

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

MONDOLA, ROBERTO

THE OTTOMAN CAPTURE OF OTRANTO OF 1480 IN THE ITALIAN AND SPANISH HISTORIOGRAPHY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 35-58

ABSTRACT: The work focuses on the analysis of the historiographical debate developed in Italy and Spain during the XVI-XVII centuries about the Ottoman invasion of the city of Otranto in 1480, then part of the Kingdom of Naples. The aim is to deepen the knowledge of the reasons and consequences of the Ottoman conquest through the analysis of relevant works about the topic. The arrival of the troops of Gedik Ahmed Pasha in the summer of 1480 provoked a great impression in the Christian world and proved the profound crisis of Fernando of Aragon's Kingdom. The invasion was a consequence of the ambitious expansion policy of Mehmet II in the West. Despite the early victories, the Ottomans failed to stay in southern Italy, therefore the conquest of Otranto was one of the least durable of Mehmet II. This study consists of the analysis of the «otrantinas» works and especially the portraits of the most prominent characters as Alfonso and Fernando of Aragon and Gedik Ahmed of Ottoman Realm. The starting point is founded on the first literary evidences as the *Liber de situ Iapygiae* by Galateo and *De bello hydruntino* by Giovanni Albino until the *Crónica de los turcos* by Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas, the *Historia pontifical* by Gonzalo de Illescas, the *Successi dell'armata turchesca* by Giovanni Michele Marziano, the *Historia de los mártires de la ciudad de Otranto* by Francisco de Araujo. This work represents the peak of the «Otrantina» literature, it was published in Naples in 1631 and it is the only monograph on the subject written in Spanish. It is not just an historical report, but also an apology of the martyrs killed by Turkish for refusing to renounce their Catholic faith.

Key words: Capture of Otranto; Spanish Historiography; Kingdom of Naples.

MARTÍN CORRALES, ELOY

TURGUT REIS, AN ENEMY CORSAIR, ADMIRER AND FEARED

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 59-75

ABSTRACT: The figure of Dragut, Dragutto or Turgut Reis, occupied an exceptional place in literature and Spanish historiography. His contemporaries admired this fearsome enemy rather than criticizing him (especially in the part regarding the Italian coasts). Subsequently, when Dragut achieved to conquer almost all the eastern Tunisian coast (Mahdia, Susa and other cities), he broke again the fragile Spanish-Ottoman balance. Actually, Dragut meant to Tunis what the Barbarossas meant to Algiers, the eliminator of the Spanish influence in Tunis, from then converted into regency. The role of Dragut explains that, after his death, the chroniclers who narrate the history of the Spanish monarchs tend to demonize him, after understanding the role that Dragut had played in the battle for the control of Maghreb.

Key words: Dragut; Sinán Bajá; Privateer; Corsairs; Cervantes; Diego Suarez; Otoman Army; Slaves; Madhía; Cullera; Pollença; Ottoman Empire.

FERNÁNDEZ LANZA, FERNANDO

HASSAN AGA AND HIS GOVERNMENT IN ALGIERS. THE CONSOLIDATION OF A MEDITERRANEAN MYTH

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 77-99

ABSTRACT: This work tries to describe graphically the consolidation of a social myth in the unsettled Mediterranean of the 16th century, through a personage: the Spanish convert to Islam Hassan Aga (Azan Aga), the Sardinian renegade who succeeded Hayreddin Barbarossa at the helms of Algiers from 1533 till his death ten years later. This was a period of intense activity, with the the climax that came with the expedition of Charles to Algiers in 1541, whose spectacular defeat can be considered as the principal nucleus of the myth of this popular personage who as a Sardinian slave came to defeat the Emperor. A myth of social ascension with maquiavelical profiles of a new prince of the frontiers.

Key words: Aga; Barbarossa; Algiers; Carlos V; Converse to Islam; Renegade; Mediterranean Piracy; archivodelafrontera.com; Clash between Ottomans and Habsburgs.

KUMRULAR, ÖZLEM

LEPANTO, BEFORE AND AFTER. BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC AND THE SUBLIME PORTE
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 101-120

ABSTRACT: The loss of Cyprus to the Ottoman Turks, hand in hand with the battle of Lepanto was the major reason of a period of frozen politics and caused the breaking of the traditional peace between Venice and Constantinople. Yet there is a notable difference between the historical and political conceptualization of these two major episodes. The Ottoman state didn't interpret this catastrophe as the Republic did. As, it could be seen from the bilateral diplomacy carried out by both states, neither the loss of Cyprus, nor the myth-creating Lepanto could change the classical oriental policy of the Serenissima. The case was not different for the Sublime Porte. The aim of this paper is to analyse the post-war politics of these two states and the notable change in the political polarization in Europe in the milieu of the Ottoman-Hapsburg rivalry.

Key words: Lepanto; Venice; Ottoman Empire; Cyprus; Constantinople.

GÜRKAN, EMRAH SAFA

MY MONEY OR YOUR LIFE: THE HABSBURG HUNT FOR ULUC ALI
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 121-145

ABSTRACT: This article deals with Habsburg efforts to eliminate the Ottoman naval threat by employing clandestine measures and undertaking covert operations. Realizing the danger that the Ottoman fleet and corsairs created for their defenses, the Habsburg secret service dispatched a number of go-betweens in order to remind Uluc Ali of his Christian past and obligations to his true monarch and thus convince him to switch allegiances. The Habsburgs also tried to arrange the assassination of this dangerous corsair who reached the zenith of his power as the Ottoman Grand Admiral. While the efficiency of Habsburg secret service demonstrate us the strength of circum-Mediterranean information gathering mechanisms and epistolary networks, the attempts of assassination and defection point to an understudied aspect of inter-imperial rivalries: secret diplomacy.

Key words: Assassination; Defection; Bribery; Conspiracy; Secret Diplomacy; Espionage; Cross-Confessional Diplomacy; Ottoman Corsairs; Ottoman-Habsburg Rivalry.

VARRIALE, GENNARO

THE HISPANIC INTELLIGENCE AFTER LEPANTO: FRAY DIEGO DE MALLORCA'S PLAN
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 147-174

ABSTRACT: Firstly, the essay focuses on the intelligence during Philip II's age in Istanbul, showing new clues about the «Renegades' Conspiracy», organized due to the Hispanic defeat in the island of Djerba. Meanwhile, the second part focuses on the projects that emerged after the last clashes between the two empires of the Mediterranean. Mainly the attention is drawn to the group of secret agents planned by a Franciscan monk called Diego de Mallorca.

Key words: Mediterranean; Ottoman Empire; Hispanic Monarchy; Intelligence; Captives.

PÉREZ ÁLVAREZ, MARÍA JOSÉ y RUBIO PÉREZ, LAUREANO M.

FAMILY AND RURAL COMMUNITY. AGRICULTURAL MODELS, SOCIAL COLLECTIVISM AND FAMILY BEHAVIOUR IN THE PROVINCE OF LEON IN THE EARLY MODERN PERIOD
Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 177-212

ABSTRACT: In the second half of the twentieth century, studies on the family occupied a very important place in modern Spanish historiography, reaching a peak in the nineties. Whilst it is true that some regions received more research attention than others, it can also be said that in general, the entire country was represented in this research. Thanks to these studies and to the different analytical perspectives and diversity of sources and methodologies they used, we now have extensive knowledge of all matters relating to this subject. As regards the province of Leon, much research has been conducted on family issues, focusing on rural areas. These studies have analysed patterns of adaptation in the region as regards three variables wholly linked to social reproduction: marriage, co-residence and the division of property.

Key words: Early Modern Period; Leon; Family; Marriage; Inheritance.

URJASZ-RACZKO, MATYLDA

DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY OF PHILIP II TOWARDS THE THIRD FREE ELECTION IN POLISH-LITHUANIAN COMMONWEALTH, 1586-1589

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 213-232

ABSTRACT: The time of first free elections in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth (1573-1589) was crucial because of internal political changes and intensification of international relations. Spanish diplomatic missions in Wien due to appoint a Habsburg candidate on a Commonwealth throne are known. However the analysis of the diplomatic documentations shows that imperial court was not the only place where Spanish diplomacy was struggling to achieve its aim. The diplomacy of Philip II was deprived of any tools of diplomatic actions in so called *polish business*, therefore they tried to have an effect wherever they could, in Wien as well as in Rome. This investigation indicate the necessity of seeing Polish-Spanish relations in the international, instead of bilateral context.

Key words: diplomacy; Poland; Polish-Lithuanian Republic; Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth; Enrique de Guzmán y Ribera; II conde de Olivares; Juan III Vasa; Juan Zamoyski; dominium maris baltici; Battle of Byczyna.

ALBALADEJO MARTÍNEZ, MARÍA

THE HOUSE OF INFANTA OF SPAIN IN THE MONARCHY OF PHILIP II: SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT ITS ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT AND INFLUENCE

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 233-261

ABSTRACT: During the sixteenth century there were many attempts to regulate and establish a conduct code for space management and the staff serving the monarchs and their children, creating the structure of the Infanta of Spain's House. Isabel Clara Eugenia and Catalina Micaela, daughters of Philip II and Isabel of Valois were the first to own staff governed by their own ordinances, creating a very useful pattern, from 1579 to the House of the princesses later in their lineage. Accordingly, and throughout the documents found at the National Library of Madrid and in the General Archives of Simancas Palace, this article discusses the origin, the formation and the structure of the House of the daughters of Philip II and his influence on the princesses of the dynasty of Habsburg.

Key words: House; Habsburg; Protocol; Monarchy; Infants; Philip II.

FELIPO ORTS, AMPARO

FAMILY ASSETS AND FINANCIAL MISFORTUNES OF THE CASTELLVÍ FAMILY DURING THE 17TH CENTURY

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 263-292

ABSTRACT: The Valencian branch of the Castellví family, which was started in the early five hundreds by the Lord of Puchol, took part in a significant asset accumulation process during the seventeenth century. At the root of it lie the acquisitions carried out by the successive heads of the household. However, the marital strategy of the lineage holders, the reduced number of descendants and the reversion to the main bloodline of the bequests from those members of the family who did not get married or died without descendants, proved to be just as important. In contrast, the combination of several factors resulted in a mounting debt. It was particularly pronounced since the 1670s, when inheritance and debts came together to constitute an unbreakable bond. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the details of this double process and its impact to the Household.

Key words: Castellví; Valencia; Seventeenth Century; Assets; Debts.

BOLUFER PERUGA, MÓNICA

TRANSLATION, CULTURE AND POLITICS IN THE EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY HISPANIC WORLD: REWRITING FRANÇOISE DE GRAFFIGNY'S *LETTRES D'UNE PÉRUVIENNE*

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 293-325

ABSTRACT: This article tells the story of how a crucial work of the French Enlightenment, Françoise de Graffigny's *Lettres d'une péruvienne*, was rewritten in peninsular Spain, in a process full of cultural and personal connections –of friendship, patronage, intellectual and literary affinity or rivalry– across the Hispanic world. It combines textual analysis of the Spanish translation by María Rosario Romero (1792), with a reconstruction of the biographical profile of the translator and the political and intellectual context in which this version was conceived and inserted. In this way, a pattern of relations with certain central figures (M. Rosario Romero, the Countess of Gálvez) and others appearing in the shadows becomes visible. Throughout this story, translation emerges as a cultural practice associated with others –discussion, sociability– which share with it a certain collective dimension and takes its full meaning in precise biographical trajectories which contribute to a more complex analysis of texts themselves.

Key words: Translation; Conquest; Women's Condition; Enlightenment; Intellectual Sociability; Biography.

PRECIOSO IZQUIERDO, FRANCISCO

SOCIAL GATHERING AND MEANS OF POLITICAL CIRCULATION IN THE SPAIN OF PHILIP V.
FRAY ANTONIO MACANAZ AND BISHOP BELLUGA (1714-1720)

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 327-355

ABSTRACT: In this paper we analyze the ways of construction and circulation of political representations in eighteenth-century Spanish society. We deepen in the activity of the group of followers of Melchor Macanaz in the city of Murcia, commanded by his brother Fray Antonio Macanaz. We will study the means for the representation and circulation of discourse with which interpreted the defenestration of Melchor (February, 1715), emphasizing two spaces, the convent of Santo Domingo in Murcia and local gathering. The strained relationship of this group with Bishop Belluga, will result in a new episode of inquisitorial manipulation by which finally punish the group leader.

Key words: Political-Social gathering; Forms of Political Circulation; Melchor Macanaz; Fray Antonio Macanaz; Luis Belluga y Moncada; Inquisición.

DE JUANA LÓPEZ, JESÚS

BISHOP QUEVEDO AND THE GALICIAN REVOLT CALLED «DE LA ULLOA» (1790) AGAINST
THE UNIQUE TAX

Stud. his., H.^a mod., 36, 2014, pp. 357-377

ABSTRACT: Don Pedro de Quevedo and Quintano (1736, Villanueva del Fresno, Badajoz-1818, Orense), had an excellent education, characteristic of the political and ecclesiastical elites of the time, received in Granada, Avila and, especially, at the University of Salamanca, where he obtained a Bachelor and Doctorate degree in Theology, where he was a professor for many years and where he exercised as Chancellor or *Maestrescuelas*, occupation that he would combine with his choral obligations as canon Theologian of Salamanca's Cathedral. From 1776 to his death in 1818 he was bishop of Orense, and during this long period of time he had an important episcopal, political and, even, military activity due to his significant implication in the war against the Napoleonic troops. Perhaps his two most prestigious moments were his appointment as President of the Regency in 1810 and the concession of the Cardinal cloak in 1816. In the pages that follow we are going to study one of the actions in which the prelate was the real protagonist and gave him a well-deserved fame, both in Galicia and the Court. We're referring to his determined action in the solution of a far-reaching social conflict, developed in 1790, that became the most important anti-fiscal revolt in Galicia during the Old Regime.

Key words: Bishop Quevedo; «riot of La Ulloa»; Anti-Fiscal Revolt in Galicia; Unique Tax.