

## The Moscovia Of Antonio Possevino S J

The Cambridge History of Christianity: Volume 5, Eastern Christianity

Moscovia Antonii Possevini Societatis Iesv

Foreigners in Muscovy

The Rise of Modern Diplomacy 1450 - 1919

Early Exploration of Russia

Red Fortress

Commentarii della Moscovia

Encyclopedia of Renaissance Philosophy

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Beyond Ambassadors

Prince, Saint, and Apostle

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### GRACE LAWRENCE

**The Cambridge History of Christianity: Volume 5, Eastern Christianity** Routledge

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.

**Moscovia Antonii Possevini Societatis Iesv** Yale University Press

This is a comprehensive account of the rise of the late medieval Russian monarchy with Moscow as its capital, which was to become the territorial core of the Soviet Union. The legacy of the Grand Princes and Tsars of Muscovy -- a tradition of strong governmental authority, the absence of legal corporations, and the requirement that all Russians contribute to the defence of the nation -- has shaped Russia's historical development down to our own time.

*Foreigners in Muscovy* Northern Illinois University Press

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."

**The Rise of Modern Diplomacy 1450 - 1919** Routledge

Though international relations and the rise and fall of European states are widely studied, little is available to students and non-specialists on the origins, development and operation of the diplomatic system through which these relations were conducted and regulated. Similarly

neglected are the larger ideas and aspirations of international diplomacy that gradually emerged from its immediate functions. This impressive survey, written by one of our most experienced international historians, and covering the 500 years in which European diplomacy was largely a world to itself, triumphantly fills that gap.

*Early Exploration of Russia* Oxford University Press, USA

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.

**Red Fortress** BRILL

Since the dawn of history people have used charms and spells to try to control their environment, and forms of divination to try to foresee the otherwise unpredictable chances of life. Many of these techniques were called 'superstitious' by educated elites. For centuries religious believers used 'superstition' as a term of abuse to denounce another religion that they thought inferior, or to criticize their fellow-believers for practising their faith 'wrongly'. From the Middle Ages to the Enlightenment, scholars argued over what 'superstition' was, how to identify it, and how to persuade people to avoid it. Learned believers in demons and witchcraft, in their treatises and sermons, tried to make 'rational' sense of popular superstitions by blaming them on the deceptive tricks of seductive demons. Every major movement in Christian thought, from rival schools of medieval theology through to the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Enlightenment, added new twists to the debates over superstition. Protestants saw Catholics as superstitious, and vice versa. Enlightened philosophers mocked traditional cults as superstitions. Eventually, the learned lost their worry about popular belief, and turned instead to chronicling and preserving 'superstitious' customs as folklore and ethnic heritage. Enchanted Europe is the first comprehensive, integrated account of western Europe's long, complex dialogue with its own folklore and popular beliefs. Drawing on many little-known and rarely used texts, Euan Cameron constructs a compelling narrative of the rise, diversification, and decline of popular 'superstition' in the European mind.

**Commentarii della Moscovia** Cambridge University Press

Drawn on never-before-seen archives and rare collections, this richly woven historical tapestry of the Kremlin, and of the centuries of Russian elites who have shaped it, takes readers behind the blood-red walls of this majestic and enduring fortress.

*Encyclopedia of Renaissance Philosophy* Routledge

First published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

*The Oxford Handbook of the Jesuits* BRILL

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.

**Servants of the Dynasty** Indiana University Press

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.

*A Bride for the Tsar* Taylor & Francis

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Practice of Diplomacy has become established as a classic text in the study of diplomacy. This much-needed second edition is completely reworked and updated throughout and builds on the strengths of the original text with a strong empirical and historical focus. Topics new and updated for this edition include: discussion of Ancient and non-European diplomacy including a more thorough treatment of pre-Hellenic and Muslim diplomacy and the diplomatic methods prevalent in the inter-state system of the Indian sub-continent evaluation of human rights diplomacy from the nineteenth-century campaign against the slave trade onwards a fully updated and revised account of the inter-war years and the diplomacy of the Cold War, drawing on the latest scholarship in the field an entirely new chapter discussing core issues such as climate change; NGOs and coalitions of NGOs; trans-national corporations; foreign ministries and IGOs; the revolution in electronic communications; public diplomacy; transformational diplomacy and faith-based diplomacy. This text has established itself as a core text in the field of diplomacy and this new edition is absolutely essential reading for students and practitioners of diplomacy.

*Beyond Ambassadors* Taylor & Francis

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.

*Prince, Saint, and Apostle* University of Pittsburgh Press

Shakespeare's comedy Love's Labour's Lost has perplexed scholars and theatergoers for over 400 years due to its linguistic complexity, obscure topical allusions and decidedly non-comedic ending. According to traditional interpretations, it is Shakespeare's "French" play, based on events and characters from the French Wars of Religion. This work argues that the play's French surface conceals a Russian core. It outlines an interpretation of Love's Labour's Lost rooted in diplomatic and trade relations between Russia and Elizabethan England during the dramatic decades following England's discovery of a northern trade route to Muscovy in 1553. Drawing on original research of 16th-century sources in English, Latin and French, the text also surveys Russian sources previously unavailable in translation. This analysis provides new explanations for some of the play's previously most enigmatic elements, such as its unconventional ending, the significance of its secondary characters, linguistic anomalies and the Masque of the Muscovites itself.

*The Origins of the Modern European State System, 1494-1618* Cambridge Scholars Publishing

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.

*Ivan the Terrible* Otto Harrassowitz Verlag

From 1505 to 1689, Russia's tsars chose their wives through an elaborate ritual: the bride-show.

The realm's most beautiful young maidens—provided they hailed from the aristocracy—gathered in Moscow, where the tsar's trusted boyars reviewed their medical histories, evaluated their spiritual qualities, noted their physical appearances, and confirmed their virtue. Those who passed muster were presented to the tsar, who inspected the candidates one by one—usually without speaking to any of them—and chose one to be immediately escorted to the Kremlin to prepare for her wedding and new life as the tsar's consort. Alongside accounts of sordid boyar plots against

brides, the multiple marriages of Ivan the Terrible, and the fascinating spectacle of the bride-show ritual, *A Bride for the Tsar* offers an analysis of the show's role in the complex politics of royal marriage in early modern Russia. Russell E. Martin argues that the nature of the rituals surrounding the selection of a bride for the tsar tells us much about the extent of his power, revealing it to be limited and collaborative, not autocratic. Extracting the bride-show from relative obscurity, Martin persuasively establishes it as an essential element of the tsarist political system.

*The Cossacks and Religion in Early Modern Ukraine* BRILL

This volume chronicles Jesuit efforts to engage with Muslim populations in Christian Europe, such as the Moriscos, as well as the work of Jesuit missionaries in Muslim territory, such as Constantinople. It provides insights into the activities of the Society of Jesus along the eastern frontier of the Ottoman Empire, and tracks the careers of individual Jesuits such as Tomás de León and Antonio Possevino. These influential Jesuits devoted much of their lives to addressing the claims of Islam and the pressures applied on Christian Europe by Muslim polities. Some lesser-known Jesuits, such as the translator Ignazio Lomellini, are also profiled.

*Moscovia Antonii Possevini Societatis Iesu* Cambridge University Press

Defining the Others, "them", in relation to one's own reference group, "us", has been an essential phase in the formation of collective identities in any given country or region. In the case of Russia, the formulation of these binary definitions - sometimes taking a form of enemy images - can be traced all the way to medieval texts, in which religion represented the dividing line. Further, the ongoing expansion of the empire transferred numerous "external others" into internal minorities. The chapters of this edited volume examine the development and contexts of various images, perceptions and categories of the Others in Russia from the 16th century Muscovy to the collapse of the Russian empire.

**"The Tragic Couple"** Cornell University Press

Between the late fifteenth and early eighteenth centuries, the State of Muscovy emerged from being a rather homogenous Russian-speaking and Orthodox medieval principality to becoming a multi-ethnic and multi-religious empire. Not only the conquest of the neighbouring Tatar Khanates and the colonisation of Siberia demanded the integration of non-Christian populations into the Russian state. The ethnic composition of the capital and other towns also changed due to Muscovite policies of recruiting soldiers, officers, and specialists from various European countries, as well as the accommodation of merchants and the resettlement of war prisoners and civilians from annexed territories. The presence of foreign immigrants was accompanied by controversy and conflicts, which demanded adaptations not only in the Muscovite legal, fiscal, and economic systems but also in the everyday life of both native citizens and immigrants. This book combines two major research fields on international relations in the State of Muscovy: the migration, settlement, and integration of Western Europeans, and Russian and European perceptions of the respective "other". Foreigners in Muscovy will appeal to researchers and students interested in the history and social makeup of Muscovy and in European-Russian relations during the early modern era.

*Sir Jerome Horsey's Travels and Adventures in Russia and Eastern Europe* University of Toronto Press

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.

**A People Born to Slavery"** Macmillan

Gives accurate and reliable summaries of the current state of research. It includes entries on philosophers, problems, terms, historical periods, subjects and the cultural context of Renaissance Philosophy. Furthermore, it covers Latin, Arabic, Jewish, Byzantine and vernacular philosophy, and includes entries on the cross-fertilization of these philosophical traditions. A unique feature of this encyclopedia is that it does not aim to define what Renaissance philosophy is, rather simply to cover the philosophy of the period between 1300 and 1650.