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Autore	CALVIGIONI, Renzo
Titolo	Il nuovo ordinamento dello stato civile e il formulario 2002 : guida pratica alle nuove disposizioni, raffronto tra vecchio e nuovo ordinamento, circolari e normativa, il nuovo formulario per gli atti dello stato civile / Renzo Calvigioni, Giorgio Collu
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Rimini : Maggioli, copyr. 2002
ISBN	88-387-2704-X
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Altri autori (Persone)	COLLU, Giorgio
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNISA996472054503316
Autore	Hillis Faith
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ISBN	0-8014-6925-2 1-5017-1066-4 0-8014-6926-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (348 p.)
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Soggetti	Nationalism - Ukraine - History - 19th century Nationalism - Russia - History - 19th century Electronic books. Ukraine Politics and government 19th century Russia Politics and government 1801-1917 Ukraine Relations Russia Russia Relations Ukraine
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The Little Russian idea and the invention of a Rus nation -- The Little Russian idea in the 1860s -- The Little Russian idea and the imagination of Russian and Ukrainian nations -- Nationalizing urban politics -- Concepts of liberation -- Electoral politics and regional governance -- Nationalizing the empire -- The limits of the Russian nationalist vision.
Sommario/riassunto	In 'Children of Rus', Faith Hillis recovers an all but forgotten chapter in the history of the tsarist empire and its southwestern borderlands. The right bank, or west side, of the Dnieper River—which today is located at the heart of the independent state of Ukraine—was one of the Russian empire's last territorial acquisitions, annexed only in the late eighteenth century. Yet over the course of the long nineteenth century, this newly acquired region nearly a thousand miles from Moscow and St. Petersburg generated a powerful Russian nationalist movement.

Claiming to restore the ancient customs of the East Slavs, the southwest's Russian nationalists sought to empower the ordinary Orthodox residents of the borderlands and to diminish the influence of their non-Orthodox minorities. Right-bank Ukraine would seem unlikely terrain to nourish a Russian nationalist imagination. It was among the empire's most diverse corners, with few of its residents speaking Russian as their native language or identifying with the culture of the Great Russian interior. Nevertheless, as Hillis shows, by the late nineteenth century, Russian nationalists had established a strong foothold in the southwest's culture and educated society; in the first decade of the twentieth, they secured a leading role in local mass politics. By 1910, with help from sympathetic officials in St. Petersburg, right-bank activists expanded their sights beyond the borderlands, hoping to spread their nationalizing agenda across the empire. Exploring why and how the empire's southwestern borderlands produced its most organized and politically successful Russian nationalist movement, Hillis puts forth a bold new interpretation of state-society relations under tsarism as she reconstructs the role that a peripheral region played in attempting to define the essential characteristics of the Russian people and their state.
