

Il Nuovo Atlante Storico Del Mondo Antico Ediz Illustrata

Nel contesto dell'intensa stagione di rinnovamento religioso e sociale avviata fra X e XI secolo con la cosiddetta 'Riforma Gregoriana', l'Eremo di Camaldoli e il monastero di Santa Maria di Vallombrosa, sorti entrambi nel territorio toscano, diedero origine a due movimenti di riforma ispirati alla spiritualità dei rispettivi fondatori, e divenuti due congregazioni appartenenti alla famiglia benedettina. Nati da istanze simili, gli Ordini camaldolese e vallombrosano furono per molti aspetti affini tra loro, sia in alcuni dei loro caratteri fondamentali, sia nei meccanismi che ne plasmarono le dinamiche di espansione. Proprio partendo da questa considerazione, questo lavoro si propone di delineare un quadro della diffusione raggiunta in Toscana da queste riforme nel periodo medievale in un'ottica di confronto, attraverso la schedatura degli insediamenti noti e l'elaborazione di un repertorio delle comunità interessate da tale fenomeno, allo scopo di riunire un'ampia casistica di situazioni ed attori che influirono sulle modalità e i tempi di radicamento di queste riforme nelle varie zone della regione. Il testo è arricchito da un'appendice cartografica dedicata ad illustrare la cronologia dello sviluppo di queste congregazioni nella Toscana medievale.

Confraternities were - and are - religious brotherhoods for lay people to promote their religious life in common. Though designed to prepare for the afterlife, they were fully involved in the social, political and cultural life of the community and could affect all men and women, as members or as the recipients of charity. Confraternities organised a great range of devotional, cultural and indeed artistic activities in addition to other functions such as the provision of dowries and the escort of condemned men to the scaffold. Other works have studied the local activities of specific confraternities, but this is the first to attempt a broad survey of such organisations across the breadth of early modern Italy. Christopher Black demonstrates clearly the extent, diversity and influence of confraternal behaviour, and shows how such brotherhoods adapted to the religious and social crises of the sixteenth century - thus illuminating current debates about Catholic Reform, the Counter-Reformation, poverty, philanthropy and social control.

The history of terrorism has been largely a history of perpetrators, their motives and actions. The history of their victims has always seemed to be of secondary importance. But terrorism is communication by violence, and its efficiency depends significantly on the selection and the treatment of the victims by the perpetrators, on the one hand, and the perception and acknowledgement of victimhood by the public, on the other. How does it affect our picture of the history of terrorism then, if the victims are moved centre stage? If the focus is put on their suffering, their agency, their helplessness, or on how they are acknowledged or exploited by society, politics and media? If the central role is taken into account which they play in terrorist propaganda as well as in the emotional response of the public? The contributions to this edition of the European History Yearbook will examine such questions in a broad range of historical case studies and methods, including visual history. Not least, they aim at historicizing the roles of survivors and relatives in the social process of coming to terms with terrorist violence, a question highly relevant up to the present day.

Si può scrivere, oggi, una «storia d'Italia»? È ancora possibile immaginare unitariamente il passato della penisola, dal medioevo a oggi? È sempre più difficile rispondere a queste domande. I rivolgimenti successivi al 1989 hanno cambiato in profondità la prospettiva sulla storia del paese. La «provincializzazione» dell'Italia, e dell'Europa tutta, emerge con grande nitidezza. Cosa rimane allora delle rappresentazioni storiche che precedono quel lungo tornante, così profondamente segnate da una meditazione sofferta sull'ambigua eccezionalità della storia italiana, e sul suo contraddittorio ingresso nella modernità? La storiografia, in Italia come altrove, ha scomposto il canone nazionale, facendo i conti sia con la prospettiva della globalizzazione sia con le sfide identitarie imposte dalla memoria pubblica. L'obiettivo di questo libro non è quello di effettuare una sorta di bilancio storiografico, ma di provare a capire cosa possa significare, in un quadro del genere, una possibile «storia d'Italia» del nostro tempo.

The Deonomasticon Italicum provides a systematic historical treatment of, and commentary on, the lexemes of Italian derived from proper names. It covers both derivations from geographical names (including those from ethnic roots, which are of especial interest both for the history of vocabulary and for cultural history) and from the names of persons. The first part of the Dictionary (4 volumes) is devoted to derivations from geographical names, the second (2 volumes) to the names of persons. The Deonomasticon Italicum will be published in complete volumes and no longer in the form of single fascicles. Key features: Desiderat in der Lexikographie des Italienischen Insgesamt 6 Bände (1 Band alle 3 Jahre) Breite Quellengrundlage auch zeitgenössischer Texte Indices und regelmäßig aktualisierte Bibliographie online (<http://romanistik.phil.uni-sb.de/schweickard/images/suppbibli/supplementobibliografico.pdf>)

Questo numero speciale di B@belonline, vuole essere una sorta di instant-book sulle tematiche tragiche del 2020, un anno in cui il mondo è stato colpito da una pandemia devastante e inaspettata, i cui effetti sulla vita personale, comunitaria e sociale aumentano con il trascorrere del tempo. La scienza in tutte le sue declinazioni ha parlato, non solo tecnici e economisti, ma anche sociologi e psicologi; da tutti una parola di autorevolezza, finora unici punti di riferimento per noi smarriti abitanti di un mondo improvvisamente deserto. In questa agorà forse è mancata la parola di filosofi/i, proprio quando invece sarebbe stata necessaria anche una riflessione critica da parte loro. Ma di quale filosofia si tratta? Certamente di quella turbata e smarrita, non di quella trionfante, dispensatrice di certezze, quella del quaerere non dell'affirmare, quella del "pensiero senza ringhiera" di Hannah Arendt. Nella consapevolezza della profonda influenza che linguaggio e pensiero esercitano sulla realtà e viceversa, il fascicolo raccoglie una piccola ma significativa costellazione di termini chiave destinati non solo agli addetti ai lavori, ma a tutti coloro che, frastornati e in cerca di senso, trovano nel lessico filosofico una lente per comprendere la difficile realtà presente. L'Atlante si divide in due parti: la prima raccoglie i lemmi 'decostruttivi', che prendendo atto della situazione critica, cercano di chiarire e

mettere a tema gli aspetti ‘negativi’ della pandemia. La seconda parte invece presenta quelli che possono essere i termini positivi, che permettono di vedere la luce in fondo al tunnel e di costruire una nuova concezione della comunità umana e della biosfera. Anche in una devastante pandemia infatti può esserci del buono, si può apprendere come affrontare l’inatteso, come agire per il futuro, come comportarsi affinché ci sia un futuro. This special edition of B@belonline aims to be a kind of instant book on the tragic themes of 2020. During this year the world was hit by a shocking and devastating pandemic, whose effects on personal lives, communities and societies have intensified with the passage of time. Science, in all its guises, has addressed these issues. Not only technical experts and economists but also sociologists and psychologists, have provided authoritative views that have been the only compass for all of us, inhabitants of a world that suddenly became deserted. In this market square of thoughts, one voice has perhaps been missing, the philosophers’ voice, right at that time when a critical reflection from them would have been needed. But which type of philosophy? A perturbed and lost philosophy, for sure, rather than a triumphant, self-assured, certain philosophy. A philosophy of *quaerere* rather than *affirmare*, the philosophy of the “thought without barriers” espoused by Hannah Arendt. Aware of the profound influence that language and thought exert on reality, and vice versa, this edition contains a small but significant constellation of keywords. They are aimed not only at the experts but also at those who, discombobulated and in search of meaning, find in a philosophical lexicon a useful lens to comprehend current difficulties. The Atlas is split into two parts. The first focuses on the “deconstructive” keywords. Taking note of the critical situation, these words try to clarify the “negative” aspects of the pandemic. The second part, on the other hand, focuses on those keywords that can be regarded as positive. They allow us to see the light at the end of the tunnel and to build a new concept of the human community and of the biosphere. Even in a devastating pandemic some good can be found, we can learn how to face the unexpected, how to act in the future and how to act to ensure there is a future.

The French Revolution has primarily been understood as a national event that also had a lasting impact in Europe and in the Atlantic world. Recently, historiography has increasingly emphasized how France’s overseas colonies also influenced the contours of the French Revolution. This volume examines the effects of both dimensions on the reorganization of spatial formats and spatial orders in France and in other societies. It departs from the assumption that revolutions shatter not only the political and economic old regime order at home but, in an increasingly interdependent world, also result in processes of respatialization. The French Revolution, therefore, is analysed as a key event in a global history that seeks to account for the shifting spatial organization of societies on a transregional scale.

Seit der Wende von 1989/90 haben sich die Erkenntnisinteressen der internationalen Mediävistik radikal gewandelt. Unter dem Eindruck aktueller politischer Prozesse gerieten die lange Zeit dominierenden nationalgeschichtlicher Debatten immer weiter in den Hintergrund. An ihre Stelle trat zum einen die Frage nach der Integration und Desintegration der Kulturen im europäischen Mittelalter, zum anderen die Suche nach den Akteuren, Anlässen und Folgen weltumspannender Interaktionen während des mittelalterlichen Jahrtausends. Prof. Dr. Michael Borgolte hat diese Paradigmenwechsel seit mehr als zwei Jahrzehnten mit großem Engagement vorangetrieben. Aus Anlass seines 65. Geburtstags versammelten sich deshalb im Mai 2013 zahlreiche Forscherinnen und Forscher aus dem In- und Ausland zu einem interdisziplinären Colloquium, auf dem nicht nur eine Zwischenbilanz des bislang erreichten gezogen wurde, sondern auch neue Ansätze vorgestellt und diskutiert wurden. Die aus den Vorträgen erwachsenen Aufsätze lassen sich drei verschiedene Themenfelder zuordnen: Europa als historisches Problem, Globalgeschichte des Mittelalters als methodische Herausforderung und Transkulturalität als heuristisches Konzept.

L’Atlante descrive un viaggio nella storia attraverso la cartografia del passato, che di epoca in epoca ha raffigurato le terre dell’Adriatico orientale. L’opera si snoda attraverso cinque percorsi: riflessione storica, mappe tematiche, raccolta cartografica del CRS, cronologia e un’estesa bibliografia.

Music is rooted in the heart of Western culture. The absence of music from the usual publications of medieval history and history of art of the Middle Ages is understandable, considering the rarity of sources. And yet, throughout the last decades, an intense activity of historico-musicological research has been carried out internationally by a select group of specialized scholars. The ambitious goal of this work is to set medieval music within its historical and cultural context and to provide readers interested in different disciplines with an overall picture of music in the Middle Ages; multi-faceted, enjoyable, yet scientifically rigorous. To achieve this goal, the most prominent scholars of medieval musicology were invited to participate, along with archaeologists, experts of acoustics and architecture, historians and philosophers of medieval thought. The volume offers exceptional iconography and several maps, to accompany the reader in a fascinating journey through a network of places, cultural influences, rituals and themes.

Roman Sources for the History of American Catholicism, 1763–1939 is a comprehensive reference volume, researched and compiled by Matteo Binasco, that introduces readers to the rich content of Roman archives and their vast potential for U.S. Catholic history in particular. In 2014, the University of Notre Dame’s Cushwa Center for the Study of American Catholicism hosted a seminar in Rome that examined transatlantic approaches to U.S. Catholic history and encouraged the use of the Vatican Secret Archives and other Roman repositories by today’s historians. Participants recognized the need for an English-language guide to archival sources throughout Rome that would enrich individual research projects and the field at large. This volume responds to that need. Binasco offers a groundbreaking description of materials relevant to U.S. Catholic history in fifty-nine archives and libraries of Rome. Detailed profiles describe each repository and its holdings relevant to American Catholic studies. A historical introduction by Luca Codignola and Matteo Sanfilippo reviews the intricate web of relations linking the Holy See and the American Catholic Church since the Treaty of Paris of 1763. Roman sources have become crucial in understanding the formation and development of the Catholic Church in America, and their importance will continue to grow. This timely source will meet the needs of a ready and receptive audience, which will include scholars of U.S. religious history and American Catholicism as well as Americanist scholars conducting research in Roman archives.

Il nuovo atlante storico del mondo antico Il libro della storia del mondo Il nuovo atlante storico Zanichelli Nuovo atlante storico del cavaliere Leonardo Cacciatore 1 La Città Altra. Storia E Immagine Della Diversità Urbana: Luoghi E Paesaggi Dei Privilegi E Del Benessere, Dell’isolamento, Del Disagio, Della Multiculturalità. Ediz. Italiana E Inglese FedOA - Federico II University

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