

Venedig Wien Und Die Osmanen Umbruch In Sudosteur

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Venedig Wien Und Die Osmanen Umbruch In Sudosteur 2020-11-21
VANESSA STEWART

Austria's Eastern Question, 1700-1790 Bloomsbury Publishing
Throughout human history, technological innovation has functioned as a driver of civilization and inspired many people's belief in progress. When it comes to warfare, where technology is applied with a cruel and deadly logic, a nuanced view is needed. From siege engines to drones, innovation has often served a less enlightened aim: elimination of the enemy. This collection of new essays from specialists in military history examines the interdependence between war and technology from a number of regional perspectives.

A Seventeenth-Century Odyssey in East Central Europe Harvard University Press

Merchant colonies were a significant factor for economic growth in Europe during the early modern period. The essays in this collection look at merchant colonies across Europe, assessing their function, legal status, interaction with local traders and assimilation into their host countries.

Venedig, Wien und die Osmanen V&R unipress

In the late spring of 1718 near the village of Passarowitz (German Passarowitz) in northern Serbia, freshly conquered by Habsburg forces, three delegations representing the Holy Roman Emperor, Ottoman Sultan, and the Republic of Venice gathered to end the conflict that had begun three and a half years earlier. The fighting had spread throughout southeastern Europe, from Hungary to the southernmost tip of the Peloponnese. The peace redrew the map of the Balkans, extending the reach of Habsburg power, all but expelling Venice from the Greek mainland, and laying the foundations for Ottoman revitalization during the Tulip period. In this volume, twenty specialists analyze the military background to and political context of the peace congress and treaty. They assess the immediate significance of the Peace of Passarowitz and its longer term influence on the society, demography, culture, and economy of central Europe.

Naval History 1500-1680 American Philosophical Society

Examined here is the historical figure and architectural patronage of Hadice Turhan Sultan, the young mother of the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed IV, who for most of the latter half of the seventeenth century shaped the political and cultural agenda of the Ottoman court. Captured in Russia at the age of twelve, she first served the reigning sultan's mother in Istanbul. She gradually rose through the ranks of the Ottoman harem, bore a male child to Sultan Ibrahim, and came to power as a valide sultan, or queen mother, in 1648. It was through her generous patronage of architectural works-including a large mosque, a tomb, a market complex in the city of Istanbul and two fortresses at the entrance to the Dardanelles-that she legitimated her new political authority as a valide and then attempted to support that of her son. Central to this narrative is the question of how architecture was used by an imperial woman of the Ottoman court who, because of customary and religious restrictions, was unable to present her physical self before her subjects' gaze. In lieu of displaying an iconic image of herself, as Queen Elizabeth and Catherine de Medici were able to do, Turhan Sultan expressed her political authority and religious piety through the works of architecture she commissioned. Traditionally historians have portrayed the role of seventeenth-century royal Ottoman women in the politics of the empire as negative and de-stabilizing. But Thys-Senocak, through her examination of these architectural works as concrete expressions of legitimate power and piety, shows the traditional framework to be both sexist and based on an outdated paradigm of decline. Thys-Senocak's research on Hadice Turhan Sultan's two Ottoman fortresses of Seddülbahir and Kumkale improves in a significant way our understanding of early modern fortifications in the eastern Mediterranean region and will spark further research on many of the Ottoman fortifications built in the area. Plans and elevations of the fortresses are published and analysed here for the first time. Based on archival research, including letters written by the queen mother, many of which are published here for the first time, and archaeological fieldwork, her work is also informed by recent theoretical debates in the fields of art history, cultural history and gender studies.

Well-Connected Domains Routledge

It has often been assumed that the subjects of the Ottoman sultans were unable to travel beyond their localities - since peasants needed the permission of their local administrators before they could legitimately leave their villages. However Suraiya Faroqhi's extensive archival research shows that this was not the case. Pious men from all walks of life went on pilgrimage

to Mecca, slaves fled from their masters and craftspeople travelled in search of work. Faroqhi shows that even those craftsmen who did not travel extensively had some level of mobility. Challenging existing historiography and providing an important new perspective, this book will be essential reading for students and scholars of Ottoman history.

Herrschaft und Politik in Südosteuropa von 1300 bis 1800 Bloomsbury Publishing

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2013 im Fachbereich Geschichte Europa - and. Länder - Mittelalter, Frühe Neuzeit, Note: 1,7, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Als Anfang Juli 1683 das Osmanische Heer die osmanisch-ungarische Grenze passierte, war der Große Türkenkrieg nicht mehr zu verhindern. Alle bisherigen diplomatischen Bemühungen seitens Österreichs einen Konflikt mit dem Osmanischen Reich zu verhindern waren somit fehlgeschlagen. Zum einen scheiterte das Bemühen um eine Verlängerung des bis 1684 anhaltenden 20-jährigen Waffenstillstandes und zum anderen wurde auch das jetzige Friedensabkommen frühzeitig beendet. Mit 90000 Soldaten marschierte das Heer, unter der Führung des Großwesirs Kara Mustafa, gen Wien. Am 14. Juli 1683 erreichte es schließlich die Reichshauptstadt des Heiligen Römischen Reichs und begann diese zu belagern. 61 Tage hielt die Zweite Türkenbelagerung in der Geschichte Wiens an, bis am 12. September das Entsatzheer, welches sich aus Truppen des Deutschen Reichs und Polens zusammensetzte, das Türkenheer in die Flucht schlug. Bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt war es noch nie gelungen dem Osmanischen Reich eine so entscheidende Niederlage zuzufügen. Eine Hauptfigur in der zweiten Wiener Belagerung war Graf Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg, der als Oberkommandierender in der österreichischen Forschung in den Vordergrund gestellt wird und als Garant der Verteidigung galt. Diese Arbeit setzt sich mit der Rechtfertigung dieser Titulierung auseinander, die dem Graf von Starhemberg zugeschrieben wird. Anlehnend an den Titel von John Stoye „Wien 1683 oder die Rettung des Abendlandes“ wirft sich die Frage auf, ob Starhemberg die Rolle des „Retters von Wien und des Abendlandes“ zugeschrieben werden kann.

Merchant Colonies in the Early Modern Period BRILL

Anno domini 1683: Growesir Kara Mustafa, von Ehrgeiz zerfressen, wagt das groe Kriegs- Abenteuer: den Angriff auf Wien, die Residenzstadt des GiaurenkAnigs, den OCxGoldenen ApfelOC osmanischer Eroberungstrume. Ein Unternehmen, das Tod und ZerstArung ber den Osten des Habsburgerreichs bringt, das Hunderttausende Menschen ins Unglck strzt und dessen Scheitern das Krnfteverhnltnis zwischen Kaiser und Sultan fr immer verndert. Im Jubel des Triumphes, den Heroismus der OCxBastion WienOC und des alliierten Entsatzheeres feierend, wurde in spnterer Zeit vieles vergessen oder verdrngt, so manches unkritisch verklnrt: Dieses packende Buch erznhlt jedoch die Fakten und verzichtet auf langweilige Interpretationen. 365 Tage lang immer am Puls des Geschehens, feiert es keine OCxHeldenOC, sondern nennt die Dinge beim Namen: eindringlich schildert es das Schicksal von Tntern und Opfern, gibt eine Ahnung von Unheil und Chaos, die Fanatismus und Hass, Ruhmsucht und Grausamkeit anrichteten OC aBiographische InformationenJohannes Sachslehner, geb. 1957 in Scheibbs, studierte an der Universitnt Wien Germanistik und Geschichte (Dr. phil.) und unterrichtete von 1982 bis 1985 an der Jagiellonen-Universitnt Krakau als Gastlektor fr deutsche Sprache und Literatur, seit 1989 Verlagslektor. Zahlreiche Publikationen, zuletzt erschienen bei Styria Premium seine beiden Bnnde ber die OCxSchicksalsorte usterreichsOC sowie OCx365 Schicksalstage usterreichsOC ."

Venedig, Wien und Die Osmanen; Umbruch in Südosteuropa, 1645-1700 [von] Ekkehard Eickhoff Unter Mitarbeit Von Rudolf Eickhoff Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

In recent decades historians have studied several new aspects of early modern naval history and placed it in a wider context than traditional studies of naval warfare. This volume brings together 23 studies on naval technology, policy-making and administration, tactics, strategy, operations and warfare on trade. They provide new insights and new ideas for further studies.

The Ottoman and Mughal Empires Bloomsbury Publishing
"If the Balkans hadn't existed, they would have been invented" was the verdict of Count Hermann Keyserling in his famous 1928 publication, *Europe*. Over ten years ago, Maria Todorova traced the relationship between the reality and the invention. Based on a rich selection of travelogues, diplomatic accounts, academic surveys, journalism, and belles-lettres in many languages, *Imagining the Balkans* explored the ontology of the Balkans from the sixteenth century to the present day, uncovering the ways in

which an insidious intellectual tradition was constructed, became mythologized, and is still being transmitted as discourse. Maria Todorova, who was raised in the Balkans, is in a unique position to bring both scholarship and sympathy to her subject, and in a new afterword she reflects on recent developments in the study of the Balkans and political developments on the ground since the publication of *Imagining the Balkans*. The afterword explores the controversy over Todorova's coining of the term Balkanism. With this work, Todorova offers a timely, updated, accessible study of how an innocent geographic appellation was transformed into one of the most powerful and widespread pejorative designations in modern history.

Armenier im östlichen Europa Basic Books

German armies examines the diversity of German involvement in European conflict from the Peace of Westphalia to the age of Napoleon. Challenging assumptions of the Holy Roman Empire as weak and divided, this study provides a comprehensive account of its survival in a hostile environment of centralizing belligerent states. In contrast to the later German states, the Empire was inherently defensive, yet many of its component territories embarked on expansionist, militaristic policies, creating their own armies to advance their objectives. The author examines the resultant tensions and explains the structure and role of the different German forces. In addition, a number of wider issues are addressed, such as war and the emergence of absolutism, the rise of Austria and Prussia as great powers, non-violent forms of conflict resolution and the relative effectiveness of German military and political institutions in meeting the challenge of revolutionary France. Drawing on a range of sources, the author provides a detailed analysis of the German dimension of the great struggles against Louis XIV's France, competition for supremacy in the Baltic and Mediterranean and the prolonged wars with the Ottoman Turks. German armies extends the boundaries of military history by placing ancien regime warfare within a wider social, cultural and international context.

Brokering Empire Cambridge University Press

For centuries, people moved between the Ottoman Empire, Eastern Europe, and Iran. This book studies the biographies of individuals and groups as different as rulers and revolutionaries, frontier bandits and merchants, soldiers and slaves from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries. Following their journeys across borders, the case studies of this volume emphasize the profound effect that mobility had on the lives and thoughtworlds of everyone with a Transottoman trajectory. The chapters reveal breaks, adjustments, and continuities in people's biographies and the in-betweenness that moving typically created.

Venedig, Wien und die Osmanen Routledge

Volume 2 of *The New Cambridge History of Islam* is devoted to the history of the Western Islamic lands from the political fragmentation of the eleventh century to the beginnings of European colonialism towards the end of the eighteenth century. The volume embraces a vast area from al-Andalus and North Africa to Arabia and the lands of the Ottomans. In the first four sections, scholars - all leaders in their particular fields - chart the rise and fall, and explain the political and religious developments, of the various independent ruling dynasties across the region, including famously the Almohads, the Fatimids and Mamluks, and, of course, the Ottomans. The final section of the volume explores the commonalities and continuities that united these diverse and geographically disparate communities, through in-depth analyses of state formation, conversion, taxation, scholarship and the military.

Warfare in Eastern Europe, 1500-1800 Bloomsbury Publishing

In 1683, an Ottoman army that stretched from horizon to horizon set out to seize the "Golden Apple," as Turks referred to Vienna. The ensuing siege pitted battle-hardened Janissaries wielding seventeenth-century grenades against Habsburg armies, widely feared for their savagery. The walls of Vienna bristled with guns as the besieging Ottoman host launched bombs, fired cannons, and showered the populace with arrows during the battle for Christianity's bulwark. Each side was sustained by the hatred of its age-old enemy, certain that victory would be won by the grace of God. The Great Siege of Vienna is the centerpiece for historian Andrew Wheatcroft's richly drawn portrait of the centuries-long rivalry between the Ottoman and Habsburg empires for control of the European continent. A gripping work by a master historian, *The Enemy at the Gate* offers a timely examination of an epic clash of civilizations.

Anno 1683 - Die Türken vor Wien Rowman & Littlefield

Keneth 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.

The Rise of the Great Powers 1648 - 1815 McFarland

Der vorliegende Band schließt sich nahtlos an den in zwei Teilbänden veröffentlichten ersten Band des Handbuchs zur Geschichte Südosteuropas an. In steter Bezugnahme auf europäische, ostmediterrane und eurasische Zusammenhänge stellt er die Ereignisgeschichte sowie die Strukturen von Macht und Herrschaft im Zeitraum vom späten Mittelalter bis an den Vorabend der Nationalstaatsbildung dar. Breiter Raum wird der Diskussion von Quellen und Sekundärliteratur eingeräumt, wobei bei letzterer Veröffentlichungen in den Sprachen der Region besonderer Augenmerk gilt. Das Handbuch erschließt damit auch die reiche regionale Forschung zum Darstellungszeitraum. Wie schon bei Band 1 bietet der Folgeband nicht nur den derzeitigen Forschungsstand. Vielmehr stellen einzelne Kapitel auch im internationalen Vergleich wissenschaftliche Erkenntnis zur Verfügung, die in dieser Form nur selten in kompakter Zusammenfassung zu finden ist. Der Darstellungszeitraum ist gekennzeichnet durch eine imperiale Neuordnung des Balkanraumes durch das Osmanische Reich, während der Nordteil des weiteren südosteuropäischen Raumes von den wechselvollen Schicksalen des ungarischen Königreiches geprägt sind. Ab dem ausgehenden 17. Jahrhundert wird die Habsburgermonarchie zur vorherrschenden Macht im Norden des Darstellungsraumes, und zu Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts wird erstmals auch der russische Machtanspruch in Südosteuropa spürbar. Der Band stellt umfangreiches Material zum Imperienvergleich bereit, nicht zuletzt auch durch die Einbeziehung Venedigs, das rund 800 Jahre lang das maritime Südosteuropa prägte. Der Band fragt aber auch

nach der Stellung Südosteuropas innerhalb der Imperien und nimmt damit eine Perspektive ein, die jener der imperialen Zentren ergänzt. Ausführlich werden in diesem Zusammenhang die Donaufürstentümer dargestellt, in denen sich die machtpolitischen Einflüsse aus dem Osmanischen Reich, Ungarn und später der Habsburgermonarchie sowie und in weiterer Folge aus dem Zarenreich überlappten. In der vorliegenden Gestalt bietet Band 2 gemeinsam mit Band 1 die bis heute umfangreichste Darstellung Südosteuropas vor der Nationalstaatsbildung. Imperiale Prägung und regionaler Eigensinn kommen dadurch zu jener Geltung, die ihnen in der langen Dauer südosteuropäischer Geschichte gebührt.

A Divided Hungary in Europe Harvard University Press

The horrific series of conflicts known as the Thirty Years War (1618-48) tore the heart out of Europe, killing perhaps a quarter of all Germans and laying waste to whole areas of Central Europe to such a degree that many towns and regions never recovered. All the major European powers apart from Russia were heavily involved and, while each country started out with rational war aims, the fighting rapidly spiralled out of control, with great battles giving way to marauding bands of starving soldiers spreading plague and murder. The war was both a religious and a political one and it was this tangle of motives that made it impossible to stop. Whether motivated by idealism or cynicism, everyone drawn into the conflict was destroyed by it. At its end a recognizably modern Europe had been created but at a terrible price. Peter Wilson's book is a major work, the first new history of the war in a generation, and a fascinating, brilliantly written attempt to explain a compelling series of events. Wilson's great strength is in allowing the reader to understand the tragedy of mixed motives that allowed rulers to gamble their countries' future with such horrifying results. The principal actors in the drama (Wallenstein, Ferdinand II, Gustavus Adolphus, Richelieu) are all here, but so is the experience of the ordinary soldiers and civilians, desperately trying to stay alive under impossible circumstances. The extraordinary narrative of the war haunted Europe's leaders into the twentieth century (comparisons with 1939-45 were entirely appropriate) and modern Europe cannot be understood without reference to this dreadful conflict.

Heart of Europe Routledge

Der Auftaktband der neuen Reihe präsentiert zentrale Texte zur Erforschung der armenischen Geschichte und Kultur teilweise erstmalig in deutscher Übersetzung. Diese Anthologie spiegelt in ihrer breiten thematischen Ausrichtung die zahlreichen historischen und aktuellen Facetten der Erforschung der Armenier in Osteuropa zwischen Narva und der Krim, zwischen Armenierstadt und Astrachan.

Venedig, Wien und die Osmanen Routledge

The heyday of the European states system was in the century before the First World War. How the system of five great powers in conscious equilibrium came into being is the central theme of this book.

Ottoman Women Builders Routledge

Here you will find an in-depth treatise covering the political, social, and economic history of the Ottoman Empire, the last member of the lineage of the Near Eastern and Mediterranean empires and the only one that reached the modern times both in terms of internal structure and world history.

The Ottoman Empire and the World Around it Yale University Press

Among the finest examples of deeply researched and colorfully written military history, Richard Bassett's *For God and Kaiser* is a major account of the Habsburg army told for the first time in English. Bassett shows how the Imperial Austrian Army, time and again, was a decisive factor in the story of Europe, the balance of international power, and the defense of Christendom. Moreover it was the first pan-European army made up of different nationalities and faiths, counting among its soldiers not only Christians but also Muslims and Jews. Bassett tours some of the most important campaigns and battles in modern European military history, from the seventeenth century through World War I. He details technical and social developments that coincided with the army's story and provides fascinating portraits of the great military leaders as well as noteworthy figures of lesser renown. Departing from conventional assessments of the Habsburg army as ineffective, outdated, and repeatedly inadequate, the author argues that it was a uniquely cohesive and formidable fighting force, in many respects one of the glories of the old Europe.