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in this volume a panoramic history of medieval valencia continues to unfold as the noted scholar robert burns presents a new set of documents from the registers of jaume the conqueror at the crown archives in barcelona here burns focuses on 500 government charters covering the years 1264 to 1270 the culmination of the king's warrior fame in christendom and places these documents within the context of jaumes s pan mediterranean military and political exploits the most impressive archives of its kind outside the papal series this collection is invaluable to medievalists as well as to historians interested in topics ranging from colonialism to rhetoric to economics during the crusade period together the five diplomatarium volumes will reconstruct the thousands of charters describing the daily business of jaumes s kingdom and will provide detailed paraphrases of each document to aid scholars with little or no latin the third volume describes jaume distributing public baths and taverns and artisans guarters constructing irrigation networks and castles licensing butchers and physicians noticing even dovecotes and beehives and oranges operating on credit and on charismatic itinerant presence interacting with his many jewish and muslim communities and leading his armies to battle meanwhile jaumes s bureaucrats are at work elaborating a roman law framework shaping an institutional and commercial system and defining the kingdom s religious identity in a kaleidoscope of human detail these documents open a window on an exotic past that medievalists and all historians can enjoy v 3 betr u a hans jakob plepp this book discusses responses to the challenges faced by two different iberian imperial systems in their struggle to sustain territorial integrity and economic interests in the face of international competition during a so called period of enlightened despotism absolutist governments in spain and portugal sought to harness enlightenment ideas to their policies of reform the iberian enlightenment however did not rely exclusively on government sponsorship it had existing foundations in sixteenth century spanish humanism and subsequent attempts at reform and educated individuals in major cities frequently operated independently of government the enlightenment contributed greatly to the availability of potential political solutions to the urgent matter of political status in the attempt to transform absolutist governments into constitutional systems and drawing in the process on the structures of medieval foundations contemporary revolutions or less radical constitutional monarchies or a combination of sources more closely aligned with ibero american realities a history of the inquisition of spain in 4 volumes is one of the best known works by the american historian henry charles lea the spanish inquisition officially known as the tribunal of the holy office of the inquisition was established in 1478 by catholic monarchs ferdinand ii of aragon and isabella i of castile it was intended to maintain catholic orthodoxy in their kingdoms and to replace the medieval inquisition which was under papal control it became the most substantive of the three different manifestations of the wider catholic inquisition along with the roman inquisition and portuguese inquisition the inquisition was originally intended primarily to identify heretics among those who converted from judaism and islam to catholicism the regulation of the faith of newly converted catholics was intensified after the royal decrees issued in 1492 and 1502 ordering muslims and iews to convert to catholicism or leave castile the inquisition was not definitively abolished until 1834 during the reign of isabella ii after a period of declining influence in the preceding century the spanish inquisition is often cited in popular literature and history as an example of religious intolerance and repression the manual of hypertension of the european society of hypertension reflects emerging concepts that have the potential to impact diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to hypertension updating all material this new edition also delves into a number of areas that have received heightened interest in recent years or have become a matter of debate due to the controversial interpretation of the available data features reflects emerging concepts impacting diagnostic and therapeutic approaches explores background history epidemiology and risk factors describes pharmacological nonpharmacological and medical treatments examines hypertension in special populations and treatment in all genealogical work the first and most important step is to establish the geographical origin of the ancestor in irish research the genealogist may know the name of the county where the ancestor lived but be puzzled about a place name given as the place of birth or residence in all probability the place name s that of a townland the smallest territorial subdivision in ireland since research in ireland will usually start at the parish level there must be a reference tool that will key the townland to the parish in which it is located this work was prepared under the auspices of the british government for almost that purpose the over 900 densely printed pages show the county barony parish and poor law union in which the 70 000 townlands were situated in 1851 as well as the location of the townlands on the great ordnance survey maps with appendices containing separate indexes to parishes and baronies in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries competing scholarly communities sought to define a spain that was at least officially entirely christian even if many suspected that newer converts from islam and judaism were christian in name only unlike previous books on conversion in early modern spain however parables of coercion focuses not on the experience of the converts themselves but rather on how questions surrounding conversion drove religious reform and scholarly innovation in its careful examination of how spanish authors transformed the history of scholarship through debate about forced religious conversion parables of coercion makes us rethink what we mean by tolerance and intolerance and shows that debates about forced conversion and assimilation were also disputes over the methods and practices that demarcated one scholarly discipline from another the list of species named after him is long his contributions to the foundations of modern science are inestimable german naturalist and explorer alexander von humboldt 1769 1859 was called by charles darwin the greatest traveling scientist who ever lived and by thomas jefferson the most important scientist whom i have met from 1799 to 1804 von humboldt traveled with french botanist aim jacques alexandre bonpland 1773 1858 in latin america the first exploration from a scientific perspective of this vital region of the planet and afterward they produced this groundbreaking three volume work which introduced 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dorado journey across colombia contrast the population of the west india islands with that of the new continent discuss the politics of cuba and more this book explores the history of a jewish community in the colonial kingdom of valencia in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it sheds new light on jewish christian muslim relations and on the social economic and political life of medieval jews the overall purpose of the studies collected together in this volume is to explain the shaping of hispanic historiography in the early modern period by examining the continuities and discursive complicities between the writing criticism theory and censorship of history this book sheds light on the so far neglected circulation of ideas and practices between these four areas and highlights the constitutive nature of a wide spectrum of forms of censorship from repression to criticism in shaping the interests principles methods and problems of early modern hispanic historiography examining the various fronts that converge in this disciplining discourse of history helps expand and improve our understanding of the relations between historiography and civil and ecclesiastic literary censorship and the implications of the ideological control of historical writing and theory in many respects their hypotheses results and conclusions can be extrapolated to western historiography in the early modern period this book will be of interest to historians of both historiography and hispanic censorship in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and in general to scholars of historical literary and political culture in the early modern age the development of the spanish navy in the early modern mediterranean triggered a change in the balance of political and economic power for the coastal populations of the hispanic monarchy the establishment of new permanent squadrons endowed with very broad jurisdictional powers was the cause of many conflicts with the local authorities and had a direct influence on the economic and production activiti

Diplomatarium regni Valentiae regnante iacobo i eiusdem conquistadore ex registris papyreis cancellariae deductum 2001-09-02

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Annual Report of the Directory 1869

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House Documents 1869

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Annual Report 1869

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The Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals 1942

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Introduction 1870

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Results of Meteorological Observations Made at Marietta, Ohio 1870

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Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge 1870

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