

UDC 930.85(4-12)

ISSN 0350-7653
eISSN 2406-0801

SERBIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS
INSTITUTE FOR BALKAN STUDIES

BALCANICA

XLVIII

ANNUAL OF THE INSTITUTE FOR BALKAN STUDIES

Editor-in-Chief

VOJISLAV G. PAVLOVIĆ

Director of the Institute for Balkan Studies SASA

Editorial Board

JEAN-PAUL BLED (Paris), LJUBOMIR MAKSIMOVIĆ,
ZORAN MILUTINOVIĆ (London), DANICA POPOVIĆ, DRAGAN BAKIĆ,
SPYRIDON SFETAS (Thessaloniki), GABRIELLA SCHUBERT (Jena),
SVETLANA M. TOLSTAJA (Moscow)

BELGRADE
2017



separately, usually in a posture of prayer. The fourth chapter, "The military saints", is concerned with the portraits of holy warriors, because of their prominent presence in Transylvanian Orthodox churches. They are accorded an important, sometimes unusual, place in the church, such as the sanctuary or the upper register in the nave. Their depictions or scenes include St. George fighting the dragon, St. Theodor Tyron, St. Theodor Stratelates, St. Demetrius and Theodore.

The following chapter, "The holy kings of Hungary", focuses on the portraits of three holy kings of Hungary (Stephen, Emeric and Ladislas) painted in two medieval churches: the church of the Dormition of the Virgin in Crişcior, and the church of St. Nicholas in Ribiţa. The chapter on "The Exaltation of the Holy Cross" describes in detail the wall paintings in the churches in Crişcior and Ribiţa, and deals in particular with the depictions of St. Constantine and Helena in the iconography of the West and the East, or medieval Hungary. The cult of Sts Constantine and Helena was widespread in the middle ages because Constantine was celebrated as the first Christian ruler and founder of a Christian state.

The seventh chapter, "Orthodoxy of Faith, the Greek Rite, and the Latin Church in the Paintings at Hălmaġiu and Ribiţa", focuses on iconography in the churches at

Hălmaġiu and Ribiţa. The iconographic programmes of the two churches are similar, the only significant difference being observable on the south wall of their sanctuaries. Those paintings are expressive of adherence to Eastern liturgy and emphasize the orthodoxy of its theological content. The last chapter, "Saints Bartholomew and Thomas in the churches at Hălmaġiu and Densuş", discusses differences in the representation of the two saints in Western and Byzantine iconography, and looks at the manner in which they were depicted in medieval Hungary.

The book *Medieval Wall Paintings in Transylvanian Orthodox Churches* is very relevant for understanding the medieval culture of that part of Europe. Some iconographic motifs occurring in the churches under study have been interpreted in their social, political and religious context. The paintings have been regarded as a means of communication whose messages can be understood to the extent in which their historical background can be reconstructed.

A particular quality of this book rests in its excellent colour photographs, which are a precious source for all historians, and historians of art and literature interested in this period of the medieval past. The book is written in a simple style which makes it accessible even to a wider public.

THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF THE HISTORY OF NATIONALISM, ED. JOHN BREUILLY.
OXFORD: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2013, xli + 775 p.

Reviewed by Dušan Fundić*

The Oxford Handbook of the History of Nationalism edited by John Breuilly, Professor of Nationalism and Ethnicity at the London School of Economics and Political Science, assembles texts by 35 contributors, offering a global overview of the history of the

phenomenon.¹ It examines many aspects of nationalism in terms of ideas, sentiments

* Institute for Balkan Studies SASA

¹ Since his *Nationalism and State* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press and Manchester:

and, most of all, a view on politics of nationalism from various research angles.

The opening chapter, Introduction: Concepts, Approaches, Theories, is preceded by a detailed list of authors followed by a useful comparative chronology of selected political events involving nationalist movements, arranged by region with relevant maps. An introduction by the editor, John Breuilly, states three main premises on which the book is predicated: it should offer a history of nationalism, "... not nationalism as an aspect of history of nations or nation states"; the history of nationalism is perceived primarily as history of politics and political ideology and social elements and states that uphold it; concluding with the third premise that "such nationalism is specific to modern era".

The book is divided into six parts which can actually be seen as covering two large themes. The first one is a chronological history of nationalism from its emergence through histories of particular regional nationalisms. In the opening chapter of the first part Nationalism and Vernaculars, 1500–1800, Peter Burke argues against crude binary terms in researching pre-modern national identity sentiments, although he does not challenge the modernist approach but insists on different continuities before and after 1800 as a time of the Great Divide. On the other hand, Erica Benner examines intellectual origins of nationalism by comparing the ideas of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Johann Gottfried Herder and their utilization throughout the nineteenth century, while John Hutchinson offers a study of aspects of nationalism as a cultural movement. Particularly interesting is Andreas Eckert's text on anti-Western doctrines of nationalism which challenges the common view that non-European communities were formed only as a Western import.

Manchester University Press, 19932) Breuilly has become one of the leading scholars on the subject of nationalism.

The second part, *The Emergence of Nationalism: Politics and Power*, presents an account of nationalism after the American and French revolutions in different regions of Europe, Asia, and Africa.² It also includes the chapter written by Breuilly that offers an interesting view on the term of national unification in nineteenth-century Europe emphasizing that pan-nationalism implies unsuccessful unification attempt while unification nationalism implies successful pan-nationalism. Also, in this part of the book David Henley in his *Origins of Southeast Asian Nations: The Question of Timing* seeks to elucidate the reasons why there are three different nation-states in former French imperial Indochina but a single Indonesian state from the time of Dutch colonialism. By using this wider theoretical framework, Henley underlines the importance of French decentralized system versus Dutch centralized imperial rule. Also, the French conquest took place deep in the nationalist era while pre-Indonesian states were conquered during the previous period. Inside those repertoires of imperial power, local populations ended up in differently imagined nation-states.

The third part starts with John Darwin's discussion on the relationship between nationalism and imperialism between about 1880 and 1940 and serves as an introduction to the essays on Nationalism in Post-colonial Africa, Latin America, Nineteenth-Century USA, interwar European Nationalism while being rounded up with the Arab World, Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, South Asia and Southeastern Europe

² This also includes the texts on nationalism in the Habsburg and Ottoman empires written by Miroslav Hroch, and on Separatist Nationalisms in the Romanov and Soviet Empires, in the Middle East, 1876–1945, India, 1857–1947, East Asia, 1839–1945, Colonial and Post-Colonial Africa, and Anti-Colonial Nationalism in Sub-Saharan Africa.

throughout the second part of the twentieth century.

Roughly speaking, the aforementioned parts provide an overview of the history of nationalism from its emergence until the beginning of the twenty-first century. The texts are organized with an ambition to cover the global history of nationalism and can be deemed successful in that respect. The regional approach is applied to suppress methodological nationalism which puts nation-state as the ground principle of analysis that offers much more precise analysis of various nationalist movements.

The next three parts cover the second theme of the book aimed at exploring relations of nationalism and its place in a world dominated by the paradigm of the nation-state. The fourth part comprises chapters dealing with the relationship between nationalism and state sovereignty, self-determination, international interventions, fascism, racism and its role in everyday life. These thematic chapters offer an insight into the contemporary role of nationalism in the world today. The two concluding parts are dealing with various challenges that nationalism faced or is facing. It particularly concerns socialist internationalism, religion, pan-nationalisms, pan-Islamism, and globalization. Cemil Aydin addresses the Pan-Nationalism of Pan-Islamic, Pan-Asian

and Pan-African Thought. Jürgen Osterhammel's chapter on Nationalism and Globalization argues that nationalism has been challenged but not replaced by globalization as an emotional counterpart, and that it nonetheless "has lost its prestige as a form of politics that was 'natural' and unaccountable to any higher authority".³

The final part of the book *Nationalism and Historiography* is actually a single chapter that deals with the relationship between nationalism and history writing. Its author Paul Lawrence underlines the important connection between the emergence of historical profession as such and the appearance of nationalism in world history.

In its scope, the book is an impressive project. Global research range, although it must be said there are expected omissions, offers the most worthy undertaking promised by the editor in the introduction. Nevertheless, it can be recommended to all who are interested in the studies of nationalism, even more so because this is the first single-volume book on the history of nationalism.

³ Osterhammel states that national sovereignty is no longer absolute as it has been undermined by "humanitarian" interventions, "... although in many other cases regimes were left undisturbed to commit crimes against their own population".

ULF BRUNNBAUER, *GLOBALIZING SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE: EMIGRANTS, AMERICA, AND STATE SINCE THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY*. LANHAM, MD.: LEXINGTON BOOKS, 2016, 357 p.

*Reviewed by Aleksandra Djurić Milovanović**

Migration from Southeastern Europe to the New World is hardly a new phenomenon. The historian Ulf Brunnbauer, Director of the Institute for East and Southeast European Studies and Chair of Southeast and East European History at the University of Regensburg, points to the continuity of

migration from this part of Europe in his most recent book published by the renowned publishing house Lexington Books. Brunnbauer offers a comprehensive analysis

* Institute for Balkan Studies SASA