
Lucian Boia Humanitas

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The Slavic Dossier
The Return of the Peasant
Post-Communist Romania

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SYLVIA SANTANA

Marxism and Medieval Studies Reaktion Books

This volume is a unique publication as it examines the Marxist attitudes in East Central European historiography and archaeology for the first time, with an emphasis on the co-existence of Marxist and other methodologies between the 1950s and 1970s in the local historiographies in question. Its approach

is to distinguish between pseudo-Marxism as an ideological tool on the one hand, and Marxism in the form of historical materialism as a way to interpret the medieval world on the other. Contributors are: Florin Curta, Piotr Guzowski, Adam Hudek, Tereza Johanidesová, Jitka Komendová, Jiří Macháček, Andrzej Marzec, Martin Nodl, Attila Pók, David Radek, Tadeusz Paweł Rutkowski, Iurie Stamati, Rafał Stobiecki, Gábor Thoroczky, Przemysław Wiszewski, Piotr Węcowski, Martin Wihoda, and Dušan Zupka.

Of Red Dragons and Evil Spirits Boydell & Brewer

The attack on the World Trade Center in 2001, followed by similarly dreadful acts of terror, prompted a new interest in the field of the apocalyptic. There is a steady output of literature on the subject (also referred to as "the End Times.") This book analyzes this continuously published literature and opens up a new perspective on these views of the apocalypse. The thirteen essays in this volume focus on the dimensions, consequences and transformations of Apocalypticism. The

authors explore the everyday relevance of the apocalyptic in contemporary society, culture, and politics, side by side with the various histories of apocalyptic ideas and movements. In particular, they seek to better understand the ways in which perceptions of the apocalypse diverge in the American, European, and Arab worlds. Leading experts in the field re-evaluate some of the traditional views on the apocalypse in light of recent political and cultural events, and, go beyond empirical facts to reconsider the potential of the apocalyptic. This last point is the focal point of the book.

Un Istoric incomod Humanitas SA

Despite the Holocaust's profound impact on the history of Eastern Europe, the communist regimes successfully repressed public discourse about and memory of this tragedy. Since the collapse of communism in 1989, however, this has changed. Not only has a wealth of archival sources become available, but there have also been oral history projects and interviews recording the testimonies of eyewitnesses who experienced the Holocaust as children and young adults. Recent political, social, and cultural developments have facilitated

a more nuanced and complex understanding of the continuities and discontinuities in representations of the Holocaust. People are beginning to realize the significant role that memory of Holocaust plays in contemporary discussions of national identity in Eastern Europe. This volume of original essays explores the memory of the Holocaust and the Jewish past in postcommunist Eastern Europe. Devoting space to every postcommunist country, the essays in *Bringing the Dark Past to Light* explore how the memory of the "dark pasts" of Eastern European nations is being recollected and reworked. In addition, it examines how this memory shapes the collective identities and the social identity of ethnic and national minorities. Memory of the Holocaust has practical implications regarding the current development of national cultures and international relationships.

Rethinking the Space for Religion
Lexington Books

The most comprehensive study of Romanian politics ever published abroad, this volume represents an effort to collect and analyze data on the complex

problems of Romania's journey from sultanistic national communism to a yet-unreached democratic government.

The Political Anthropology of Ethnic and Religious Minorities Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

Capitalism in Chaos explores an often-overlooked consequence and paradox of the First World War—the prosperity of business elites and bankers in service of the war effort during the destruction of capital and wealth by belligerent armies. This study of business life amid war and massive geopolitical changes follows industrialists and policymakers in Central Europe as the region became crucially important for German and subsequently French plans of economic and geopolitical expansion in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Based on extensive research in sixteen archives, five languages, and four states, Máté Rigó demonstrates that wartime destruction and the birth of "war millionaires" were two sides of the same coin. Despite the recent centenaries of the Great War and the Versailles peace treaties, knowledge of the overall impact of war and border changes on business life remains sporadic,

based on scant statistics and misleading national foci. Consequently, most histories remain wedded to the viewpoint of national governments and commercial connections across national borders. Capitalism in Chaos changes the static historical perspective by presenting Europe's East as the economic engine of the continent. Rigó accomplishes this paradigm shift by focusing on both supranational regions—including East-Central and Western Europe—as well as the eastern and western peripheries of Central Europe, Alsace-Lorraine and Transylvania, from the 1870s until the 1920s. As a result, Capitalism in Chaos offers a concrete, lively history of economics during major world crises, with a contemporary consciousness toward inequality and disparity during a time of collapse.

Intercultural Conflict and Harmony in the Central European Borderlands Routledge

This book provides a theoretical framework and case study to explore how media systems take on the form and coloration given to them by culture and in tandem with the affecting socio-political and economic systems, which are also

defined by society's values, beliefs, and attitudes and even more so by those of its elites.

The Apocalyptic Complex Central European University Press

This book analyzes two Romanian villages – 2 Mai and Vama Veche – as spaces of relative freedom during the last decades of socialist rule. This microhistorical study refutes simplistic views of the communist past which focus on political figures and events, and instead explores ordinary people and everyday life. Taking a multidisciplinary approach, it considers a broad range of sources, including official Communist Party documents, secret police files, personal memoirs, oral history interviews, ethnographic films, songs, and artistic performances. This book intertwines three narrative threads: that of the visitors (mainly members of the Romanian intelligentsia, young people, and hippies); that of the local inhabitants; and that of 'authority' (local and central state agents actively engaged in surveillance and supervision). In doing so, it interrogates the spectrum of consent/dissent and resistance/collaboration hitherto neglected

in scholarship.

History and Myth in Romanian Consciousness BRILL

Bestseller Gaudeamus 2019 „Îmi propun să trec în revistă câteva mari întrebări pe care oamenii și le-au pus – și nu încetează să și le pună – generație după generație. Sunt întrebările fundamentale privitoare la condiția umană. Ele continuă, în mare parte, să rămână fără răspuns, sau, și mai derutant, primesc adesea, din belșug, răspunsuri multiple și contradictorii. Evident, nu am soluții de propus pentru a face lumea mai inteligibilă. M-am mulțumit să identific nedumeririle. Lista lor e impresionantă. Trăim în plin mister.” – Lucian Boia „De-a lungul istoriei se produc nenumărate efecte perverse: evenimente sau evoluții care au cu totul alte urmări decât cele preconizate. «Unde dai și unde crapă» – zice o vorbă românească. În ciuda tonului glumeț, e o remarcă foarte serioasă, care sugerează o întrebare filozofică a istoriei. Într-adevăr, nu știm niciodată la ce să ne așteptăm. Și viața omului, și istoria omenirii sunt pline de surprize, la fiecare pas. Democrația (de tip occidental) poate fi considerată o reușită, dar nici în cazul ei nu lipsesc factorii

perturbatori. De fapt, totalitarismele secolului XX s-au instaurat profitând tocmai de condițiile create în cursul amplului proces de democratizare. În Germania lui Bismarck, Hitler ar fi rămas un obscur pictor de firme. El și mișcarea nazistă, în genere, au ajuns la putere tocmai în urma unei competiții de tip democratic, prin alegeri libere, pe baza votului universal. Democratica Republică de la Weimar, și nu Prusia aristocratică, i-a netezit drumul spre putere. Electoratul «democratic» se lasă ușor manipulat, spre deosebire de elita conducătoare din regimurile predemocratice. Regula «un om, un vot» așază pe același plan persoane cu competențe foarte inegale și dă în cele din urmă câștig de cauză celor mulți, de fapt însă nu acestora, ci celor care au știut să-i manipuleze mai eficient. Hotărât lucru, nu ne aflăm într-o perioadă prea bună. Un vânt de anarhie străbate planeta.” – LUCIAN BOIA

Migrating Memories Central European University Press

Examines translations by canonical Romanian writers Lucian Blaga, Constantin Noica, and Emil Cioran, arguing that their works reveal a new, "minor" mode of

national identity.

Un joc fara reguli Humanitas SA
This book examines how the process of remembering Stalinist repression in Romania has shifted from individual, family, and group representations of lived and witnessed experiences characteristic of the 1990s to more recent and state-sponsored expressions of historical remembrance through their incorporation in official commemorations, propaganda sites, and restorative and compensatory measures. Based on fieldwork dealing with Stalinist repression and memorialization, together with archival research on the secret police (Securitate), it adopts an interdisciplinary approach to reveal the resurfacing of particular themes. As such it draws on concepts from sociology, political science, and legal studies, related to memory, justice, redress, identity, accountability, and reconciliation. A study of competing narratives concerning the meaning of the past as part of a struggle over the legitimacy of the post-communist state, Repression, Resistance, and Collaboration in Stalinist Romania 1944–1964 combines memory studies with a transitional justice approach that will

appeal to scholars of sociology, heritage and memory studies, politics, and law. [Inside the Mechanisms of Romanian Modernization](#) Springer
Drawing on contributions from various disciplines, this up to date collection analyses Romania's experiences of the transition from the harsh realities of the Ceausescu dictatorship to the uncertainties of the efforts to consolidate democracy and introduce a market economy. With its focus on Romania's progress in coming to terms with the legacy of its communist past, the realities of pluralism, the introduction of a market economy and the challenge of European integration, the volume will be key reading for academics, students and practitioners interested in transition and Romania. [Narratives Unbound](#) Central European University Press
„Împărțim istoria în bucăți, pe tranșe cronologice, domenii, probleme, structuri, în timp ce Istoria adevărată le cuprinde pe toate de-a valma. Punem în istorie o ordine pe care Istoria nu o are. Ne referim la Antichitate ori la Evul Mediu, ca și când asemenea împărțiri chiar ar exista. La fel, identificăm o istorie economică, socială,

culturală, politică și așa mai departe. Sunt simple sertare, pe care noi le-am confecționat și pe care am lipit etichete. De asemenea, fiecare fapt în parte e construit sau reconstruit, extras din încurcata țesătură a Istoriei și investit astfel cu o existență de sine stătătoare. Nu e de negat cătuși de puțin utilitatea, necesitatea chiar, a unui asemenea demers. Trebuie un dram de ordine, pentru a face trecutul cât de cât inteligibil. Construim ceea ce Max Weber a numit «tipuri ideale», nici adevărate, nici neadevărate; precum pipa lui Magritte. Totul e să nu uităm că această vastă reamenajare e opera noastră, să nu pretindem că așa ar fi pur și simplu Istoria. Nu e Istoria, sunt istoriile. Istoria autentică e un amalgam nediferențiat în neîncetată fierbere. Operația de «disciplinare» și «sistemizare» ne aparține. Istoricul e un neobosit făuritor de coerență. Sub bagheta lui, totul ajunge să se lege, toate se explică, iar trecutul se încarcă cu semnificații.” (Lucian BOIA) „Civilizația europeană e în curs de restructurare radicală nu în urma vreunei invazii, ci a accelerării istoriei, cu schimbările inevitabile de paradigmă. Se schimbă totul

– și repede: condițiile de trai, reperatele culturale, mentalitățile, comportamentele... Aceasta e principala provocare a anilor ce vor veni. Sunt toate indiciile că ne vom instala durabil într-o istorie fluidă, extrem de schimbătoare, cu totul alta decât lumea, nu imobilă, dar cu evoluții lente și aproape imperceptibile la scara unei vieți umane, pe care au cunoscut-o înaintașii noștri. E, așadar, cu totul altă poveste decât „sfârșitul Antichității”: povestea, care abia începe a fi scrisă, a unui viitor cu totul diferit decât trecutul. Să ne ținem bine, e amețitor!” (Lucian BOIA)

Ambivalent Neighbors Cambridge University Press

This title was first published in 2001. Of the many far reaching issues facing post-communist states in the wake of the collapse of communist rule, few have continued to pose such dilemmas for future progress as the land question. This book provides a historical account of national and local attempts to reform land ownership and agricultural production and in particular, the way in which land law defined the land question. Using archive work to demonstrate the selectivity of the

law in righting wrongs and case studies to illustrate the practical obstacles to attempts at reconstructing the pre-communist system, this work is a critical and detailed portrait of the forces that stand to shape the future of post-communist rural life.

Ideological Storms Routledge

„Pornind de la istorie, mă reîntorc la istorie după o lungă peregrinare prin lumi imaginare. Atunci când m-am lăsat sedus de istoria imaginarului, nu am inclus pentru început și istoria printre domeniile susceptibile de a fi interpretate tot prin imaginar. M-au preocupat mai întâi ficțiunile cosmice, apoi impresionantul arsenal al «sfârșitului lumii». M-am oprit asupra experimentului comunist, văzut ca mitologie științifică materializată. Am urmărit gama plăsmuirilor biologice, regulile potrivit cărora sunt inventați «oameni diferiți» sau devin «diferiți» oameni ca oricare alții. Aceste drumuri prin imaginar m-au pus în fața unor permanențe ale spiritului uman, în fața, de fapt, a unui adevăr simplu, atât de simplu, încât aproape nu-l mai luăm în seamă: acela că totul trece prin mintea noastră, prin imaginația noastră, de la cea mai

sumară reprezentare până la cele mai savante alcătuirii. Ce altă sursă ar putea să existe? Iar ceea ce imaginăm nu este niciodată gratuit. Nu există ficțiune lipsită de sens. Până și pe planetele cele mai îndepărtate proiectăm speranțele, prejudecățile și iluziile noastre, ideologiile noastre, preocupările noastre curente. Cu atât mai mult în istorie, mijloc privilegiat de exprimare a conștiinței colective. Istoria este și ea o construcție intelectuală, nu un dat obiectiv. A sosit momentul să mă aplec asupra ei, încercând să o alinez la ceea ce mi se pare a fi un sistem global de interpretare. Istoria imaginarului nu poate lăsa în afară imaginarul istoric. Cercul este astfel închis.” — LUCIAN BOIA *Capitalism in Chaos* V&R Unipress

Observing postcommunist Romania with the dual vision of a native and a scholar, Denise Roman focuses on the fluid act of identity-formation, and the construction or absence of identity-politics, in several minority or disempowered groups: youth, Jews, women, and queers. Roman shows how both aesthetic and moral judgments are born from and embedded in popular culture. *Fragmented Identities* is rich in observation and analysis, broad in scope,

and exuberant in its account of cultural innovation and discourse wrought in response to the end of Communism and the influence of globalization. *Power and Literature* U of Nebraska Press

The Russian Revolution of 1917 has been one of the most important events of modern history. It changed the course of the events not only in Russia but, on a wider scale, across the world while it influenced the flow of history throughout the twentieth century until the fall of the Soviet Union and, to some extent, well beyond this time. Radical change in Russia triggered social revolutions and reformations across Europe, while authoritarian systems shaped their societies according to the Russian model. This book analyses these forces, particularly at the European periphery which has been underexplored until this volume.

Religion and Politics in the 21st

Century Carnegie Endowment

Based on the idea that there is a considerable difference between reality and discourse, the author points out that history is constantly reconstructed, adapted and sometimes mythicized from

the perspectives of the present day, present states of mind and ideologies. He closely examines historical culture and conscience in nineteenth and twentieth century Romania, particularly concentrating on the impact of the national ideology on history. Boia's innovative analysis identifies several key mythical configurations and shows how Romanians have reconstituted their own highly ideologized history over the last two centuries. The strength of *History and Myth in Romanian Consciousness* lies in the author's ability to fully deconstruct the entire Romanian historiographic system and demonstrate the increasing acuteness of national problems in general, and in particular the exploitation of history to support national ideology.

The Cultural Core of Media Systems

Central European University Press

Romania occupies a unique position on the map of Eastern Europe. It is a country that presents many paradoxes. In this book the preeminent Romanian historian Lucian Boia examines his native land's development from the Middle Ages to modern times, delineating its culture, history, language, politics and ethnic

identity. Boia introduces us to the heroes and myths of Romanian history, and provides an enlightening account of the history of Romanian Communism. He shows how modernization and the influence of the West have divided the nation - town versus country, nationalists versus pro-European factions, the elite versus the masses - and argues that Romania today is in chronic difficulty as it tries to fix its identity and envision a future for itself. The book concludes with a tour of Bucharest, whose houses, streets and public monuments embody Romania's traditional values and contemporary contradictions.

Transition Lexington Books

This volume examines the reach of modernism in design and performance in interwar Romania. It follows the transnational trajectories of several remarkable Jewish avant-garde artists, actors, and directors based in Bucharest, the country's capital, in the 1920s and 1930s. The first part of the book recovers

the history of Bucharest's first modern design institution and investigates its links with German design and the Bauhaus. The second half focuses on several innovative collaborations in the realm of Yiddish theatre, including the time spent in Romania by the world-renowned Vilna Troupe. Based on extensive original research, the book shows how Bucharest was connected to Berlin, Riga, and Chicago, highlighting the contribution of Jewish cultural production to avant-garde movements in Europe and beyond.

Cum am trecut prin comunism Cornell University Press

This book analyzes, in the relation with the Romanian modernity, the transformations of the Romanian public sphere, political system and journalism from the beginning of the 19th Century up to 2005. The argumentation starts from the idea that the Romanian Enlightenment never had the chance to reach its purpose, the creation of the individual as a human category. As a consequence of this historical fact, the Romanian modernity

was not explored in all its dimensions and was not congruent with its western model of development. Only after late 90's, signs for a surpassing historical backwardness were seen in Romania, and only after the integration into EU become sure. From this perspective this book looks onto the change in the modernization engine of Romania, in late 90's. This change is happening as a transgression from a three steps modernization model, in which the role of the elite is central, to a two steps modernization model, in which the role of the elite is minimal. Because the three steps modernization model fits the idea of an acclamatory public sphere, while the two steps modernization engine fits the concept of civil public sphere, this book proves that the Romanian democracy is evolving from its totalitarian background to become a participative democracy. The only question unanswered yet, is if the elite and the mass media are willing to let Romania and its citizens to breakup the ties with the totalitarian past.