Libro Di Storia 1 Superiore

Reason and Experience in Renaissance Italy

School History Textbooks across Cultures

ENCICLOPEDIA ECONOMICA ACCOMODATA ALL' INTELLIGENZAGiornale della libreria, della tipografia, e delle arti ed industrie affiniCatalogo dei libri italiani che si trovano vendibili presso Guglielmo Piatti stampator-libraio a FirenzeSearch of Florentine Civic Humanism, Volume 1

Biografie italianaGazzetta ufficiale della Repubblica italiana. Parte primaStoria romana dai più antichi tempi fino alla caduta della repubblica, etcStoria facile per le scuole superiori, Unità didattiche semplificate dalla preistoria al XIV secolo

Globalisation and Historiography of National Leaders: Symbolic Representations in School Textbooks, the 18th book in the 24-volume book series Globalisation, Comparative Education and Policy Research, explores the interrelationship between ideology, national identity, national history and historical heroes, setting it in a global context. Based on this focus, the chapters represent hand-picked scholarly research on major discourses in the field of history textbooks and symbolic representations of national heroes, and draw upon recent studies in the areas of globalisation, history textbooks, and national leaders. A number of researchers have written on the importance of teaching national history in order to foster national identity and a sense of belonging to a certain society, state, and people among the younger generation. Some nations prefer to create national heroes out of their political leaders who are still in power, and whose lives and reputation are portrayed as being eminently spotless. Using diverse comparative education paradigms from critical theory, social semiotics, and historical-comparative research, the authors analyse the unpacking of the ideological agenda hidden behind the choice and lionization (or silencing) of the preferred national heroes. They provide an informed critique of various historical narratives depicting national leaders and national heroes. The book provides an easily accessible, practical yet scholarly source of information on international concerns in the field of globalisation, history education and policy research. Offering an essential sourcebook of ideas for researchers, history educators, practitioners and policymakers in the fields of globalisation and history education, it also provides a timely overview of current changes in politically correct history education narratives in history textbooks.

Lorenzo Bönninger tells the story of Niccolò di Lorenzo della Magna, a major printer of Renaissance Italy. Niccolò's hitherto mysterious life and career provide unparalleled insight into the business of printing in its earliest years, illuminating the economic, legal, and intellectual forces that surrounded the publication and dissemination of texts.

A wide-ranging survey of the political principles which underlay, or were used to justify, political proposals and decisions in Renaissance Italy.

Based on testimonies and notarial contracts, this examination of the Black Death of 1348 argues for social resilience in Bologna. The notarial record demonstrates that notaries, officials, medical practitioners, and clergy served the populace, while families remained intact and the populace resisted flight.

This Handbook provides a systematic and analytical approach to the various dimensions of international, ethnic and domestic conflict over the uses of national history in education since the end of the Cold War. With an upsurge in political, social and cultural upheaval, particularly since the fall of state socialism in Europe, the importance of history textbooks and curricula as tools for influencing the outlooks of entire generations is thrown into sharp relief. Using case studies from 58 countries, this book explores how history education has had the potential to shape political allegiances and collective identities. The contributors highlight the key issues over which conflict has emerged – including the legacies of socialism and communism, war, dictatorships and genocide – issues which frequently point to tensions between adhering to and challenging the idea of a cohesive national identity and historical narrative. Global in scope, the Handbook will appeal to a diverse academic audience, including historians, political scientists, educators, psychologists, sociologists and scholars working in the field of cultural and media studies.

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What do school history textbooks mean in the contemporary world? What issues and debates surround their history and production, their distribution and use across cultures? This volume brings together articles by authors from the United States, Italy, Japan, Germany, France, Russia and England, each piece drawing attention to a series of fascinating yet highly specific national debates. In this collection, perspectives on the place and purpose of school history textbooks are shown to differ across space and time. For the student or scholar of comparative education this compilation raises important methodological questions concerning the grounds and parameters upon which it is possible to make comparisons.

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installation, conceptual-historical - in which his influence is strongly felt. Uniting specialists of Giorgio Vasari with scholars of historical museology, this collection of essays presents a cross-disciplinary overview of Vasari's approaches to the collecting and display of art, artifacts and memorabilia. Although the main focus of the book is on the mid-17th century, contributors also bring to light that Vasari's museology enjoyed a substantial afterlife well into the modern era. This volume is a fundamental addition to the museum studies literature and a welcome enhancement to the scholarly industry on Giorgio Vasari.

Lombardy, with about 10 million inhabitants, is today the most populous region of northern Italy, and Milan is a renowned capital of art, fashion and design. During the 19th century until WWI, the region gradually became the leader in Italy's economic development and distinguished itself in the European economic landscape for its long-standing industrial strength and diversified economy, which included one of the Europe's most productive agricultural systems. It was the economic locomotive of contemporary Italy, contributing to the economic Risorgimento that complemented the country's political resurgence. The present volume gathers the contributions of some major experts on the subject, providing an in-depth analysis of Lombardy's pattern of development, consisting of an exceptionally symbiotic and balanced interplay of sectors (agriculture, industry, trade, and banking) in a gradual yet steady growth process, also supported by progress in the education system. During the century, there was a shift away from an economy based on agriculture and commerce to a progressively more industrial economy and this process accelerated from the 1880s. The secret of this dynamic balance was Lombardy's active relationship with the rest of Europe and with the international markets. Aimed at scholars, researchers and students in the fields of early modern and modern history, economic and social history, the book provides a clear explanation of Lombardy's economic development during the long 19th Century.

Riassunti di storia - Volume 9 propone un'analisi e una sintesi dei principali momenti della vita storica dell'Euripide prima della Prima guerra mondiale. Per ogni argomento sono riportati gli avvenimenti principali, i personaggi e le date da ricordare. Un aiuto allo studio per tutti gli studenti delle scuole secondarie, per la preparazione di concorsi o per un rapido ripasso delle proprie reminiscenze storiche. Indice. L'Europa delle grandi potenze 1.1 La belle époque 1.2 Le nuove alleanze 1.3 La Francia della Terza Repubblica 1.4 L'instabilità della Terza Repubblica 1.2 Il caso Dreyfus 1.3 Il fallimento della politica di riforma e il rafforzamento dell'esercito 1.4 Inghilterra 1.4.1 La politica imperialista dei governi conservatori 1.4.2 Il processo politico progressista del liberale S. Il conflitto costituzionale e il Parlamento Bill 1.4.3 Disordini sociali e questione irlandese 1.5 Germania 1.5.1 Wielopolitik 1.5.2 Crisi marocchina 1.6 Austria-Ungheria 1.6.1 Un impero fragile e arruolato 1.6.2 Conflitti tra le nazionalità e l'opposizione politica 1.7 Russia 1.7.1 Arretratezza economica e movimento politico 1.7.2 L'opposizione politica 1.7.3 La domenica di sangue 1.7.4 La repressione zarista 1.7.5 La Duma e la riforma classista 1.7.6 La riforma agraria 1.8 Verso la guerra 1.8.1 La rivoluzione degli studenti turghi 1.8.2 L'annessione della Bosnia-Erzegovina 1.8.3 La prima guerra balcanica 2.1 Italia giolittiana 2.1 Giovanni Giolitti 2.2 Il conservatorismo di fine Ottocento 2.2.1 Contro i nemici delle istituzioni e interpretazione letterale del statuto 2.2.2 I moti del pane e la feroce repressione 2.3 L'autonomia dell'opposizione 2.5 La svolta liberale 2.5.1 Il governo Saracco 2.5.2 Il riformismo del governo Zanardelli 2.5.3 Svolgimento dei sindacati e la nascita di Federturra 2.5.4 La crescita economica e il miglioramento delle condizioni di vita 2.6 La questione meridionale 2.7 Il fenomeno migratorio: pro e contro 2.8 Il ministero Giolitti 2.8.1 Le riforme: le leggi speciali per il mezzogiorno e la stasificazione delle ferrovie 2.8.2 Fortis, Sonnino, Giolitti 2.8.3 La crisi del 1907-2.8.4 Sonnino, Luzzatti, Giolitti 2.9 La spedizione in Libia 2.9.1 La febbre coloniale 2.9.2 La guerriglia turca 2.9.3 La pace di lossesa 2.9.4 La scatolazione di sabbi 2.10.1 Le elezioni del 1913-11 2.9.2.1 Il governo Salandra 2.12 La settimana rossa. 3.1 Guerra mondiale 3.1 Una guerra totalità 3.2 Una guerra tecnologica 3.3 La guerra di usura e la trincea 3.4 Una guerra mondiale 3.5 II 1914: inizio della guerra 3.5.1 Il casus belli e l'ultimatum alla Serbia 3.5.2 L'impero austro-ungaro contro la Serbia 3.5.3 La Germania contro la Russia e la Francia 3.5.4 Il complesso di accerchiamento e il piano Schleifen 3.5.5 L'inghilterra contro la Germania 3.5.6 S. I successi tedeschi 3.5.7 Contattacco francese e fallimento del piano Schleifen 3.6 1915-1916: la guerra di usura 3.6.1 L'intervento dell'Italia 3.6.1.1 L'Italia neutrale 3.6.1.2 Interventi 3.6.1.3 Neutralità 3.6.1.4 Il Patto di Londra 3.6.1.5 Le nazioni 3.6.1.6. L'Italia dichiara guerra all'Austria 3.6.2 Le quattro battaglie dell'Isola 3.6.3 Vertù e Somme 3.6.4 Strafaexpeditio 3.6.5 La guerra di coalizione e la presa di Gorizia 3.6.6 I successi degli imperi centrali 3.7 Il blocco navale 3.7.1 L'assedio della confederazione 3.7.2 L'intervento degli Stati Uniti 3.7.3 Malese e condanna del papà 3.7.4 La disfatta di Caporetto 3.7.4.1 Malese e sommesso 3.7.4.2 Le responsabilità della confederazione 3.7.4.4 Un nuovo governo 3.8 1918: ultimo anno di guerra 3.8.1.1 L'Italia escog. La guerra escog. 3.8.2 L'autonomia dei pugili 3.8.3 La sconfitta della Germania 3.8.4 La sconfitta della Austria 3.9 L'intervento della Francia e dei trattati di pace 3.9.1 Il trattato di Versailles 3.9.2 Il trattato francese 3.9.3 La questione di Parigi e dei trattati di pace 3.9.4 28 giugno 1919, il Trattato di Versailles 3.9.2.1 10 settembre 1919, il Trattato di San-Gimne 3.9.3.4 4 giugno 1920, il Trattato del Trianon 3.9.4 27 novembre 1919, il Trattato di Neuilly 3.9.5 10 agosto 1920, il Trattato di Sèvres 3.9.6 Per quanto riguarda la Russia 3.9.7 L'Irlanda conquista l'indipendenza.
what people did with their things, why they wrote about them, and how they passed objects on to their heirs. While some inhabitants of Rome were connoisseurs of the paintings, books, and curiosities that made the city famous, Ago shows that men and women of lesser means also filled their homes with a more modest array of goods. She also discovers the genealogies of certain categories of things—for instance, books went from being classed as luxury goods to a category all their own—and considers what that reveals about the early modern era. An animated investigation into the relationship between people and the things they buy, Gusto for Things paints an illuminating portrait of the meaning of objects in preindustrial Europe.

Luigi Tansillo is one of the most interesting and representative of the Petrarchist poets active in Naples during the mid-sixteenth century. This study reconsiders his substantial lyric corpus from a variety of perspectives, opening with a survey of the textual tradition and previous critical work on his verse. Four of Tansillo's lyric collections are examined in depth, and read from narrative and thematic points of view. Particular emphasis is placed on the evolution of the collections, by exploring the ways in which very different types of narrative implying different underlying poetics can be constructed using often identical poems. Parallel to this is a consideration of Tansillo's place within the broader literary historical context, and his use of verse as a political and ideological tool in the service of the Spanish viceroy of Naples. These detailed studies of individual poetic sequences are complemented by an analysis of Tansillo's poetic language within the context of Neapolitan reactions to the questione della lingua, and of his contribution to creating a fixed iconology for the representation of jealousy in the Renaissance and Baroque lyric.

During the Counter-Reformation, inquisition manual authors working in Italian lands adapted the Catholic Church's traditional tactics of inquisitorial procedure, which had been formulated in the medieval period, to the prosecution of philo-Protestants. Through a comparison of the texts of four such authors to contemporary inquisition processes, Jane K. Wickersham situates the Roman inquisition's prosecution of philo-Protestants within the larger framework of the complex religious upheavals of the sixteenth century. Identifying the critical role played by ritual practice in discovering and prosecuting heretical subjects, Wickersham uncovers two core reasons for its use: first, as a practical means of prosecuting a variety of philo-Protestant beliefs, and second, as an approach firmly grounded within the Catholic Church's history of prosecuting heresy. Finally, Rituals of Prosecution provides an in-depth examination of the inquisitorial processes of urban residents from humble socio-economic backgrounds, providing new insight into how the prosecution of ordinary people was conducted in the early modern era.

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