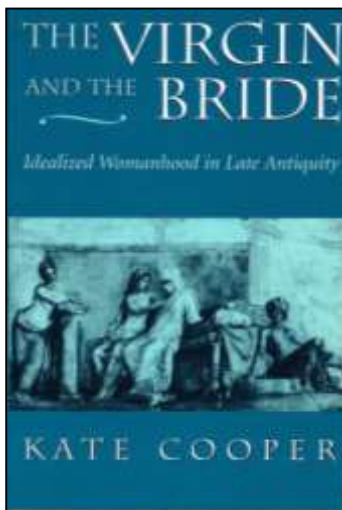


The Renaissance of the Twelfth Century / Charles Homer Haskins. – Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1993. – 437 p.

How could there be a renaissance in the Middle Ages, when men had no eye for the joy and beauty and knowledge of this passing world, their gaze ever fixed on the terrors of the world to come? The answer is that the continuity of history rejects such sharp and violent contrasts between successive periods, and that modern research shows us the Middle Ages less dark and less static, the Renaissance less bright and less sudden, than was once supposed. The Middle Ages exhibit life and color and change, much eager search after knowledge and beauty, much creative accomplishment in art, in literature, in institutions.

Some portions of the book are the result of the author's independent investigations. For the rest the reader is referred to the bibliographical notes at the close of the several chapters, with the reminder that on most subjects there is still room for further research. The topical order has seemed preferable to the biographical or geographical; and while the index partially corrects the resultant inconvenience of breaking up the accounts of particular individuals or countries, it is hoped at the same time that the share of the principal countries in the movement has been made reasonably clear, and that some individuality still remains to such figures as Abaelard, John of Salisbury, and the Latin poets.

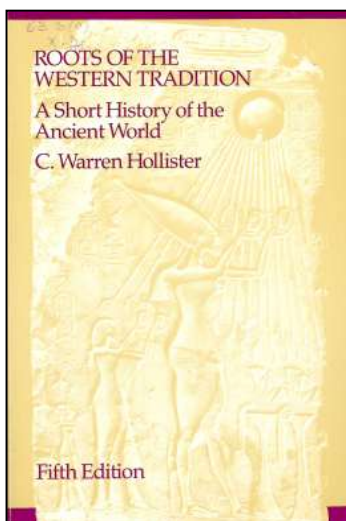


The Virgin and the Bride. Idealized Womanhood in Late Antiquity / K. Cooper. – Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999. – 180 p.

This book proposes a fresh answer to one of the most interesting questions of ancient history: why did the early Christians alight on the ideal of virginity, and why did the Romans come to adopt it as their own, even when they saw that its triumph would undermine the very fabric of ancient society?

The attempt here has been to take the question from an unexpected point of view. Instead of focusing on the innovators, the Christians themselves, the author has tried to imagine the outlook of the literate Roman, to understand how she or he would have perceived the questions of sexual morality and religious allegiance at stake in such a dramatic change. The reason for the Christians' seemingly inexplicable success seems to lie in the way the political and moral theorists of the Roman empire understood the relationship of sexual morality to civic virtue.

The author has tried to cast this study in terms that would be accessible to a broad readership whose primary interest might be in history, gender studies, classics, or religion, to name only the most obvious areas. This cross-disciplinary approach has many advantages, and it allows her to tell a story that offers unexpected insights to all concerned.

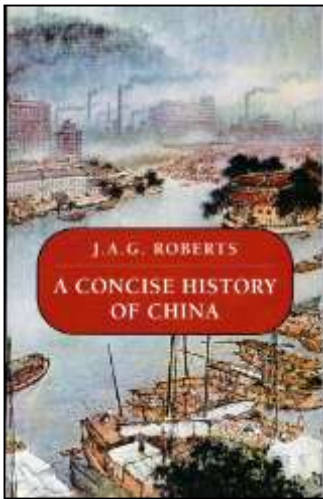


Roots of the Western Tradition / C. W. Hollister. – 5th edition. – New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1991. – 251 p.

Ancient history is more vulnerable to scholarly revision than most other historical fields because of the relative scarcity of original documents and the constant occurrence of new and revolutionary archaeological discoveries.

In this edition the author has changed his treatment of a great variety of subjects, from the origins of humankind to the relationship between the Emperor Constantine and the Church historian Eusebius.

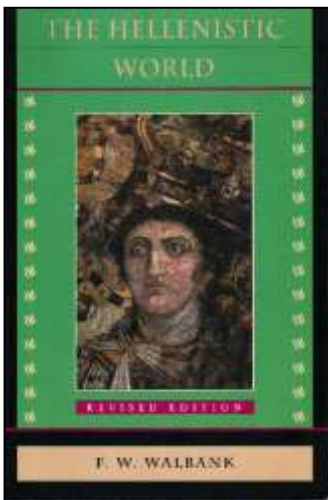
The author has tried to strike a proper balance between factual narrative and interpretation; to maintain the highest possible level of accuracy; to present sound, current interpretations; and to write clearly and vividly. Above all, he has tried to be brief, believing that college undergraduates need a genial and agile guide through ancient history rather than an encyclopedic catalog of facts. In the conviction that the great textbook has yet to be written, the author has tried at least to write a succinct one that will leave adequate time for students to pursue extensive collateral readings. Annotated guides to such readings, both in modern works and in the original sources, are provided at the ends of the three parts into which the book is divided.



A Concise History of China / J. A. G. Roberts. – Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1999. – 341 p.

This one-volume account of the entire span of Chinese history attempts to reach a new audience. It assumes no prior knowledge of China's past and is intended for a wider readership, one which is aware of the current interest in China's history and which recognizes the importance of the role that China will play in world affairs in the twenty-first century.

Chinese personal and geographical names have been transliterated into pinyin, the official system of romanization, rather than the traditional Wade-Giles system. Pinyin is now used in newspapers and is being adopted generally in scholarly works, although Wade-Giles is still used in the ongoing 15-volume *Cambridge. History of China*. All Chinese personal and place names have been transliterated into pinyin. Direct quotations which contain spellings in the Wade-Giles system have been amended to pinyin. When familiar names first appear in unfamiliar forms, the familiar form is also quoted and this practice is also followed in the index. For the most part, pinyin spelling approximates to the phonetic values of English, with some exceptions.



The Hellenistic World / F. W. Walbank. – revised edition. – Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1992. – 288 p.

The vast empire that Alexander the Great left at his death in 323 BC has few parallels. For the next three hundred years the Greeks controlled a complex of monarchies and city-states that stretched from the Adriatic Sea to India. Walbank's lucid and authoritative history of that Hellenistic world examines political events, describes the different social systems and mores of the people under Greek rule, traces important developments in literature and science, and discusses the new religious movements.

When writing about the Hellenistic world it is not easy to strike a balance between a chronological treatment of the political events, and the discussion of special problems - whether those peculiar to particular regions or those relevant to all areas. In this respect the present book is not alone in being something of a compromise. Furthermore its emphasis is largely on the third and early-second centuries, since the main lines were laid down then and the greatest achievements of the Hellenistic world belong to that period.

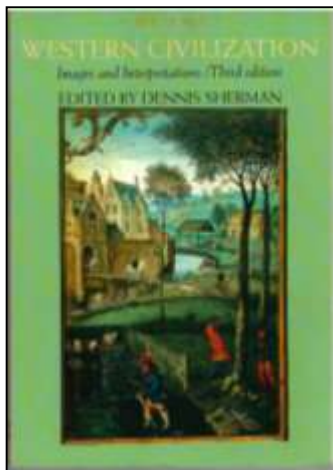
For any readers who wish to look at the original evidence quoted in the text the author has provided a list at the end of the book indicating where the various items are to be found, together with further reading arranged under chapters and concentrating on books and articles in English. He has ventured to include a few titles in other languages, mainly French, where there was no satisfactory English equivalent. Unless otherwise indicated all dates are BC.



France. Fin de Siecle / Eugen Weber. – Cambridge: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1986. – 294 p.

"Why fin de siecle, with the evident connotation that not just a century but an age, an era, a way of life, a world, were coming to a close? The nineteenth century had a habit of putting an end to things. Curtains repeatedly fell upon regimes, revolutions, ruling classes, and ideologies, then rose, then fell again; but those whom history allegedly condemned never ceased dying. At the century's conclusion most of the same types of characters who had been around in 1789, or at least in 1802, still hung about the stage, many of their lines still being repeated to similarly mixed reviews. Meanwhile new characters had joined them (the nineteenth century also liked beginnings!)..."

"Eugen Weber has probably done more to enrich the historiography of modern France than any other contemporary American historian. His trademarks are originality and formidable erudition, both much in evidence in his latest book, which will not disappoint his admirers. *France, Fin de Siecle* offers nothing less than a portrait of an age, viewed not from the perspective of the twentieth century but through the eyes of an inquisitive contemporary tourist, sensitive to surface phenomena . . . It is a delight to read. This is history as art." (J. F. McMillan, *Times Literary Supplement*).



Western Civilization: Images and Interpretations. – 3rd edition. – Volume I: To 1700 / edited by D. Sherman. – New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1991. – 394 p.

This book provides a broad introduction to the sources historians use, the kind of interpretations historians make, and the evolution of Western civilization over the past six thousand years. A large selection of documents, photographs, and maps is presented along with introductions, commentaries, and questions designed to place each selection in a meaningful context and facilitate an understanding of its historical significance. The selections and accompanying notes should also provide insights into how historians work and some of the problems they face.

A brief look at the task facing historians of Western civilization will supply a background to what will be covered in this book. To discover what people thought and did and to organize this into a chronological picture of the human past, historians must search for evidence—for the sources of history. Most sources are written materials, ranging from government records to gravestone inscriptions, memoirs, and poetry. Other sources include paintings, photographs, sculpture, buildings, maps, pottery, and oral traditions. What historians ultimately write is a synthesis of the questions posed, the sources used, and their own ideas.

Эти и другие издания по данной теме вы можете взять на абонементе научной и художественной литературы (ауд. 177)