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KEY=SLOVENSKEGA - YADIRA ZIMMERMAN

Slovenski pravični med narodi *Založba ZRC* **Upreti se ideologijam biologizirane »etničnosti« in antisemitizma je bilo v času nacizma še posebej junaško dejanje. Nagovorilo je ljudi, ki jim tovrstne ideologije, zavarovane s politično in religiozno avtoriteto in populističnimi prepričanji, niso mogle ubiti temeljnega humanizma. Ljudje, ženske in moški, ki jih predstavlja prvi del knjige, so bili za svoja pogumna in humana dejanja med drugo svetovno vojno že razpoznani kot pravične in pravični med narodi, kar je častni naslov in priznanje, ki ga podeljuje Jad Vašem, Svetovni center za raziskovanje, poučevanje, dokumentiranje in komemoriranje holokavsta v Jeruzalemu v Izraelu. Drugi del knjige prinaša zgodbe o ljudeh, ki so prav tako reševali preganjane Jude, ki pa naslova pravičnih še nimajo, a so nekateri že kandidatke in kandidati zanj. To Walk with the Devil Slovene Collaboration and Axis Occupation, 1941-1945 University of Toronto Press** In the spring of 1941, when Slovenia was invaded by Germany, Italy, and Hungary, Slovenes faced at best assimilation, and at worst deportation or extermination. Still, a significant number of Slovenes would eventually collaborate with the Axis powers. Why were they so ready to work with their invaders, and why did the occupiers permit this collaboration? Gregor Joseph Kranjc investigates these questions in *To Walk with the Devil*, the first English-language book-length account of Slovene-Axis collaboration during the Second World War. Examining archival material and post-war scholarly and popular literature, Kranjc describes the often sharp divide between Communist-era interpretations of collaboration and those of their émigré anti-Communist opponents. Kranjc situates this divide in the vicious civil war that engulfed Slovenia during its occupation - a conflict that witnessed at its bloody climax the execution of over 10,000 Slovene collaborators and opponents of the new Communist Yugoslav regime in the wake of liberation. *To Walk with the Devil* makes clear how these grisly events continue to ripple through Slovene society today. Trojarjev zbornik *Historia Zgodovina morale 1. Ljubezen in zakonska zveza na Slovenskem med srednjim vekom in meščansko* *Založba ZRC* **Monografija predstavlja raziskavo zgodovinskega razvoja zakonske zveze oziroma odnosov med moškim in žensko - od strasti, ljubezni, prijateljstva in osnovanja življenjske skupnosti, do težav, ki so preprečile združitev ali ovirale zakonske zveze po cerkvenih teorijah, laičkih predstavah in običajih. Gre za prvo od dveh knjig o zgodovini ljubezenske morale na Slovenskem med začetkom srednjega veka in koncem 18. stoletja na Slovenskem, tik pred spremembo fevdalne družbe v industrijsko oziroma meščansko družbo. Raziskava osvetljuje življenje skozi dejanja in misli konkretnih ljudi in je zasnovana na arhivskem gradivu, na zasebnih in uradnih zapisih cerkvenih in posvetnih inštitucij, ki so uravnavale tok zakonskih zvez, družin in morale. Iztočnica in vodilna zgodba je razvezovanja zakoncev Marije Kajetane in Jošta Antona grofa Ursini-Blagay iz let 1769-1772. Osnovni vzrok njunega razveznega zahtevka je bila moževa spolna »impotenca«. Prek tega primera in z podrobno analizo drugih primerov, ki so zadevali za ljubezen in zakonsko zvezo usodne spolne disfunkcije, avtor analizira splošne ljubezenske mentalitete in zaznave zakonske zveze. Upošteva tudi teološke, filozofske in umetnostne vire. Monografija s konkretnimi primeri iz slovenskega okolja in empirijo ter statistiko pojasnjuje tudi nekatere mite. Na primer napačne predstave o revnem in nesvobodnem kmetu, o patriarhalnosti slovenske družbe, o zatiranih ženskah, predstave o zatiranju spolnosti s strani Cerkve ter mit o vplivu razsvetljenstva na spremembe ljudske morale. Tudi na Slovenskem so bila razmerja med spoloma bolj vzajemna in mehka kot bi sodili le po uradnih zapisih. Analize ekonomskih in pravnih kazalcev ženske moči v družinskih in zakonskih razmerjih skozi sodne spore pa kažejo tudi precejšnjo žensko socialno moč tudi v zgodovinskih obdobjih, ki jih ima velik del javnosti še vedno za nazadnjaške.** _____ The monograph ('History of Morality. Love and Marriage in Slovenian Territory Between the Middle Ages and the Bourgeois Period') is a research on the historical development of marriage or, rather, relationships between a man and a woman—ranging from passion, love, friendship and cohabitation to circumstances that rendered union impossible or thwarted marriages on the basis of religious theories, lay conceptions, and customs. It is the first of two books on the history of love morality in Slovenian territory between the beginning of the Middle Ages and the end of the 18th century, just before feudal society was transformed into industrial or bourgeois society. The second book will present the other side of love patterns: extramarital love, sinful and criminalised love, domestic violence, as well as dissolution and termination of marriage or extra-marital relation. The research casts light on the lives of people through their actions and thoughts, by drawing on archival material, as well as private and official records of religious and secular institutions that regulated the flow of marriages, families and morals. The background and main story is the divorce of Marija Kajetana and Jošt Anton Count Ursini-Blagay in the period of 1769-1772. The basic reason behind their petition for divorce was the husband's sexual "impotence". Based on their case and a detailed analysis of other cases involving sexual dysfunctions that wreaked havoc on love and marriage, the author examines general love mentalities and perceptions of marriage from forms and methods of arranging marriage vows, engagements and weddings, their motives, as well as the role of emotions in marriage. In legal theory and practice, sexual issues were extremely complex cases which revealed a whole spectrum of views on love and marriage, by constituting a dysfunction that hindered formal, divine and physical perfection as well as validity of marriage. Even though the monograph largely centres on the territory of present-day Slovenia, it

draws comparisons with the neighbouring regions and the broader European area. In doing so, it also takes into account theological, philosophical, and art sources. Drawing on real cases from the Slovenian environment as well as empiricism and statistics, it also clarifies certain myths. For instance, the misconceptions of the poor and unfree peasant, the patriarchalism of Slovenian society, suppressed women, the notion of sexual repression imposed by the Church, as well as the myth about the impact that Enlightenment had on the changes in morality of the lower social classes. In Slovenian territory, as well, relations between the sexes were more reciprocal and affectionate than implied by official records. Moreover, analyses of economic and legal indicators of women's power in family and marriage relations through legal disputes also show that women held considerable social power also in historical periods that are still largely regarded as reactionary. Slovenski lingvistični atlas 2 Kmetija *Založba ZRC Drugi del Slovenskega lingvističnega atasa z besedjem iz tematskega sklopa »kmetija«* (SLA 2.1 Atlas in SLA 2.2 Komentarji) prinaša izjemno leksično bogastvo slovenskih narečij (okrog 2000 besed) in odpira možnosti za nove jezikoslovne, etnološke, zgodovinske, kulturološke in interdisciplinarne študije. Vanj je zajetih 88 vprašanj za prostore in opremo v slovenski kmečki hiši, gospodarska poslopja in izbrana kmečka opravila, gradivo zanj je bilo zbrano v 417 krajih v Sloveniji in vseh štirih zamejstvih. Komentarji imajo enotno zgradbo z gradivsko in jezikoslovno predstavitevjo gradiva, morfološko analizo narečnih leksemov, posebnostmi kartiranja in opozorilom na sorodne karte v izbranih lingvističnih atlasih. Novost SLA 2 je etnološka osvetlitev obravnavanih pojmov in njihova predstavitev z izvirnimi ilustracijami. Atlas z jezikovnimi (leksično-besedotvornimi in obstojno-pomenskimi) kartami ter spremljajočimi indeksi narečnega gradiva predstavlja rezultate jezikoslovne analize in geolingvistično predstavitev tega dela žive kulturne dediščine. Ljubljanski izobraženci skozi čas Izobraževanje Ljubljančanov na dunajski univerzi 1392-1917 *Založba ZRC Obsežno analizo študentov/šudentk iz Ljubljane, ki so študirali na dunajski univerzi med letoma 1392 in 1917, uvaja kratek opis univerzitetnega izobraževanja Ljubljančanov pred ustanovitvijo dunajske univerze leta 1365. Knjiga bralcu odpira pogled na več stoletno vrsto ljubljanskih študentov/šudentk, ki so analizirani kot skupina in predstavljeni v posameznih obdobjih z različnih vidikov, od študijskih smeri, socialne strukture, jezikovne pripadnosti, sorodstvenih razmerij, načina in trajanja študija, štipendij, stroškov in materialnih pogojev študija pa vse do študentskih združenj. Vzporedno je na več mestih predstavljeno izobraževanje Ljubljančanov na drugih, zlasti italijanskih in nemških univerzah. Analize dopolnjujejo preglednice, grafikoni in raznovrstno slikovno gradivo. Monografija ponudi tudi kratke biografije Ljubljančanov in za novejši čas Ljubljančank, ki so študirale na Dunaju. Register v raziskavo vključenih 1.344 študentov/šudentk iz Ljubljane in seznam uporabljenega arhivskega gradiva je rezultat dolgoletnega podrobnega in vztrajnega raziskovalnega dela v arhivu univerze na Dunaju. Zbrani podatki bodo dragocen vir za nadaljnje študije. The Impact of European Institutions on the Rule of Law and Democracy Slovenia and Beyond *Bloomsbury Publishing Since 2010 the European Union has been plagued by crises of democracy and the rule of law, which have been spreading from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), catching many by surprise. This book argues that the professed success of the 2004 big bang enlargement mirrored the Potemkin villages erected in the new Member States on their accession to Europe. Slovenia is a prime example. Since its independence and throughout the accession process, Slovenia has been portrayed as the poster child of the 'New Europe'. This book claims that the widely shared narrative of the Slovenian EU dream is a myth. In many ways, Slovenia has fared even worse than its contemporary, constitutionally-backsliding, CEE counterparts. The book's discussion of the depth and breadth of the democratic crises in Slovenia should contribute to a critical intellectual awakening and better comprehension of the real causes of the present crises across the other CEE Member States, which threaten the viability of the EU and Council of Europe projects. It is only on the basis of this improved understanding that the crises can be appropriately addressed at national, transnational and supranational levels. Osamosvojitve 1991 država in demokracija na Slovenskem v zgodovinskih razsežnostih *Historia Poslušajte štimo mojo Potujoči pevci v Sloveniji Založba ZRC Monografija v časovni razdalji od nekdanjih igrcev do pojava radia obravnava različne skupine potujočih pevcev na Slovenskem, analizira njihovo ustvarjalnost in opazuje spreminjanje njihovih družbenih vlog. Z upoštevanjem primarnih virov, z naslanjanjem na neznana ali prezrta pričevanja in s kritičnim premislekom omogoča nov pogled ne le na pesemsko ustvarjalnost, temveč tudi na družbo, v kateri je ta nastajala. Ob obravnavi nosilcev viteške kulture prinaša nova spoznanja o pomenu slovenskega jezika in pesemske ustvarjalnosti v srednjem veku, s pregledom obveščanja v času tiska pa osvetljuje vlogo slovenskih dežel v širšem evropskem prostoru. Z razkrivanjem pojava in dejavnosti sejmarskih pevcev razčlenjuje doslej na Slovenskem večinoma neznano raznoliko skupino posredovalcev med visoko kulturo in preprostimi ljudmi, vse do prosjakov. Ob tem osvetljuje zgodovinsko ozadje in družbeno vlogo nekaterih pripovednih pesmi, vlogo pesemskih letakov, pojav časopisnega obveščanja in vpliv spreminjanja prometa in komunikacij na to ustvarjalnost. Z opazovanjem ponarodevanja pesmi potujočih pevcev monografija spreminja tudi razumevanje ustvarjalcev oziroma nosilcev ljudskega izročila. Folklornikom s(m)o vzeli noše Kostumiranje folklornih skupin - med historično pričevalnostjo in istovetnostjo *Založba ZRC V knjigi prek sinhrono in diahrono analize kostumiranja folklornih skupin na Slovenskem ter na mestih primerjalno v svetu avtor ugotavlja, da je bolj kot historična pričevalnost folklornih kostumov bistvena njihova funkcija, ki jo imajo v identitetnih procesih. V najobsežnejšem poglavju so ponujene rešitve terminoloških vprašanj, pri čemer je zaradi spornosti uporabe »noše« v znanstvenem diskurzu ponujen izraz pripadnostno kostumiranje, dodana je analiza oznak folklornih kostumov v poljudnih in strokovnih delih, v nadaljevanju opredeljen pojav folklornih skupin kot oblike folklorizma ter dodan teoretski pogled na pripadnostno kostumiranje, ki se povezuje z identitetnimi procesi. Kolektivne identitete skozi prizmo zgodovine dolgega trajanja Slovenski pogledi *Založba ZRC Besedna zveza »kolektivna identiteta« označuje obliko družbene identitete, ki obsega kognitivno, moralno in emocionalno povezavo z drugimi. Dejstvo, da je medsebojno povezovanje ljudi na osnovi skupnih značilnosti ena od osnovnih človeških lastnosti, upravičuje porabo tega sicer modernega koncepta za raziskovanje starejših obdobj. Temu se v svojih raziskavah posveča triindvajset uveljavljenih raziskovalk in raziskovalcev iz Slovenije ter zamejstva, ki so za monografijo prispevali svoje razprave. Avtorice in avtorji so v svojih prispevkih obdelali široko plejado tematik,*****

povezanih z nastajanjem, razvijanjem in spreminjanjem kolektivnih identitet na približno tisočletni premici zgodovine dolgega trajanja, segajoči od zgodnjega srednjega veka do druge polovice 20. stoletja. V središču zanimanja raziskav so Slovenci in njihov prostor, monografija pa slovenske teme postavlja tudi v širši okvir. Razprave so po hibridnem kronološko-tematskem ključu razdeljene na šest sklopov, in sicer: Srednji vek, Zgodnji novi vek, Krščanstvo in narodotvornost, Razvoj narodnega gibanja, Ljudska kultura in umetnost ter Polpreteklost in sodobnost. *Suffrage, Gender and Citizenship - International Perspectives on Parliamentary Reforms* Cambridge Scholars Publishing In 2006 Finland celebrated the centenary of universal and equal suffrage. The reform in 1906 was radical: women gained the right to vote and to stand as candidates in parliamentary elections. The new rights were immediately used and 19 women were elected to the Parliament. Finland was the third country, after New Zealand and Australia, in which women were admitted to full political citizenship. Norwegian women were also granted political rights before WWI. This publication studies suffrage, citizenship and parliamentary reforms in various socio-political contexts. It brings together new research from a wide range of scholars and disciplines. In addition to pioneers, attention is given to Austria, Britain, Canada, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Poland, Romania, Russia and Slovenia, among others. By highlighting national differences, the collection strives to disperse the universalising trend of research. The chapters suggest that the age of suffrage narratives based on a view of universal emancipation is over; more significant are deconstructive approaches and analyses embedded in local factors. From an international perspective, the realisation of female suffrage was a long and multi-faceted process taking different forms. The issue of women's civil rights is certainly not a matter of the past. Internationally, suffrage, gender and citizenship are highly topical issues, as indicated in this collection. *The Tragedy of Bleiburg and Viktring, 1945* Cornell University Press The atrocities and mass murders committed by Josip Broz Tito's Partisan units of the Yugoslav Army immediately after the Second World War had no place in the conscience of Socialist Yugoslavia. More than once, the annual Croatian commemoration of the Bleiburg victims was subject to attacks carried out by the socialist Yugoslav state. Abroad in the West, on Austrian soil, the Yugoslav secret service (UDBA) did not shy away from murdering the protagonist of the Croatian memory culture, Nicola Martinovic, as late as 1975. The official history was aligned with a firm interpretational paradigm that called for a glorification of the anti-fascist "people's liberation resistance." With the breakup of Yugoslavia and its socialist regime in 1991, the identity-establishing accounts of contemporary witnesses, which had mainly been cherished in exile circles abroad, increasingly reached public awareness in Croatia and Slovenia. In the 1990s Croatia witnessed the emergence of a memory that had been suppressed by the socialist-Yugoslav regime—namely the Bleiburg tragedy. The situation in Slovenia was similar in terms of identity and remembrance culture. Among the Slovenes, the communist crimes committed during the turmoil are known as the drama of Viktring or the Viktring tragedy, named after the largest refugee camp of the Slovenes. Reports on the communist postwar crimes and on the countless discoveries of mass gravesites have also begun circulating in the media of the German-speaking world in the last few years. Florian Rulitz's meticulously researched book, now available for the first time in English, provides a corrective to the historical memory that had been previously accepted as truth. Rulitz focuses on two essential questions. First, did the so-called "final encirclement battles" indeed occur in Carinthia in the Ferlach/Hollenburg/Viktring and Dravograd/Poljana/Bleiburg areas, resulting in military victories for the Yugoslav Army? Second, were the battles after the capitulation fought by the refugees with the aim of reaching the British-controlled areas in Carinthia? To answer these questions, Rulitz presents a detailed reconstruction of those days in May 1945. He furthermore considers the question of the murders on Austrian territory, which were hushed up in Partisan literature and presented as casualties of the final military operations. This groundbreaking study will interest scholars and students of modern European history. *The Memory of Guilt Revisited The Slovenian Post-Socialist Remembrance Landscape in Transition* Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht The collapse of the communist states is regarded as the starting point of the new Europe. With this turning point, historical narratives have had to be rewritten in the post-socialist countries. Focusing on the little known case of Slovenia, this issue of *zeitgeschichte* offers a comprehensive survey of the transformations affecting collective memory and the writing of history in one post-communist country. The essays analyze the ways in which Slovenian society has grappled with traumatic historical events and thus give insight into the ongoing struggle over the interpretation of Slovenia's past. Given the proliferating illiberal tendencies in the political culture of numerous European countries, the strategies of historical revisionism described in this issue are likely to be of considerable interest not only to scholars interested specifically in the case of Slovenia. *Slovenija X Založba ZRC V jubilejnem, desetem vodniku iz zbirke Slovenija je predstavljenih šest ekskurzij, izvedenih med oktobrom 2019 in oktobrom 2020, sedma pa je star dolg iz novembra 2013. Pet med njimi jih obravnava pokrajine v Republiki Sloveniji. Povsem sveža je predstavitev Zgornjesavske doline, medtem ko so bila območja Kranja, dela Zadrebčke doline, Mirnske doline in Kočevske že obravnavana, a je tokrat poudarek na drugačnih vsebinah. Tako so v prispevku o Kočevski glavni protagonisti Kočevski Nemci, samosvoja narodnostna skupnost, ki do druge svetovne vojne skozi stoletja tvorila svojstven jezikovni otok. Narodnostna problematika zaznamuje tudi oba prispevka iz slovenskega zamejstva. Čeprav je bil Trst že predmet obravnave, je prispevek v pričujočem vodniku vsebinsko povsem svež, saj izpostavlja bogastvo njegove stavbne dediščine, praviloma v navezavi na zgodovinske pripetljaje. Eden stebrov slovenstva je tudi dolina Lepena v zaledju Železne Kaple na avstrijskem Koroškem, ki je izpostavljena kot prizorišče romana Angel pozabe zamejske pisateljice Maje Haderlap. Novi Slovenski biografski leksikon Drugi zvezek (B-Bla) Založba ZRC V drugem zvezku (osebnosti s priimki na črke B-Bla) Novega Slovenskega biografskega leksikona v 257 geslih nadaljujemo s predstavitevijo najvidnejših slovenskih in s Slovenijo povezanih osebnosti iz vseh obdobj naše zgodovine. Glavna odlika leksikona je izčrpen in sorazmerno obsežen opis življenja in dela osebe. Poleg podrobnih stvarnih podatkov o rojstvu, šolanju in zaposlitvah, značilnih za leksikone, je pogosto predstavljeno tudi kulturnozgodovinsko ozadje posameznikovega dela in delovanja. Ker so avtorji gesel praviloma tudi strokovnjaki s področij, na katerih so delovale ali še delujejo predstavljene osebnosti, je vsebinska predstavitev še posebej temeljita*

in posodobljena z novimi spoznanji. Tiskano izdajo dopolnjuje spletni portal Slovenska biografija (www.slovenska-biografija.si; urednica Petra Vide Ogrin, Biblioteka SAZU), v katerem je trenutno okoli 6000 gesel. Slovenska ljudska balada *Založba ZRC* Knjiga celostno obravnava slovensko ljudsko balado v njeni vsebinski in formalni podobi. Pregledno in z uporabo različnih pristopov vključuje teksturne in kontekstualne vidike, a se osredinja na vsebino, na zgodbo in njena sporočila. Slovensko ljudsko balado primerja z umetno balado, ukvarja pa se tudi z literarizacijo balad ali baladnih tem. Ponovno presoja domače in tuje teoretske in metodološke premisleke o tem enigmatičnem žanru in ponuja nove odgovore na vprašanja o njegovi definiciji, tipologiji, značilnostih, specifičnostih in univerzalnostih. Zasnova je kot kombinacija identifikacijskega in interpretativnega postopka in tekstne analize ter temelji na folklorističnih in medbesedilnih toetskih izhodiščih, pri tem pa za izhodišče vzame izbrane primere balad od Lepe Vide in Kralja Matjaža, prek Ribe Faronike, Godca pred peklom, Desetnice, Mrtvaške kosti, Marije in brodnika, pa vse do Lovčevega pogreba. Slovensko ljudsko balado prikazuje kot del izjemno obsežnega ustvarjalnega kontinuuma, ki lahko pokaže izročilno, umetniško in estetsko ter emotivno vrednost. Za tiste, ki balade pojejo, in za tiste, ki jih poslušajo ali berejo. Šolski slovar slovenskega jezika 2021 *Založba ZRC* Šolski slovar slovenskega jezika 2021 vključuje 2042 slovarskih sestavkov in je namenjen učencem, starim od 6 do 10 let. Opisuje sistem knjižne slovenščine in zato obravnava samo leksikalne enote knjižnega jezika. Koncept slovarja temelji na uveljavljenih leksikografskih načelih. Prinaša leksikografsko utemeljen prikaz informacij, prilagojen sposobnostim in znanju najmlajših uporabnikov. Slovar obravnava le leksikalne enote knjižnega jezika in vključuje večbesedne lekseme, tako nefrazeološke kot frazeološke. Glavni vir gradiva je Korpus šolskih besedil slovenskega jezika, ki zajema učbeniška besedila, otroško literaturo izbranih avtorjev in gradivo šolskih spisov. Obravnavana leksika je tako zajeta iz besedil, ki so za otroke te starosti glavni vir novega knjižnega besedišča, ter obsega zlasti knjižni jezik leposlovja in osnovno terminologijo pri pouku obravnavanih znanstvenih in strokovnih področij, pri čemer so le-ta kar se da enakovredno zastopana. Ker Šolski slovar slovenskega jezika služi tudi kot učni pripomoček, je temeljna leksika vključena zlasti po kriterijih problemskega izbiranja (glede na pravopis, pravorečje in oblike). Od Pohlinove slovnice do samostojne države slovenska zgodovina od konca 18. stoletja do konca 20. stoletja Nadzor migracij na Slovenskem od liberalizma do socializma *Založba ZRC* So selitve in nadzor nad migranti res samo vprašanje globalizacije in eden izmed velikih izzivov naše ere? Prav gotovo ne. Mobilni ljudje so od nekdaj predmet posebne pozornosti, saj so selitveni pojavi rezultat in hkrati dejavnik družbenih in relacijskih dinamik, viri integracijskih procesov in konfliktov. Zato je bil odnos do izseljencev in priseljencev v zgodovini vselej aktualen in je našel mesto v politično-administrativnih sistemih in praksah. Slovenski prostor je z vidika nadzora migracij posebno zanimiv, saj zaradi geopolitičnih sprememb in sistemskih družbeno-političnih prehodov omogoča privilegirano opazovanje prelomov in kontinuitet v odnosih med državo in migracijami. Pričujoči zbornik ponuja nekaj uvidov v migracijske režime, politike in nadzorne prakse v treh zgodovinskih fazah, ki so zaznamovale problematiko migracij v 19. in 20. stoletju, in sicer v dobi liberalizma do prve svetovne vojne, v času izrazitih nacionalizmov med svetovnima vojnoma ter v času po drugi svetovni vojni, ko je prek slovenskega ozemlja potekala delitev med socialističnim in kapitalističnim svetom. Slovenia in Focus *Založba ZRC* Knjiga, ki je bila izdana ob predsedovanju Slovenije Evropski uniji, vsebuje strnjene in nazorno (s preglednicami, statističnimi podatki, dodelanimi tematskimi zemljevidi ter številnimi barvnimi grafikoni in fotografijami) prikazane relevantne podatke o naši državi, od temeljnih kulturno-zgodovinskih podatkov do bistvenih informacij naravnem okolju in družbenem razvoju. Na koncu sta dodana imensko kazalo preglednega zemljevida Slovenije na strani 31 in petjezični slovarček glavnih zemljepisnih izrazov. Journal of ethnic studies Language Contact, German and Slovenian *Brockmeyer Verlag Transnational Societies*, Transterritorial Politics Migrations in the (post-) Yugoslav Region, 19th-21st Century *De Gruyter Oldenbourg Papers from a conference held Dec. 8-10, 2006 at the Berlin College for the Comparative History of Europe*. Izkopavanja srednjeveškega in zgodnjenovoveškega grobišča pri župni cerkvi v Kranju v letih 1964–1970 / Excavations of Medieval and Post-Medieval cemetery at the Župna cerkev in Kranj from 1964 to 1970 *Založba ZRC* Arheološka izkopavanja grobišča Župna cerkev v Kranju so se začela leta 1953 in so z manjšimi in večjimi razmiki potekala do leta 2013. Raziskano grobišče tako po trenutnih podatkih obsega 2.936 grobov, Gorenjski muzej v Kranju pa ima inventariziranih 3.263 predmetov iz tega grobišča. Namen monografije je objava grobov, ki jih je Andrej Valič, kustos Gorenjskega muzeja Kranj, izkopal med letoma 1964 in 1970. Podatke črpa iz vseh dosegljivih virov (terenska dokumentacija, predmeti, fototeka, inventarna knjiga, kasnejši zaznamki izkopavalca, analize okostij ipd). Načrt grobov, ki je nastajal ob študiju gradiva, prvič združuje vse doslej izkopane grobove na grobišču Župna cerkev v Kranju. Zaradi obsežnosti grobišča in velike gostote pokopov na nekaterih delih je namesto običajne enodelne priloge prikazan po posameznih kvadrantih. Začetni del knjige je spremna študija o naravi predstavljenih podatkov, prav tako pa so v kataloškem delu sprotni komentarji vseh morebitnih nenavadnosti in neskladnosti. The archaeological excavations of the Župna cerkev cemetery in Kranj began in 1953 and were completed in 2013. The explored cemetery consists of 2,936 graves and the Museum of Gorenjska (Gorenjski muzej) in Kranj has inventoried 3,263 items from this cemetery. The purpose of the monograph is the publication of the graves excavated between 1964 and 1970 by Andrej Valič, curator at the Museum of Gorenjska. Data are drawn from all available sources (field documentation, artefacts, photographs, inventory books, analysis of skeletons, etc.). The plan of the graves, which took shape while studying the material, for the first time combines all the previously excavated graves of the Župna cerkev cemetery in Kranj. Because of the size of the cemetery and the high density of burials in some parts, the quadrants are shown by individual pages instead of the usual one-piece insert. The first part of the book is a study on the nature of the data presented, while the catalogue in addition to the usual data contains also comments on all potential oddities and inconsistencies. School Chronicle Journal of the History of Schooling and Education Identities In-Between in East-Central Europe *Routledge* This volume addresses the question of 'identity' in East-Central Europe. It engages with a specific definition of 'sub-cultures' over the period from c. 1900 to the present and proposes novel ways in which the term can be used with the purpose of understanding identities that do not conform to the fixed, standard categories

imposed from the top down, such as 'ethnic group', 'majority' or 'minority'. Instead, a 'sub-culture' is an identity that sits between these categories. It may blend languages, e.g. dialect forms, cultural practices, ethnic and social identifications, or religious affiliations as well as concepts of race and biology that, similarly, sit outside national projects. *Anthems and the Making of Nation States Identity and Nationalism in the Balkans Bloomsbury Publishing* Anthems are symbolic means through which nations present themselves to the world. Accordingly, creating seven new nation states out of the bones of Yugoslavia required new anthems. Why did these new states opt for century-old national songs or, failing this, for the anthems without words? What are the images and symbols that each of these states chose as their 'national signatures' and how were these chosen? This book explores a variety of images of nationhood (or the absence of them) in the lyrics of the official anthems and of competing national songs and traces their historical trajectory from the time of their conception to their legal entrenchment. This is the first full-length study into the symbolic representations of nationhood in the recently created nation states of the Balkans." Slovenska bibliografija Knjige *The Multinational Empire: Empire and nationalities The Making of a Language The Case of the Idiom of Wilamowice, Southern Poland Walter de Gruyter* The book presents unique literature in a minority ethnolect - the Germanic dialect of Wilamowice in Southern Poland. The manuscripts, written in the ethnolect at the beginning of the 20th century, were discovered in 1989. The book contains full versions of several texts of various length written by Florian Biesik, who decided to create a literary standard for Wilamowicean in order to prove its non-German, but possibly Anglo-Saxon, Dutch, Flemish or Frisian origin. Thus it presents both the dialectal literature and the most important elements of the local culture during the final stages of its extinction. *Mladina Language Diversity in the Late Habsburg Empire BRILL* This collective volume seeks to approach the practice of language diversity in multi-ethnic urban societies of Austria-Hungary and place it both within its local and its larger European context, and within the broader studies of multilingualism and multiculturalism. *Democratic Transition in Croatia Value Transformation, Education, and Media Texas A&M University Press* With the fall of communism and the breakup of Yugoslavia, the successor states have faced a historic challenge to create separate, modern democracies from the ashes of the former authoritarian state. Central to the Croatian experience has been the issue of nationalism and whether the Croatian state should be defined as a citizens' state (with members of all nationality groups treated as equal) or as a national state of the Croats (with a consequent privileging of Croatian culture and language, but also with a quota system for members of national minorities). Sabrina P. Ramet and Davorka Matić have gathered here a series of studies by important scholars to examine the development of Croatia in the aftermath of communism and the war that marred the transition. Sixteen scholars of the region discuss the values and institutions central to Croatia's transformation from communism and toward liberal democracy. They discuss economic change, political parties, and the uses of history since 1989. To understand the patterns in Croatia, they examine how civic values have been expressed, reinforced, and sometimes challenged through religion, education, and the media. The implications of nationalism in its various manifestations are treated thematically in all the analyses. This book is a companion volume to a similar study on Slovenia, edited by Sabrina P. Ramet and Danica Fink-Hafner and released in fall 2006. Together, these two works form an important case study in comparison and contrast between two countries in the same region going through the transition from communism to liberal democracy. Scholars and policy makers will find a wealth of material in these two volumes. *Der Zweite Weltkrieg in postsozialistischen Gedenkmuseen Geschichtspolitik zwischen der ‚Anrufung Europas‘ und dem Fokus auf ‚unser‘ Leid Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG* Im Kontext der kulturwissenschaftlichen Gedächtnisforschung widmet sich diese interdisziplinär ausgerichtete Reihe dem Verhältnis von Medien und kultureller Erinnerung. Die hier vorgestellten Studien behandeln die ganze Bandbreite der durch Medien konstruierten, tradierten und verbreiteten Erinnerung. Schrift und Bild, das Kino und die 'neuen' digitalen Medien, Intermedialität, Transmedialität und Remediation sowie die sozialen, zunehmend transnationalen und transkulturellen, Kontexte der medialisierte Erinnerung gehören zu den Forschungsinteressen der Reihe. Ziel ist es, eine Plattform für die deutschsprachige Medien- und Gedächtnisforschung zu schaffen. Eingereichte Manuskripte werden im Peer-review-Verfahren durch externe Experten begutachtet. *Družbena funkcijskost jezika (vidiki, merila, opredelitve) When is the Nation? Towards an Understanding of Theories of Nationalism Psychology Press* With an introduction about the theories of nationalism and debates by two top theorists on each topic, this is a unique volume and an invaluable resource for students and scholars of nationalism, ethnicity and global conflict. *Začetek in konec raziskovanj grobišča pri Župni cerkvi v Kranju (1953 in 2011–2013) / The beginning and end of exploration at the Župna cerkev cemetery in Kranj (1953 and 2011–2013) Založba ZRC* It was in the spring of 1953 when digging pits to plant trees in front of the Prešeren's Theatre in Kranj revealed some graves. Extensive excavations followed, led by Jože Kastelic and Vinko Šribar from the National Museum. 308 graves were excavated: 15 were recognised as the so-called (later) "Baroque" graves and 293 as "Ketlach", that is Early Medieval ones. The finds were first stored in the National Museum in Ljubljana, and later moved to the Gorenjski museum in Kranj, while all the documentation remained in Ljubljana. The excavations of the extensive cemetery continued in 1964 and 1965, from 1969 to 1973, and in 1984. In the following decades, several graves were excavated in the course of various ground works. The graves found between 1964 and 2010 were published in two monographs in the series *Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae* (volumes 35 and 37). From 2011 to 2013 there was a large archaeological excavation at the start of the complete renovation of public areas in the city centre. It was carried out by archaeological company PJP, d. o. o. 561 graves were dug under the leadership of Rafko Urankar. The third book on the cemetery Župna cerkev in Kranj completes the entire corpus of data on objects, graves and the cemetery as a whole. During the sixty years of field research (1953-2013) all documentation techniques that prevailed in individual periods were used, which is an ideal test of their comparative advantages and disadvantages. The route from excavations to critical publication was extremely compound and could only be completed in a very complex digital environment with the help of a number of unique information solutions. Simultaneous publishing in analogue and digital form makes it possible to use the best of both media. The three-part

structure of the book introduces an overview of field documentation and its structure, and solves the problems that arise. The most extensive is the central part, which uniquely represents archaeological remains. The third part is cartographic and shows spatial distribution of individual graves. The cemetery belonging to the medieval city is the largest published medieval cemetery in Europe. More than 1000 years (from the 8th century to the end of the 18th century) of continuous burial in the same place caused the accumulation of graves, resulting in over 10,000 stratigraphic relations. Complete information is now available for further typological, chronological, population and other studies. Sky (imagination) is the limit. _____ Spomladi leta 1953 so ob kopanju jam za drevesa pred Prešernovim gledališčem v Kranju naleteli na grobove. Sledila so obsežna izkopavanja pod vodstvom Jožeta Kastelica in Vinka Šribarja iz Narodnega muzeja. Izkopali so 308 grobov. Prepoznali so 15 t. i. baročnih (mlajših) in 293 t. i. ketlaških, to je zgodnesrednjeveških grobov. Gradivo so shranili v Narodnem muzeju v Ljubljani, kasneje so ga predali Gorenjskemu muzeju v Kranju, dokumentacija pa je ostala v Ljubljani. Izkopavanja prostranega grobišča so se nadaljevala v letih 1964, 1965, 1969-1973 in 1984. V naslednjih desetletjih so ob raznih zemeljskih delih izkopali še nekaj grobov. Grobove, najdene med letoma 1964 in 2010, smo objavili v dveh monografijah v zbirki Opera Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae (zvezka 35 in 37). Zaradi celostne prenove javnih površin mestnega središča so v letih 2011, 2012 in 2013 potekala velika arheološka izkopavanja po celotnem mestnem središču. Izvedlo jih je arheološko podjetje PJP, d. o. o. Pod vodstvom Rafka Urankarja so izkopali 561 grobov. Tretja knjiga o grobišču Župna cerkev v Kranju zaokroža korpus podatkov o predmetih, grobovih in grobišču kot celoti. V šestdesetih letih terenskih raziskav (1953-2013) so uporabili vse dokumentacijske tehnike, ki so prevladovale v posameznih obdobjih, kar je idealen preizkus njihovih primerjalnih prednosti in slabosti. Je pa bila zato pot od izkopavanj do kritične objave izjemno zapletena in jo je bilo mogoče opraviti samo v zelo kompleksnem digitalnem okolju s pomočjo številnih unikatnih informacijskih rešitev. Hkratna objava v analogni in digitalni obliki omogoča izkoriščanje prednosti obeh medijev. Trodelno sestavo knjige uvaja pregled terenske dokumentacije in njene strukture ter razrešuje probleme, ki se pri tem pojavljajo. Najobsežnejši je osrednji del, ki na poenoten način predstavlja arheološke ostanke. Tretji del je kartografski in prikazuje prostorsko razporeditev posameznih grobov. Grobišče pripada srednjeveškemu mestu in je največje objavljeno srednjeveško grobišče v Evropi. Več kot 1000 let (od 8. st. do konca 18. st.) neprekinjenega pokopavanja na istem mestu je povzročilo kopičenje grobov, to pa prek 10.000 stratigrafskih odnosov. Sedaj so vse te informacije na voljo za nadaljnje tipološke, kronološke, populacijske in druge študije. Omejitev je samo domišljija. White Paper on Education in the Republic of Slovenia Pre-Roman Divinities of the Eastern Alps and Adriatic Archäologische Verbreitungskarte - Rundplastik/Relief - Religionsgeschichte.