

Storia Del Giornalismo Italiano Dalle Gazzette A Internet

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This original study makes a valuable contribution to Italian feminist/women's history, spectatorship studies, and cultural history by examining women as protagonists, producers and consumers of literature, theatre, opera and film. Drawing on archival material - female correspondence, life-writings and journalism - as well as an impressive range of canonical texts, it brings together detailed engagement with female performance and with female spectators' material responses to "women's opera, theatre and film," placing these in the context of melodrama from the 1880s to the 1920s in Italy, France, the US, and elsewhere. It is unique in its interdisciplinary approach and in its consideration of female relationships based on admiration among performers and writers - the embodiment of a vibrant, mobile and successful Italian female culture industry during the first wave of feminism.

The A to Z of Modern Italy is an attempt to introduce the key personalities, events, social developments, and cultural achievements of Italy since the beginning of the 19th century, when Italy first began to emerge as something more than a geographical entity and national feeling began to grow. This is done through a chronology, a list of acronyms and abbreviations, an introductory essay, a map, a bibliography, and some 400 cross-referenced dictionary entries on prominent individuals, basic institutions, crucial events, history, politics, economics, society, and culture.

City and Nation in the Italian Unification

A Fatal Attraction

La democrazia della stampa. Storia del giornalismo

Translation Under Fascism

The Journalist, the Soldier, the Fascist

dalle origini ai nostri giorni

La cultura è l'anima di una società, strumento per la sua elevazione e per la sua libertà. È da tale presupposto che prende vita questa analisi storica, sociologica e filosofica del giornalismo culturale di ieri e di oggi in Italia. Dalla Terza pagina, perfetto connubio di letteratura e informazione, alle rubriche dei quotidiani odierni, Ada Fichera ripercorre più di un secolo di storia culturale del nostro Paese, narrando le vicende, ma anche le polemiche e i dibattiti relativi a un mondo tanto affascinante quanto complesso. Chi scrive

per mestiere non può rimanere immune dalla seduzione di quella che era la «patria del bello scrivere». Così i contributi delle migliori penne della letteratura nazionale, quali D'Annunzio, Buzzati, Capuana, Pirandello, Calvino, Moravia, Montale, Deledda, divengono patrimonio da tramandare e fondamento per i successivi inserti centrali degli anni Novanta, per i supplementi domenicali attuali, per le rubriche online e per gli ulteriori sviluppi digitali e social del terzo millennio, in un percorso che conduce il lettore attraverso una delle più belle tradizioni italiane di tutti i tempi.

This study of the first national festival of modern Italy historically reconstructs the event, using a mass of un-catalogued and unpublished documents left by the organizers, which positions the Centenary as a platform upon which an alternative definition of Italian national identity emerged.

Italy is a country that exercises a hold on the imagination of people all over the world. Its long history has left an inexhaustible treasure chest of cultural achievement. The historic cities of Rome, Florence, and Venice are among the most sought-after destinations in the world for tourists and art lovers, and Italy's natural beauty and cuisine are rightly renowned. Italy's history and politics are also a source of endless fascination. Modern Italy has consistently been a political laboratory for the rest of Europe. In the 19th century, Italian patriotism was of crucial importance in the struggle against the absolute governments reintroduced after the Congress of Vienna, 1814-15. After the fall of Fascism during World War II, Italy became a model of rapid economic development, though its politics has never been less than contentious and its democracy has remained a troubled one. The second edition of Historical Dictionary of Modern Italy is an attempt to introduce the key personalities, events, social developments, and cultural achievements of Italy since the beginning of the 19th century, when Italy first began to emerge as something more than a geographical entity and national feeling began to grow. This is done through a chronology, a list of acronyms and abbreviations, an introductory essay, a map, a bibliography, and some 400 cross-referenced dictionary entries on prominent individuals, basic institutions, crucial events, history, politics, economics, society, and culture.

Responding to Sexual Disease in Early Modern Europe

Mussolini in the First World War

Political Communication in Italy from 1945 to the 1990s

Storia del giornalismo vogherese

Italy Today

The A to Z of Modern Italy

From the 1930s to the 50s in Italy commercial cultural products were transformed by new reproductive technologies and ways of marketing and distribution, and the appetite for radio, films, music and magazines boomed. This book uses new evidence to explore possible

continuities between the uses of mass culture before and after World War II. Beginning from the unlikely vantage point of Venice in the aftermath of fascism and World War II, this book explores operatic production in the city's nascent postwar culture as a lens onto the relationship between opera and politics in the twentieth century. Both opera and Venice in the middle of the century are often talked about in strikingly similar terms: as museums locked in the past and blind to the future. These clichés are here overturned: perceptions of crisis were in fact remarkably productive for opera, and despite being physically locked in the past, Venice was undergoing a flourishing of avant-garde activity. Focusing on a local musical culture, Harriet Boyd-Bennett recasts some of the major composers, works, stylistic categories and narratives of twentieth-century music. The study provides fresh understandings of works by composers as diverse as Stravinsky, Prokofiev, Verdi, Britten and Nono.

Nei rapporti tra potere politico, economico e finanziario e mondo giornalistico italiano esiste una prassi di lungo periodo, declinata dal fascismo in forme mai viste prima ma non pienamente rimossa neanche dalla transizione alla democrazia repubblicana. Si tratta di una delle conseguenze della particolare connotazione storico-politica di un paese come il nostro, nel quale una ristretta oligarchia ha guidato tutti i passaggi decisivi della vita economica e politica e ha riprodotto un modello spiccatamente gerarchico nella distribuzione della ricchezza e del potere, anche a livello di influenza sui canali di informazione. A questa condizione ha fatto non di rado da corrispettivo la malcelata aspirazione di vari celebrati rappresentanti del mondo giornalistico italiano di entrare a far parte di quella stessa ristretta oligarchia, in una logica di non alterazione e anzi spesso di salvaguardia dei rapporti di potere. Mauro Forno prende in esame gli ultimi centocinquanta anni di storia italiana e analizza le maggiori questioni che hanno attraversato il giornalismo italiano: i periodici d'informazione, confessionali e di partito, le strutture governative di controllo, il sindacato di categoria, la propaganda di guerra e l'esperienza fascista, l'istituzione dell'albo, le leggi repubblicane sulla stampa e l'editoria, fino all'avvento della televisione e del giornalismo online.

La stampa italiana in Argentina

The Livraghi Affair and the Waning of Civilizing Aspirations

Donne del giornalismo italiano

Storia del giornalismo culturale dalla Terza pagina a oggi

Storia del giornalismo italiano. Dalle gazzette a Internet

Evenings at the Theatre, Opera, and Silent Screen in Late Nineteenth-Century Italy and Beyond

Cinzia Padovani takes an in-depth look at Italian public service broadcasting, covering its history, its role in Italian society, its relationship to the political party system, and its influence on cultural and linguistic unification in Italy. Tracing the history and development of Italian public television broadcaster Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI) to the present, Padovani challenges traditional views by asserting that parties' 'interference' in RAI has, at times, strengthened the role of public service broadcasting and that partisan journalism has even enhanced democratic potential.

The Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies is a two-volume reference book containing some 600 entries on all aspects of Italian literary culture. It includes analytical essays on authors and works, from the most important figures of Italian literature to little known authors and works that are influential to the field. The Encyclopedia is distinguished by substantial articles on critics, themes, genres, schools, historical surveys, and other topics related to the overall subject of Italian literary studies. The Encyclopedia also includes writers and subjects of contemporary interest, such as those relating to journalism, film, media, children's literature, food and vernacular literatures. Entries consist of an essay on the topic and a bibliographic portion listing works for further reading, and, in the case of entries on individuals, a brief biographical paragraph and list of works by the person. It will be useful to people without specialized knowledge of Italian literature as well as to scholars. Bringing together an interdisciplinary group of scholars, this volume explores nineteenth-century Italian sexualities from a variety of viewpoints, illuminating in particular personal and political relationships, same-sex desires, gender roles that defy societal norms, sexual behaviours of different classes and transnational encounters.

Italian Women Writers

Cultural Politics and the Avant-Garde

Mapping Leisure across Borders

da Eleonora Fonseca Pimentel a Ilaria Alpi : dizionario storico bio-bibliografico, secoli XVIII-XX

Italy's Jews from Emancipation to Fascism

Dal 1847 all'Unità

Few illnesses in the early modern period carried the impact of the dreaded pox, a lethal sexually transmitted disease usually thought to be syphilis. In the early sixteenth century the disease quickly emerged as a powerful cultural force. Just as powerful were the responses of doctors, bureaucrats, moralists, playwrights, and satirists. These ten essays gauge the impact of sexual disease on early modern society by exploring the ways in which European culture reacted to the presence of a new deadly sexual infection. Articles about scientific and medical responses analyze how physicians incorporated the disease within existing intellectual frameworks. Studies in literary and metaphoric responses examine how early modern writers put images of sexual infection and the diseased body to a range of rhetorical and political uses. Finally, essays about institutional and policing responses chronicle how authorities responded to the crisis and how these public health responses linked up with wider campaigns to police sexuality.

In current academic debates, leisure is increasingly defined as a discursive construction originating both from the specific meanings created by individuals, and the institutionalizing processes that legitimate certain experiences and their spatial-temporal conditions as “leisure”. As a result of social construction and the different social conditions existing at a certain historical moment in different societies, the borders among the various aspects of leisure are becoming more and more blurred; as is the case, for instance, with the borders between leisure and work activities. Such border-crossing is the leitmotif of this book. Although focusing on sociological research, it has in fact a multidisciplinary scope and will appeal to a variety of scholars and students interested in the study of leisure in contemporary society as a fundamental dimension of everyday sociality and sociability with very important effects on social cohesion as a whole. After an introductory section, offering general frames on key definitions of leisure and leisure issues, five other sections follow which concentrate on more specific aspects of leisure practices and forms in contemporary society.

“Civilizing Africa” – bringing European institutions and society to Africa – was a common rationale for nineteenth-century European expansions into that continent. However, in March 1891 a news correspondent accused officials in Italy’s Red Sea colony of having ordered, without trial, the secret and brutal killing of certain indigenous notables. A scandal erupted because the news contradicted civilizing expectations, portraying Italians rather than Africans as the barbarians. The press drove a public debate over the accusations, but the debate ultimately led to an unanticipated reversal: public acceptance of the killings, because most Italians no longer considered European standards applicable to Africans. Reportage on three topics turned out to be most influential in shifting the public outlook: an Italo-Abyssinian diplomatic impasse, an on-going Africa famine, and the public persona of a colonial commander. Historians have read the 1891 affair as an inconsequential, essentially minor event in the run-up to the 1896 battle of Adua (Adwa), Italy’s defeat by African forces that some have called an event of world-historical consequence. Yet the Livraghi affair re-shaped the Italian outlook on colonialism, opening the door to the later Italo-Abyssinian

conflict and an event like Adua. The affair was so important to contemporary Italians that it occupied public attention for ten months, and influenced attitudes and colonial policy for decades. It prompted an enduring change without which there might have been no Adua.

Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies: A-J

Abolition, Democracy, and Radical Reform

dalle gazzette a internet

storia del giornalismo italiano

Lo sguardo della folla

Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies

Containing almost 600 entries, this impressive 2-volume reference presents detailed and authoritative treatment of the field of Italian literature, with attention both to the work and influence of individual writers of all genres and to movements, styles, and critical approaches.

Il volume è dedicato a un versante poco esplorato della ricerca sociologica sui fenomeni collettivi emergenti tra fine Ottocento e inizio Novecento. Oggetto di indagine sono gli studi di critica sociale e letteraria elaborati da Scipio Sighele (1868-1913) sfruttando la lezione socio-psicologica di alcuni dei più significativi scrittori europei del momento. Sighele riserva particolare attenzione ai romanzi e ai drammi di Gabriele d'Annunzio, nei cui personaggi coglie i tratti di una modernità psico-patologica di assoluto rilievo, espressione dei cambiamenti culturali affioranti all'alba delle grandi urbanizzazioni. Si disegna così un quadro di ricerca che denota il costante interesse di Sighele per d'Annunzio, ammirato per la sua capacità di cogliere gli aspetti più moderni della società del tempo, facendo leva su un lavoro di scandaglio psicologico ispirato alla dialettica tra società, letteratura e comunicazione.

How did Benito Mussolini come to fascism? Standard accounts of the dictator have failed to explain satisfactorily the transition from his pre-World War I 'socialism' to his post-war fascism. This controversial new book is the first to examine closely Mussolini's political trajectory during the Great War as evidenced in his journalistic writings, speeches and war diary, as well as some previously unexamined archive material. The author argues that the 1914-18 conflict provided the catalyst for Mussolini to clarify his deep-rooted nationalist tendencies. He demonstrates that Mussolini's interventionism was already anti-socialist and anti-democratic in the early autumn of 1914 and shows how in and through the experience of the conflict the future duce fine-tuned his authoritarian and totalitarian vision of Italy in a state of permanent mobilization for war.

Providing a radical new interpretation of one of the most important dictators of the twentieth century, Mussolini in the First World War will appeal to anyone who wants to learn more about the roots of fascism in modern Europe.

L'informazione giornalistica

Sighele, d'Annunzio e il linguaggio della modernità

The Sick Man of Europe

dalle origini a oggi

Late Nineteenth-Century Italy in Africa

William Lloyd Garrison and Giuseppe Mazzini, two of the foremost radicals of the nineteenth century, lived during a time of profound economic, social, and political transformation in America and Europe. Both born in 1805, but into dissimilar family backgrounds, the American Garrison and Italian Mazzini led entirely different lives -- one as a citizen of a democratic republic, the other as an exile proscribed by most European monarchies. Using a comparative analysis, Enrico Dal Lago suggests that Garrison and Mazzini nonetheless represent a connection between the egalitarian ideologies of American abolitionism and Italian democratic nationalism. Focusing on Garrison's and Mazzini's activities and transnational links within their own milieus and in the wider international arena, Dal Lago shows why two nineteenth-century progressives and revolutionaries considered liberation from enslavement and liberation from national oppression as two sides of the same coin. At different points in their lives, both Garrison and Mazzini demonstrated this belief by concurrently supporting the abolition of slavery in the United States and the national revolutions in Italy. The two meetings Garrison and Mazzini had, in 1846 and in 1867, served to reinforce their sense that they somehow worked together toward the achievement of liberty not just in the United States and Italy, but also in the Atlantic and Euro-American world as a whole. In the end, the abolition of American slavery led to Garrison's consecration, while the new Italian kingdom forced Mazzini into exile. Despite these different outcomes, Garrison and Mazzini both attracted legions of devoted followers who believed these men personified the radical causes of the nations to which they belonged.

This pioneering book offers the first account of the work of the photographers, both official and freelance, who contributed to the forging of Mussolini's image. It departs from the practice of using photographs purely for illustration and places them instead at the centre of the analysis. Throughout the 1930s photographs of the Italian dictator Benito Mussolini were chosen with much care by the regime. They were deployed to highlight those physical traits - the piercing eyes, protruding jaw, shaved head - that were meant to evoke the Duce's strength, determination and innate sense of leadership in the mind of his contemporaries. The chapters in this volume explore the photographic image in the socio-political context of the time and shows how it was a significant contributor to the development of Italian mass culture between the two world wars.

This book explores the variety of means by which political information has been conveyed in Italy from the early post-war period to the current era when political discourse takes second place to style, image, and soundbite. Examined are both official forms of communication (cinema, government newsreel, the press, election broadcasts) and more informal, clandestine forms of communication mostly originating from social movements, pressure groups and other organizations outside the party system (satire, political songs, terrorism).

William Lloyd Garrison and Giuseppe Mazzini

Storia del giornalismo italiano

dalle prime gazzette ai telegiornali

Public Television and Politics in Italy

Historical Dictionary of Modern Italy

L'Italia del bello scrivere

Italy Today represents one of the most comprehensive examinations of contemporary Italy. It is a provocative and an innovative collection that aims to highlight the current 'crisis' of the country through an analysis of several different 'dark shadows' of contemporary Italian society. Italy already had a long history of 'unsolved' issues, several chronic problems and contradictions that have been ignored for a very long time, during which they have assumed dramatic proportions and gravity. The peninsula has now become the 'Sick Man of Europe', a country facing a veritable decline also caused by apparent incapacity and difficulties of the ruling economic, political and social elites. Discussions include: an evaluation of the current predicaments of the political system analysis of emerging mafias, including new powerful crime organizations such as 'Ndrangheta issues surrounding the ongoing presence of Fascism examination of the recent xenophobic tensions discussion of problems associated with the missed opportunity of the EU funding, and the increasing regional economic gaps outline of the systemic troubles of Italy's economic and industrial system. Written by leading experts in the field and covering a wide range of topics, this collection is essential reading for all those seeking to understand the issues and problems that are facing contemporary Italy.

A groundbreaking handbook that takes a cross-national approach to the media history of Europe of the past 100 years The Handbook of European Communication History is a definitive and authoritative handbook that fills a gap in the literature to provide a coherent and chronological history of mass media, public communication and journalism in Europe from 1900 to the late 20th century. With contributions from teams of scholars and members of the European Communication Research and Education Association, the Handbook explores media innovations, major changes and developments in the media systems that affected public

communication, as well as societies and culture. The contributors also examine the general trends of communication history and review debates related to media development. To ensure a transnational approach to the topic, the majority of chapters are written not by a single author but by international teams formed around one or more lead authors. The Handbook goes beyond national perspectives and provides a basis for more cross-national treatments of historical developments in the field of mediated communication. Indeed, this important Handbook: Offers fresh insights on the development of media alongside key differences between countries, regions, or media systems over the past century Takes a fresh, cross-national approach to European media history Contains contributions from leading international scholars in this rapidly evolving area of study Explores the major innovations, key developments, differing trends, and the important debates concerning the media in the European setting Written for students and academics of communication and media studies as well as media professionals, The Handbook of European Communication History covers European media from 1900 with the emergence of the popular press to the professionalization of journalists and the first wave of multimedia with the advent of film and radio broadcasting through the rapid growth of the Internet and digital media since the late 20th century.

Storia del giornalismo italiano. Dalle gazzette a Internet Storia del giornalismo italiano dalle origini a oggi UTET Università Informazione e potere storia del giornalismo italiano strutture e trasformazioni nello stato totalitario

Il giornalismo italiano del Risorgimento. Dal 1847 all'Unità

Mass Culture and Italian Society from Fascism to the Cold War

Gioco e fuorigioco: le grandi svolte nella storia del giornalismo

Italian Sexualities Uncovered, 1789-1914

Photographing Mussolini

Mining new sources, Klein tells the dramatic story of Italy's Jews, from emancipation to Fascism, the Holocaust, and postwar myth-making.

II mondo del giornalismo italiano ha dovuto confrontarsi, sin dalle sue origini, con rapporti molto stretti con il potere. Mauro Forno prende in esame gli ultimi centocinquanta anni di storia italiana, dagli editti sulla stampa del 1847 fino all'editoria digitale dei nostri giorni, e analizza le maggiori questioni che hanno attraversato la storia del giornalismo italiano: i giornali di partito, la nascita dell'albo dei giornalisti, lo scandalo della banca romana, le guerre mondiali, la censura fascista, la stampa liberale e il sindacato, l'anomalia dei giornali cattolici, la Costituzione e le nuove leggi sulla stampa durante la Repubblica, l'avvento della televisione e l'era di internet.

Post-Unification Italy saw an unprecedented rise of the middle classes, an expansion in the production of print culture, and increased access to education and professions for women, particularly in urban

areas. Although there was still widespread illiteracy, especially among women in both rural and urban areas, there emerged a generation of women writers whose domestic fiction and journalism addressed a growing female readership. This study looks at the work of three of the most significant women writers of the period: La Marchesa Colombi, Neera, and Matilde Serao. These writers, whose works had been largely forgotten for much of the last century, only to be rediscovered by the Italian feminist movement of the 1970s, were widely read and received considerable critical acclaim in their day. In their realist fiction and journalism, these professional women writers documented and brought to light the ways in which women participated in everyday life in the newly independent Italy, and how their experiences differed profoundly from those of men. Katharine Mitchell shows how these three authors, while hardly radical emancipationists, offered late-nineteenth-century readers an implicit feminist intervention and a legitimate means of approaching and engaging with the burning social and political issues of the day regarding "the woman question" - women's access to education and the professions, legal rights, and suffrage. Through close examinations of these authors and a selection of their works - and with reference to their broader artistic, socio-historical, and geo-political contexts - Mitchell not only draws attention to their authentic representations of contemporary social and historical realities, but also considers their important role as a cultural medium and catalyst for social change.

Gender and Everyday Life in Fiction and Journalism, 1870-1910

The Handbook of European Communication History

The National Festivals of Dante Alighieri

Informazione e potere

Gender, Writing, Spectatorships

Opera in Postwar Venice

The history of translation has focused on literary work but this book demonstrates the way in which political control can influence and be influenced by translation choices. New research and specially commissioned essays give access to existing research projects which at present are either scattered or unavailable in English.

La stampa del ventennio

The Art of Persuasion

Sins of the Flesh

The Making of a Political Icon