

Tari Regina Degitto Collana Ebook Vol 33

This republication gives a new generation of readers access to an important intervention in Marxism and social theory. Making History is about the question of how human agents draw their powers from the social structures they are involved in.

Gathers letters by the Canadian communications theorist to scholars, colleagues, politicians, and writers and provides biographical background information

In the late eleventh century, Sicily - originally part of the Islamic world - was captured by Norman, French and Italian adventurers, led by Roger de Hauteville. For the next 150 years, Roger and his descendants ruled the island and its predominantly Arabic-speaking Muslim population. Jeremy Johns' 2002 book represents a comprehensive account of the Arabic administration of Norman Sicily. While it has generally been assumed that the Normans simply inherited their Arabic administration from the Muslim governors of the island, the author uses the unique Sicilian Arabic documents to demonstrate that the Norman kings restructured their administration on the model of the contemporary administration of Fatimid Egypt. Controversially, he also suggests that, in doing so, their intention was not administrative efficiency but the projection of their royal image. This is a compelling and accessible account of the Norman rulers and how they related to their counterparts in the Muslim Mediterranean.

Christianity is often praised as an agent of Chinese modernization or damned as a form of cultural and religious imperialism. In both cases, Christianity's foreignness and the social isolation of converts have dominated this debate. Eugenio Menegon uncovers another story. In the sixteenth century, European missionaries brought a foreign and global religion to China. Converts then transformed this new religion into a local one over the course of the next three centuries. Focusing on the still-active Catholic communities of Fuan county in northeast Fujian, this project addresses three main questions. Why did people convert? How did converts and missionaries transform a global and foreign religion into a local religion? What does Christianity's localization in Fuan tell us about the relationship between late imperial Chinese society and religion? Based on an impressive array of sources from Asia and Europe, this pathbreaking book reframes our understanding of Christian missions in Chinese-Western relations. The study's implications extend beyond the issue of Christianity in China to the wider fields of religious and social history and the early modern history of global intercultural relations. The book suggests that Christianity became part of a preexisting pluralistic, local religious space, and argues that we have so far underestimated late imperial society's tolerance for "heterodoxy." The view from Fuan offers an original account of how a locality created its own religious culture in Ming-Qing China within a context both global and local, and illuminates the historical dynamics contributing to the remarkable growth of Christian communities in present-day China.

Dante Studies

Introduction to Biblical Hebrew

La valle degli orsi

Risorgimento in Exile

Agency, Structure, and Change in Social Theory

This volume aims to investigate the complex theme of social mobility in medieval Italy both by comparing Italian research to contemporary international studies in various European contexts, and by analysing a broad range of themes and specific case studies. Medieval social mobility as a European phenomenon, in fact, still awaits a systematic analysis, and has seldom been investigated iuxta propria principia in social, political and economic history. The essays in the book deal with a number of crucial problems: how is social mobility investigated in European and Mediterranean contexts? How did classic mobility channels such as the Church, officialdom, trade, the law, the lordship or diplomacy contribute to shaping the many variables at play in late medieval societies, and to changing - and challenging - inequality? How did movements and changes in social spaces become visible, and what were their markers? What were the dynamics at the heart of the processes of social mobility in the many territorial contexts of the Italian peninsula?

This book is designed to cover one year's work in Hebrew leading up to a full understanding of the language. It has been used by the author with his students for many years and the published text is the result of testing and refining over these years. Every attempt has been made to make the grammar clear and simple. For example, all Hebrew words are transliterated, as well as being given in the original for the first three-quarters of the book. The grammatical discussion is made as unsophisticated as possible for it is the author's intention that this book should also be of use to those who study Hebrew without a teacher.

Relates how a crippled young shepherd comes to accompany the three Kings on their way to pay homage to the newborn Jesus.

Che ci fa Cappuccetto Rosso tra le fumose mura della Londra del terzo millennio? Certo, il pericolo per lei non è rappresentato dal lupo cattivo, ma ci sono mille altre insidie in agguato. Come il Cappuccetto Rosso della fiaba,

la nostra Ketty sta recandosi da una vecchina per portarle compagnia e conforto. Ma viene avvicinata da un tizio affascinante che, sotto i modi gentili, nasconde delle intenzioni piuttosto losche. E inizia così la sua avventura che tra emozioni, colpi di scena, non senza un condimento di ironia, giunge ad una conclusione inattesa. Un minitriller da leggere tutto d'un fiato.

The House by the Medlar Tree

Social Mobility in Medieval Italy (1100-1500)

Amahl and the Night Visitors

The Royal Diwan

La casa sul Piave

In Moazzamabad, UP, too large to be a town and too backward to be a city, a young man stabs a police inspector and is beaten to death. The last words he speaks are, 'My name is Jimmy the Terrorist.' Journalists descend on the town, 'like shrill birds', and a long-time resident decides to tell a story that none of them will know. Jimmy was once Jamaal, son of Rafiq Ansari of Rasoolpur Mohalla, a Muslim neighbourhood in a Hindu town. And his story goes back a long way: to the time when Moazzamabad was named, after Aurangzeb's son; when Rafiq was seduced by the wealth and refinements of Shabbir Manzil and married Shaista; when the Hanuman temple grew ten storeys high and the head priest was elected mayor; when Shaista died, a mosque was brought down in Ayodhya and Rafiq became a mullah. As Jamaal grows up, watching both his father and his neighbourhood change and curfew reach Moazzamabad, he is changed himself. He becomes Jimmy, one among the countless marginalized trying to find a place in the world, dimly aware that the choices that shape their lives are being made in distant places, where they have no influence. Shortlisted for the Man Asian Prize 2009, this spare, compelling novel, as intimate as it is political, confirms Omair Ahmad's reputation as one of the most distinctive and exciting new voices in Indian fiction.

A penetrating analysis of the life and doctrines of the Spanish-born Arab theologian. Originally published in 1969. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Merchant networks generated trade and the exchange of goods between the cities of early modern Europe. This collection of essays analyses these commercial networks, focusing on the roles of kinship, origin, religion and business in creating and maintaining urban economies.

A beautiful gift edition of this classic fable about one man's quest to create a forest. In 1910, while hiking through the wild lavender in a wind-swept, desolate valley in Provence, a man comes across a shepherd called Elzéard Bouffier. Staying with him, he watches Elzéard sorting and then planting hundreds of acorns as he walks through the wilderness. Ten years later, after the war, he visits the shepherd again and sees the young forest he has created spreading slowly over the valley. Elzéard's solitary, silent work continues and the narrator returns year after year to see the miracle he is gradually creating: a verdant, green landscape that is a testament to one man's creative instinct.

The Patron's Oeuvre

The Dyskolos

Mundus Imaginalis

Adaptive Control of Bio-Inspired Manufacturing Systems

Letters of Marshall McLuhan

Producing, handling and archiving evidence in Mediterranean societies -- 'Men like the Franks' : dealing with diversity in Medieval norms and courts -- Ottoman legal attitudes towards diversity.

Histories of the Napoleonic period are almost exclusively biographies of the man, or political-military accounts of his wars. But such wars were only the first stage in a far more ambitious programme; the establishment of a rational state which would force the pace of modernising society. Through an examination of the experiences of French domination, Napoleon's Integration of Europe explores the implications of such a project for France and its relationship with the rest of Europe. It examines the problems of ruling a progressively expanding empire, as seen through the eyes of a trained corps of bureaucrats who were convinced that their scientific methods would enable them to understand and govern the mechanisms of society. However it also looks at the populations subjected to French rule, at the nature of their resistance and adaptation to the principles of the Napoleonic project. This book is the first overall comparative study of Europe in the Napoleonic years. It is a study not only of an early exercise in imperialism, but of the conflict that is aroused between the rationalising tendencies of the modern state and the spatial and cultural heterogeneity of individual societies. As well as a history of France, it is also a history of Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Poland and Spain at a crucial moment in the history of each nation state.

On a day like any other Gerolino, the shepherd, was pasturing his flock...

Il contadino Arturo, entrato nella stalla, si accorse che le sue mucche erano senza macchie. - Che fare? - si domandò - Povere mucche, come sono tristi... e ora come potrò riconoscerle? Arturo infatti riconosceva le mucche dal numero di macchie e dalla loro forma. Il contadino cominciò a chiedere informazioni ad alcuni animali, pensando che il furto fosse opera loro. Tutti rispondevano che non ne sapevano niente. Si improvvisò pittore nel tentativo di ridipingere le macchie, ma il sole le fece sbiadire. Finché... alcune tracce lo condussero ad una singolare casetta in mezzo ad un bosco fitto come il mistero che conteneva.

Tari regina d'Egitto

L'isola dei pirati

Una fiaba metropolitana

Death and Ritual in Renaissance Florence

Politics and Culture in Renaissance Naples

Scrutinizing, in detail, the relationship between archaeology, heritage and the public, this much-needed volume explores public interest and participation in archaeology as a subject worthy of academic attention in its own right. Examining case studies from throughout the world; from North America, Britain, Egypt and Brazil to East Africa, China and beyond, Nick Merriman focuses on two key areas: communication and interpretation, and stakeholders. Constant reports of new discoveries, protests over the destruction of sites and debates over the return of artefacts such as the Elgin marbles or indigenous remains testify to an increasing public interest in archaeology. For students and scholars of this archaeology, and of its relationship with the public, this will prove essential reading.

The following conversations took place in the Palazzo di Venezia at Rome, being held almost daily for an hour at a time between March 23 and April 4, 1932, both dates inclusive. We talked Italian and each conversation was recorded by me in German as soon as it was finished. Only a few sentences from earlier conversations have been introduced into this book. The German manuscript was submitted to Mussolini, who checked the passages in which his own utterances were recorded. No material other than the before-mentioned has been incorporated, but I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Margherita Sarfatti for a good many hints conveyed to me in her biography. I have made no use of the numberless anecdotes current in Rome; and I have ignored the reports of Mussolini's collaborators, informative though these are. In a word, the talks consist of what actually passed in conversation between Mussolini and myself.

With the discovery and translation of the *Dyskolos* ("The Grouch"), Menander comes alive with subtle philosophy and vision. His world of troubled lovers, scheming servants, and foolish old men, with its witty dialogue and quick turnabouts in plot, offers friendly advice on life as we still experience it today and insightful commentary on the shortcomings of humanity. In this play about an outrageous misanthrope, the mischief he causes, and the comeuppance he receives, we encounter a comic spirit that Molière would have bowed to in homage.

Three generations of fishermen conduct an epic struggle against nature, fate, and society in this moving tale by acclaimed realist writer Giovanni Verga. Written in 1881 and set in the Sicilian village of Aci Trezza during the 1860s, the novel recounts an impoverished family's attempts to pay off a crushing debt, to reclaim their lost boat and ancestral home, and to reunite their scattered clan. This groundbreaking work of fiction offers a revealing look at the social and political climate in post-revolutionary Italy. Verga combines lyrical prose and inspiring social commentary to chronicle the poverty suffered by provincial Sicilian communities after Garibaldi's conquest. Rich in character and starkly honest, *The House by the Medlar Tree* offers a life-affirming story of misfortunes endured with humor and courage.

The Terrorist

P4C Pocketbook

Pip the little sheep

Italian Émigrés and the Liberal International in the Post-Napoleonic Era

Franks at Mamluk and Ottoman Courts and Markets

Gli otto ragazzi, protagonisti del romanzo *La valle degli orsi*, sono immersi in una nuova avventura. Hanno terminato la quinta elementare ed il Sindaco, che ama la cultura e la conoscenza, offre loro la possibilità di compiere un viaggio in mare, per esplorare le Isole dei testi. Il percorso si rivela quanto mai istruttivo, poichè visitano strane isole, ognuna dedicata ad una tipologia testuale, e provano sulla propria pelle le diverse emozioni che esse propongono. Ma un elemento inatteso si inserisce nel loro itinerario. Scoprono una pericolosissima discarica abusiva di scorie nucleari. È in pericolo la salute del mare, si profila la possibilità che si verifichi una catastrofe ambientale. I nostri intrepidi, tra veri e falsi pirati, si adoperano per evitare che la Terra sia minacciata da un così grave inquinamento.

Consists of 21 papers for the Thematic Session on Archaeological Heritage Management of the General Assembly.

Un best-seller di fine ottocento. Nello scenario di Napoli e della sua periferia De Marchi colloca la storia di un delitto. I due protagonisti, U barone e U prevete, sono entrambi esseri abietti: l'assassino è il barone Carlo Coriolano di Santafusca, un nobile decaduto vizioso, dissoluto e dedito alle pratiche più immorali accennate, sia pure piuttosto pudicamente, nel capitolo intitolato "L'orgia" dove, tra l'altro, si legge che l' "onda bionda e spumosa" della Sciampagna "spruzzò i seni delle ragazze" e dove "donne sdraiate e seminude [...] fumavano le loro sigarette"; ma oltre a ciò il nobile libertino è anche un darwiniano e acceso materialista, ma anche forte del suo privilegiato ruolo sociale per ritenersi al di sopra della giustizia e delle leggi dello stato. L'assassinato invece è don Cirillo, un prete ricchissimo grazie al lotto e all'usura, pure chiacchierato perché i numeri giusti per vincere al lotto li dà alla bella moglie del cappellaio... Sono in scena, insomma, due squallidi personaggi che rappresentano il peggio della nobiltà e della chiesa, gli istinti più meschini e sfrenati.

Examining the cultural history of Renaissance Naples with an emphasis on humanism, the author also evaluates Naples in the broader context of fifteenth-century Italy and Renaissance Europe in general.

He addresses several prominent themes of Renaissance history: patron-client relationships, the development of a realistic, Machiavellian approach to matters of statecraft and diplomacy, and the influence of Neapolitan humanists on European culture in general. Originally published in 1987. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Commercial Networks and European Cities, 1400–1800

Europe Under Napoleon

Ketty, Cappuccetto Rosso nel duemila

Archaeological Heritage Management

Essays on Ancient and Modern Judaism

A history of Genoa, tracing the city's transformation from an obscure port into the capital of a small but thriving republic with an extensive overseas empire. Covering six centuries, the text interweaves political events, economic trends, social conditions and cultural accomplishments.

"Cosimo de' Medici (1389–1464), the fabulously wealthy banker who became the leading citizen of Florence in the fifteenth century, spent lavishly as the city's most important patron of art and literature. This book is the first comprehensive examination of the whole body of works of art and architecture commissioned by Cosimo and his sons. By looking closely at this spectacular group of commissions, we gain an entirely new picture of their patron, and of the patron's point of view. Recurrent themes in the commissions – from Fra Angelico's San Marco altarpiece to the Medici palace – indicate the main interests to which Cosimo's patronage gave visual expression. Dale Kent offers new insights and perspectives on the individual objects comprising the Medici oeuvre by setting them within the context of civic and popular culture in early Renaissance Florence, and of Cosimo's life as the leader of the Medici lineage and the dominant force in the governing elite." "From the wealth of available documentation illuminating Cosimo de' Medici's life, the author considers how his own experience influenced his patronage; how the culture of Renaissance Florence provided a common idiom for the patron, his artists, and his audience; what he preferred and intended as a patron; and how focussing on his patronage of art alters the image of him that is based on his roles as banker and politician. Cosimo was as much a product as a shaper of Florentine society, Kent concludes. She identifies civic patriotism and devotion as the main themes of his oeuvre and argues that religious imperatives may well have been more important than political ones in shaping the art for which he was responsible and its reception."--BOOK JACKET. Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Tari regina d'Egitto Casa Editrice Tredieci Srl

What is the role of the survivor testimony in Holocaust remembrance? In this book, a concise, rigorously argued, and provocative work of cultural and intellectual history, the author seeks to answer this surpassingly complex question.

Genoa and the Genoese, 958–1528

The Era of the Witness

Il cappello del prete

Napoleon's Integration of Europe

Napoleon Bonaparte dominated the public life of Europe like no other individual before him. Not surprisingly, the story of the man himself has usually swamped the stories of his subjects. This book looks at the history of the Napoleonic Empire from an entirely new perspective – that of the ruled rather than the ruler. Michael Broers concentrates on the experience of the people of Europe – particularly the vast majority of Napoleon's subjects who were neither French nor willing participants in the great events of the period – during the dynamic but short-lived career of Napoleon, when half of the European continent fell under his rule.

Philosophy for Children (P4C) was conceived by Professor Matthew Lipman in the late 1960s. Here's what he said about it: 'The aim of a thinking skills program such as P4C is to help children become more thoughtful, more reflective, more considerate and more reasonable individuals. 'Who wouldn't want to offer their pupils that opportunity? In the P4C Pocketbook, Barry Hymer and Roger Sutcliffe explain how to use P4C in your own classroom to sustain and develop in all children the curiosity that is so evident in the young. They introduce and explain 'communities of enquiry', outline a broad ten-step process for P4C sessions, provide plenty of practical examples, and show how P4C can be used to explore key concepts. Chapters are devoted to choosing a stimulus, questions, the Socratic Method, facilitating an enquiry, and review. There is an excellent resource section at the end of the book spanning Foundation Stage to KS5.

La prima guerra mondiale è scoppiata in tutta la sua tragicità ed ha coinvolto le povere famiglie contadine che vivono lungo le rive del Piave. Quando in seguito alla disfatta di Caporetto, gli Austriaci invadono le zone alla sinistra del fiume, per gli abitanti la vita diventa ancora più difficile. In una delle tante famiglie abitano Martina e Tonin. Essi hanno salvato un eroico paracadutista italiano, rimasto ferito gravemente, che rivela loro un segreto. Devono assolutamente informare il comando italiano della presenza di una fabbrica austriaca che produce gas venefici. La vita di molte persone dipende dal loro coraggio. Si buttano nell'avventura con spericolatezza giovanile e alla fine... beh, la fine non si rivela mai!

In what ways did the rituals associated with death in Renaissance Florence serve as an indicator of how Florentine society saw itself? In *Death and Ritual in Renaissance Florence*, Sharon Strocchia shows how these death rites - especially civic funerals - reflected Florence's quick rise to commercial wealth in the fourteenth century and steady progression toward displays of princely power in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Strocchia begins by examining the basic components of

civic funerary rites and their symbolic meaning. Taking an interdisciplinary approach, she then traces the changes and continuities of these rites throughout the Renaissance. She shows how the rise of funeral pomp in the late fourteenth century as linked to social mobility, the redistribution of wealth, corporate politics, and the psychology of the post-plague decades. She analyses the impact of "elitism, statism, and civism" on civic and family rites after 1400 and charts the social effects of rising assumption trends. And she focuses on the complex cycles of change stemming from the establishment and rejection Medici control, which by entrenching patrician domination helped pave the way for the Medici principate. "Rather than simply recasting the traditional history of the city," Strocchia writes, "the history of death rites shows us the sheer intricacy of how ritual and society defined each other. These episodes point us toward culture in action: the tangled, dense, and decidedly unstable relations binding family and state, gender and politics, word and image."

Geographie Du Moyen Age

Talks with Mussolini

Arabic Administration in Norman Sicily

Il mistero delle macchie scomparse

Making History

Exile represented a fundamental experience in shaping Italian national identity. This book investigates the contribution of the Italian exile community in Europe and Latin America in the post Napoleonic era to imagining a new Italian political and economic community. By looking at the writings of such exiles, the book challenges recent historiography regarding the lack of genuine liberal culture in the Risorgimento. It argues that these émigrés' involvement in debates with British, continental, and American intellectuals, points to the emergence of liberalism and Romanticism as international ideologies shared by a community of patriots from Southern Europe as well as Latin America, and demonstrates that the Risorgimento first developed as a variation upon such global trends.

Momigliano acknowledged that his Judaism was the most fundamental inspiration for his scholarship, and the writings in this collection demonstrate how the ethical experience of the Hebraic tradition informed his other works.

This book introduces state-of-the-art models and methods based on the neuroendocrine-immune-inspired approaches in the field of manufacturing control systems. It develops various bio-inspired intelligent approaches for multiple applications in order to efficiently generate production plans and control solutions and agilely deal with the frequent unexpected disturbances at the shop floor level. It also provides an introduction to bio-inspired manufacturing systems with intelligent control structures and the latest technologies. Further, the book describes recent advances in the bio-inspired methodology for a high-level adaptability in manufacturing systems, including the bio-inspired control architecture and the implementation of intelligent and adaptive control approaches based on neuroendocrine-immune mechanisms and hormone-regulation principles. It offers a valuable resource for graduate students, researchers and engineers in the fields of production management, manufacturing system control and related areas. /div

L'Egitto è diviso tra gli invasori Hyxsos che hanno occupato la parte a Nord, compresa la capitale Tebe, e il legittimo faraone che ha costruito una città nella zona a sud, ai confini con la Nubia. Ma sull'Egitto soffiano venti di riconquista e il faraone, insieme ad un gruppo di fedelissimi, sta riorganizzando l'esercito per scacciare gli Hyxsos. Cercherà aiuto proprio tra i Nubiani. Tari, Nef, Hanoi, Salid, Ippopotò, aiutano il Faraone in questa grande impresa. Incontreranno personaggi indimenticabili che divideranno con loro entusiasmanti avventure. Questo è l'ultimo romanzo della trilogia iniziata con "All'ombra della Sfinge" e "Il segreto del Nilo".

Breaching the Bronze Wall

Creative Imagination in the Sufism of Ibn Arabi

Man and His Migrations

Jimmy

Public Archaeology