Aristocratic dynasties have long been regarded as fundamental to the development of early modern society and government. Yet recent work by political historians has increasingly questioned the dominant role of ruling families in state formation, underlining instead the continued importance and independence of individuals. In order to take a fresh look at the subject, this volume develops new readings of significant autobiographical works, while also suggesting the importance of texts and contexts that have rarely been analyzed in detail, enabling the contributors to reflect on, and challenge, some prevailing ideas about what it means to write autobiographically and about the development of notions of self-representation.

Dynastic Identity in Early Modern Europe

Embracing a multifocal and transnational approach that stretches from central Europe, to Scotland and England, from Iberia to Africa and Asia, this volume explores the lives, work, and experiences of women and men during the tumultuous fifteenth to seventeenth centuries. The authors, all leading experts in their fields, utilize a broad range of methodologies from historiography to women’s history, from masculinity studies to digital mapping, to explore the dynamic and power of constructed gender identities. Ranging from intellectual representations of virginity to the plight of refugees, from the sea journeys of Jesuit missionaries to the impact of Transatlantic economies on women’s work, this volume draws together new ways to understand the different religious expressions to blending corporal usage in criminal trials, these essays address the wide diversity and historical complexity of identity, gender, and the body in the early modern age.

Female Alliances

Early modern women writers are typically studied as voices from the margins, who engage in a counter-discourse to patriarchal and whose identities predilect postmodern notions of fragmented selfhood. Studying a variety of literary forms – autobiographical writings, diaries, mothers’ advice books, poetry and drama – this innovative book approaches early modern women’s strategies of identity formation from an alternative angle: their self-writings should be understood as attempts to establish a coherent, stable and convincing subjectivity in spite of the constraints they encountered. While the authors acknowledge contradiction and ambiguity, they consistently strive to compromise and achieve balance. Drawing on social and cultural history, feminist theory, psychoanalysis and the study of discourses, the close reading of the women’s texts and other, literary and non-literary sources reveals that the female writers seek to reconcile the affective, corporal, social, economic and ideological dimensions of their identities and thereby question both the modern ideal of the unified self and its postmodern, fragmented variant. The women’s identities as writers, mothers, spouses, household members and economic agents testify to their acceptance of contradictions, their adherence to patriarchal norms and simultaneous self-assertion. Their pragmatic stances suggest that their simultaneous confidence and anxiety should be taken seriously, as tentative, precarious, yet ultimately workable and convincing expressions of identity.

A History of Early Modern Women’s Literature

Ranging from the early modern period to the present day, this edited collection uses biography as a window into the history of the Arab-Islamic Middle East. The contributors reinterpret the lives of the famous such as George Antonius and Dora Shalish and reinvigorate the lives of individuals previously consigned to the margins of history, including the notorious individuals of 17th-century Syria and the 20th-century Palestinian achara Khalim Auda. The book also draws on the biographical tradition of Arab historical writing, including biographical dictionaries, for an understanding of the region’s social and cultural history. Interdisciplinary and scientifically informed, this volume brings to light individual lives which are essential to an understanding of Middle Eastern history.

History and Identity in Early Medieval Wales

Aristocratic dynasties have long been regarded as fundamental to the development of early modern society and government. Yet recent work by political historians has increasingly questioned the dominant role of ruling families in state formation, underlining instead the continued importance and independence of individuals. In order to take a fresh look at the subject, this volume provides a broad discussion on the formation of dynastic identities in relationship to the lineage’s own origin, other families within the social elite, and the ruling dynasty. Individual chapters consider the dynastic identity of a wide range of European aristocratic families including the CroÃs, Arenbergs and Nassaus from the Netherlands; the Guises-Lorraine of France; the Sandvall-Lema in Spain; the Parmese in Italy; together with other lineages from Ireland, Sweden and the Austrian Habsburg monarchy. Tied in with this broad international focus, the volume addresses a variety of related themes, including the expression of ambitions and aspirations through family history; the social and cultural means employed to enhance status; the legal, political, and aesthetic policy toward sovereigns; the role of women in the formation and reproduction of (composite) dynastic identities; and the transition of aristocratic dynasties to royal dynasties.

New Critical Studies on Early Quaker Women, 1650-1800

A
d Download File PDF Biography Autobiography And Identity In Early Modern summitsurvey.4d.com

Download File PDF Biography Autobiography And Identity In Early Modern summitsurvey.4d.com
This book traces the emergence of the concept of self-identity in modern Western culture, as it was both reflected in and advanced by the development of autobiographical practice in early modern England. It offers a fresh and illuminating appraisal of the nature of autobiographical narrative in general and of the early modern forms of biography, diary and autobiography in particular. The result is a significant and original contribution to the history of individualism. Michael Muschne argues that the definitive characteristic of individualist self-identity is the personal capacity to produce a unified retrospective autobiographical narrative, and he stresses that this capacity was first demonstrated in England during the last decade of the eighteenth century. He examines the long-term process of innovation in written discourse leading up to this event, from the first use of blank almanacs and common-place books by the pious in the late sixteenth century, through the popular criminal biographies of the late seventeenth century, to the printed-for-the-author scandalous memoirs of the mid-eighteenth century. While offering a detailed account of a significant period in the rise of a modern literary genre, Origins of the Individualist Self also addresses topics which are central in the fields of literary and cultural theory and social and cultural history.

Early Modern Autobiography

This book examines the production of collective “Venetian-ness” in early modern representation before turning to the portrayal of populations in Venetian Dalmatia’s borders, where those in metropolitan Venice began to perceive difference and imaginings of belonging began to break down.

Autobiography and the Construction of Identity and Community in the Middle East

Although Jews in early modern Germany produced little in the way of formal historiography, Jews nevertheless engaged the past for many reasons and in various and surprising ways. They narrated the past in order to enforce order, empower authority, and record the traditions of their communities. In this way, Jews created community structure and projected that structure into the future. But Jews also used the past as a means to contest the marginalization threatened by broader developments in the Christian society in which they lived. As the Reformation threw into relief serious questions about authority and tradition and as Jews continued to suffer from anti-Jewish mentality and politics, narration of the past allowed Jews to re-inscribe themselves in history and contemporary society. Drawing on a wide range of sources, including chronicles, liturgical works, books of customs, memory books, biblical commentaries, rabbinic responsa and community ledgers, this study offers a timely reassessment of Jewish community and identity during a frequently turbulent era. It engages, but then redirects, important discussions by historians regarding the nature of time and the construction and role of history and memory in pre-modern Europe and pre-modern Jewish civilization. This book will be of significant value, not only to scholars of Jewish history, but anyone with an interest in the social and cultural aspects of religious history.

Materialized Identities Early Modern Chb

This rich volume by an interdisciplinary group of American and European scholars offers an innovative portrait of the complex formation of clerical and confessional identities within the context of the radically changed religious and political situations in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe.

Public Opinion and Changing Identities in the Early Modern Netherlands

Opinion is not only a biological age, it is also a social construct. The essays in this collection range chronologically from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, and geographically across England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. They chart the depictions of children in various media including painting, sculpture and the graphic arts.

Self-Fashioning and Assumptions of Identity in Medieval and Early Modern Iberia

In the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, cultural, economic, and political changes, as well as increased geographic mobility, placed strains upon British society. But by cultivating friendships and alliances, women worked to socially cohere Britain and its colonies. In the first book-length historical study of female friendship and alliance for the early modern period, Amanda Herbert draws on a series of interlocking microhistorical studies to demonstrate the vitality and importance of bonds formed between British women in the long eighteenth century. She shows that while these alliances were central to women’s lives, they were also instrumental in building the British Atlantic world.

Reformation Reputations

Early Modern Debts: 1550–1700 makes an important contribution to the history of debt and credit in Europe, creating new transnational and interdisciplinary perspectives on problems of debt, credit, trust, interest, and investment in early modern societies. The collection includes essays by leading international scholars and early career researchers in the fields of economic and social history, legal history, literary criticism, and philosophy on such subjects as trust and belief, risk, institutional history; colonialism; personhood; interiority; rhetorical invention; amicable language; ethnicity and credit; household economics; service; and the history of comedy. Across the collection, the book reveals debt’s ubiquity in life and literature. It considers debt’s function as a tie between the individual and the larger group and the ways in which debts structured the home, urban life, legal systems, and linguistic and literary forms.

Women’s Life Writing and Early Modern Ireland

Culture and Identity in Early Modern Europe (1500-1800)

Writing Lives argues that the modern biographical model has in many respects distorted early modern lives which rather than organic and developmental narratives of a coherent subject were written and represented in a vast array of textual sites and generic forms. Such lives were imagined and written not to entertain or even simply to inform, but to edify, instruct, and counsel. By applying new critical questions and perspectives, most of all by returning to history and interrogating how early moderns imagined and narrated lives, these essays enable us newly to conceive the meaning of those lives and begin to rewrite their histories free of the impositions and ideologies of Enlightenment.

Writing, Gender and State in Early Modern England

This lively collection of essays examines the link between public opinion and the development of changing ‘Netherlandish’ identities in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Early Modern Debts

Masterfully interweaving political, religious, and historical themes, Not by Reason Alone offers a new interpretation of early modern political thought. Where most accounts assume that modern thought followed a decisive break with Christianity, Joshua Mitchell reveals that the line between the age of faith and that of reason is not quite so clear. Instead, he shows that the ideas of Luther, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau draw on history, rather than reason alone, for a sense of political authority. This erudite and ambitious work crosses disciplinary boundaries to expose unsuspected connections between political theory, religion, and history. In doing so, it offers a view of modern political thought unobstructed by conventional distinctions between the ancient and the modern, and between the religious and the political. “Original. . . . A delight to read a political philosopher who takes the theologies of Hobbes and Locke seriously.”—J. M. Porter, Canadian Journal of History “Mitchell’s argument both illuminates and fascinates. . . . An arresting, even stunning, contribution to our study of modern political thought.”—William R. Stevenson, Jr., Christian Scholar’s Review

Embodiment, Identity, and Gender in the Early Modern Age

In this book, twelve scholars of early modern history analyse various categories and cases of deception and false identity in the age of geographical discoveries and of forced conversions: from two-faced conversos to serial convicts, from demoniacs to astigmatics, and from self-appointed ambassadors to lying cosmogaphers.

The Rhetoric of Exemplarity in Early Modern England

Childhood is not only a biological age, it is also a social construct. The essays in this collection range chronologically from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, and geographically across England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain. They chart the depictions of children in various media including painting, sculpture and the graphic arts.

Culture and Identity in Early Modern Europe (1500-1800)

Writing Lives argues that the modern biographical model has in many respects distorted early modern lives which rather than organic and developmental narratives of a coherent subject were written and represented in a vast array of textual sites and generic forms. Such lives were imagined and written not to entertain or even simply to inform, but to edify, instruct, and counsel. By applying new critical questions and perspectives, most of all by returning to history and interrogating how early moderns imagined and narrated lives, these essays enable us newly to conceive the meaning of those lives and begin to rewrite their histories free of the impositions and ideologies of Enlightenment.

Writing, Gender and State in Early Modern England

This lively collection of essays examines the link between public opinion and the development of changing ‘Netherlandish’ identities in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Early Modern Debts

Masterfully interweaving political, religious, and historical themes, Not by Reason Alone creates a new interpretation of early modern political thought. Where most accounts assume that modern thought followed a decisive break with Christianity, Joshua Mitchell reveals that the line between the age of faith and that of reason is not quite so clear. Instead, he shows that the ideas of Luther, Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau draw on history, rather than reason alone, for a sense of political authority. This erudite and ambitious work crosses disciplinary boundaries to expose unsuspected connections between political theory, religion, and history. In doing so, it offers a view of modern political thought unobstructed by conventional distinctions between the ancient and the modern, and between the religious and the political. “Original. . . . A delight to read a political philosopher who takes the theologies of Hobbes and Locke seriously.”—J. M. Porter, Canadian Journal of History “Mitchell’s argument both illuminates and fascinates. . . . An arresting, even stunning, contribution to our study of modern political thought.”—William R. Stevenson, Jr., Christian Scholar’s Review

Embodiment, Identity, and Gender in the Early Modern Age

In this book, twelve scholars of early modern history analyse various categories and cases of deception and false identity in the age of geographical discoveries and of forced conversions: from two-faced conversos to serial convicts, from demoniacs to astigmatics, and from self-appointed ambassadors to lying cosmogaphers.

The Rhetoric of Exemplarity in Early Modern England
Explores the role of gender and statehood in the developing construction of early modern identity.

**Women, Identities and Communities in Early Modern Europe**

Explores Natalia Zemon Davis's concept of history as a dialogue, not only with the past, but with other historians.

**Historicizing Life-Writing and Egodocuments in Early Modern Europe**

The Modern Middle East is a collection of translated sources covering the period from 1700 to the present. Sources include official and private archives, the periodical press, memoirs, western journalists' and travellers' accounts, literature, and official reports (including statistical data). Each document has been prefaced, translated and annotated by a specialist in the particular history and culture from which it was drawn. Enough information is provided so that every student can appreciate the value of a document and begin a further exploration either of its specific historical context or its relationship to broader themes in modern Middle Eastern history, whilst scholars will find it of value for its use in teaching and discussion. Themes covered include the expansion of state power, changing gender roles, religious revival, nationalist mobilization, increasing participation in a wider global culture and economy, and the redefinition of traditions and identities.

**Writing Lives**

Reading the Early Modern Diary traces the historical genealogy, formal characteristics, and shifting cultural uses of the early modern English diary. It explores the possibilities and limitations the genre held for the self-expression of a writer at a time which considerably pre-dated the Romantic cult of the individual self. The book analyzes the connections between genre and self-formation: How could the diary come to be associated with emotional self-expression given the medium and repetitive nature of its early seventeenth-century ancestors? How did the first sonnets, many of which are dated, eventually evolve into what we recognize as the diary? How did the self that the diary seeks to capture evolve? And finally, how did the diary become a genre that could effectively capture the unique personality of its author?

**Accounting for Oneself**

"It engages with the agentive qualities of matter "it shows how affective dimensions in history connect with material history " it explores the religious and cultural identity dimensions of the use of materials and artefacts

**Who are You?**

This book investigates the role of exemplarity as a rhetorical device in late Elizabethan and Jacobean literature and culture. Ulfot argues that exemplarity is driven by both reader and author, and that positive moral examples were presented as aspirational models in posthumous biography.

**A Global History of Modern Historiography**

Early modern women writers are typically studied as voices from the margins, who engage in a counter-discourse to patriarchy and whose identities predistribute postmodern notions of fragmented selfhood. Studying a variety of literary forms – autobiographical writings, diaries, mothers’ advice books, poetry and drama – this innovative book approaches early modern women’s strategies of identity formation from an alternative angle: their self-writings should be understood as attempts to establish a coherent, stable and convincing subjectivity in spite of the constraints they encountered. While the authors acknowledge contradiction and ambiguity, they consistently strive to compromise and achieve balance. Drawing on social and cultural history, feminist theory, psychoanalysis and the study of discourses, the close reading of the women’s texts and other literary and non-literary sources reveals that the female writers seek to reconcile the affects, personal, social, economic and ideological dimensions of their identities and thereby question both the modern idea of the unified self and its postmodern, fragmented variant. The women’s identities as writers, mothers, spouses, household members and economic agents testify to their acceptance of contradictions, their adherence to patriarchal norms and simultaneous self-assertion. Their pragmatic stances suggest that their simultaneous confidence and anxiety should be taken seriously, as tentative, precarious, yet ultimately workable and convincing expressions of identity.

**Reading the Early Modern English Diary**

In Self-Fashioning and Assumptions of Identity in Medieval and Early Modern Iberia, chapter authors assert the applicability of Stephen Greenblatt’s self-fashioning theory, originally framed within Elizabethan England, to medieval and early modern Iberia in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.

**Dutch Review of Church History, Volume 85: The Formation of Clerical and Confessional Identities in Early Modern Europe**

This concise and accessible book explores the history of gender in England between 1650 and 1700. Amidst the political and religious disruptions of the Reformation and the Civil War, sexual difference and gender were matters of public debate and private contention. Laura Graham provides unique insight into gender relations in a time of flux, through sources ranging from the women who tried to vote in Ipswich in 1640, to the dreams of Archbishop Laud and a grandmother describing the first time her grandson wore breeches. Examining gender relations in the contexts of the body, the house, the neighbourhood and the political world, this comprehensive study analyses the tides of change and the power of custom in a pre-modern world. This book offers: Previously unpublished documents by women and men from all levels of society, ranging from private letters to court cases A critical examination of a new field, reflecting original research and the most recent scholarship In-depth analysis of historical evidence, allowing the reader to reconstruct the hidden histories of women Also including a chronology, who's who of key figures, guide to further reading and a full-colour plate section, Gender Relations in Early Modern England is ideal for students and interested readers at all levels, providing a diverse range of primary sources and the tools to unlock them.

**Romancing the Self in Early Modern Englishwomen’s Life Writing**

New Critical Studies on Early Quaker Women, 1650-1800 offers a reassessment of early Quaker women. With a central focus on gender, the contributors highlight new discoveries and interpretations about these transatlantic women Friends. It is the first edited collection to approach the gendered dimensions of the Quaker movement. Divided into three parts, the volume connects the richly woven threads of Quaker women's studies: Revolutions, Discourses, Networks. This authoritative collection crosses divides - between centuries, spanning continents and cultures - and is the first to merge academic disciplines that are often artificially separated and that do not foreground the intricacies of women's experience.

**American Journal of Islamic Social Sciences 19:4**

This volume historicizes the study of life-writing and egodocuments, focusing on early modern European reflections on the self, self-fashioning, and identity. Life-writing and the study of egodocuments currently tend to be viewed as separate fields, yet the individual as a purposive social actor provides significant common ground and offers a vehicle, both theoretical and practical, for a profitable synthesis of the two in a historical context. Echoing scholars from a wide-range of disciplines who recognize the uncertainty of the nature of the self, these essays question the notion of the autonomous self and the attendant idea of continuous identity unfolding in a unified personality. Instead, they suggest that the early modern self was variable and unstable, and can only be grasped by exploring selves situated in specific historical and social/cultural contexts and revealed through the wide range of historical documents considered here. The three sections of the volume consider: first, the theoretical contexts of understanding egodocuments in early modern Europe; then, the practical ways egodocuments from the period may be used for writing life-histories today; and finally, a wider range of historical documents that might be added to what are usually seen as egodocuments.

**The Limits of Identity: Early Modern Venice, Dalmatia, and the Representation of Difference**

A range of startling case-studies from German society between the Renaissance and the Enlightenment.

'Bethinke Thy Selfe' in Early Modern England
Animals were everywhere in the early modern period and they impacted, at least in some way, the lives of every kind of early modern person, from the humblest peasant to the greatest prince. Artists made careers based on depicting them. English gentry impoverished themselves spending money on them. Humans exercised their scholarship writing about them. Pastors saved souls delivering sermons on them. Nobles forged alliances competing with one another through trading them. The nexus between animal-human relationships and early modern identity is illuminated in this volume by the latest research of international scholars working on the history of art, literature, and of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Germany, France, England, Spain, and South Africa. Collectively, these essays investigate how animals - horses, dogs, pigs, hogs, fish, cattle, sheep, birds, rhinoceroses, even sea-monsters and other creatures - served people in Europe, England, the Americas, and Africa to defend, control or transcend the boundaries of early modern identities. Developments in the methodologies employed by scholars to interrogate the past have opened up an intellectual and discursive space for - and a concomitant recognition of - the study of animals as a topic that significantly elucidates past and present histories. Relevant to a considerable array of disciplines, the study of animals also provides a means to surmount traditional disciplinary boundaries through processes of dynamic interchange and cross-fertilization.

**Dissimulation and Decent in Early Modern Europe**

The first book on historiography to adopt a global and comparative perspective on the topic, A Global History of Modern Historiography looks not just at developments in the West but also at the other great historiographical traditions in Asia, the Middle East, and elsewhere around the world over the course of the past two and a half centuries. This second edition contains fully updated sections on Latin American and African historiography, discussion of the development of global history, environmental history, and feminist and gender history in recent years, and new coverage of Russian historical practices. Beginning in the mid-eighteenth century, the authors analyse historical currents in a changing political, social and cultural context, examining both the adaptation and modification of the Western influence on historiography and how societies outside Europe and America found their own ways in the face of modernization and globalization. Supported by online resources including a selection of excerpts from key historiographical texts, this book offers an up-to-date account of the status of historical writing in the global era and is essential reading for all students of modern historiography.

**Animals and Early Modern Identity**

A culture of appraisal was central to the competitive processes whereby people judged their own and others' social positions. For the majority it was not land that was the yardstick of status but moveable property—the goods and chattels in people's possession ranging from livestock to textiles, tools to trading goods, tables to tucks, clothes to costumes. Such items were repositories of wealth and the security for the credit on which the bulk of early modern exchange depended. Worth, Status, and the Social Order in Early Modern England also sheds new light on women's relationship to property, on gendered divisions of labour, and on early modern understandings of work which were linked as much to having as to getting a living. The view from below was not unchanging, but bears witness to the profound impact of widening social inequality that opened up a chasm between the middle ranks and the labouring poor between the mid-sixteenth and mid-seventeenth centuries.

**The Modern Middle East**

Justo la linea de historiografía en este estudio ofrece el primer libro-length exploración del dinámico y complejo relación entre los dos géneros. En todo caso, se podría decir que, si el universo de historiografía del siglo XIX es el caso de la antigüedad, entonces el universo de historiografía del siglo XX es el de la modernidad. El universo del siglo XXI es el de la globalización. Soportado por recursos en línea, incluyendo una selección de extractos de textos históricos clave, esta obra ofrece una fresca perspectiva del uso de historiografía, que contribuye a la comprensión de los poderes de algunos de los estudios de las mujeres de la Edad Moderna. Not by Reason Alone.

**The Early Modern Child in Art and History**

Not by Reason Alone.

**Autobiography in Early Modern England**

Not by Reason Alone.

**‘Bethein Thy Selfe’ in Early Modern England**

Not by Reason Alone.

---

**About the Authors**

Not by Reason Alone.

**Copyright code:** 48ea999f9ebc0d084ebc9b7f19d4a5