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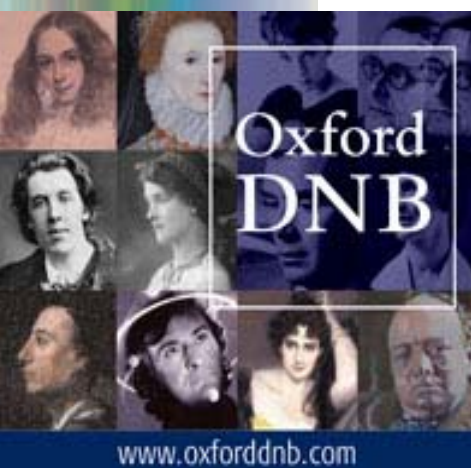
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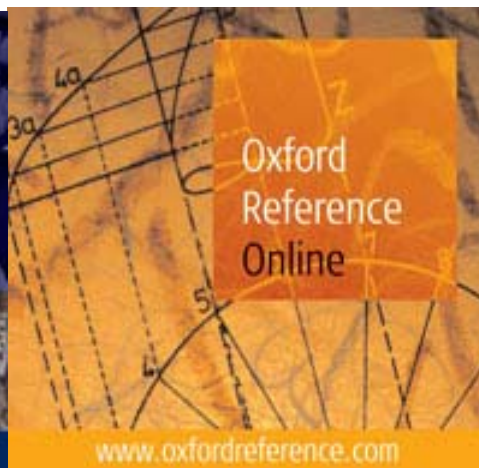
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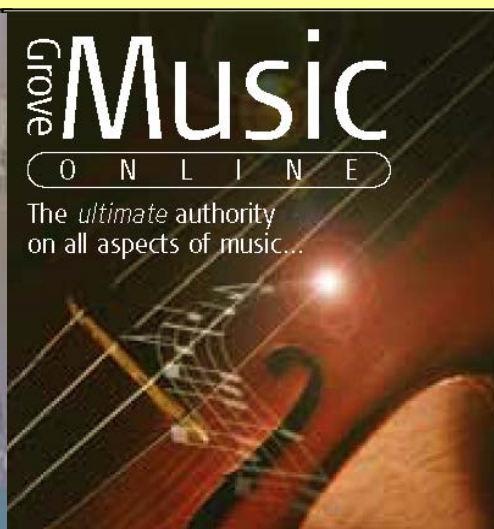
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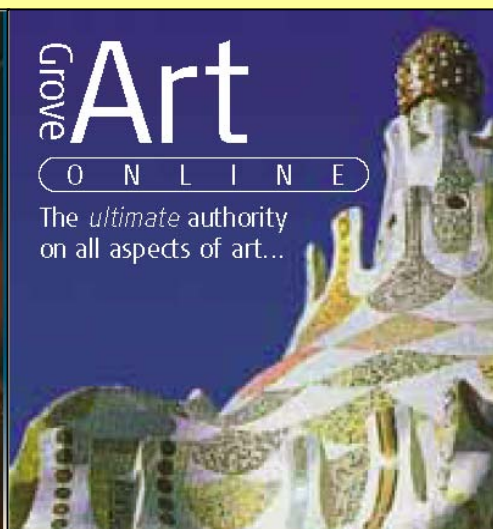
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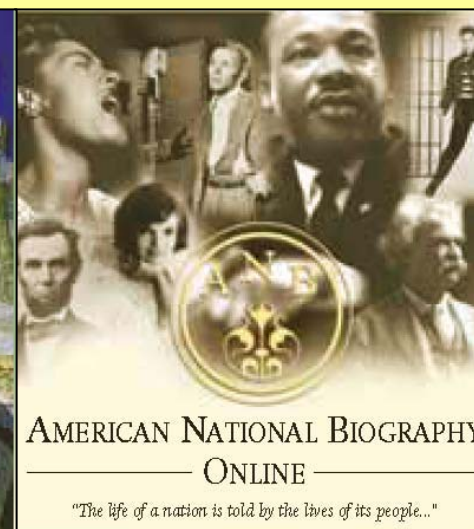
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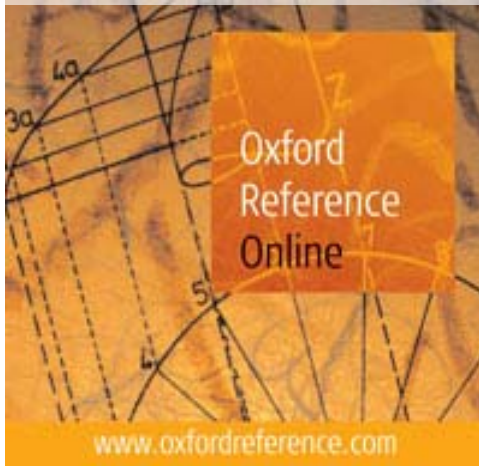


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Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik faction in Russian politics and architect of the 1917 Revolution. Although thus not primarily interested in philosophy, his two major contributions in this field were of considerable influence. The first of these, ...

(From *The Oxford Companion to Philosophy* in Religion & Philosophy)

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(From *The Oxford Companion to the Politics of the World* in Politics & Social Sciences)

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(1870 – 1924), Russian revolutionary. Lenin was one of the most influential figures of the twentieth century. He was a Russian revolutionary leader, a communist, and a political theorist. A militant and dogmatic interpreter of the philosopher Karl ...

(From *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Economic History* in Economics & Business)

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4. Lenin, Vladimir Ilich

Founder and leader of the Bolshevik Party, chair of Council of People's Commissars 1917 – 24 Vladimir Ulyanov came from a provincial middle-class family of mixed ancestry (Russian-Kalmyk and Jewish-German), his father being a school inspector (hence ...

(From *A Dictionary of Political Biography* in Politics & Social Sciences)

5. Lenin, Vladimir Ilych

Russian socialist and architect of November 1917 Russian Revolution. His destiny may have been carved in stone in 1887 when his elder brother Alexander was executed for complicity in a plot against the life of Tsar Alexander III. When Vladimir ...

(From *The Oxford Companion to Military History* in Military History)

6. Lenin, Vladimir Ilich

Born in Simbirsk, the son of a schoolmaster, Lenin was educated at the universities of Kazan and St Petersburg, from which he graduated in law (1891). He had become a Marxist in 1899 and at St Petersburg he began his involvement with revolutionary ...

(From *Who's Who in the Twentieth Century* in History)

7. Lenin, Vladimir Ilich

Born Vladimir Ilich Ulyanov in Simbirsk (later Ulyanovsk), he was inspired by the execution of his eldest brother in 1887 for an assassination attempt on Tsar Alexander III to become engaged in revolutionary underground movements. He was expelled from ...

(From *A Dictionary of Contemporary World History* in History)

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Lenin had been obsessed with achieving socialist revolution in Russia, for which end he considered any means justified, including terror and deceit, and did not appreciate the long-term dangers of such methods. His emphasis on central direction and the party's vanguard role ('We know best what's good for you') never changed, despite the broadening of party membership, and produced the dangers of 'substitutism' about which Trotsky warned. Once revolution was achieved he seemed trapped in short-term tactical changes, unclear about long-term strategy. Undoubtedly an outstanding political leader whose personal contribution changed the face of the twentieth century, his dogmatism and ruthlessness, even though partly compensated by approachability and rejection of hero-worship, provided a precedent for the excesses of **Stalin**.

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Year	Event
1900	Hostility to foreign intrusion erupts in China with Boxer Rising
1900	Lenin launches, in Switzerland, a radical newspaper, <i>Iskra</i> ('the spark')
1900	Republican William McKinley is re-elected, the first president to win two consecutive terms since Ulysses S. Grant in 1872
1901	The Commonwealth of Australia comes into being as an independent federation of six former colonies
1901	Queen Victoria dies at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight
1901	Edward VII succeeds his mother as British monarch
1901	Immigration Restriction Act underpins White Australia policy
1901	Anarchist shoots and fatally wounds President McKinley
1901	Death of McKinley gives US presidency to Theodore Roosevelt
1902	Lenin argues for revolution in the pamphlet <i>What is to be done?</i>
1902	Cuba wins independence from Spain under US protection
1902	Balfour succeeds his uncle, Lord Salisbury, as UK prime minister
1902	Arthur Griffith launches Sinn Fein
1903	Emmeline Pankhurst founds the Women's Social and Political Union in the UK
1903	The king and queen of Serbia are assassinated
1903	Cuba is forced to accept permanent US presence in Guantanamo Bay
1903	Lenin's supporters become known as the Bolsheviks ('the majority')
1903	Panama wins independence from Colombia with US assistance
1904	Entente Cordiale resolves colonial disputes between Britain and France
1904	Republican Theodore Roosevelt wins the US presidential election in his own right
1905	The word <i>soviet</i> ('council') acquires its special meaning in Russian Communist history
1905	The German Kaiser visits Tangier to support Morocco against the French
1905	The Ulster Unionist party has its beginnings in Northern Ireland
1905	Thomas Dixon's popular novel <i>The Clansman</i> presents the Ku Klux Klan in heroic terms
1905	Panama cedes to the US perpetual control over a ten-mile zone on either side of the proposed Panama Canal
1905	Conservative prime minister Balfour resigns and Henry Campbell-Bannerman forms an interim Liberal government
1906	Campbell-Bannerman leads the Liberals to a massive victory in the UK on a promised programme of reform
1906	Tsar allows an elected дума, the first parliament in Russian history
1906	Tsar dismisses Russia's new дума after less than three months
1906	The All-India Muslim League is founded
1907	New Zealand becomes an independent nation
1907	The reserved Indian Territory is merged in the new state of Oklahoma, which becomes the 46th in the Union
1907	Great White Fleet sets out on world voyage to display US power
1908	The king and crown prince of Portugal are assassinated

Timelines

Select a timeline from the list below for events in the 20th century. Click on the + signs beside each timeline to see a complete list of timelines. All timeline events are linked to a relevant entry in Oxford Reference Online

Themes

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Dictators

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Countries

Australia

Canada

United Kingdom

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Medicine

1953 Crick and Watson announce discovery of double-helix structure of DNA

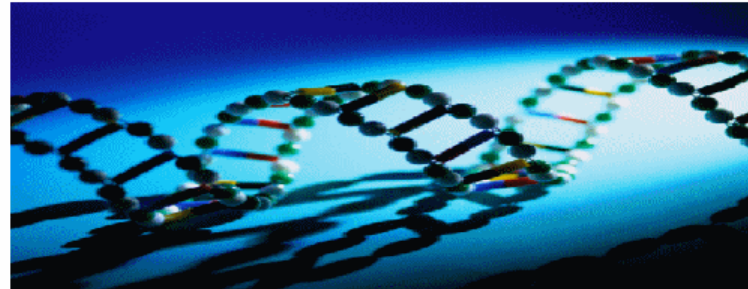
1953 Jonas Salk announces his discovery of a polio vaccine

1960 Thalidomide disaster is identified first in Germany and Australia

1967 Christiaan Barnard carries out the first successful heart transplant

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20th-century timeline >>

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Country Studies

This site contains online versions of book examine different countries' historical set

EUROPA

This is the portal site of the European Un you can also view statistics, opinion poll

European Commission

The latest official press releases, photos, provides links to a huge amount of inform

Foreign Policy

The leading international magazine of glo to the latest breaking international news

Human Rights Library

Search the University of Minnesota's Hum and thematically.

Human Rights Watch

The website of the non-governmental orga prisons, refugees, women's rights and the

International Governmental Organizat

Northwestern University's exhaustive list the Organization of the Petroleum Expor

International Women's Day

The United Nations began celebrating Inte Watch, a site dedicated to promoting ger

Migration Information Source

A project of the Migration Policy Institute, the Migration Information Source provides analysis of international migration and refugee trends along with a wealth of data on the subject from numerous global organizations and governments. A highly accessible interface makes data access extremely straightforward for curious surfers as well as professional researchers.

Nationalism Project

This website is a resource for the study of nationalism, including introductory definitions from a range of authors, region-specific reading suggestions and links to nationalism-related websites. It also includes an extremely useful bibliography of journal articles on nationalism.

es seeks to er known areas.

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Ukraine's 'goddess of revolution'

By Marina Denysenko
BBC News, Ukraine

Orange-clad protesters call her "Goddess of the Revolution" while outgoing President Leonid Kuchma and some of the oligarchs - Ukraine's business and political elite - are believed to hate her.

Glamorous Yulia Tymoshenko, one of the key figures of the ongoing Orange Revolution in Ukraine, ignites passion on both sides.

She is a close ally of Viktor Yushchenko, the leader of the Ukrainian opposition that believes he won the bitterly disputed presidential run-off on 21 November.

Recent events have elevated Ms Tymoshenko's popularity to new heights, literally. On one occasion, riot police guarding Mr Kuchma's office raised their shields to allow her through to where talks were being held.

On another, she perched on top of a bus, from where she whipped the crowd into a frenzy with her calls for the government's resignation.

"I would even prefer her to be the president," one of the Kiev protesters says.

Controversial character

In her speeches, Ms Tymoshenko has referred to Mr Kuchma as a "red-haired cockroach".



Lady Yu has already hinted she wants to be next prime minister

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- ▶ In pictures: Ukraine poll annulled
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Yulia Tymoshenko is adored, envied and even feared

- ▶ Q&A: Election crisis
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1. Ukraine

A country comprising a large region of eastern Europe stretching from the Carpathian Mountains to the Donetz River and bounded on the south by the Black

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- Commonwealth of Independent States
- Cossacks
- Crimea
- Dnieper
- Donets Basin
- Galicja
- Kharkov
- Kiev
- Odessa
- Sevastopol

Adjacent entries

- Ugarit
- UHF
- Ujjain
- ukivn-e

Ukraine



Ukraine's flag was first used between 1918 and 1922. It was readopted in September 1991. The colours were first used in 1848. They are heraldic in origin and were first used on the coat of arms of one of the Ukrainian kingdoms in the Middle Ages.

Country statistics

AREA:	603,700sq km (233,100sq mi) 48,457,100
CAPITAL:	Kiev (2,611,000)
(POPULATION):	
GOVERNMENT:	Multi-party republic
ETHNIC GROUPS:	Ukrainian 73%, Russian 22%, Jewish 1%, Belarussian 1%, Moldovan, Bulgarian, Polish
LANGUAGES:	Ukrainian (official)
RELIGIONS:	Ukrainian Orthodox 80%, Ukrainian Catholic 10%, Protestant 3%
CURRENCY:	Hryvna

Independent state in E Europe. Ukraine (borderland) is the second-largest country in Europe (after Russia). The coastal lowlands include the Black Sea port of **Odessa**.

of independence on 24 August 1991 which was

nt:Multi-party republicethnic groups:Ukrainian

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 ukiyo-e
 UK Prime Ministers

[Ukraine](#)

Ukrainian
 ukulele
 Ulan Bator
 Ulanova, Galina
 Ulbricht, Walter

RELIGIONS: Ukrainian Orthodox 80%, Ukrainian Catholic 10%, Protestant 3%

CURRENCY: Hryvna

Independent state in e Europe. Ukraine (borderland) is the second-largest country in Europe (after Russia). The coastal lowlands include the Black Sea port of **Odessa**. **Crimea** is a peninsula region, and contains the vital port of **Sevastopol**. The River **Dnieper** divides Ukraine into e and w. The capital, **Kiev**, lies on its banks. In the w, the **Carpathian Mountains** rise to 2061m (6762ft), close to the Romanian border. The fertile central plateau is among the world's greatest producers of wheat and barley. In the e the **Donets Basin** is one of the world's greatest industrial powerhouses. The cities of **Kharkov** and Donetsk are major industrial centres.

Climate

Ukraine's continental climate is moderated by proximity to the Black Sea. Winters are most severe in the ne and the highlands. Rainfall is heaviest in summer.

Vegetation

The once-grassy central steppe is now mostly under the plough. The black, chernozem soil of the s is especially fertile. In the n, around the Pripet marshes, are large woodlands, with trees such as ash and oak. Pine forests cover the slopes of the Carpathian and Crimean mountains.

History and Politics

In ancient history, the area was successively inhabited by Scythians and Sarmatians, before invasions by the Goths, Huns, Avars, and Khazars. The first Ukrainian Slavic community originates from this period. In the 9th century, the Varangians united the n regions as Kievan Rus. The empire disintegrated under the onslaught of the Mongol hordes. In the late 14th century, Ukraine became part of Lithuania. In 1478, the Black Sea region was absorbed into the Ottoman Empire. In 1569, the Lithuanian sector passed to Poland following the Poland-Lithuania union.

The enserment of the peasantry and persecution of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church marked Polish rule. In 1648, refugees from Polish rule (**Cossacks**) completed Ukraine's liberation. Independence was short-lived due to the emerging power of Russia. A succession of wars resulted (1775) in the division of Ukraine into three Russian provinces. The nationalist movement was barely suppressed and found an outlet in **Galicia**. Ukraine's industry developed from the 1860s.

In 1918 (after the Russian Revolution), Ukraine declared independence and was invaded by the Red Army, which was repulsed with the support of the Central Powers. The World War 1 armistice prompted the withdrawal of the Central Powers. A unified, independent Ukraine was once more proclaimed. The Red Army invaded again, this time with greater success. In 1921, Poland received w Ukraine, and in 1922 e Ukraine became a constituent republic of the Soviet Union. In the 1930s, Stalin's autocratic, agricultural collectivization replaced Lenin's policy of appeasement. The programme caused 7.5 million Ukrainians to die of famine. The 1939 Nazi-Soviet partition of Poland reunified the Ukraine. In 1940, it also acquired Northern Bukovina and part of Bessarabia from Romania. In 1945, it gained Ruthenia from Hungary and e Galicia from Poland.

After 1945, all Ukrainian land unified into a single Soviet republic. In 1954, the Crimea was annexed to the Ukraine. Ukraine became one of the most powerful republics in the Soviet Union, contributing 30% of total Soviet industrial output. In 1986, the **Chernobyl** disaster contaminated large areas of Ukraine. After a unilateral declaration of sovereignty in 1990, Ukraine proclaimed independence in August 1991.

In December 1991, the former Communist leader Leonard Kravchuk was elected president and Ukraine joined the **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)**. Tensions with Russia over the Crimea, the Black Sea fleet, the control of nuclear weapons, and oil and gas reserves eased after a treaty in 1992. Crimean independence was refused. In the 1994 presidential elections, **Leonid Kuchma** defeated Kravchuk. Kuchma continued the policy of establishing closer ties with the West, and sped up the pace of privatization. In 1995, direct rule was imposed on Crimea for four months. Subsequent elections saw reduced support for pro-Russian parties. Disputes continue about the extent of the powers of the Crimean legislature. Kuchma was re-elected in 1999. In 2001, Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko was dismissed by Parliament. Pope John Paul II made his first visit to Ukraine in June 2001.

Economy

Ukraine plunged into economic crisis with the rapid dismantling of its command economy. It is a lower-middle income economy (2000 GDP per capita, US\$3850). Agriculture is important – Ukraine has been called the 'breadbasket of Europe'. It is the world's leading producer of sugar beet and the second-largest producer of barley. It is also a major producer of wheat. Other crops include maize, potatoes, sunflowers, and tobacco. Livestock rearing and fishing are other important activities. Ukraine has extensive raw materials. The Donets Basin is the world's eighth-largest producer of bituminous coal. Krivoy Rog mines are the world's fourth-largest producer of iron ore, and Nikopol is the world's leading manganese ore producer. Many of the coal mines are exhausted, and in 1995 the government closed 19 coal mines. Antiquated technology contributes to the highest mining fatality rate in the world. Despite its hydroelectric and nuclear power stations, Ukraine relies on oil and natural gas imports. Ukraine's debt to Russia (2000, US\$1400 million) has been offset partly by allowing Russian firms to hold majority shares in many Ukrainian industries.

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Political map



Physical map



Websites

<http://www.ukremb.com>

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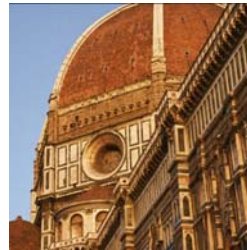
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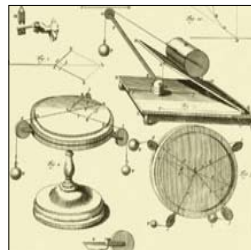
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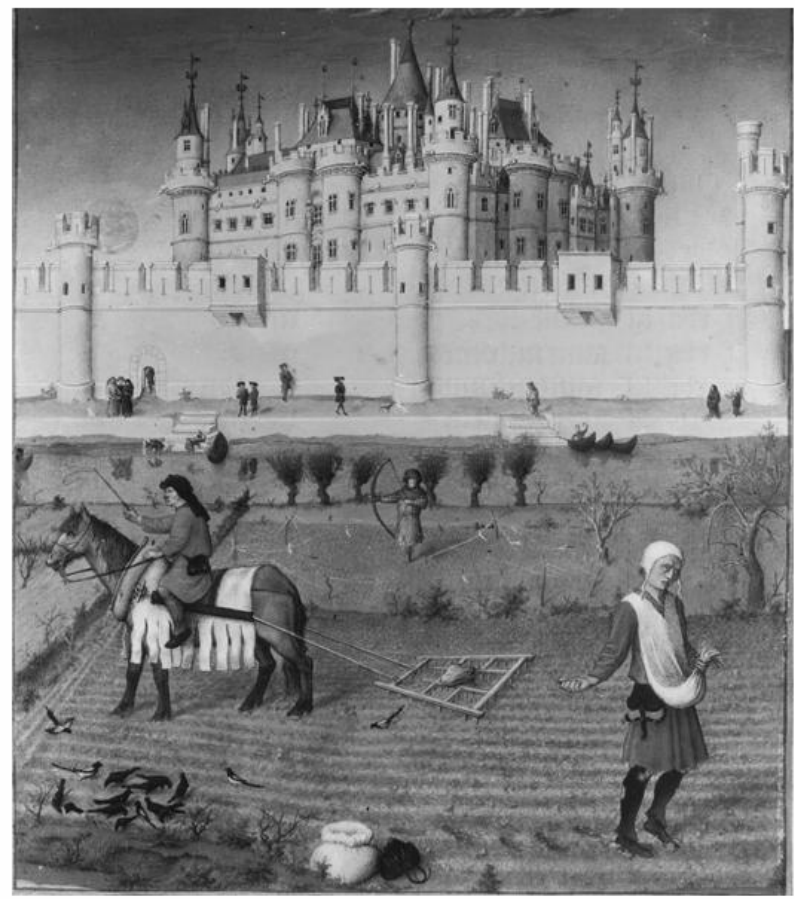
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- Charles VI of France
- Charles VII of France
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- Clovis
- college
- Commerce
- confraternities
- convent
- court, Royal
- Fairs
- Forest
- France
- garden
- Great Schism of the West
- Hospital, Hospice
- House
- Humanism, Humanists
- Invasions
- Justice

History The **history** of Paris in the **Middle Ages** is that of the birth of a capital. In the middle of country rich in corn and **vines**, **forests** and men, the site of Paris was favourable to circulation and trade. An island facilitating the crossing of the Seine, to the north a plain protected from floods by rising ground, some hills: this was enough to fix the Gallo-Roman town of Lutetia, whose remains became the city of the *Parisii*. Already the island held the Roman governor's **palace** on the west and the temple of Jupiter on the east, fixing for ever the two administrative and religious poles of the town. Ravaged in the 3rd c. by the **invasions**, the town fell back on the *île de la Cité* protected by a wall built with the stones of destroyed or abandoned monuments on the left bank.

Clovis fixed the destiny of the town nowadays called "Paris" by making it a Christian town and a royal **villa**. He lived there and died there (511) after having founded a monastery that became the royal necropolis and was dedicated to St Geneviève. Other **abbeys** were founded by the **Merovingians**: **Saint-Germain-des-Près**, **Saint-Victor**, later Saint-Marcel, the **priory** of Saint-Martin-des-Champs, the Temple, Saint-Antoine, etc. , while the royal abbey of **Saint-Denis** outside the town and that of **Saint-Maur-des-Fossés** exercised their influence on the capital and the **Bishop** sat in his double **cathedral**, one church being dedicated to St Stephen and the other to Our Lady from the 8th century.



The History of Paris

Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment

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- Diderot, Denis
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- Tyranny
- Tyssot de Patot, Simon
- Ultramontanism
- Unigenitus
- Unitarianism

Universities

- Usury
- Utilitarianism
- Utopianism

Universities. For most of the eighteenth century colleges in the English colonies. Apart from years 1550 and 1650. In an era that witness servants of state and church could be approached universities, such as Edinburgh, rose to a new height (1693–1694) and Göttingen (1733, 1737). The independence to Britain's North American colonies opened in 1825.

The University System

Virtually all universities in the eighteenth century were teaching rather than research. By law, and medicine. Until the end of the sixteenth century competition from rival institutions, such as the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Naples, Paris, Halle, and Salamanca was probably the largest with a



The universities of the eighteenth century did not have a university science. Treated as propaedeutic supposed to provide the analytical tools and usually the most populous, if not the most important in Europe most university entrants had previous education in the humanities and taught to read, write, and speak Latin. The Jesuits, the curriculum had been extensive and became simple examining boards. In Prussia the study of rhetoric and higher Greek as well as Latin was not yet professionalized, the curriculum

Irrespective of this fundamental structural difference the language of the classroom and the examination hall was Latin—hence the need for long years of prior instruction in the tongue before beginning the study of philosophy. Tuition was normally given through hour-long lectures. For half the time, the professor would read from a prepared text at dictation speed; for the last thirty minutes he would extemporize, developing the more abstruse and difficult points. Lectures were mainly composed in a time-honored scholastic format around a difficult *quaestio*, or question. In conveying theoretical knowledge, it was not customary to use visual aids, even a blackboard. Professors seldom allowed time for questions. At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the curriculum was still dominated by the study of Latin and Greek, and the teaching of philosophy was largely confined to the study of logic and metaphysics.

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Universities in the Age of the Enlightenment

UNIVERSITIES FOUNDED BETWEEN 1648 AND 1789

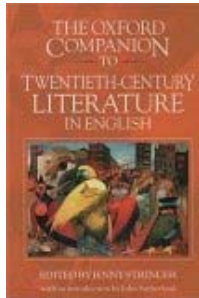
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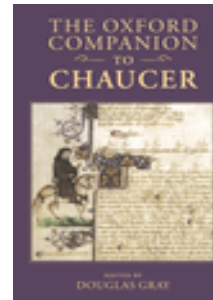
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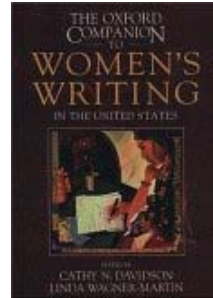
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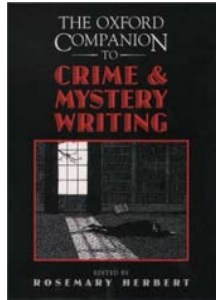
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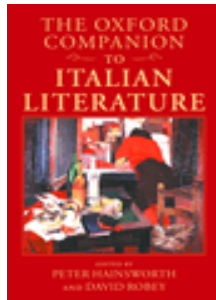
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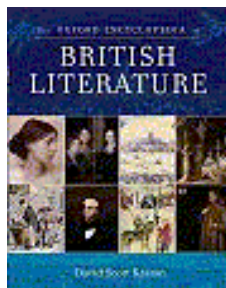
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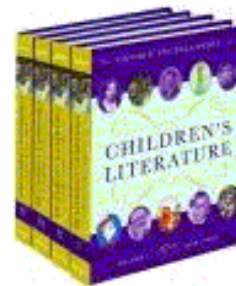
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The Oxford Companion to Fairy Tales

Andersen, Hans Christian

CROSS-REFERENCE

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Entry sections

Bibliography

See also in this book

- Chamisso, Adelbert von
- Hoffmann, E. T. A.
- Ingemann, Bernhard
- Severin
- Oehlenschläger, Adam
- 'Little Mermaid, The'
- 'Princess and the Pea, The'
- 'Red Shoes, The'
- 'Snow Queen, The'
- 'Steadfast Tin Soldier, The'
- 'Thumbelina'
- 'Ugly Duckling, The'

Adjacent entries

- Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves
- Alice in Wonderland
- Alice in Wonderland
- Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
- Alverdes, Paul
- Andersen, Hans Christian
- Anstey, F.
- Aphorisms and fairy tales
- Apollinaire, Guillaume
- Apple Tree, The
- Approaches to the literary fairy tale

Andersen, Hans Christian (1805–75), Danish writer, often regarded as the father of modern fairy tales. Son of a cobbler and a washerwoman, he rose to the position of a national poet and is the most well-known Scandinavian writer of all times.

Although Andersen considered himself a novelist and playwright, his unquestionable fame is based on his fairy tales. He published four collections: *Eventyr, fortalte for børn* (*Fairy Tales, Told for Children*, 1835–42), *Nye eventyr* (*New Fairy Tales*, 1844–8), *Historier* (*Stories*, 1852–5), and *Nye eventyr og historier* (*New Fairy Tales and Stories*, 1858–72), which already during his lifetime were translated into many languages.

The sources of his stories were mostly Danish folk tales, collected and retold by his immediate predecessors J. M. Thiele, Adam Oehlenschläger and Bernhard Ingemann. Unlike the collectors, whose aim was to preserve and sometimes to classify and study fairy tales, Andersen was in the first place a writer, and his objective was to create new literary works based on folklore. As exceptions, some fairy tales have their origin in other literary sources ('The Emperor's New Clothes').

There are several ways in which Andersen may be said to have created the genre of modern fairy tale. First, 'The Tinder Box', opens in a matter-of-fact way, instead of the traditional 'Once upon a time', and in a modern language. This feature became the trademark of Andersen's style. Quite a number of his early fairy tales ('The Emperor's New Clothes', 'The Big Claus', 'The Princess and the Pea', 'The Travelling Companion', 'The Swineherd', 'The Wild Swallow') are characterized by individuality and brilliant irony. Kings go around in battered slippers and personally open gates of heaven. Many of the supernatural creatures in later tales behave and talk like ordinary people. An explicit narrative is another characteristic trait of Andersen's tales. It is not accidental that many fairy tales were told to children, and that there are no conventional morals in them, possibly with the exception of 'The Red Shoes'.

Secondly, Andersen brought the fairy tale into the everyday. His first original fairy tale, 'Little Ida's Tale', is a combination of the ordinary and the fantastic, its nocturnal magical transformations, and its use of everyday objects ('The Tin Soldier') with its animation of the realm of toys. However, in both tales Andersen's melancholic view of life is revealed: both end tragically, thus raising the question whether children's literature must depend on happy endings. These may be counterbalanced by more conventional stories of trials and reward, such as 'Thumbelina' or 'The Snow Queen', the latter based on the popular Norse legend of the Ice Maiden.

In a group of fairy tales, Andersen went still further in animating the material world around him and introducing everyday objects as protagonists: 'The Sweethearts' (also known as 'The Top and the Ball'), 'The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep', 'The Shirt Collar', 'The Darning-Needle', he is credited with being a pioneer in this respect. Also, flowers and plants are ascribed a rich spiritual life, as in 'The Daisy', or arrogance, as in 'The Fir Tree', or otherwise are depicted as having a limited petty bourgeois horizon, as in 'Five Peas from One Pod'.

Andersen's animal tales are also radically different from traditional fables. While in 'The Storks' he makes an original interpretation of the popular saying that babies are brought by storks, in several stories ('The Happy Family', 'The Sprinters', 'The Dung-Beetle') Andersen makes animals represent different perspectives on life, and the stories themselves are more like satirical sketches of human manners than fairy tales for children. 'The Ugly Duckling', probably one of Andersen's best-known stories, is a camouflaged autobiography, echoing the writer's much-quoted statement: 'First you must endure a lot, then you get famous.' The animals, including the protagonist, possess human traits, views, and emotions, making the story indeed a poignant account of the road from humiliation through sufferings to well-deserved bliss. The message is, however, ambivalent: you have to be born a swan in order to become one.

Another programmatic fairy tale is 'The Little Mermaid', based on a medieval ballad, eagerly exploited by romantic poets. Andersen, however, reversed the roles and, toning down the ballad's motif of the Christian versus the pagan, created a beautiful and tragic story of impossible love, which certainly also reflected his personal experience.

While most of Andersen's fairy tales are firmly anchored in his home country and often mention concrete topographical details, like the Round Tower in Copenhagen, some fairy tales have exotic settings, like China in 'The Nightingale', or unspecified 'Southern countries' in 'The Shadow'. This tale, based loosely on a story by Adelbert von Chamisso, which it also mentions indirectly, is probably the most enigmatic and disturbing of his tales. Published in 1847, it marked a general change in Andersen's tales, from being addressed to children to a wider audience, even primarily adults. In fact, his late tales, which he himself characterized as 'Stories' rather than 'Fairy Tales', are much less known and almost never published in contemporary collections for children. Among them is Andersen's tribute to modern technology, 'The Great Sea-Serpent', depicting the first transatlantic telegraph cable.

The significance of Andersen may be illustrated by the fact that the world's most prestigious prize in children's literature, the Andersen Medal, is named after him, and that his birthday, 2 April, is celebrated as the International Children's Book Day.

Hans Christian Andersen in the Oxford Companion to Fairy Tales

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Constantine of Rhodes

Constantine of Sicily

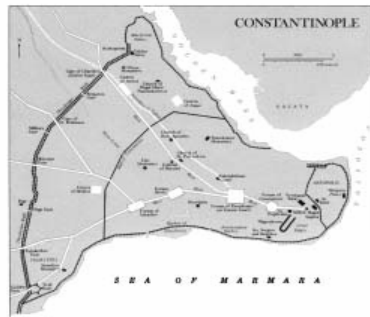
Constantinople. [This entry treats the history and development of the city of **Constantinople**. For a discussion of its public monuments, city walls, and cisterns, see **Constantinople, Monuments of**. The capture of the city by the Turks is treated in **Constantinople, Siege and Fall of**. Individual monasteries and churches are the subject of independent entries.]

Capital of the Byz. Empire, **Constantinople** (Κωνσταντινούπολις, Turk. Istanbul) was founded by Constantine I in 324 on the site of the Greek city of **Byzantion** and dedicated on 11 May 330. The creation of imperial seats of government in the provinces was in line with the policy of the Tetrarchy; Diocletian had already established his residence in nearby **Nikomedeia**. If Constantine was not satisfied with Nikomedeia, it was probably because he considered Byzantion to be strategically more advantageous. It commanded access to the Black Sea and lay at the juncture of two military highways, the European **Via Egnatia** and the road leading from **Chalcedon** to Nikomedeia and points farther east. Yet the site of Byzantion also had the great weakness of being unprotected on the landward side by any natural barrier—a factor that came into play barely 50 years later and posed thereafter a constant threat.

Constantinople was formed by the expansion of Byzantion. The new center of imperial authority, consisting of the complex of the **Great Palace** and **Hippodrome**, was placed within the ancient city. From there a colonnaded street, already built by Septimius Severus, ran to the old city gate. Constantine laid out a circular forum outside the gate and continued the main artery (later named **Mese**) in a straight line westward. About 1.2 km west of the forum a Capitolium was set up. There the street forked, one arm extending southwest to the Golden Gate (near the mosque Isakapı Mescidi; to be distinguished from the Theodosian **Golden Gate**), the other northwest to meet a new line of walls that described an arc from the Propontis to the Golden Horn, roughly from the modern quarter of Samatya (**Psamathia**) to that of Cibali. No maritime defenses were put up since at the time there was no threat from the sea.

Constantine envisaged a sharp increase in the population and made arrangements for grain supply from Egypt amounting to 80,000 rations—perhaps a target rather than the figure requisite at the time. Indeed, the population did climb steeply in the 4th–5th C., a process that is reflected in gradually expanded harbor capacity, granaries, and water supply. It is difficult to determine when it reached its peak or to estimate a maximal population figure (opinions have ranged between 250,000 and 1,000,000). Clearly, so large a center of consumption could be maintained only thanks to a complex and potentially vulnerable system of provisioning dependent on Egypt. In addition to the subsidized supply of **bread** (and oil?) such comforts as were expected in the biggest cities (i.e., luxurious public baths and entertainment in theaters and the circus) attracted people to **Constantinople**.

The oft-repeated statement that Constantine willed his new residence to have from the start a purely Christian character is not substantiated by the evidence. The old pagan temples on the Acropolis and elsewhere were not disturbed and the Capitolium, which may be attributed to Constantine, had a clearly pagan character. Constantine probably built no more than three churches: St. **Irene** to serve as cathedral, and two martyria dedicated to local martyrs, St. Akakios (near the Golden Horn) and St. **Mokios** in the cemetery area outside the land walls. The Church of the **Holy Apostles** was built by Constantius II next to Constantine's mausoleum.



The Gothic invasion and the defeat of the emperor Valens at Adrianople (378) served to underline the vulnerability of **Constantinople**.

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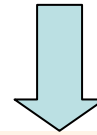
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Subject: Political Science Book Title: International Governance of War-Torn Territories

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Caplan, Richard, University Lecturer in International Relations and Fellow of Linacre College, University of Oxford

International Governance of War-Torn Territories

Rule and Reconstruction

Print ISBN 0199263450, 2005
doi:10.1093/0199263450.001.0001



Abstract: Since the mid-1990s, the United Nations and other multilateral organizations have been entrusted with exceptional authority for the administration of war-torn and strife-ridden territories. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Eastern Slavonia, Kosovo, and East Timor, these organizations have assumed responsibility for governance to a degree unprecedented in recent history. These initiatives represent some of the boldest experiments in the management and settlement of intra-state conflict ever attempted by third parties. This book is a study of recent experiences in the international administration of war-torn territories. Examines the nature of these operations—their mandates, structures, and powers—and distinguishes them from kindred historical and contemporary experiences of peacekeeping, trusteeship, and military occupation. Analyses and assesses the effectiveness of international administrations and discusses, in thematic fashion, the key operational and political challenges that arise in the context of these experiences. Also reflects on the policy implications of these experiences, recommending reforms or new approaches to the challenge posed by localized anarchy in a global context. Argues that despite many of the problems arising from both the design and implementation of international administrations—some of them very serious—international administrations have generally made a positive contribution to the mitigation of conflict in the territories where they have been established.

Keywords: Bosnia and Herzegovina, conflict management, East Timor, Eastern Slavonia, international administration, Kosovo, nation- and state-building, post-conflict reconstruction, transitional administration, United Nations, war-torn territories

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Introduction

introduces the term 'international administration' and distinguishes it from peacekeeping, state- and nation-building, and military occupation. Also discusses the political and strategic context out of which international territorial administration emerged in the mid-1990s. An increase in the importance that many states attach to humanitarian norms as matters of international concern and a marked disregard for sovereignty as a barrier to humanitarian interference have facilitated the pursuit of policies of a highly intrusive nature, including the establishment of international administrations. States have also been motivated by considerations of national interest: a strong international presence in the Balkans and in East Timor has served to buffer regional states from the effects of instability, notably refugee flows and trans-border crime. The chapter concludes with an overview of the contents of the book.

ABSTRACT

FULL TEXT

1. Forms of International Administration

Examines some of the more salient features of international administrations. Differentiates the various types of administrations on the basis of the degree of authority that they possess—ranging from supervisory (Cambodia) to direct governance (Kosovo and East Timor). Further distinguishes international administrations with regard to the aims and contextual factors that establish the framework of an operation. These operations are not entirely without precedent and the chapter also discusses relevant historical antecedents. Concludes with a discussion of the various international actors involved and the nature of the organizational structures created.

ABSTRACT

FULL TEXT

Part I. International Administration in Practice

2. Public Order and Internal Security

Public order and internal security are the sine qua non of civil rule and, by extension, of the international administration of a territory. Examines international engagement in relation to the triad of responsibilities—policing, the administration of justice, and the establishment of penal systems—that are most critical for the maintenance of law and order in a war-torn territory. Some of the issues addressed include supervisory versus executive policing, the role of military forces in policing, extra-judicial detention, war criminals, and reconciliation processes.

ABSTRACT

FULL TEXT

3. Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

Examines the challenge of resettling refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and evaluates efforts to reverse ethnic cleansing and re-establish communities of mixed ethnicity. The reintegration of refugees and IDPs requires the establishment of a secure environment that in turn requires not only effective policing but also the prosecution of war criminals; the establishment of the rule of law, including a legal framework that enables the restitution of property; and a commitment of economic resources to ensure that returnees have adequate jobs, education, health care, and social services. The challenge also raises normative issues, including whether the restoration of multi-ethnic societies is always a proper and fitting objective and how far efforts should extend to achieve that objective given the further hardships for the displaced that it may entail.

ABSTRACT

FULL TEXT

4. Civil Administration

The most distinctive feature of transitional administrations is the establishment and management of interim administrative structures with multiple responsibility for the

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Richard Caplan

Public security and the rule of law, a well-functioning civil administration, and effective political institutions are important not only for democratic self-government but also in relation to economic reconstruction and development. Where organized crime, bureaucratic predation, cronyism, or fraud are the norm, and where domestic institutions are unable to curb these tendencies, private investment is unlikely to be attracted to a region. In Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), these factors, together with high taxes, cumbersome regulations, and barriers to inter-entity trade, have discouraged inward capital flows.¹ In 1999, for instance, net foreign direct investment in BiH was a mere \$90 million, compared with \$1.4 billion in neighbouring Croatia.² Indeed, virtually all economic growth in BiH since the end of the war is attributable to donor aid (\$5.1 billion for the four-year period beginning in 1996). Without this external assistance, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) estimates, BiH would not

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have exhibited annual double-digit growth rates between 1996 and 1999 but, rather, *negative* 1 per cent growth.³

If public order, a well-functioning civil administration, and effective political institutions are important for economic reconstruction and development, so is economic regeneration critical for the establishment of sustainable peace in the aftermath of violent conflict. Economic deprivation can be a source of civil strife, especially in societies where economic disparities coincide with ethnic, religious, tribal, or other kinds of social differentiation.⁴ Where these disparities have generated frustration severe enough to have led to civil war, it is vital to take measures in the immediate post-war environment to promote economic development that can improve the general welfare and thus weaken the economic foundations of political violence. Economic revival is also critical to create broad support locally for international peacebuilding efforts; it offers tangible benefits that can help engender confidence in the process. And where the establishment of domestic governmental bodies is a part of that process, economic revival is also important to generate the revenue necessary to finance these embryonic institutions.

In the context of international administration, economic reconstruction and development comprise several distinct challenges. The term 'reconstruction', in fact, is something of a misnomer. For international actors will not be seeking necessarily to restore what existed before the war's devastation—in many cases an inefficient, statist system—but, rather, to transform the economy by privatizing state- or 'socially owned enterprises (SOEs)',⁵ building strong

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but not predatory public sector institutions, eliminating barriers to trade, and establishing investment-friendly tax regimes. The challenge for international administrators is thus often a triple one: physical reconstruction, economic development, and structural transformation (transition to a market economy), each with its own conceptual framework and approach.⁶ The challenge is compounded by the fact that the target territories, often poor areas to begin with, will likely have experienced a sharp deterioration of living standards as a result of the war.⁷

Overcoming this triple challenge requires a degree of coordination among external parties that can be difficult to achieve because of the inherent autonomy of the key actors involved: donor states, regional and international aid agencies, and development banks. These parties may be motivated by a variety of interests—not all of them mutually compatible—and constrained by their own norms and operating procedures. For instance, the World Bank's Articles of Agreement place strictures on activities that may be construed as political in nature, which reconstruction, development, and structural transformation certainly can be in the context of an international administration.⁸ Yet coordination is necessary for reasons of effectiveness—to ensure that external parties are not at cross purposes—and for reasons of efficiency, particularly in the case of conflict regions such as the Balkans, where several territories are contending with similar and interconnected challenges.

Early Challenges

In the face of often very extensive war-induced damage and destruction, the most immediate economic challenge that transitional administrators (TAs) must confront is physical reconstruction: the rebuilding of homes; the restoration of electricity, water, heat, and other public services; repair of telecommunications; and the rebuilding

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