

Antica Gente E Subiti Guadagni Patrimoni Aristocratici Fiorentini Nell800

Studi filosofici, morali, estetici, storici, politici, filologici su la Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri del professore Antonio Gualberto De Marzo
 La città più artigiana d'Italia. Firenze 1861-1929
 Geschichte des Risorgimento
 Alle origini del Corriere della sera
 International Bibliography of Book Reviews of Scholarly Literature Chiefly in the Fields of Arts and Humanities and the Social Sciences
 Belfagor
 Hochkultur als Herrschaftselement
 La Divina Commedia
 Contested Spaces of Nobility in Early Modern Europe
 Atlante culturale del Risorgimento
 Il Pensiero politico
 Studi filosofici, morali, estetici, storici, politici, filologici su la Divina commedia di Dante Alighieri: Discorso ; Vita di Dante Alighieri fatta e compilata da Giovanni Boccaccio ; Inferno ; Indice storico e biografico
 Commento su la Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri
 Dante e il suo secolo
 Un ministro del Granducato di Toscana nell'età della Restaurazione
 La società italiana dall'unificazione alla Grande Guerra
 Giornale di scienze, lettere e arti per la Sicilia
 Nobility and Business in History
 Les sociétés rurales face à la modernisation
 Commento su la Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri pel Antonio Gualberto De Marzo
 Il mistero dell' amor platonico del medio evo, derivato da' misteri antichi
 Ultime lettere di Jacopo Ortis e Discorso sul testo della Commedia di Dante di Ugo Foscolo, con prefazione
 Florence: Capital of the Kingdom of Italy, 1865-71
 The Journal of European Economic History
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 Il mistero dell'amor platonico del Medio Evo, derivato da'misteri antichi opera in cinque volumi di Gabriele Rossetti
 Contested Spaces of Nobility in Early Modern Europe
 La Divina commedia
 Storia della Croce Rossa in Toscana dalla nascita al 1914. Vol. I Studi
 Su le orme di Dante
 I mercanti di marmo del Settecento
 Dante e il suo secolo
 Quel capitalista per ricchezza principalissimo
 Leading the Economic Risorgimento
 Futuro Antico
 Dante e il suo secolo 14 maggio 1865
 Il canzoniere
 Anciennes et nouvelles aristocraties de 1880 à nos jours.
 Fighting Hydra-like Luxury
 Antica gente e subiti guadagni

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SKYLAR JADON

Studi filosofici, morali, estetici, storici, politici, filologici su la Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri del professore Antonio Gualberto De Marzo Les Editions de la MSH

This book reconsiders the role of nobility as influential economic players and provides new insights into the business activities of noblemen in Europe and Asia during the nineteenth century thus offering up opportunities for comparison in an age of economic expansion and globalisation. What was the contribution of the nobility to the economy? Can we consider noblemen to have been endowed with an entrepreneurial spirit? Research shows that far from being passive, throughout the century the European nobility were widely involved in business, carried on innovations,

refined management strategies, and diversified their investments from agriculture to transport, industry and finance. Both in Europe and Asia businesses were embedded in social networks and personal relationships. In modern Japan after the Meiji Restoration - the unique case in Asia where a Western-style nobility was created - business, trust, personal connections and aristocratic marriages were intertwined and Japanese noblemen, especially the richer ones, acted as promoters of industrialisation, even though their role was certainly limited in time and space. This volume will be of great interest to scholars and researchers in the fields of economics, management, political science, sociology, public management and history. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of Business History.

La città più artigiana d'Italia. Firenze 1861-1929 A&C Black
 This edited collection provides the first comprehensive history of

Florence as the mid-19th century capital of the fledgling Italian nation. Covering various aspects of politics, economics, culture and society, this book examines the impact that the short-lived experience of becoming the political and administrative centre of the Kingdom of Italy had on the Tuscan city, both immediately and in the years that followed. It reflects upon the urbanising changes that affected the appearance of the city and the introduction of various economic and cultural innovations. The volume also analyses the crisis caused by the eventual relocation of the capital to Rome and the subsequent bankruptcy of the communality which hampered Florence on the long road to modernity. *Florence: Capital of the Kingdom of Italy, 1865-71* is a fascinating study for all students and scholars of modern Italian history.

Geschichte des Risorgimento Bloomsbury Publishing
 Conoscere il Risorgimento attraverso le idee di chi lo ha fatto, attraverso le parole che hanno costituito l'ossatura del vocabolario politico risorgimentale; scrivere una storia della mentalità patriottica che ha reso possibile quella stagione; esplorare il mondo interiore delle élites risorgimentali, «per cercare di capire quali tipi di stimolazioni psicologiche le abbiano concretamente indotte a maturare una sempre più marcata insoddisfazione verso gli assetti istituzionali del loro tempo e ad impegnarsi lungo una strada del dissenso politico che nel contesto della Restaurazione presentava rischi e costi (sia personali che politici) straordinariamente elevati»: questo l'intento del volume, che si presenta come un dizionario ragionato attorno a ventotto lemmi. Un percorso che rende così possibile ricostruire l'ideario politico condiviso da almeno tre generazioni di persone dagli anni Ottanta del Settecento fino all'Unità d'Italia. Fra le parole chiave, divise in quattro aree tematiche: Associazione, Censura, Decadenza, Costituzione, Diritti/Doveri, Esilio, Libertà, Moderati/Democratici, Opinione pubblica, Papa, Popolo, Rappresentanza, Segreto e società segrete, Unità. Concetti che spiegano in che modo il Risorgimento si è venuto configurando come movimento rivoluzionario e quale sia la distanza culturale che ci separa da esso.

Alle origini del Corriere della sera FrancoAngeli

In recent years scholars have increasingly challenged and reassessed the once established concept of the 'crisis of the nobility' in early-modern Europe. Offering a range of case studies from countries across Europe this collection further expands our understanding of just how the nobility adapted to the rapidly changing social, political, religious and cultural circumstances around them. By allowing readers to compare and contrast a variety of case studies across a range of national and disciplinary boundaries, a fuller - if more complex - picture emerges of the strategies and actions employed by nobles to retain their influence and wealth. The nobility exploited Renaissance science and education, disruptions caused by war and religious strife, changing political ideas and concepts, the growth of a market economy, and the evolution of centralized states in order to maintain their lineage, reputation, and position. Through an examination of the differing strategies utilized to protect their status, this collection reveals much about the fundamental role of the 'second order' in European history and how they had to redefine the social and cultural 'spaces' in which they found themselves. By using a transnational and comparative approach to the study of the European nobility, the volume offers exciting new perspectives on this important, if often misunderstood, social group.

International Bibliography of Book Reviews of Scholarly Literature Chiefly in the Fields of Arts and Humanities and the Social Sciences Gius. Laterza & Figli Spa
 1573.411

Belfagor Librarie Droz

Das Risorgimento, die Zeit der Nationalstaatswerdung, hatte von jeher eine besondere Bedeutung in der Geschichtsschreibung Italiens. Besonders der deutschsprachigen Forschung nicht nur zur Geschichte Italiens sondern auch der transnationalen und vergleichenden Geschichte der Nationalstaatsgründungen fehlt jedoch seit langem ein aktuelles und fundiertes Überblickswerk zur Geschichte des Risorgimento. Gabriele Clemens legt ein solches nun vor. Sie beginnt ihre Darstellung schon vor der Französischen Revolution, noch im Ancien Régime, um 1770, und endet 1870 mit der Eroberung Roms durch die Truppen des noch jungen Nationalstaats, nimmt also ein gutes Jahrhundert italienischer Geschichte in den Blick. Ihre ausgewogene und gut lesbare Darstellung verbindet dabei die Perspektive der politischen Kulturgeschichte mit einem wirtschafts- und sozialgeschichtlichen Ansatz und setzt zugleich neue Akzente, etwa hinsichtlich der Rolle des Adels und des Bürgertums. Die lange behauptete Mobilisierung der Massen durch Kunst, Musik und Literatur und auch die Bedeutung des zum Mythos gewordenen Garibaldi werden grundlegend hinterfragt und der Weg in den Nationalstaats als der Werk einer staatstragenden Elite beschrieben, die konsequent in transnationalen Netzwerken handelt.

Hochkultur als Herrschaftselement Ed. di Storia e Letteratura
 Der Band bietet erstmals in vergleichender Perspektive Studien zur politischen Kulturgeschichte und symbolischen Praktiken der deutschen und italienischen Adelslandschaft. Thematisiert werden kulturelle Verhaltensmuster und adliger Lebensstil, seit Jahrhunderten tradierte ethische Verhaltensnormen und Denkweisen. Adligen Traditionen bewahrten große Leistungsbereitschaft gemäß spezifischer Normen wie Caritas, Religiosität, kriegerischem Mut, wobei sich beide Adelsgruppen durch ein prestigeträchtiges Mäzenatentum auszeichneten. Deutlich wird für beide Länder, dass einerseits regionale Traditionen noch lange nationale Orientierungen überlagerten, dass andererseits aber gerade der Hochadel in einem europäischen Raum agierte. Adlige werden hier zudem als liberale Politiker und als erfolgreiche Unternehmer fokussiert. Vor allem werden sie in diesem Band als Meister der Sichtbarkeit medien- und kulturgeschichtlich präsentiert. Als weiterführender Diskussionspunkt wird gefragt, ob man das 19. Jahrhundert schlicht als bürgerlich etikettieren kann.

La Divina Commedia Routledge

In recent years scholars have increasingly challenged and reassessed the once established concept of the 'crisis of the nobility' in early-modern Europe. Offering a range of case studies from countries across Europe this collection further expands our understanding of just how the nobility adapted to the rapidly changing social, political, religious and cultural circumstances around them. By allowing readers to compare and contrast a variety of case studies across a range of national and disciplinary boundaries, a fuller - if more complex - picture emerges of the strategies and actions employed by nobles to retain their influence and wealth. The nobility exploited Renaissance science and education, disruptions caused by war and religious strife, changing political ideas and concepts, the growth of a market economy, and the evolution of centralized states in order to maintain their lineage, reputation, and position. Through an examination of the differing strategies utilized to protect their status, this collection reveals much about the fundamental role of the 'second order' in European history and how they had to redefine the social and cultural 'spaces' in which they found themselves. By using a transnational and comparative approach to the study of the European nobility, the volume offers exciting new perspectives on this important, if often misunderstood, social

group.

Contested Spaces of Nobility in Early Modern Europe

FrancoAngeli

Entre 1830 et 1930, de la révolution industrielle à la crise mondiale, les campagnes ouest-européennes ont dû faire face au double défi de la modernisation et de l'intégration nationale. Tel a été le cas en France, mais aussi en Allemagne, en Italie et, avec plus de difficultés, en Espagne. En France, la prospérité du Second Empire a fait place à une dépression profonde, mais corrélative d'un ralliement du monde paysan à la République, qu'a renforcé la Première Guerre mondiale. Sur un fond d'unification nationale, se produisent d'immenses migrations : elles sont le fruit de l'industrialisation accélérée en Allemagne, du trop-plein démographique des régions méridionales en Italie. Il s'ensuit une grave crise des campagnes qui entrave le passage à la démocratie, se posant ainsi la question des origines du totalitarisme. L'Espagne elle non plus n'est pas épargnée, du fait de la rigidité de ses structures sociales archaïques. La crise atteint même la France, malgré la puissance intégratrice des organisations syndicales agricoles. Le crash de 1920, puis la grande dépression des années 1930 révèlent l'ampleur du marasme du monde paysan en Europe occidentale ; ils préparent dans une mesure assez large le grand affrontement mondial des années 1939-1945. Sous la direction de Dominique Barjot, professeur d'histoire économique contemporaine à l'Université Paris-IV. Marie-Françoise Berneron-Couvenhes, professeur de classes préparatoires HEC au Lycée de Lorient. Olivier Faron, directeur de l'École Normale Supérieure Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Lyon. Jean-Louis Lenhof, maître de conférences d'histoire contemporaine à l'Université de Caen. Françoise Berger, maître de conférences d'histoire contemporaine à l'IEP de Grenoble. Albert Broder, professeur émérite d'histoire économique contemporaine à l'université Paris-XII-Val-de-Marne. Bruno Jegou, ATER d'histoire économique contemporaine à l'Université Paris-IV. Marie-Bénédicte Vincent, maître de conférences d'histoire contemporaine à l'Université d'Angers. L'apogée des sociétés rurales (années 1830-1870) ? Les campagnes face au triple défi de la nation, de l'industrialisation et de l'intégration mondiale (années 1880-1914). De la guerre à la crise des sociétés rurales (1914-1931).

Atlante culturale del Risorgimento Böhlau Köln

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

economic development during the long 19th Century.

Il Pensiero politico Rubbettino Editore

Sans rien ignorer des spécificités de différentes aristocraties, anciennes et nouvelles, et des groupes qui les constituent, les très nombreux auteurs de l'ouvrage tentent plutôt de les confronter, de rechercher les caractères communs qui les soudent, les différences qui les séparent et, plus encore, les fondements de clivages souvent ambigus entre aristocrates et non-aristocrates. Leur ambition est tout à la fois de présenter des études de cas précises réalisées en France, Grande-Bretagne, Allemagne, Italie, Hongrie, Finlande et Suède, un état des lieux ainsi que des recherches sur les noblesses menées par historiens, anthropologues et sociologues et enfin de proposer une analyse critique et comparative des évolutions de ces noblesses. Quel est le poids du symbolique mais aussi des décrochements politiques dans les transformations : disparition, désagrégation et parfois recomposition des anciennes aristocraties et constitution de nouvelles aristocraties ? Comment appréhender le phénomène aristocratique dans son extension européenne ? Comment articuler étude des tensions entre appartenances contradictoire — nationale et européenne, nobiliaire et démocratique — dans lesquelles sont parfois enserrés les aristocrates, et analyse des modes de reproduction de ces groupes ? Ce sont quelques-unes des questions majeures abordées dans le livre.

Studi filosofici, morali, estetici, storici, politici, filologici su la Divina commedia di Dante Alighieri: Discorso ; Vita di Dante Alighieri fatta e compilata da Giovanni Boccaccio ; Inferno ; Indice storico e biografico FrancoAngeli

Un panorama di 500 anni visti dalle finestre di Palazzo Antinori, simbolo della continuità di un antico casato e di una solida tradizione di famiglia diventate una moderna realtà. Gli Antinori sono inizialmente mercanti iscritti all'Arte della Seta dal 1285 e successivamente, grazie alla rete di affari che sapientemente imbastiscono in tutta Europa, all'Arte del Cambio. A queste attività uniscono inoltre quella di produttori e mercanti di vini, che nel corso del tempo finirà per diventare prevalente. A metà del Quattrocento, quella di Niccolò Antinori è una delle famiglie più importanti della città, molto attiva nella vita politica e amica dei personaggi più influenti. È il tempo di Lorenzo dei Medici, "il Magnifico", e Firenze è una delle capitali politiche ed economiche del mondo e una città in grande fermento. Palazzo Antinori viene costruito proprio in questa fase cruciale per la storia di Firenze, quando la città sta passando dalla sua dimensione medievale a quella rinascimentale. Imprenditorialità e conduzione della cosa pubblica sono ormai nel sangue della famiglia Antinori, ma il vino resterà la passione e l'attività principale del casato.

Commento su la Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri Alinari IDEA «Fatta l'Italia, bisogna fare gli italiani», diceva Massimo D'Azeglio. «Fatta l'Italia...». Ecco il problema: l'Italia non esisteva ancora. La nuova unità, nata nel 1860 sulle ceneri degli antichi regimi, doveva ancora edificare molti degli strumenti essenziali per la vita economica e civile. Il libro ripercorre alcuni dei passaggi più significativi di questa 'impresa' e ricostruisce come l'Italia immaginata dai 'padri della patria' divenne, tra incertezze e delusioni, un paese reale.

Dante e il suo secolo Taylor & Francis

From the Old Testament to Elizabethan England, luxury has been morally condemned. In Rome, sumptuary laws (laws controlling consumption) seemed the only weapon to defeat 'hydra-like luxury', the terrible monster that was weakening even the strongest citizens. The first Roman sumptuary law, the Lex Appia, declared that no woman could possess more than a half ounce of gold, wear a dress of different colours, or ride in a carriage in any city unless for a public ceremony. Laws listed how many different colours could be worn by members of different social classes:

peasants could wear one colour, soldiers in the army could wear two, army officers could wear three, and members of the royal family could wear seven. A law passed by Emperor Aurelian stated that men couldn't wear shoes that were red, yellow, green, or white, and that only the emperor and his sons could wear red or purple shoes. A variety of other laws limited how much people could spend on parties and how many people they could invite. In this book, Emanuela Zanda explores the purposes behind the enactment of such legislation in Rome during the Republic. She engages with the historical-literary polemic against luxury and focuses on government intervention in matters of extravagance by taking into consideration not only sumptuary laws but also other measures that dealt with self-indulgence. She addresses

and answers a number of questions about what exactly the ruling class was trying to achieve, about its real motivations, and about the significance of the ideological discourse surrounding the enactment of these laws.

Un ministro del Granducato di Toscana nell'età della Restaurazione Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.
1053.7

La società italiana dall'unificazione alla Grande Guerra
Gius. Laterza & Figli Spa

Giornale di scienze, lettere e arti per la Sicilia Routledge
Nobility and Business in History Il Mulino

Les sociétés rurales face à la modernisation Editions Sedes

Commento su la Divina Commedia di Dante Alighieri per Antonio Gualberto De Marzo Walter de Gruyter