

I Moderati

Veronica Franco (whose life is featured in the motion picture *Dangerous Beauty*) was a sixteenth-century Venetian beauty, poet, and protofeminist. This collection captures the frank eroticism and impressive eloquence that set her apart from the chaste, silent woman prescribed by Renaissance gender ideology. As an "honored courtesan", Franco made her living by arranging to have sexual relations, for a high fee, with the elite of Venice and the many travelers—merchants, ambassadors, even kings—who passed through the city. Courtesans needed to be beautiful, sophisticated in their dress and manners, and elegant, cultivated conversationalists. Exempt from many of the social and educational restrictions placed on women of the Venetian patrician class, Franco used her position to recast "virtue" as "intellectual integrity," offering wit and refinement in return for patronage and a place in public life. Franco became a writer by allying herself with distinguished men at the center of her city's culture, particularly in the informal meetings of a literary salon at the home of Domenico Venier, the oldest member of a noble family and a former Venetian senator. Through Venier's protection and her own determination, Franco published work in which she defended her fellow courtesans, speaking out against their mistreatment by men and criticizing the subordination of women in general. Venier also provided literary counsel when she responded to insulting attacks written by the male Venetian poet Maffio Venier. Franco's insight into the power conflicts between men and women and her awareness of the threat she posed to her male contemporaries make her life and work pertinent today.

[Italiano]: Il presente lavoro costituisce una biografia intellettuale di Jacques-André Naigeon (1735-1810), importante figura del secolo dei Lumi francese. Biografo e primo editore di Diderot, Naigeon fu testimone privilegiato delle innumerevoli vicende politiche, sociali e culturali che sconvolsero la società francese. Ateo convinto, editore infaticabile, fine conoscitore della letteratura clandestina, il giovane Naigeon fece in tempo a collaborare agli ultimi volumi dell'Encyclopédie e a partecipare, con il barone d'Holbach, alla propagazione di numerosi scritti eterodossi, materialisti e ferocemente anti-clericali; dopo la Rivoluzione – la quale lo spinse alla riflessione ma non ad un'attività politica propriamente detta – fu integrato dalla cultura "ufficiale" tramite l'elezione presso l'Institut de France: ma nonostante alcuni lavori editoriali di grande pregio, Naigeon resterà esclusivamente la testimonianza vivente di una stagione culturale ormai irripetibile ./[English]: This work aims at being an intellectual biography of Jacques-André Naigeon (1735-1810), an important figure of French Enlightenment. Not only was he very close to Diderot - of whom he was biographer and editor - but he was also a privileged witness of the countless political, social and cultural events that led to the French Revolution. Besides being a convinced atheist, a tireless publisher, a fine connoisseur of Clandestine literature, Naigeon had the opportunity to collaborate in writing the last volumes of the Encyclopédie and to participate in the propagation of heterodox, materialistic and fiercely anti-clerical writings. After the Revolution - at the beginning of which he tried in vain to make himself heard by the Assemblée Nationale - he was then integrated into the "official" culture through the election at the Institut de France: however, even if he is the author of some prestigious works, Naigeon remains exclusively the living testimony of a now unrepeatable cultural season.

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.

Four basic frameworks, or "possible worlds of production" are explored in this book. These frameworks underpin the mobilization of economic resources, the organization of product systems and forms of profitability. Case studies examine how possible worlds support innovative production complexes.

This book provides a comprehensive interpretation of the multiple manifestations of populism using Italy, the only country amongst consolidated constitutional democracies in which populist political forces have been in government on various occasions since the early 1990s, as the starting point and benchmark. Populism is a complex, multi-faceted political phenomenon which redefines many of the essential characteristics of democracy; participation, representation, and political conflict. This book considers contemporary versions of populism that pose a real challenge to representative and constitutional democracy. Contributors provide an integrative interpretation of populism and analyse its principal historical, social and politico-legal variables to provide a multi-dimensional reflection on the concept of populism, comprehensive analysis of the populist phenomenon and a theoretical and comparative perspective on the diverse political experiences of populism. Based on conceptual and interdisciplinary reflections from expert authors, this book will be of great interest to scholars and post-graduate students of cultural studies, European studies, political sociology, political science, comparative politics, political philosophy, and political theory with an interest in a comparative and interdisciplinary theory of populism and its manifestations.

Il primo volume tratta dei primi anni del pontificato di Pio IX, segnati dalla crisi di fondo che investe gli stati italiani. Dopo l'iniziale coinvolgimento del papa negli entusiasmi travolgenti del '48, si passa ad una politica di incertezze e ad una certa involuzione dello stesso pontefice. Il secondo volume analizza lo stato d'animo del pontefice dopo gli avvenimenti del biennio 59-61 e le sue azioni più importanti, come la definizione dell'Immacolata Concezione e la condanna degli errori moderni (Sillabo e Quanta Cura). Nel terzo volume l'autore studia il comportamento del papa durante il Vaticano I e tenta un bilancio teologico e storico del concilio. Infine, si analizza la chiusura del suo pontificato, nel clima di ostilità tra chiesa e mondo civile.

This book presents edited and revised versions of more than 30 papers selected from those presented at a major conference on History and Forest Resources, held in Florence in 1998. As a whole the papers present detailed analysis of the interrelationships between forest ecosystems and socioeconomic development for thirteen different countries of the world. Main economic and social factors, techniques and local practices, as well as legal and political aspects related to forest changes are discussed, according to the latest achievements in forest history research.

The Unpopular Realism of Vincenzo Padula, a Calabrian intellectual committed to the plight of his Region, provides a microhistory of life in a Southern Italian province in the decade following Unification by giving voice to the working classes and women through representation of a diverse reality ignored by the Savoyards.

The first volume of the book series *Ottoman Empire and European Theatre* focuses on the period between 1756 and 1808, the era of W. A. Mozart (1756-1791) and Sultan Selim III (1761-1808). These historical personalities, whose life-spans overlap, were towering figures of their time: Mozart as an extraordinary composer and Selim III as both a politician and a composer. Inspired by the structure of opera, the forty-four contributions of Volume I are arranged in eight sections, entitled Overture, Prologue, Acts I-V and Epilogue. The Overture includes the opening speeches of diplomats, politicians, and scholars as well as a memorial text for the "Genius of Opera", Turkish prima donna Leyla Gencer (1928-2008). The Prologue, "The Stage of Politics", features texts by distinguished historians who give an historical overview of the Ottoman Empire and Europe in the late eighteenth century, from

both Turkish and Austrian points of view. Act I features texts concerning "Diplomacy and Theatre", and Act II takes the reader to "Europe South, West and North". Act III has contributions concerning theatre in "Central Europe", while Act IV deals with "Mozart" and the world of the seraglio. Act V turns our attention to the Ottoman "Sultan Selim III", and the Epilogue considers literary and theatrical adventures of "The Hero in the Sultan's Harem". Contributions by Metin And, Emre Araci, Tülay Artan, Esin Akalin, Thomas Betzwieser, Annemarie Bönsch, Emil Brix, Christian Brunmayr, Bertrand Michael Buchmann, Aysin Candan, Helga Dostal, Erich Duda, Wolfgang Greisenegger, Heidemaria Gürer, Matthew Head, Caroline Herfert, Bent Holm, Frank Huss, Michael Hüttler, Nadja Kayali, Hans-Peter Kellner, Alexandre Lhâa, Isabelle Moindrot, Ilber Ortayli, Zeynep Oral, Cemal Öztas, William F. Parmentier, Matthias J. Pernerstorfer, Gabriele C. Pfeiffer, Walter Puchner, Günzel Renda, Mustafa Fatih Salgar, Ulrike Schneider, Selin Ipek, Käthe Springer-Dissmann, Suna Suner, Marianne Travén, B. Babür Turna, Derek Weber, Mehmet Alaaddin Yalçinkaya, Selim Yenel.

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.

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