

## Italia Moderna Fra Storia E Storiografia

Early modern Naples has been characterized as a marginal, wild and exotic place on the fringes of the European world, and as such an appropriate target of attempts, by Catholic missionaries and others, to ‘civilize’ the city. Historiographically bypassed in favour of Venice, Florence and Rome, Naples is frequently seen as emblematic of the cultural and political decline in the Italian peninsula and as epitomizing the problems of southern Italy. Yet, as this volume makes plain, such views blind us to some of its most extraordinary qualities, and limit our understanding, not only of one of the world’s great capital cities, but also of the wider social, cultural and political dynamics of early modern Europe. As the centre of Spanish colonial power within Europe during the vicereally, and with a population second only to Paris in early modern Europe, Naples is a city that deserves serious study. Further, as a Habsburg dominion, it offers vital points of comparison with non-European sites which were subject to European colonialism. While European colonization outside Europe has received intense scholarly attention, its cultural impact and representation within Europe remain under-explored. Too much has been taken for granted. Too few questions have been posed. In the sphere of the visual arts, investigation reveals that Neapolitan urbanism, architecture, painting and sculpture were of the highest quality during this period, while differing significantly from those of other Italian cities. For long ignored or treated as the subaltern sister of Rome, this urban treasure house is only now receiving the attention from scholars that it has so long deserved. This volume addresses the central paradoxes operating in early modern Italian scholarship. It seeks to illuminate both the historiographical pressures that have marginalized Naples and to showcase important new developments in Neapolitan cultural history and art history. Those developments showcased here include but not include:
• Bringing together historians and political scientists, this unique collaboration compares nineteenth-century civil societies that failed to develop lasting democracies with civil societies that succeeded. Much of the current literature on the connection between civil society and consolidating democracy focuses exclusively on single, contemporary polities that are ever-changing and uncertain. By studying historical cases, the authors are able to demonstrate which civil societies developed in tandem with lasting democracies and which did not. Contrasting these two sets of cases, the book both enlightens readers about individual countries and extracts lessons about the connections between civil society and democracy in contemporary times. Above all, the authors ask the vital but under-researched question, ‘How and why does democratic civil society develop?’
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• “Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism provides a unique analysis of the political life of the major Italian philosopher and literary figure Benedetto Croce (1866-1932). Drawing on a variety of resources rarely used before in Croce studies - including police documents, archival materials, and the private edition of Croce’s diaries, the Tacchini, published in recent years - Fabio Rizi sheds new light on Croce and his influence throughout the Fascist era.”
• “Tracing important events and influences in Croce’s life, this biography clarifies misconceptions about his political contributions and his role in the resistance movement. Well-documented and insightful, Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism offers a valuable contribution to Croce studies.” --Book Jacket.

L'abbigliamento nella storia e nell'arte dell'Italia meridionale fra tardo Medio Evo e prima età moderna

Understanding the Paradox of Italian Democracy

L'architettura italiana per la città cinese

The Power of Place

America in Italy

fra storia e senso comune

Civil Society Before Democracy

Reforms of Christian Life presents a new narrative of the role of the Barnabites and Angelics, the Ursulines and the Somascani (founded in Northern Italy in the 1530s by Battista da Crema, Angela Merici, and Girolamo Miani) within sixteenth-century Italian reform movements. While historiography has considered these companies under the category of ‘Catholic Reformation,’ this book argues that they promoted an ‘unconventional’ view of perfection and of the Church that was alternative to both Roman Catholicism and Lutheranism and through which they wanted to reform society, rather than the ecclesiastical institution. By highlighting the complex articulation of perceptions of ‘Christian life,’ and by exploring neglected connections among devout milieus, Mazzonis considers the sodalities in continuity with a fifteenth-century ascetic-mystical current and in relation to contemporary institutes such as the Jesuits and the Oratorians, irenic reforming circles like that of Juan de Valdez, and post-Tridentine ecclesiastical reformers including Charles Borromeo. This volume shows that reforming trends were more varied and fluid than previously thought and contributes to cultural and gender analyses of the religious mentality of the period. Reforms of Christian Life is a useful tool for students and scholars of medieval and early modern religious and cultural history.

The presence of the orthopedically impaired body in art is so pervasive that, paradoxically, it has failed to attract the attention of most art historians. In *Picturing the Lame in Italian Art from Antiquity to the Modern Era*, Livio Pestilli investigates the changing meaning that images of individuals with limited mobility acquired through the centuries. This study evinces that in distinct opposition to the practice of classical artists, who manifested a lack of interest in the subject of lameness since it was considered 'a defect or a deformity' and 'deformity a' want of measure, which is always unsightly,' their Early Christian counterparts depicted them profusely, because images of the miraculous healing of the lame became the reassuring sign of universal acceptance and the promise of a more equitable existence in this life or the next. In the Middle Ages, instead, when voluntary poverty came to be associated with the necessary condition of faithfulness to Christ, the indigent lame, along with others who were forced to beg for a living, became the image of the alter Christus. This view was to change in the Renaissance and Baroque periods, when, with the resurgence of classical and Pauline ideals that condemned the idle, representations of the orthopedically impaired became associated with swindlers, freeloaders and parasites. This fascinating story came basically to an end in the Eighteenth century when, with the revival of the Greek ideal of the Beautiful, the lame gradually left center stage to be relegated again to the margins of the visual arts.

Nineteenth-century Italy is a vast, unexplored territory in the history of modern political thought and liberal democratic theory. Apart from Mazzini, Pareto, and Mosca, the authors of this period are little read, even though their central concerns – the riddle of human liberation, progress, and liberty – are as important today as ever. This volume presents a selection of the writings of Carlo Cattaneo (1801-1869), one of the period’s most important thinkers, as selected by an equally important personage of a subsequent time, the anti-Fascist intellectual Gaetano Salvemini. Cattaneo had a profound sense of the historical contingencies underlying the quest both to understand human affairs and to realize a self-governing society. Cattaneo’s ideas and framework of analysis – like those of John Stuart Mill and Alexis de Tocqueville – were not shaped by a narrow intra-academic agenda but by the great social, economic, and political transformations of his time. The issues he addressed included problems of revolution, reform, and change in the passage to modernity, which extended far beyond the confines of nineteenth-century Italy. The selection of original pieces presented in this translation is preceded by an introduction by the editors, Carlo G. Lacaita and Filippo Sabetti, which guides the reader through Cattaneo’s thinking and puts it in a comparative context. Ultimately, however, it is the editors’ goal to let this profound Italian thinker speak for himself.

War, Resources and Cooperation in Renaissance Lombardy

The Wealth of Communities

Società e storia

The Pinocchio Effect

Disaster Narratives in Early Modern Naples

XVI-XVIII secolo

Americhe e modernità

Il pensiero liberale nell’ Italia repubblicana ha avuto illustri rappresentanti: dall’ ultimo Croce a Luigi Einaudi, da Guido Calogero a Carlo Antoni, da Norberto Bobbio a Nicola Matteucci, da Giovanni Sartori a Rosario Romeo. Naturalmente, ciascuno di questi autori ha privilegiato alcuni temi rispetto ad altri, ciascuno ha avuto una propria ispirazione e un timbro particolare. Il libro ricostruisce il pensiero di ognuno, ma mette altres i in rilievo come tutti in una Italia in cui il marxismo e il cattolicesimo politico avevano l’ egemonia – abbiano condotto una decisa battaglia in difesa della società pluralistica (sia a livello economico, sia a livello culturale), e, al tempo stesso, abbiano combattuto le grandi disuguaglianze sociali e abbiano rivendicato una società a più giusta. Il libro mostra che, per ricchezza di cultura e per capacità à di riflessioni teoriche, il pensiero liberale italiano dell’ Italia repubblicana occupa un posto di tutto rispetto nella contemporaneità culturale europea.

Richard Boworth’s overview of Italy’s role in European and world politics from 1860 to 1960 is lively and iconoclastic. Based on a combination of primary research and secondary material he examines Italian diplomacy, military power, commerce, culture, tourism and ideology. His account challenges many aspects of current Italian historiography and offers an original vision of the place of Italy in modern history.

Un acceso dibattito sulla giustizia penale percorre l’Italia tra l’inizio del Cinquecento e l’arrivo, tre secoli più tardi, delle armate rivoluzionarie francesi: come rendere la giustizia al tempo stesso imparziale e veloce? Come punire i malfattori conservando il ‘ Buon Governo ’ dei territori? Come far sì che le leggi proteggano i deboli e non siano solo al servizio dei potenti? Marco Bellabarba ricostruisce la storia di quel lungo dibattito posto sullo sfondo dei profondi coinvolgimenti politici che laacerano l’Italia moderna, tra trame istituzionali, furiosi scontri di potere, intricate vicende familiari, dalla ricerca ai progetti

Storia dell’educazione e delle istituzioni scolastiche nell’Italia moderna

Church and State in Spanish Italy

Un confronto tra storia nordamericana e italiana

The Force of Destiny

Naples and Napoleon

Americhe e modernità - Un itinerario fra storia e storiografia dal 1492 ad oggi

*Le presenze dimenticate* è l'infanzia nell'Italia moderna fra storia, letteratura e filosofia
l'Italia moderna fra storia e storiografia
Il velo in area mediterranea
fra storia e simbo
l'tardo Medioevo - prima Età moderna
La giustizia nell'Italia medievale
la ricostruzione delle città armoniche
Città ideali studiate fin dal principio per l'uomo. Città che non smettono mai di sorprendere, mescolando da sempre con equilibrio economia, capolavori architettonici, benessere, gusto, rispetto ambientale. Una città 'tipo' che l'Italia, più di altri, è in grado di proporre con forza, perché è proprio il nostro Paese e il nostro passato
Il punto da cui cominciare a guardare per trovare ispirazione. La nostra architettura è in grado di fornire le risposte giuste e ringrazio per questo gli architetti Franco Purini e Uberto Siola, curatori della mostra sull'architettura italiana per la città cinese che è stata l'occasione per condividere idee e progetti con i nostri amici cinesi e far capire loro che quello cui mirano - una città più armonica è la nostra città.

Storici, archeologi e geografi analizzano i paesaggi disegnati dalla Sesia in tutta la loro complessità: sistemi territoriali, reti irrigue e abitative articolate, castelli, porti, ponti e attraversamenti fluviali, ma anche boschi e incolti, acquitrini e paludi, modalità di sfruttamento del suolo, dossi e terrazzi. La specificità degli ambienti umidi porta all'adozione di forme di organizzazione dello spazio organici, spesso molto distanti da quelle delle aree, anche vicine, in cui non è presente il fiume. L'esame degli insediamenti e dell'ambiente restituisce un equilibrio complesso e variabile a seconda dei tratti del corso d'acqua preso in considerazione. Il dialogo fra le letture storiche, archeologiche e geografiche consente la ricostruzione di un quadro ampio, dove gli elementi del paesaggio non sono soltanto descritti, ma anche interpretati all'interno delle dinamiche culturali, socio-istituzionali e territoriali delle differenti epoche. Il fiume dà forma ai paesaggi d'acqua, ma anche a quelli delle società e dei poteri locali. I paesaggi fluviali della Sesia costituisce il primo volume della collana Storie di Paesaggi Medievali, che accoglie studi e riflessioni di esperti di vari paesi e città frequentate dalla Collana si menzionano lo studio delle dinamiche insediative, dei materiali e delle tecniche di costruzione, delle relazioni fra uomo e natura (con particolare attenzione all'uso in'colto), degli assetti sociali e delle configurazioni istituzionali che modellano i paesaggi e ne regolano la fruizione. E ancora la percezione del paesaggio da parte delle comunità e degli individui nelle varie epoche, le rappresentazioni ideologiche dei paesaggi del potere, le necessarie estensioni all'analisi di lungo periodo, la riflessione metodologica sulle fonti (dalla cartografia storica alle fotografie aeree) e l'interesse per la gestione del dato territoriale attraverso i sistemi GIS.

A Companion to Observant Reform in the Late Middle Ages and Beyond

Reforms of Christian Life in Sixteenth-Century Italy

Foscolo, De Meis, Piovene : Translations, Introductions, and Backgrounds

1860-1960

Rituals and Legitimacy in the Kingdom of Naples

Le presenze dimenticate

l'abbigliamento nella storia e nell'arte dell'Italia meridionale fra Medioevo ed Età moderna : dottorato di ricerca in storia dell'arte comparata, civiltà e culture dei paesi del Mediterraneo, 18. ciclo

The Observant reform of the religious orders remains one of the most important yet understudied religious movements of the later Middle Ages. This volume provides scholars with a current, synthetic introduction to the field, and suggests new avenues for future scholarship.

In the age of the Grand Tour, foreigners flocked to Italy to gawk at its ruins and paintings, enjoy its salons and caffès, attend the opera, and revel in their own discovery of its past. But they also marveled at the people they saw, both male and female. In an era in which castrati were "rock stars," men served women as cicisbei, and dandified Englishmen became macaroni, Italy was perceived to be a place where men became women. The great publicity surrounding female poets, journalists, artists, anatomists, and scientists, and the visible roles for such women in salons, academies, and universities in many Italian cities also made visitors wonder whether women had become men. Such images, of course, were stereotypes, but they were nonetheless grounded in a reality that was unique to the Italian peninsula. This volume illuminates the social and cultural landscape of eighteenth-century Italy by exploring how questions of gender in music, art, literature, science, and medicine shaped perceptions of Italy in the age of the Grand Tour.

Sabetti argues that poor government performance in contemporary Italy has been an unintended consequence of attempts to craft institutions for good government. He shows that a chief problem in contemporary Italy is not the absence of the rule of law but the presence of rule by law or too many laws.

Italia moderna fra storia e storiografia

tardo Medioevo - prima Età moderna

New Approaches to Naples c.1500–c.1800

Vestirsi a corte

Benedetto Croce and Italian Fascism

Picturing the Lame in Italian Art from Antiquity to the Modern Era

Lessons from Nineteenth-Century Europe

*Challenging traditional historiographical approaches, this book offers a new history of Italian Jews in the early modern age. The fortunes of the Jewish communities of Italy in their various aspects – demographic, social, economic, cultural, and religious – can only be understood if these communities are integrated into the picture of a broader European, or better still, global system of Jewish communities and populations; and, that this history should be analyzed from within the dense web of relationships with the non-Jewish surroundings that enveloped the Italian communities. The book presents new approaches on such essential issues as ghettoization, antisemitism, the Inquisition, the history of conversion, and Jewish-Christian relations. It sheds light on the autonomous culture of the Jews in Italy, focusing on case studies of intellectual and cultural life using a micro-historical perspective. This book was first published in Italy in 2014 by one of the leading scholars on Italian Jewish history. This book will appeal to students and scholars alike studying and researching Jewish history, early modern Italy, early modern Jewish and Italian culture, and early modern society.*

These Italian Epistolary Novels looks at the development of a literary genre that flourished in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and counted among its illustrious authors Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, Pierre Choderlos de Laclos, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. These translations of three Italian novels by Foscolo, De Meis, and Piovene - never offered before in a single study - reflect social, historical, and stylistic aspects through 150 years of Italian literature from the birth of a touching romantic story to the time of the new currents in Italy and the period of World War II. The book is particularly suited for studies in Italian, European, and comparative literature programs.

The Encyclopedia of Historians and Historical Writing covers all the major historical writers from classical times to the present day. As well as essays on influential historians, it also incorporates topics such as political and military history.

The Search for Good Government

Il velo in area mediterranea fra storia e simbolo

Storia locale e valorizzazione del territorio

I paesaggi fluviali della Sesia fra storia e archeologia. Territori, insediamenti, rappresentazioni

A Global Encyclopedia of Historical Writing

Civilization and Democracy

The Salvemini Anthology of Cattaneo's Writings

First published in 1993, Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

L'obiettivo di questo volume è fare dialogare storiche americane e italiane riguardo alcuni temi della gender history relativamente alla prima età moderna. Il confronto evidenzia l'importanza di mantenere sempre attivi i contatti fra le due storiografie: quella americana, caratterizzata dalla volontà di sintetizzare e contestualmente ampliare con nuovi indirizzi di interpretazione, e quella italiana, che ha fatto del dialogo con l'estero un punto di riferimento imprescindibile. Il volume espone, in grado di produrre sovente ricerche di grande spessore storiografico anche attraverso indagini sulle fonti, ma a volte manchevole nell'allargare il suo sguardo all'orizzonte extra-italiano, europeo e globale. Infine, pur senza alcuna pretesa di completezza, attraverso una decina di casi si propone un bilancio su molte delle più importanti iniziative che hanno avviato e arricchito le storiografie di questi due paesi.

America in Italy examines the influence of the American political experience on the imagination of Italian political thinkers between the late eighteenth century and the unification of Italy in the 1860s. Axel Körner shows how Italian political thought was shaped by debates about the American Revolution and the U.S. Constitution, but he focuses on the important distinction that the Atlantic was keen, this attention was not blind admiration. Rather, America became a sounding board for the critical assessment of societal changes at home. Many Italians did not think the United States had lessons to teach them and often concluded that life across the Atlantic was not just different but in many respects also objectionable. In America, utopia was not a distant dream. American political thought was a complex and dynamic force, one that challenged the political ideas of the United States and served to evaluate what Italians discovered about their own society.

• They were reflected and conveyed through works of ballet, literature, opera, and satire. Transcending boundaries between intellectual and cultural history, America in Italy is the first book-length examination of the influence of America’s political formation on modern Italian political thought.

Italy and the Wider World

La giustizia nell'Italia moderna

I maestri del liberalismo nell'Italia Repubblicana

Italy’s Eighteenth Century

The Journal of Italian History

Southern Italy and the European Revolutions, 1780-1860

In Naples and Napoleon John Davis takes the southern Italian Kingdom of the Two Sicilies as the vantage point for a sweeping reconsideration of Italy’s history in the age of Napoleon and the European revolutions. The book’s central themes are posed by the period of French rule from 1806 to 1815, when southern Italy was the Mediterranean frontier of Napoleon’s continental empire. The tensions between Naples and Paris made this an important chapter in the history of that empire and revealed the deeper contradictions on which it was founded. But the brief interlude of Napoleonic rule later came to be seen as the critical moment when a modernizing North finally parted company from a backward South. Although these arguments still shape the ways in which Italian history is written, in most parts of the North political and economic change before Unification was slow and gradual; whereas in the South it came sooner and in more disruptive forms. Davis develops a wide-ranging critical reassessment of the dynamics of political change in the century before Unification. His starting point is the crisis that overwhelmed the Italian states at the end of the 18th century, when Italian rulers saw the political and economic fabric of the Ancien Régime undermined throughout Europe. In the South the crisis was especially far reaching and this, Davis argues, was the reason why in the following decade the South became the theatre for one of the most ambitious reform projects in Napoleonic Europe. The transition was precarious and insecure, but also mobilized political projects and forms of collective action that had no counterparts elsewhere in Italy before 1848, illustrating the similar nature of the political challenges facing all the pre-Unification states. Although Unification finally brought Italy’s insecure dynastic principalities to an end, it offered no remedies to the insecurities that from much earlier had made the South especially vulnerable to the challenges of the new age: which was why the South would become a problem - Italy’s ‘Southern Problem’.

This volume deals with natural disasters in late medieval and early modern central and southern Italy. Contributions look at a range of catastrophic events such as eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, floods, earthquakes, and outbreaks of plague and epidemics. A major aim of this volume is to investigate the relationship between catastrophic events and different communication strategies that embraced politics, religion, propaganda, dissent, scholarship as well as collective responses from the lower segments of society. The contributors to this volume share a multidisciplinary approach to the study of natural disasters which draws on disciplines such as cultural and social history, anthropology, literary theory, and linguistics. Together with analyzing the prolific production of propagandistic material and literary sources issued in periods of acute crisis, the documentation on disasters studied in this volume also includes laws and emergency regulations, petitions and pleas to the authorities, scientific and medical treatises, manuscript and printed newsletters as well as diplomatic despatches and correspondence.

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I valdesi nel Mezzogiorno d’Italia. Una breve storia tra Medioevo e prima età moderna

L’infanzia nell’Italia moderna fra storia, letteratura e filosofia

Italian Architecture for chinese City

un itinerario fra storia e storiografia dal 1492 ad oggi

La storia di genere in Italia in età moderna

Problemi di storia sociale dell’Italia centro-settentrionale fra tardo medioevo e prima età moderna

Gender and Culture in the Age of the Grand Tour

“The Pinocchio Effect” draws on a broad array of sources to trace the making of a modern national identity in Italy. The author explores all the ways that identity was constructed through newly formed attachments, voluntary and otherwise, to the nation.

Three Italian Epistolary Novels

On Making Italians, 1860-1920

The United States in the Political Thought and Imagination of the Risorgimento, 1763–1865