

**dr. Lovro Kunčević** (Zavod za povijesne znanosti u Dubrovniku, Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti / Institute for historical sciences of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Dubrovnik)

**Diplomacija in mednarodni status Dubrovniške republike v zgodnjem novem veku / The diplomacy and international status of the Ragusan Republic in the early modern period**

**Četrtek, 7. 4. 2016, 18:00, predavalnica 119 / Thursday, 7 April 2016, 18:00, Room 119 (predavanje bo v angleškem jeziku / the lecture will be held in English)**

Navkljub dejstvu, da je bila Dubrovniška republika majhna ter vojaško šibka, je uspela preživeti kot de facto neodvisna država skoraj pet stoletij, od sredine 14. stoletja do zgodnjega 19. stoletja. To dolgo obdobje na meji med krščanskim in osmanskim svetom je zahtevalo konstantno diplomatsko dejavnost med zelo močnimi državami, kot so Osmansko cesarstvo, Beneška republika ali španski Habsburžani. Predavanje analizira specifično diplomatsko metodologijo, ki jo je Dubrovnik razvil, da bi pomiril tako močne patrone, katerih interesi so si bili velikokrat nasprotujoči. Prav tako analizira sočasno dojetje mednarodnega statusa majhne republike, ki se je drastično spreminjalo glede na to, kdo in kdaj je nanj vplival; od trditev, da je bila popolnoma neodvisna država do trditev, da je bila integralni del Osmanskega cesarstva.

*Despite its small size and military weakness, the Ragusan Republic managed to survive as a de facto independent state for almost five hundred years, from the mid-14th until the early 19th century. This extremely long survival on the frontier of Christian and Ottoman worlds required constant diplomatic balancing between the vastly superior states, such as the Ottoman Empire, Venetian Republic or the Spanish Habsburgs. The lecture analyses the specific diplomatic methodology which Ragusa developed to appease such powerful patrons, whose interests were often contradictory. It also analyses the contemporary perceptions of international status of the small Republic, which changed drastically depending on who articulated them and when, ranging from claims that it was a fully independent state to the claims that it was an integral part of the Ottoman Empire.*

Lovro Kunčević (1979, Zagreb) je doktoriral iz srednjeveških študij na Central European University (Budimpešta) leta 2012 z dizertacijo z naslovom "The discourses on collective identity in Ragusa (ca. 1350-1600)". Svoje prispevke, ki tematsko obravnavajo ideologijo republike, diplomatsko retoriko, podobo drugih in politične institucije predmoderne Dubrovnik, je objavil pri raznih založnikih (HAZU, Brill, CUP). Predaval je srednjeveško zgodovino in zgodovino zgodnjega novega veka na Univerzi v Zagrebu in Univerzi v Dubrovniku. Prav tako je prejemnik štipendij na University College London (UCL), Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia in Geisteswissenschaftliche Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas (GWZO) v Leipzigu. Fokus njegovega raziskovanja je primerjalna zgodovina srednjeveških in zgodnjenovoveških republik, predvsem njihove politične kulture ter ideologij, razlogov za njihovo (ne)stabilnost, ter mehanizmov sprejemanja odločitev. Trenutno je tudi eden od koordinatorjev projekta "Cultures of Voting in Pre-Modern Europe", ki je financiran s strani British Academy / Leverhulme Trust.

*Lovro Kunčević (1979, Zagreb) received his PhD in Medieval Studies at the Central European University (Budapest) in 2012, with a dissertation entitled "The discourses on collective identity in Ragusa (ca. 1350-1600)". He has published with various publishers (HAZU, Brill, CUP) on topics such as republican ideology, diplomatic rhetoric, image of the other, and political institutions of pre-modern Ragusa. He has taught courses on medieval and early modern history at the University of Zagreb and the University of Dubrovnik. He held scholarships at the University College London (UCL), Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia and Geisteswissenschaftliche Zentrum Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas (GWZO) in Leipzig. His main interest is the comparative history of medieval and early modern republics, especially their political cultures and ideologies, reasons for their (in)stability, and modalities of decision-making. He is one of the coordinators of the project "Cultures of Voting in Pre-Modern Europe", funded by the British Academy/ Leverhulme Trust.*