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Сборник содержит тексты докладов и сообщений участников IV Международной научно-практической конференции «Исторический опыт мировых цивилизаций и Россия», проведенной кафедрой всеобщей истории ВлГУ имени А. Г. и Н. Г. Столетовых в ноябре 2015 г. Представленные материалы отражают современные подходы к изучению разнообразных тенденций цивилизационного развития Запада, Востока и России. В сборник включены исследовательские проекты студентов, специализирующихся по истории стран Запада и Востока.

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**SYRIACA.ORG: NEW DIGITAL TOOLS FOR THE STUDY
OF THE MEDIEVAL MIDDLE EAST**

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Syriac is a dialect of Aramaic once spoken by populations stretching across the Middle East and central Asia. For much of the first millennium C.E., Syriac served as a lingua franca used in travel, trade, and religious culture from the Eastern coast of the Mediterranean to beyond the Iranian plateau. Even after the Arabization of the Middle East, Syriac literature and networks of Syriac-speaking scholars served as a cultural bridge between the Greek world of Byzantium and the Arab courts of the Islamic states. Today, perhaps more than ten thousand manuscripts or manuscript fragments written in Syriac survive, with a wide range in geographic origin stretching from Syria, the Levant, and Egypt to Iraq, Iran, western China and South India. Some of these manuscripts are over 1500 years old and many offer unique sources for Middle Eastern and Asian history. These Syriac materials provide unparalleled sources for political and cultural history from the upheavals of the Roman Empire through the end of Ottoman rule and even the tumults of the modern Middle East. Syriac sources also document key moments in the development of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. These materials are of interest to scholars in a variety of humanities

fields: Middle Eastern studies, classics, medieval history, religious studies, and linguistics.

Unfortunately due to a lack of reference works, today only a small number of academic specialists are familiar with Syriac cultures and literature. Moreover, even these specialists encounter significant obstacles in accessing Syriac materials. To document Syriac sources better and make them accessible for study, scholars at Vanderbilt University, Texas A&M University, Marquette University and Princeton University have created Syriaca.org (www.syriaca.org), a collection of online reference works for use by specialists, scholars in all fields, and the interested public. This article presents a brief overview of the publications of Syriaca.org.

The principal objectives of Syriaca.org project are threefold: to compile and classify core data related to the study of Syriac sources, to create digital tools for widely disseminating these data (beyond the field of Syriac studies) and facilitating further research, and to create an online hub (cyberinfrastructure) to link together and organize current and future research related to sources in Syriac.

In pursuit of these goals, Syriaca.org compiles core data for seven types of historical information:

- persons (including authors, saints, unnamed persons, and corporate entities), e.g., Ephrem the Syrian;
- literary Works, e.g., the *The Life of Abraham Quidounaya* by Ephrem the Syrian;
- places, e.g., Edessa;
- manuscripts, e.g., British Library Manuscript Add. 14,451;
- physical Objects, e.g., Mosaic of Orpheus Taming Wild Animals;
- bibliographic Items (modern publications), e.g., J. Lebon, *Le monophysisme Sévérien* (1909);
- subject Headings (thematic keywords related to Syriac studies), e.g., Asceticism.

Each piece of data is assigned a unique identifier (URI) to facilitate disambiguation and linking. Syriaca.org combines the use of URIs for historical data with the semantic power of TEI XML, a data format. TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) offers a robust vocabulary of over 500 XML elements (classification terms) for describing data from historical texts. Through its use of both linked open data and XML, Syriaca.org builds reference works that can be searched by both human and machine queries.

To date, Syriaca.org has published or has in preparation seven digital publications: The Syriac Gazetteer, The Syriac Biographical Dictionary, A Guide to Syriac Authors, Qadishe (a guide to Syriac Saints), Bibliotheca Hagiographica Syriaca Electronica (a guide to Syriac hagiographic texts), SPEAR: Syriac Persons Events and Relations, and A Digital Catalogue of Syriac Manuscripts in the British Library. An eighth publication, A New Handbook of Syriac Literature, is in the planning stage. Each publication shares a common digital format and is linked together using the unique identifier system assigned to each entity (URI). This linked data structure allows users to trace relationships and networks across the data of all seven publications. A brief description of each publication is given below.

The Syriac Gazetteer (<http://syriaca.org/geo/>), published in 2014, contains a geographical reference work concerning places relevant to Syriac studies. It is growing from an initial publication of nearly 2,500 place records. Both the scholarly community and international bodies charged with preserving cultural heritage have already recognized the value of this resource. In response to the current crises in Syria and Iraq, the British and European Blue Shield monitor organizations invited Syriaca.org to contribute data about cultural heritage sites in need of protection.

Forthcoming in 2015, the Syriac Biographical Dictionary (eds. David Michelson, Jeanne-Nicole Mellon Saint-Laurent, Thomas Carlson, Nathan Gibson) will offer a directory and authority record for all Syriac persons of note including Authors and Saints (two subcategories of person which will also appear in a separate reference publication with further information). In addition to authors and saints, we anticipate that this database would provide a URI for other persons of interest such as scribes, clergy, patrons, rulers, modern persons and scholars, and any other persons of interest to Syriac studies. At present we have over 1500 persons in the draft dictionary.

Forthcoming 2015, A Guide to Syriac Authors (eds. David Michelson, Thomas Carlson, Nathan Gibson), offers a necessary precursor toward a new handbook of Syriac literature. The current draft includes entries concerning over 800 authors (almost double the number of authors currently included in the previous standard reference work for Syriac authors which was published in 1922).

Gateway to the Syriac Saints consists of two volumes: Qadishe: A Guide to the Syriac Saints (eds. Jeanne-Nicole Mellon Saint-Laurent and David Michelson) (Vol. 1) and Bibliotheca Hagiographica Syriaca Electronica: A

Guide to the Lives of the Syriac Saints (Vol. 2), with publication scheduled for 2015. The draft of this work contains entries on over 500 saints and 1800 works of hagiographic literature (approximately triple the number of entries of the existing guides to Syriac hagiography).

Syriac Persons, Events, and Relations (SPEAR) (ed. Daniel L. Schwartz) is a prosopographical reference work designed to provide information about persons and their relationships within the context of historical events. This online prosopography will be the first ever created with a specific focus on Syriac texts. Because SPEAR will contain new data about people in Syriac texts (their name or names, dates, important events, ethnic identity, language, education, people to whom they wrote letters, religion, vocation, etc.), it will significantly increase our knowledge of the ancient and medieval world.

A Digital Catalogue of Syriac Manuscripts in the British Library (ed. David Michelson). To gather much of the author, work, place, and person data for the creation of our authority files, we digitized William Wright's 19th-century catalogue of Syriac Manuscripts in the British Library and have updated it with linked data from Syriaca.org.

A New Handbook of Syriac Literature (ed. Nathan Gibson and David Michelson). Although Syriac literature represents one of the largest corpora of literature from the late antique Middle East, we currently lack an up-to-date reference guide to Syriac literature. A future publication planned by Syriaca.org, a New Handbook of Syriac Literature, will be a digital tool that will begin to fill that scholarly void. In the first edition, the Handbook will provide title authority records and URIs for all works of Syriac literature contained in the Syriac manuscript collection of the British Library. The British Library contains the largest and perhaps best catalogued collection of Syriac manuscripts in the world and thus presents an ideal starting point for creating title authority records. We estimate that these 1100 manuscripts will yield approximately 2000 unique titles (at present there is too much disambiguation work yet to be done to give a more precise estimate).

Syriaca.org benefits a variety of users through its versatile structure. For students and the interested public, it provides access to basic reference information about the historical, cultural, and religious diversity of the Middle East. For academics, Syriaca.org can generate interest in Syriac sources by making research in the field accessible both to scholars of Syriac and to academics unfamiliar with the language. Finally, the digital discovery tools created by Syriaca.org offer specialists new means of digital analysis,

conceptualization, and visualization. In sum, Syriaca.org offers new access to significant but obscured aspects of Middle Eastern history and culture.

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BRAZILIAN AND ORTHODOX? NEGOTIATING BRAZILIAN IDENTITY IN THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

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The purpose of this work is to present a history of Orthodox evangelism in Brazil and the potential future of a Brazilian Orthodox Church, given the lack of literature published on this topic. Historically, the Eastern Orthodox Church was established in the Americas due to immigration that began in the mid 19th century [6: 127]. Upon arriving in Brazil, the first institution established by Greek, Russian, Ukrainian and Syrian-Lebanese immigrants was the Orthodox Church. Most immigrants settled in the southeastern and southern states of Brazil [7: 2].

In the 1960s and 1970s, the growth of the Orthodox Church in Brazil reached its pinnacle. However, the number of Orthodox Christians in Brazil subsequently decreased due to the end of the immigration and the departure of many faithful from the Church [8: 164]. Younger generations of Orthodox Christians left the Church because they no longer identified with their ethnic heritage. Orthodox Christian youth did not learn the native tongue of their extended family; consequently, they could not understand the language in which liturgical services were performed. In addition, mixed marriages impeded the growth of the Orthodox Church. Ultimately, ethnic Orthodox clergy had no experience performing missionary work amongst people from different ethnic backgrounds [8: 168].

Nevertheless, many Orthodox Christian youth in Brazil today are not descendants of immigrants, but are native Brazilians who have discovered the Orthodox faith through the evangelism of the Antiochian Orthodox and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches. In 1938, the Holy Synod of the Antiochian