

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

At the heart of this volume is a concern with exploring levels of interaction between two particular objects of study, islands on the one hand, and military orders on the other. According to Fernand Braudel, islands are, 'often brutally', caught 'between the two opposite poles of archaism and innovation.' What happened when these particular environments interacted with the Military Orders? The various contributions in this volume address this question from a variety of angles. 1291 was a significant year for the main military orders: uprooted from their foundations in the Holy Land, they took refuge on Cyprus and in the following years found themselves vulnerable to those who questioned the validity of their continued existence. The Teutonic Order negated this by successfully transferring their headquarters to Prussia; the Knights Templar, however, faced suppression. Meanwhile, the Knights Hospitaller conquest of Rhodes assured both their survival and independence. Islands are often, by definition, seen to be embodiments of 'insularity', of an effort to be separate, distinct, cut-off. Military Orders are, conversely, international in scope, nature and personnel, the 'first international orders of the Church', as they have often been described. Therein lies the crux of the matter: how did insular outposts and international institutions come together to forge distinct and often successful experiments? Hospitaller Rhodes and Malta still impress with their magnificent architectural heritage, but their success went beyond stone and mortar and the story of islands and military orders, as will be clearly shown in this volume, also goes beyond these two small islands. The interaction between the two levels - insulation and internationalisation - and the interstices therein, created spaces conducive to both dynamism and stability as military orders and islands adapted to each other's demands, limitations and opportunities. 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.

v.48: Biondo, Flavio. *Scritti inediti e rari di Biondo Flavio...* 1927.

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.

This is a translation of the archaic German book *Christliche Helden Insel Malta* written by Johann Friedrich Breithaupt and published in 1632. The book describes the journey to Malta via Italy and Sicily undertaken by Breithaupt and his two companions. Once in Malta, the detailed description ranges from the landscape, the people and the fashion to the fortifications, the palaces and the election of a Grand Master. *Malta: Island of Christian Heroes* was the most detailed description of the island until Gio Francesco Abela published his *Descrittione di Malta* in 1647.

The Triplex Confinium, or triple border, was an actual point in the proximity of the town of Knin in Croatia, between the Habsburg Empire, the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice after the peace treaty of Karlowitz in 1699. The Triplex Confinium, as an area and experience of living on the crossroads of different civilizations, cultures and religions in a long historical perspective, inspired an international research project focused upon the comparative history and intercultural approaches of borders and borderlands in Southeast Europe, where three distinctive political, cultural and confessional contexts encountered each other over the centuries. The Triplex Confinium is above all a metaphor of cultural challenges in the areas of multiple borderlands.

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.

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 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.

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 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 fÆsvlanm 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 Santaliesra | Tracey A. Sowerby | Luis Tercero Casado | Pia Wallnig

Dopo aver consultato vari testi ed averne attentamente studiati altri, Mario Dugan ha deciso di scrivere un saggio intitolato "Lo sviluppo del Bacino dell'alto Adriatico, dal 15.000 a.C. ad oggi", per raccontare la sua verità, sullo sviluppo del Bacino dell'Alto Adriatico e, più in particolare, del Mediterraneo, dal 15.000 a. C. ad oggi. Dugan è appassionato di Storia, o meglio non solo di date ed eventi, ma soprattutto delle ragioni per le quali essi si sono verificati. Perché, in ogni libro che ha letto e studiato, Dugan non ha rinvenuto le ragioni per le quali si sono succedute guerre e massacri, da ambo le parti. A suo giudizio "Nessuno ha detto che quelli che combattono sono delle persone al servizio del Potente di turno...". L'Autore ha, poi, tristemente, aggiunto: "Non potrò dire tutto quello che penso per ragioni di etica e di spazio. Del resto, per dire tutto, dovrei, scrivere oltre 10.000 pagine. Perciò, mi limito a dire le cose possibili ed essenziali, visto che questa non è solo la Mia storia, ma la storia di circa 500.000 Istriani e Dalmati, che dopo la Prima e la Seconda Guerra Mondiale – più precisamente, 150.000 dopo la Prima e 350.000 dopo la Seconda – per ragioni ancor oggi incomprensibili, si sono visti costretti a lasciare le proprie case, i terreni ed affetti per partire verso l'ignoto, perché di questo si è trattato e, oltretutto, senza che nessuno si interessasse delle loro sorti... Stranieri disperati in casa propria e senz'alcuna protezione...". In effetti, il colpo di grazia per i residenti della ex "Zona B" si ebbe con il Memorandum di Londra del 5 ottobre dell'anno 1954, successivamente consolidato con il Trattato di Osimo del 10 ottobre 1975. Mario Dugan, dunque, attraverso il suo particolareggiato saggio, chiarisce che "La Storia non è solo lo studio di date, fenomeni, battaglie, bensì la visione di quel mosaico composto da milioni di tasselli che parlano di uomini e donne, coi loro dolori, le loro tragedie, i sogni e gli affetti... È per questo che attraverso i "flash" che accendo nel buio della galleria scura dell'ipocrisia e del silenzio, volutamente creata da storici di parte e che, di certo, rischiano di apparire scarni, crudi, duri, desidero far emergere l'interpretazione della stessa, alla lettura della vita, dei drammi e delle tragedie di milioni di persone".

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.

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L'Adriatico orientale è una delle zone più complesse del Mediterraneo. Il libro propone una lettura di questo litorale: confine tra modelli di civiltà, frontiera tra Stati e religioni, un soggetto/oggetto storico di per

sé ancora non compreso. Più nello specifico, si interpreta qui la faglia divisoria, il confine tra Italia e Slavia, intese come dimensioni linguistiche e di identificazione, che per secoli si sono sedimentate, confrontate e infine contrapposte sulle rive orientali dell'Adriatico. I confini orientali d'Italia sfumano tra le civiltà urbane vincolate a Venezia e l'entroterra montuoso, si confondono nella stessa Slavia adriatica, in una reciprocità che complica l'idea dello spazio culturale e nazionale omogeneo, sia italiano sia slavo. Sullo sfondo di una riflessione storiografica transnazionale, e con lo sguardo non circoscritto alle periodizzazioni tradizionali, il libro ripercorre le convivenze e le divisioni tra popolazioni, decostruisce l'idea stessa di confine, andando oltre i canoni delle storiografie coinvolte e le separazioni culturali ancora vive in queste terre mediterranee.

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.

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.

Includes its Report, 1896-19 .

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