

storia moderna dalla formazione degli stati nazionali alle egemonie internazionali

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Storia moderna. Dalla formazione degli Stati nazionali alle egemonie internazionali

Il manuale ricostruisce, in forma agile, il lungo percorso della pedagogia in Occidente, prendendo in esame le forme assunte nelle varie epoche con una particolare attenzione per quelle che ne contrassegnano l'identità più attuale, sia dal punto di vista scientifico sia da quello ideologico, ma anche critico-filosofico.

Storia moderna. Dalla formazione degli Stati nazionali alle egemonie internazionali. Nuova ediz.

Der sizilianische Priester, Soziologe und Politiker Don Luigi Sturzo zählte in den Jahren der faschistischen Machteroberung (1922–1924) zu den entschiedensten und zeitweilig einflussreichsten Gegnern Benito Mussolinis. Als Antifaschist« der ersten Stunde war er zugleich ein »Antitotalitärer«, der bei aller Kritik am Risorgimento-Liberalismus die zentralen Errungenschaften des »liberalen Systems«: Parlamentarismus, Gewaltenkontrolle, Pluralismus und Grundrechtssicherung, kompromisslos verteidigte, vor revolutionären Abenteuern jeglicher Art warnte und frühzeitig auf die strukturellen Gemeinsamkeiten der ideologischen Antipoden Faschismus und Bolschewismus aufmerksam machte. Er hat den Totalitarismusbegriff geprägt und in den langen Jahren seines Exils in England und den USA maßgeblich zur Verbreitung des Totalitarismuskonzepts beigetragen. Dieser Band bietet die erste deutschsprachige Edition der Schriften Luigi SturzOs zum Totalitarismus. Die Herausgeber, Uwe Backes und Günther Heydemann, führen in Leben und Werk SturzOs ein.

Profilo di storia moderna

Segnali rassicuranti sui modi e mezzi per combattere le malattie, segnali inquietanti sui rischi – individuali e collettivi – per la salute, giungono dalla società in cui viviamo. Il controllo della patologia e l'uso razionale dei farmaci, le condizioni socioambientali patogene e il protrarsi dei tempi di vita assistita per la popolazione anziana, la politica della salute e l'organizzazione sanitaria, il rapporto tra

sanità pubblica e privata, l'assistenza negli ospedali e a domicilio, la medicina di base e la medicina di vertice, la formazione del medico di oggi e di domani, la bioetica delle nascite e delle morti, le prospettive aperte dalle biotecnologie e dalla manipolazione genetica, la socializzazione della medicina e la medicalizzazione della società, le variabili sanitarie della crescente globalizzazione e gli aspetti medici di una società multietnica, sono temi e problemi che esigono una riflessione critica, la quale non può non passare anche attraverso la storia. La «grande storia» può essere arricchita non poco dalla «piccola storia» di idee ed eventi relativi al nostro benessere. Dare voce a una umanità – fatta di pazienti e di curanti, di infermieri e di medici, di religiosi e di laici, di ricercatori e di politici, di imprenditori e di operai – che ha scritto, essa per prima, la «storia della medicina e della sanità», è lo scopo di questa collana, che viene a situarsi in un contesto poco e non adeguatamente esplorato. Giorgio Cosmacini - Vittorio A. Sironi Frutto di ricerca interdisciplinare, il libro ripercorre la secolare storia della Pediatria a Padova, vivida testimonianza del percorso che ha condotto la pediatria di ieri a essere oggi una disciplina di frontiera dotata di un solido corpo, a sé stante, di saperi e competenze. Tutto ciò le conferisce una specificità tale che nel mondo attuale trova piena espressione solo in una autonoma struttura assistenziale accademica, contesto ideale per promuovere cura, formazione e ricerca d'avanguardia.

Manuale di storia della pedagogia

Together these countries pioneered new technologies that have made them ever richer.

Società e storia

This book presents a lesser-known chapter of the cultural history of the Ottoman Balkans, the world of its Catholic communities and institutions. Alongside Orthodox Christians, Muslims and Jews, Catholics lived in nearly every area of the Balkan Peninsula in the 16th and 17th centuries. The great religious revolution of the early modern age, confessionalization, did not leave the Balkan Catholics untouched. Unlike the Christian confessional states of Europe, the Ottoman Empire, with Islam as its state religion, neither assisted nor impeded the formation of denominations, but put many obstacles in the way of their institutional growth. The confessionalization of Catholics in the European frontier regions of the Ottoman Empire thus resulted in a peripheral and unestablished Catholicism. This book explores the peculiarities of this local Catholic confessionalization in the Balkans through a micro-analytical approach. The prime objective of the book is to contribute – through an exploration of the history of the Balkan Catholics – to the renewal of research into the early modern Mediterranean world.

Über italienischen Faschismus und Totalitarismus

The city was the nexus of the Roman Empire in its early centuries. The City in Late Antiquity charts the change undergone by cities as the Empire was weakened by the third-century crisis, and later disintegrated under external pressures. The old picture of the classical city as everywhere in decline by the fourth century is shown to be far too simple, and John Rich seeks to explain why urban life disappeared in some regions, while elsewhere cities survived through to the Middle Ages and beyond.

La Pediatria a Padova

This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 International licence. It is free to read at Oxford Scholarship Online and offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations. *Sovereign Debt Diplomacies* aims to revisit the meaning of sovereign debt in relation to colonial history and postcolonial developments. It offers three main contributions. The first contribution is historical. The volume historicises a research field that has so far focused primarily on the post-1980 years. A focus on colonial debt from the 19th century building of colonial empires to the decolonisation era in the 1960s-70s fills an important gap in recent debt historiographies. Economic historians have engaged with colonialism only reluctantly or en passant, giving credence to the idea that colonialism is not a development that deserves to be treated on its own. This has led to suboptimal developments in recent scholarship. The second contribution adds a 'law and society' dimension to studies of debt. The analytical payoff of the exercise is to capture the current developments and functional limits of debt contracting and adjudication in relation to the long-term political and sociological dynamics of sovereignty. Finally, *Sovereign Debt Diplomacies* imports insights from, and contributes to the body of research currently developed in the Humanities under the label 'colonial and postcolonial studies'. The emphasis on 'history from below' and focus on 'subaltern agency' usefully complement the traditional elite-perspective on financial imperialism favoured by the British school of empire history.

La ragion di stato dopo Meinecke e Croce

Theory and History of Historiography is a work by Benedetto Croce. It provides a thesis concerning philosophical points intertwined with history and the methodologies for writing historical works.

Silvestro Landini e le nostre Indie

This text emphasizes a modern approach to microeconomics by integrating new topics in microeconomic theory and making them accessible to students. These topics include risk and uncertainty, assymetric information and game theory. Traditional topics are also treated in a clear way with solid applications. Modifications have been made to the text in this edition, these include new information on the theory of the firm, specifically the coverage of cost, and examples are included throughout the text to reinforce the material presented.

Bibliografia storica nazionale

Review: "Unlike Machiavelli-inveterate dreamer and cynic-Guicciardini's mind is remarkable for the balance and masterly coolness of its judgment."-Federico Chabod "In the history of Renaissance thought, Guicciardini's *Ricordi* occupy a place of singular importance. Few works of the sixteenth century allow us so penetrating an insight into the views and sentiments of its author as these reflections of the great Italian historian. . . . Like Machiavelli's *Prince*, the *Ricordi* form one of the outstanding documents of a time of crisis and transition; but unlike the *Prince*, they range over a wide field of private as well as public life. In doing so, they reveal the man as well as the political theorist."-Nicolai Rubenstein, from the Introduction.

Catalogo dei libri in commercio

A first-hand account of the genealogy of the discipline, and of the rise of a new era of social history, by one of the leading historians of a generation

Jahresberichte für deutsche Geschichte

In a series of essays based on surviving documents of actual court practices from Perugia and Bologna, as well as laws, statutes, and theoretical works from the 12th and 13th centuries, Massimo Vallerani offers important historical insights into the establishment of a trial-based public justice system.

Bibliografia nazionale italiana

First published in 1992. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

L'ABC del digitale. Le nuove tecnologie di ripresa

This book analyzes public debt from a political, historical, and global perspective. It demonstrates that public debt has been a defining feature in the construction of modern states, a main driver in the history of capitalism, and a potent geopolitical force. From revolutionary crisis to empire and the rise and fall of a post-war world order, the problem of debt has never been the sole purview of closed economic circles. This book offers a key to understanding the centrality of public debt today by revealing that political problems of public debt have and will continue to need a political response. Today's tendency to consider public debt as a source of fragility or economic inefficiency misses the fact that, since the eighteenth century, public debts and capital markets have on many occasions been used by states to enforce their sovereignty and build their institutions, especially in times of war. It is nonetheless striking to observe that certain solutions that were used in the past to smooth out public debt crises (inflation, default, cancellation, or capital controls) were left out of the political framing of the recent crisis, therefore revealing how the balance of power between bondholders, taxpayers, pensioners, and wage-earners has evolved over the past 40 years. Today, as the Covid-19 pandemic opens up a dramatic new crisis, reconnecting the history of capitalism and that of democracy seems one of the most urgent intellectual and political tasks of our time. This global political history of public debt is a contribution to this debate and will be of interest to financial, economic, and political historians and researchers. Chapters 13 and 19 are available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via link.springer.com.

Global Economic History: A Very Short Introduction

A pan-European survey of strategic planning issues in response to technological innovation and its spatial consequences, this text should interest all planners, geographers and others concerned with the planning and management of economic development.

Confessionalization on the Frontier

In this first U.S. edition of a classic work of comparative legal scholarship, Alan Watson argues that law fails to keep step with social change, even when that change is massive. To illustrate the ways in which law is dysfunctional, he draws on the two most innovative western systems, of Rome and England, to show that harmful rules continue for centuries. To make his case, he uses examples where, in the main, "the law benefits no recognizable group or class within the society (except possibly lawyers who benefit from confusion) and is generally inconvenient or positively harmful to society as a whole or to large or powerful groups within the society." Widely respected for his "fearless challenge of the accepted or dominant view and his own encyclopedic knowledge of Roman law" (The Encyclopedia of Historians and Historical Writing), Watson considers the development of law in global terms and across the centuries. His arguments centering on how societies borrow from other legal systems and the continuity of legal systems are particularly instructive for those interested in legal development and the development of a common law for the European Union. `postamble()`;

Statistics: Principles and Methods. Ediz. Mylab

First published in 1990, this book is a comprehensive study of Gramsci's Quaderni, and gives the reader a penetrating account of the structure of Gramsci's thought. The author draw on many materials and sources, making accesible to the English-speaking reader a wide range of texts otherwise only available in Italian, French, Spanish, and Catalan. His book sheds light on Gramsci's basic philosophical and methodological principles, and will be useful as an introduction to Gramsci for students of political science, sociology, social science, history, and philosophy, as well as to scholars in the field.

The City in Late Antiquity

Translation of: *Saggio storico sulla rivoluzione napoletana del 1799*.

Sovereign Debt Diplomacies

Arguing that we live in a world where great powers - such as China and the EU - are not helpless in the face of the United States, this text contends that the other major nations of the world must work alongside the US in order to counter-balance America's current dominance of the international political scene.

Theory & History of Historiography

This book covers the essential exploratory techniques for summarizing data with R. These techniques are typically applied before formal modeling commences and can help inform the development of more complex statistical models. Exploratory techniques are also important for eliminating or sharpening potential hypotheses about the world that can be addressed by the data you have. We will cover in detail the plotting systems in R as well as some of the basic principles of constructing informative data graphics. We will also cover some of the common multivariate statistical techniques used to visualize high-dimensional data. Some of the topics we cover are making exploratory graphs, principles of analytic graphics, plotting systems and graphics devices in R, the base and ggplot2 plotting systems in R, clustering methods, and dimension reduction techniques. (Quelle: buchcover).

Public Health and the Medical Profession in the Renaissance

In the pantheon of air power spokesmen, Giulio Douhet holds center stage. His writings, more often cited than perhaps actually read, appear as excerpts and aphorisms in the writings of numerous other air power spokesmen, advocates-and critics. Though a highly controversial figure, the very controversy that surrounds him offers to us a testimonial of the value and depth of his work, and the need for airmen today to become familiar with his thought. The progressive development of air power to the point where, today, it is more correct to refer to aerospace power has not outdated the notions of Douhet in the slightest. In fact, in many ways, the kinds of technological capabilities that we enjoy as a global air power provider attest to the breadth of his vision. Douhet, together with Hugh "Boom" Trenchard of Great Britain and William "Billy" Mitchell of the United States, is justly recognized as one of the three great spokesmen of the early air power era. This reprint is offered in the spirit of continuing the dialogue that Douhet himself so perceptively began with the first edition of this book, published in 1921. Readers may well find much that they disagree with in this book, but also much that is of enduring value. The vital necessity of Douhet's central vision-that command of the air is all important in modern warfare-has been proven throughout the history of wars in this century, from the fighting over the Somme to the air war over Kuwait and Iraq.

Microeconomics

Late medieval Sicily is shown to have been neither underdeveloped nor dependent on foreign trade.

Maxims and Reflections (Ricordi)

One of the great European publishing centers, Venice produced half or more of all books printed in Italy during the sixteenth-century. Drawing on the records of the Venetian Inquisition, which survive almost complete, Paul F. Grendler considers the effectiveness of censorship imposed on the Venetian press by the Index of Prohibited Books and enforced by the Inquisition. Using Venetian governmental records, papal documents in the Vatican Archive and Library, and the books themselves, Professor Grendler traces the controversies as the patriciate debated whether to enforce the Index or to support the disobedient members of the book trade. He investigates the practical consequences of the Index to printer and reader, noble and prelate. Heretics, clergymen, smugglers, nobles, and printers recognized the importance of the press and pursued their own goals for it. The Venetian leaders carefully weighed the conflicting interests, altering their stance to accommodate constantly shifting religious, political, and economic situations. The author shows how disputes over censorship and other press matters contributed to the tension between the papacy and the Republic. He draws on Venetian governmental records, papal documents in the Vatican Library, and the books themselves. Originally published in 1977. 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.

A Crooked Line

Addressing the fundamental questions about the new world disorder exemplified by the war on terrorism, war in Iraq and its aftermath, this book offers a profound and insightful critique of the new global strategy of the United States.

Medieval Public Justice

A serious and original study of the beginnings and development of modernism in which the pictorial aspects are designed to aid in the communication of the author's closely reasoned formulations. Let it be said at once that the format of this work is richly handsome: it is a two-volume boxed set comprising 844 pages and well over 1,000 high-quality illustrations, and it reflects throughout its publisher's conviction that good design is an essential, not superficial, part of bookmaking. Beyond that, it should be emphasized that this work is not another facile cultural tour of modern architecture. It is a serious and original study of the beginnings and development of modernism in which the pictorial aspects are designed to aid in the communication of the author's closely reasoned formulations, rather than to gloss over a lack of substantive content. The book is a translation of the third Italian edition, published in 1966. Benevolo, who is on the faculty of architecture in Venice, has earned an international reputation as a historian of architecture and town planning, and his publications embrace the span of time from the Renaissance to the foreseeable future. One such publication, *The Origins of Modern Town Planning* (The MIT Press, 1967), may be read as a prelude to the present work as well as an independent contribution. Perhaps more than any other architectural historian in our time, Benevolo has made a determined effort to place developments in design and planning in their proper social and political settings. Indeed, the author argues that the development of the modern movement in architecture was determined, not by aesthetic formalisms, but largely by the social changes that have occurred since about 1760: "After the middle of the eighteenth century, without the continuity of formal activity being in any way broken, indeed while architectural language seems to be acquiring a particular coherence, the relations between architect and society began to change radically.... New material and spiritual needs, new ideas and modes of procedure arise both within and beyond the traditional limits, and finally they run together to form a new architectural synthesis that is completely different from the old one. In this way it is possible to explain the birth of modern architecture, which otherwise would seem completely incomprehensible...." This second volume is concerned with the modern movement proper, from 1914 to 1966. The author emphasizes the unity of the movement, rejecting the usual treatment that allots to the individual architects separate and unconnected biographical accounts. Benevolo remarks at one point, "When one talks about modern architecture one must bear in mind the fact that it implies not only a new range of forms, but also a new way of thinking, whose consequences have not yet all been calculated." His main concern is to provide a more exact calculation of those consequences.

Politics and Society

A World of Public Debts