or
appreciated. In truth, no European statesman -
not even one in Vienna - rivaled Bismarck in
understanding the baroque complexities of
Middle-European politics.

Straddling Borders Elaine Rusinko 2003-01-01

The Subcarpathian Rusyns are an east Slavic
people who live along the southern slopes of the
Carpathian mountains where the borders of
Ukraine, Slovakia, and Poland meet. Through
centuries of oppression under the Austro-
Hungarian and Soviet empires, they have
struggled to preserve their culture and identity.
Rusyn literature, reflecting various national
influences and written in several linguistic
variants, has historically been a response to
social conditions, an affirmation of identity, and a
strategy to ensure national survival. In this first
English-language study of Rusyn literature, Elaine
Rusinko looks at the literary history of
Subcarpathia from the perspective of cultural
studies and postcolonial theory, presenting Rusyn
literature as a process of continual negotiation
among states, religions, and languages, resulting
in a characteristic hybridity that has made it
difficult to classify Rusyn literature in traditional
literary scholarship. Rusinko traces Rusyn
literature from its emergence in the sixteenth
century, through the national awakening of the
mid-nineteenth century and its struggle for
survival under Hungarian oppression, to its
renaissance in inter-war Czechoslovakia. She
argues that Rusyn literature provides an acute
illustration of the constructedness of national
identity, and has prefigured international
postmodern culture with its emphasis on border-
crossings, intersecting influences, and liminal
spaces. With extracts from Rusyn texts never
before available in English, Rusinko’s study
creates an entirely new perspective on Rusyn
literature that rescues it from the clichés of Soviet
dominated critical theory and makes an important contribution to Slavic studies in particular and post-colonial critical studies in general.

**Newsletter – Society for Slovene Studies**

Society for Slovene Studies 1973

**Historical Atlas of Central Europe** Paul Robert Magocsi 2018-11-12 Central Europe remains a region of ongoing change and continuing significance in the contemporary world. This third, fully revised edition of the Historical Atlas of Central Europe takes into consideration recent changes in the region. The 120 full-colour maps, each accompanied by an explanatory text, provide a concise visual survey of political, economic, demographic, cultural, and religious developments from the fall of the Roman Empire in the early fifth century to the present. No less than 19 countries are the subject of this atlas. In terms of today’s borders, those countries include Lithuania, Poland, and Belarus in the north; the Czech Republic, Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary, and Slovakia in the Danubian Basin; and Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Romania, Moldova, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Albania, and Greece in the Balkans. Much attention is also given to areas immediately adjacent to the central European core: historic Prussia, Venetia, western Anatolia, and Ukraine west of the Dnieper River. Embedded in the text are 48 updated administrative and statistical tables. The value of the Historical Atlas of Central Europe as an authoritative reference tool is further enhanced by an extensive bibliography and a gazetteer of place names - in up to 29 language variants - that appear on the maps and in the text. The Historical Atlas of Central Europe is an invaluable resource for scholars, students, journalists, and general readers who wish to have a fuller understanding of this critical area, with its many peoples, languages, and continued political upheaval.

**Voyages and Travel Accounts in Historiography and Literature. Volume 2** Boris Stojkovski 2020-12-31 Travelling is one of the most fascinating phenomena that has inspired writers and scholars from Antiquity to our postmodern age. The father of history, Herodotus, was also a traveller, whose Histories can easily be considered a travel account. The first volume of this book is dedicated to the period starting from Herodotus himself until the end of the Middle Ages with focus on the Balkans, the Byzantine Empire, the Islamic world, and South-Eastern Europe. Research on travellers who connected civilizations; manuscript and literary traditions; musicology; geography; flora and fauna as reflected in travel accounts, are all part of this thought-provoking collected volume dedicated to detailed aspects of voyages and travel accounts up to the end of the sixteenth century. The second volume of this book is dedicated to the period between Early Modernity and today,
including modern receptions of travelling in historiography and literature. South-Eastern Europe and Serbia; the Chinese, Ottoman, and British perception of travelling; pilgrimages to the Holy land and other sacred sites; Serbian, Arabic, and English literature; legal history and travelling, and other engaging topics are all part of the second volume dedicated to aspects of voyages and travel accounts up to the contemporary era.

**The Slovak National Awakening**

Peter Brock

1976-12-15

The Slovaks lived under Hungarian rule for centuries, with no clear sense of political separateness, preserving Slovak as their spoken language, but using Czech as their written language. In the last decades of the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries, the efforts made by clerical intellectuals to develop a language more closely attuned to Slovak needs led to the rise of Slovak nationalism. The Slovak National Awakening describes the three major stages in the development of national consciousness. In the 1780s Catholic intellectuals began to write in the vernacular; a Catholic priest, Bernolák, produced a Slovak grammar and dictionary and an influential treatise in defence of Slovak as a language separate from Czech. However, while Slovak ethnic distinctness was being asserted, the sense of belonging to the Hungarian nation was not questioned. The next steps were taken by the Protestant intelligentsia, who had been pro-Czech since the Reformation. Influenced by German concepts of linguistic nationalism, they began to assert Slovak cultural and linguistic separateness, but still within the political framework of the Hungarian State. The third stage in the Slovak Awakening came in the mid-1840s when a group of young Protestant intellectuals, led by L’udovít Štúr, rejected their predecessors’ ‘Czechoslovakism’ and advocated a Slovak language and a Slovak nationality. In 1851, the Catholic Bernolákites and the Protestant Štúrites were able to agree on the language that became the basis of modern Slovak. This study of the relation between language and nationalism will appeal to specialists in European history and will be of interest for the light it throws on modern separatists and anti-imperialist movements.

**The Matica and Beyond**

2020-05-06

The Matica and Beyond is a comparative study of the cultural associations established to further national movements in nineteenth-century Europe by publishing literary and scientific texts in the national language.

**The American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies**

1985

A Muslim Reformist in Communist Yugoslavia

Sejad Mekić

2016-07-01

A Muslim Reformist in Communist Yugoslavia examines the Islamic modernist thought of Husein Đozo, a prominent Balkan scholar. Born at a time when the external challenges to the Muslim world were many, and
its internal problems both complex and overwhelming, Đozo made it his goal to reinterpret the teachings of the Qur’an and hadith (prophetic tradition) to a generation for whom the truths and realities of Islam had fallen into disuse. As a Muslim scholar who lived and worked in a European, communist, multi-cultural and multi-religious society, Husein Đozo and his work present us with a particularly exciting account through which to examine the innovative interpretations of Islam. For example, through a critical analysis of Đozo’s most significant fatwas and other relevant materials, this book examines the extent of the inherent flexibility of the Islamic law and its ability to respond to Muslim interests in different socio-political conditions. Since Đozo’s writings in general and his fatwas in particular have continued to be published in the Balkan lands up to the present, this monograph should help shed some light on certain assumptions underlying modern Islamic thought and consciousness found in the region.

Historical Dictionary of Austria Paula Sutter Fichtner 2009-06-11 Austrians today often seem to believe that they have two histories. One is their republican present; the other, the centuries that their forebears spent as part of the multi-ethnic Habsburg Empire. Contemporary Austria is a fixture among Europe’s democracies. Yet, it did not achieve this state easily: World War I, the unification with Germany in 1938, and World War II were catastrophes for Austria. In 1995, it became part of the European Union, and its government, culture, and egalitarian economy are far cries from the monarchical and highly stratified society of the old Empire. The second edition of the Historical Dictionary of Austria has been thoroughly updated and greatly expanded. Through its chronology, introductory essay, appendix, bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries, greater attention has been given to foreign affairs, economic institutions and policies, social issues, religion, and politics.

Library of Congress Catalogs Library of Congress 1976 K.S. Aksakov, A Study in Ideas, Vol. III Peter K. Christoff 2014-07-14 In this study the author singles out the ideas of K. S. Aksakov (1817-1860), philologist, poet, historian, and sometime dramatist, and places them in the broader current of nineteenth century Slavophilism. Originally published in 1982. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage.
found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Proceedings, American Philosophical Society (vol. 119, No. 2, 1975)

Editing the Nation’s Memory 2015-07-14 Europe’s nation-states emerged from a complex of nineteenth-century developments in which cultural consciousness-raising played a formative role. The nineteenth-century reflection on Europe’s national identities involved a re-inventory and revalorisation of the vernacular cultural past and, above all, the nation’s literary heritage. Everywhere in Europe, foundational texts (including medieval epics and romances, ancient laws and chronicles) were retrieved from their obscure repositories. In new, printed editions, prepared according to the emerging academic standards of textual scholarship, they were appropriated, contested and canonised as public symbols of the nation’s permanence in history. This often neglected, but crucially important Europe-wide process of ‘editing the nation’s memory’ involved old states and emerging nations, large and small countries, metropolitan and peripheral regions; it straddled politics, the academic professionalization of textual scholarship and of the human sciences, and literary taste. This collection of studies by outstanding specialists offers a comparative synopsis on exemplary cases from all corners of the European continent.

Canadian Review of Studies in Nationalism 2002

Ethnicity Counts William Petersen 2011-12-31

Official statistics about ethnicity in advanced societies are no better than those in less developed countries. An open industrial society is inherently fluid, and it is as hard to interpret social class and ethnic groups there as in a nearly static community. In consequence, the collection and interpretation of ethnic statistics is frequently a battleground where the groups being counted contest each element of every enumeration. William Petersen describes how ethnic identity is determined and how ethnic or racial units are counted by official statistical agencies in the United States and elsewhere. The chapters in this book cover such topics as: "Identification of Americans of European Descent," "Differentiation among Blacks," "Ethnic Relations in the Netherlands," "Two Case Studies: Japan and Switzerland," and "Who is a Jew?" Petersen argues that the general public is overly impressed by assertions about ethnicity, particularly if they are supported by numbers and graphs. The flood of American writings about race and ethnicity gives no sign of abatement. Ethnicity Counts offers an indispensable background to meaningful interpretation of statistics on ethnicity, and will be important to sociologists, historians, policymakers, and government officials.

Slovene Studies 1987
Yugoslavia Francine Friedman 1993 This reference work catalogues all English-language books and journal articles about the former Yugoslavia. It contains over 9000 entries, arranged by subject and is fully indexed. The bibliographic citations are arranged under broad subject headings (geography, history and so on). The major subject headings are further broken down into easy-to-follow headings and subheadings.

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series Library of Congress. Copyright Office 1975

Proceedings, American Philosophical Society (vol. 118, No. 5, 1974)

Austria, Hungary, and the Habsburgs R. J. W. Evans 2006-08-03 This book address a number of interrelated themes over two hundred years and more in the political, religious, cultural, and social history of a broad but often neglected swathe of the European continent. It seeks - against the grain of conventional presentations - to apprehend the era from the later seventeenth to the later nineteenth century as a whole, and to demonstrate continuities, as well as casting light on key aspects of the evolution towards modern statehood and national awareness in Central Europe, and the crises of ancien-regime structures there in the face of new challenges at home and abroad. Each of the essays - some of which specially written for this volume, and others available for the first time in English - is intended to be free-standing and accessible on its own; but they are also designed to fit together and demonstrate an overall coherence. Much attention is devoted to the Austrian or Habsburg lands, especially the interplay of the main territories which comprised them. A central issue here is the evolution of the kingdom of Hungary, from its full acquisition by the Habsburgs at the beginning of the period to the emergence of the dual Austro-Hungarian Monarchy at the end. But the chapters also range more broadly, both territorially and chronologically. Though much of the scholarship underpinning this masterly exploration may be unfamiliar to many readers, this is a an elegantly written and stimulating collection, which reflects the exploratory and individual character of the essay as a genre.

The Bosnian Muslims Francine Friedman 2018-10-08 Although their plight now dominates television news worldwide, the Bosnian Muslims were until recently virtually unknown outside of Yugoslavia. This meticulously researched, comprehensive book traces the turbulent history of the Bosnian Muslims and shows how their mixed secular and religious identity has shaped the conflict in which they are now so tragically embroiled. Although their plight now dominates television news worldwide, the Bosnian Muslims were until recently virtually unknown outside of Yugoslavia. Who are these people? Why are they the focus of their former neighbors rage? What
role did they play in Yugoslavia before they became the victims of ethnic cleansing? Why has Bosnia-Hercegovina, once a model of ethnic tolerance and multicultural harmony, suddenly exploded into ethnic violence? Focusing on these questions, Friedman provides a comprehensive study of this national group whose plight has riveted governments, the press, and the public alike. With a name reflecting both their religious and their national identity, the Bosnian Muslims are unique in Europe as indigenous Slavic Muslims. Descendants of schismatic Christians from the Middle Ages, they converted to Islam after the Ottoman conquest of Bosnia. The book follows them as they went from victims of crusades during the Middle Ages to members of the ruling elite within the Ottoman Empire; from rulers back to subjects under Austria-Hungary; and later subjects again, this time under the Serbs in the interwar Yugoslav Kingdom and the Communists after World War II. The Bosnian Muslims have survived through it all, even thriving during certain periods, most notably when they were recognized by Tito as a nation. Meticulously tracing their turbulent history and assessing the issues surrounding Bosnian Muslim nationhood in Yugoslavia, Friedman shows us how the mixed secular and religious identity of the Bosnian Muslims has shaped the conflict in which they are now so tragically embroiled.

The Poetics of Slavdom Zdenko Zlatar 2007
Between 1400 and 1878, the majority of Southern Slavic peoples endured several centuries of Ottoman rule. In the nineteenth century there was a movement among both the Croats and the Serbs to set aside regional, ethnic, religious, and cultural differences in order to work together toward the liberation of all the Southern Slavs from the Ottoman yoke. These volumes explore how the masterpieces of two leading poets among the Croats and Serbs - Ivan Mazuranić (1814-1890) and Petar II Petrović Njegos (1813-1851), who was Prince-Bishop of Montenegro from 1830-1851 - dealt with the Southern Slavs' relationship to Islam in their greatest poetic works, The Death of Smail-aga Čengić and The Mountain Wreath, respectively.

Proceedings, American Philosophical Society (vol. 118, No. 6, 1974)
The Roots of Ukrainian Nationalism Paul R. Magocsi 2002 This study provides a solid background for understanding nineteenth-century Galicia as the historic Piedmont of the Ukrainian national revival.

Proceedings, American Philosophical Society (vol. 1118, No. 1, 1974)
Proceedings, American Philosophical Society (vol. 118, No. 3, 1974)
Proceedings, American Philosophical Society (vol. 118, No. 4, 1974)
Harvard Ukrainian Studies 1991