

## L'altopiano Iranico Fonte Di Civiltà E Ispirazione: Architettura Sostenibile

Milioni di persone sono rimaste folgorate dalla bellezza sensuale dell’Iran, dai suoi posti, dalla sua gente. “Trans-Iran” è un viaggio oltre le barriere linguistiche, oltre i pregiudizi, oltre i luoghi comuni. Per imparare a conoscere e ad amare un Paese, l’Iran, che non è come ci viene raccontato dai giornali e dalla politica ma molto di più, molto meglio, decisamente molto altro... Dalla letteratura al cinema, dalla poesia alle donne, questo libro vi racconta e spiega che cosa è l’Iran e perché non ne possiamo fare a meno. “L’Iran non è privo di contraddizioni stridenti e grandi problemi. Ma per chi cerca anche l’'altro’ Iran, consiglio la lettura di questo libro”. (Anna Vanzan, New York University) “Un Paese senza cultura è un Paese senza identità. E senza un’identità sociale non ci sarà mai un’identità politica.

Consiglio vivamente la lettura di questo libro non solo agli amici italiani, ma soprattutto agli amici iraniani che da anni sono lontani da questo meraviglioso e sempre sorprendente Paese”. (Babak Karimi, cineasta iraniano, attore in “Una separazione”, film Premio oscar come miglior pellicola straniera del 2012) *Through this fascinating story we experience the adventure, the painstaking work, the magic, the excitement and the awe through the eyes of the “tomb raider” himself, archaeologist Howard Carter. This book tells the story of one of the greatest archeological discoveries ever, the discovery of the intact tomb of the 18th Dynasty Pharaoh, Tutankhamun (colloquially known as “King Tut” and “the boy king”), in November 1922.*

Enciclopedia italiana di scienze, lettere ed arti

una antica civiltà delle oasi dalle sabbie dell’Afghanistan

Alignment Change in Iranian Languages

Trans–Iran

Comunità

*The Discovery of Tutankhamun’s Tomb (Illustrated Edition)*

Arab painting is treated here as a significant artistic corpus in its own right. Rejecting the traditional emphasis on individual paintings, the distinguished contributors to this volume stress the integration of text and image as a more productive theoretical framework.

Il percorso di Massimo Campanini tra Islam e Occidente ha inizio dal mito di Odisseo, attraverso il pensiero di Dante, pellegrino celeste e profeta politico, lettore compartecipe e profondo del poema omerico, riflette sull’ascensione celeste del Profeta Muhammad e arriva fino al filosofo-poeta indiano Muhammad Iqbal, epigono di un Nietzsche sottratto al suo stereotipo di pensatore “maledetto”. Dopo L’Islam, religione dell’Occidente, un’altra opera preziosa per ricercare nei concetti di viaggio e di tempo le radici e le affinità tra due universi culturali erroneamente dipinti come distanti, ma originati dalla medesima radice abramitica.

Iran Looking East

After Khomeini

Principles and Application

Studia Turcologica memoriae Alexii Bombaci dicata

Architettura sostenibile

challenges, Development and Issues

Briefly traces the history of the Armenian people, looks at their art and architecture, and discusses their social structure, religion, language, and culture

Il libro tratta delle magnifiche soluzioni che l’ingegno umano ha saputo escogitare, adottando particolari tecniche costruttive, per poter vivere in un vasto territorio, quale appunto l’altopiano iranico, ove l’ambiente desertico non è certo favorevole allo sviluppo dell’attività umana. Ma è proprio in questi luoghi e in queste condizioni estreme che sono nate e si sono affermate le grandi civiltà . Sulle rotte dei carovanieri sono sorte città a “Mille e una notte”, come Esfahan, Shiraz, Nain, Kashan e Yazd, dotate di bazar, caravanserragli,moschee e hamman, provviste di ogni comfort attraverso l’invenzione delle prime ghiacciaie, dei primi mulini ad acqua e a vento, delle cisterne ventilate per il buon mantenimento dell’acqua, delle torri a vento per il raffrescamento naturale degli edifici e di speciall “ambienti frigorifero”. E infine le abitazioni, confortevoli soprattutto dal punto di vista climatico. Il tema è di grande interesse e attuali à è il testo, corredato da disegni e fotografie originali, tra il tecnico e la guida turistica per viaggiatori attenti, vuole colpire la curiosità à del lettore inducendolo ad intraprendere un nuovo “viaggio” e, soprattutto, a meditare sull’opportunità à del vivere quotidiano in modo sostenibile. L’architetto Stefano Russo si interessa ai problemi concernenti il risparmio energetico, la salvaguardia dell’ambiente e le costruzioni sostenibili sin dalla fine degli anni ’80, quando ancora in Italia la tematica dell’architettura naturale era pressoché sconosciuta. Specializzato nella realizzazione di edifici concepiti in modo ecologico e sostenibile, continua ad aggiornarsi e a trarre sempre nuovi spunti di riflessione attraverso viaggi di studio. Relatore in diversi convegni in Italia e all’estero, nel 2007 e 2008 è stato invitato in Iran come conferenziere sul tema della bioarchitettura. Giornali e riviste di settore hanno pubblicato in diverse occasioni suoi articoli e progetti.

L’ulivo di Aputanas e di Minerva nelle culture del Mediterraneo

l’altopiano iranico: fonte di civiltà e ispirazione

Catalogo alfabetico annuale

Compact enciclopedia generale

An Alternative to the EU?

OXUS

*International openness is one of the fundamental characteristics of the DIAP Department of Architecture and Design, which sees its members active in 57 bilateral collaboration agreements (without counting the Erasmus agreements) with countries in which today there is a demand for architectural design that looks at Italy as a model, not only for studies of historical architecture, but also for contemporary architecture designed in the existing city and for the new building, including complex landscape and environmental systems.*

*With unflinching gaze and uncompromising intensity Julius Evola analyzes the spiritual and cultural malaise at the heart of Western civilization and all that passes for progress in the modern world. As a gadfly, Evola spares no one and nothing in his survey of what we have lost and where we are headed. At turns prophetic and provocative, Revolt against the Modern World outlines a profound metaphysics of history and demonstrates how and why we have lost contact with the transcendent dimension of being. The revolt advocated by Evola does not resemble the familiar protests of either liberals or conservatives. His criticisms are not limited to exposing the mindless nature of consumerism, the march of progress, the rise of technocracy, or the dominance of unalloyed individualism, although these and other subjects come under his scrutiny. Rather, he attempts to trace in space and time the remote causes and processes that have exercised corrosive influence on what he considers to be the higher values, ideals, beliefs, and codes of conduct--the world of Tradition--that are at the foundation of Western civilization and described in the myths and sacred literature of the Indo-Europeans. Agreeing with the Hindu philosophers that history is the movement of huge cycles and that we are now in the Kali Yuga, the age of dissolution and decadence, Evola finds revolt to be the only logical response for those who oppose the materialism and ritualized meaninglessness of life in the twentieth century. Through a sweeping study of the structures, myths, beliefs, and spiritual traditions of the major Western civilizations, the author compares the characteristics of the modern world with those of traditional societies. The domains explored include politics, law, the rise and fall of empires, the history of the Church, the doctrine of the two natures, life and death, social institutions and the caste system, the limits of racial theories, capitalism and communism, relations between the sexes, and the meaning of warriorhood. At every turn Evola challenges the reader’s most cherished assumptions about fundamental aspects of modern life. A controversial scholar, philosopher, and social thinker, JULIUS EVOLA (1898–1974) has only recently become known to more than a handful of English-speaking readers. An authority on the world’s esoteric traditions, Evola wrote extensively on ancient civilizations and the world of Tradition in both East and West. Other books by Evola published by Inner Traditions include Eros and the Mysteries of Love, The Yoga of Power, The Hermetic Tradition, and The Doctrine of Awakening.*

storia, società, economia

Antico Oriente

Islamic Biomedical Ethics

Fra Oriente e Occidente

I giorni di Dio

*Proceedings of the First European Conference of Iranian Studies Held in Turin, September 7th–11th, 1987 by the Societas Iranologica Europaea*

*The series is a platform for contributions of all kinds to this rapidly developing field. General problems are studied from the perspective of individual languages, language families, language groups, or language samples. Conclusions are the result of a deepened study of empirical data. Special emphasis is given to little-known languages, whose analysis may shed new light on long-standing problems in general linguistics.*

*In search of principles of health care in Islam -- Health and suffering -- Beginning of life -- Terminating early life -- Death and dying -- Organ donation and cosmetic enhancement -- Recent developments -- Epilogue.*

Il viaggio e il tempo tra occidente e islam

una introduzione storico-giuridica

Tourism in Iran

Giving engagement a chance

A Construction Grammar Approach

The Armenians

Catalog of the exhibition held at the Art Institute of Chicago, Mar. 31-Oct. 28, 2007.

This book presents a series of papers in honour of Sandro Salvatori divided into three main sections reflecting his long years of work in Middle Asia, his time in Italy as an officer of the Archaeological Superintendency (Ministry of Cultural Heritage), and finally his studies on the prehistory of north-eastern Africa.

Bibliografia nazionale italiana

Civiltà del Mediterraneo

Text and Image in Illustrated Arabic Manuscripts

Dialoghi sulla sostenibilità à . Roma 2016

tesori dell’Asia Centrale

Annali

**Iran has long been regarded as an international pariah state in some parts of the international community. However, its negative image in many countries disguises its history of tourism and rich cultural and natural heritage. Following the July 2015 nuclear deal and the reduction in sanctions, Iran is focusing on international tourism as a means to generate economic growth in addition to its substantial domestic tourism market. Given the significance of tourism in the Middle East and in international politics, as well as restrictions on international mobility, this volume brings together the first contemporary collection of research on tourism in Iran. Written by experts based both within and outside of Iran, the chapters engage with a number of crucial issues including the importance of religion, the role of women in society, sustaining Iran’s cultural heritage, Iran’s image and the resistive economy to provide a benchmark assessment of tourism and its potential future in a troubled political environment. The book will undoubtedly be of interest not only to those readers who focus specifically on Iran but also those who seek a wider understanding of Iran’s role in the region and how tourism is utilised as part of national and regional economic development policies.**

**The time of Carnival represents a “wild” time at the end of winter and pointing to the beginning of a new season. It is characterized by the irruption of border figures, animal masks, characters which recall the world of the dead and which bring within themselves the germ of a vital force, of the energy that produces the reawakening of nature and announces the growth and fertility of the new crops. This world domain shows itself under the shapes of a contiguity between human and animal: the costumes, the masks, refer to a world in which the characteristics of the human and those of the animal are fused and intertwined. Among these figures, in particular, emerge those of the Wild Man, the human being who takes on animal-like attributes and aspects, and of the Bear, the animal that, more than all the others, gets as close as possible to the human and seems to reflect a deformed image of it. Such symbolic images come from far off times and places to tell a story that belongs to our common origins. The bear assumes attributes and functions alike in very different cultural contexts, such as the Sámi of Finland or North-American hunter-gatherers, and represents a boundary between the world of nature and the human world, between the domain of animals and the difficult construction of humanity: a process continued for centuries, perhaps millennia, and which cannot still be said complete.**

Morphology of the Wild

DIAP nel mondo | DIAP in the world - International Vision | Visioni internazionali

alle origini della civiltà urbana : trent'anni di scavi in Sirla dell'Università di Roma "La Sapienza"

Politics, Religion, and Social Order in the Kali Yuga

Le province orientali dell'impero romano

Manuale di storia Donzelli

Even more important is the question of the pre-Seljuq work in the Masjid-i-Jami' of Isfahan. It is the most interesting, and, in the loveliness of some parts, the most beautiful of Persian buildings. No one can stand in its great dilapidated court, or under the Seljuq domes, where the loud flight of agitated pigeons leaves a profound silence that seems to roar in the ears, without a sense of awe. It is the work of many periods. But in the succession of these it contains hardly anything that is not of the best..." (Eric Schroeder, Standing Monuments of the First Period, 1967). The text publishes a thorough research of one element of the pre-Seljuq work of this monument, its wall painting. The few fragments discovered during the excavation of the Italian archaeological mission of the 1970s are here analysed with the help of various scholars from different fields of research. Their contribution reveals a fascinating glimpse of a little known artistic genre of the early Islamic art. The Author: Michael Jung is Curator of the Department of Islamic Archaeology and Ancient Southern Arabia of the Museo Nazionale d'Arte Orientale/Rome. He has participated in numerous archaeological missions in Spain, Syria, Yemen and Iran. Currently he is scientific director of CONTENTS A short outline of the main building phases of the Great Mosque Michael Jung The wall paintings of the pre-Seljuq mosque Michael Jung Introduction to the research of the excavated fragments The refined typology of the wall paintings Chronological attribution and search for comparisons The wall paintings of the post-Seljuq mosque Michael Jung The excavated mural paintings of sector I12 Two paintings of mosques and hand-prints The wall paintings of the gav-chah

Materials and painting technique of the wall paintings of the pre-Seljuq Isfahani Mosque Paolo Cornale, Fabio Frezzato, Michael Jung, Claudio Seccaroni Digital microscope observations Plaster Final coating of the mud plaster Polychromy and colored decorations Blue Red Gilding Discussion and additional observations Botanical characterization of some iconographic painted elements Antonella Altieri Summary Michael Jung, Claudio Seccaroni Bibliography

2017 is a crucial year for Iran. In January, while the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) entered the second year of implementation, in Washington the Trump Administration took office, with the promise to “renegotiate a disastrous deal”. In May, in Tehran, the incumbent President Hassan Rouhani won re-election by a wide margin. This Report intends to trace what lies ahead for Iran after the May 2017 Rouhani’s re-election. The analysis builds upon the assumption that Iran does not act in a vacuum: the US, as well as the EU actions, will inevitably help define the future trajectory of the country. A trajectory which is set domestically also by the generational transition Tehran is going through. The inter-factional struggle affecting Iran since the early years of the Revolution is now revived by what is actually at stake: the very future of the Islamic Republic.

Perpetual Glory

Arab Painting

Revolt Against the Modern World

Men and Bears

The Iranian Second Republic

*For Iran the years since Ayatollah Khomeini’s death have been dominated by the need for political consolidation and economic reconstruction. The book assesses the critical dilemmas of the regime both previous to and since the demise of its first spiritual leader. The vital issues of political succession and constitutional reform are addressed, contributing to an analysis of the structures and politics of power. How these have reflected upon economic policy is considered with close attention being given to the reform policies of Rafsanjani. Foreign policy and security issues are discussed in both regional and global terms and include a study of Iranian defence strategy and its controversial re-armament drive. The final chapter examines the direction and context of all of these major policy areas, providing an analysis of whether the Islamic Republic truly represents a revolutionary alternative for the Third World or whether in fact it has developed in time to fall within a similar mould to other notable revolutions, casting by the wayside any uniquely Islamic agenda and alternatives. At the heart of this study is the belief that the Islamic regime has, since the cease-fire with Iraq, but more specifically since Ayatollah Khomeini’s death passed into a new stage of development, referred to in the book as the ‘Second Republic’.*

L'altopiano iranico fonte di civiltà e ispirazioneArchitettura sostenibileGangemi Editore spa

Annali della Scuola normale superiore di Pisa, Classe di lettere e filosofia

Che cosa succede a chi s’innamora della Persia?

L'altopiano iranico fonte di civiltà e ispirazione

A Popular Account of Discoveries at Nineveh

Post-Vote Iran

Battiana

Il volume Dialoghi sulla Sostenibilità – Roma 2016 raccoglie gli Atti di quattro convegni progettati dagli Atenei del Lazio, coordinati dal CRUL (Comitato Regionale di Coordinamento delle Università del Lazio) – in occasione del Giubileo Straordinario 2015-2016 – per discutere di sostenibilità a partire dalle diverse esperienze e consapevolezza maturate dalle Università regionali. I ‘Dialoghi’ rappresentano studi, tratteggiano visioni, suscitano domande sul futuro della nostra società e del nostro ambiente. In occasione di questi confronti pubblici, il mondo della conoscenza e della ricerca, indipendentemente dalle istituzioni di provenienza, ha cercato di elaborare, in collaborazione e in modo coerente, un contributo sintetico ma esatto, da offrire alla società civile.

In February 2018, anticipating the US withdrawal from the JCPOA, Iran’s Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei declared a policy of “preferring East over West”, thus paving the way for deeper cooperation with Asian powers such as China, Russia, and India. Differently from the “Look East” policy promoted during the presidency of Ahmadinejad (2005-2013), the current Iranian strategy is not only functional to escape the US-led isolation, but it rather seems devoted to the consolidation of a block of power which can commit to security and economic schemes in alternative to the Western-dominated ones.This ISPI report aims to answer few crucial questions: Which are the major initiatives promoted within Iran’s “Look East 2.0” strategy? To what extent will Tehran succeed in creating a solid Eastern block? What will be the influence of the wider geopolitical context? And finally, what role is left for the EU?

Tales of Three Worlds - Archaeology and Beyond: Asia, Italy, Africa

The wall paintings of the Great Mosque of Isfahan

A Tribute to Sandro Salvatori

Ebla

Medieval Islamic Ceramics from the Harvey B. Plotnick Collection

Rivista del Movimento comunità