

## Mille Anni Di Storia Dalla Citta Medievale All Un

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### **MALIK ERICKSON**

The Bonds of Love Routledge

The fascinating story of a century-old automobile dynasty Fiat is one of the world's largest automakers, but when it made headlines by grabbing control of a bankrupt Chrysler in 2009 it was unknown in the U.S. Fiat's against-all-odds swoop on Chrysler--masterminded by Sergio Marchionne, the Houdini-like manager who saved Fiat from its own near-collapse in 2005 - has made the automaker one of the most unlikely winners of the financial crisis. Mondo Agnelli is a new book that looks at the chain of unpredictable events triggered by the death of Gianni Agnelli in 2003. Gianni, the charismatic, silver-haired power broker and style icon, was the patriarch who had lead the company founded by his grandfather in 1899. But Gianni's own son had committed suicide. Without a mature heir, the dynasty and Fiat were rudderless. Backed by Gianni's closest advisors, his serious, shy, and determined grandson John plucked Marchionne from obscurity.

Together, they saved the family company and, inadvertently, positioned Fiat as a global trailblazer when the global storm hit. A classic story of ingenuity and hard work, the book portrays a business dynasty that triumphed over adversity and family tragedy because of its own smarts, sweat, and ability to bend the rules. An engaging tale for those interested in the stories behind the economic crash, the book contains never-before reported material about how Fiat succeeded in making Chrysler profitable where both Daimler AG and Cerberus, its previous owners, had failed. A story for a wide audience, from car buffs, business readers, lovers of Italy, and anyone fascinated by the lifestyle of Europe's most glamorous industrial dynasty, this book tells the tale of how Fiat achieved the seemingly impossible -- turning around an American automotive icon everyone else had given up for dead.

**The path of pleasantness** Routledge

In this book, Ondřej Schmidt offers a critical biography of John of Moravia, illegitimate son of the Moravian Margrave John Henry from the Luxembourg dynasty. Earlier research has confused John with another son of the Margrave, but here, the author argues that John actually became provost

of Vyšehrad (1368-1380), bishop of Litomyšl (1380-1387), and eventually patriarch of Aquileia (1387-1394). The study provides a detailed account of John's life and his assassination in the wider context of princely bastards' careers, the Luxembourg dynasty, and Czech and Italian history. Schmidt also explores the development of the "second life" of John of Moravia in the historical memory of the following centuries. First published in Czech by Vyšehrad Publishers Ltd as Jan z Moravy. Zapomenutý Lucemburk na aquilejském stolci, Prague, 2016

*Networks of bishops, networks of texts* Firenze University Press

In this book, Liz James offers a comprehensive history of wall mosaics produced in the European and Islamic middle ages. Taking into account a wide range of issues, including style and iconography, technique and material, and function and patronage, she examines mosaics within their historical context. She asks why the mosaic was such a popular medium and considers how mosaics work as historical 'documents' that tell us about attitudes and beliefs in the medieval world. The book is divided into two parts. Part I explores the technical aspects of mosaics, including glass production, labour and materials, and costs. In Part II, James provides a chronological history

of mosaics, charting the low and high points of mosaic art up until its abrupt end in the late middle ages. Written in a clear and engaging style, her book will serve as an essential resource for scholars and students of medieval mosaics.

**Unità nazionale e sviluppo economico in Italia 1750-1913** Penn State Press

Che felice sorpresa! Un grande storico, noto nel mondo degli studiosi come uno dei maggiori eruditi di storia medievale, ha pubblicato un libro di divulgazione, eccezionale per qualità e interesse. Un libro non solo leggibile ma attraente, che al tempo stesso informa e induce a riflettere. Jacques Le Goff Da Odoacre agli Alleati, la storia di un paese da sempre terra di conquista e di incontro fra culture, ma anche dotato di un'identità profonda e sostanziale, acquisita e maturata nel corso dei secoli.

*Mondo Agnelli* Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

In the late Middle Ages, Italy was one of the most urbanized areas in Europe. Its coasts, the Apennines, the perialpine area and the plains were all home to a large number of smaller towns, lands, villages, castra, and 'quasi cites'. These settlements were all very diverse in terms of demographic consistency, social articulation and economic dynamism, but together they constituted a characteristic and constitutive element of the Italian historical identity: an 'original personality'. This volume, thanks to some framing essays and a mapping of individual cases involving most of the northern, central and southern regions, aims at investigating the active research on this topic over the last thirty to forty years.

**L'Europa e i nuovi scenari mondiali** John Wiley & Sons

Marrara è una frazione nel comune di Ferrara e si sviluppa lungo il Po di Primaro. Se ne ha notizia già dal 1287, quando viene citata negli Statuta Ferrariae, ma i primi insediamenti risalgono attorno all'anno 1000. Gli edifici storici più antichi sono la Chiesa parrocchiale del 1392, la Villa Antonelli edificata nel XVI secolo e l'Oratorio della Confraternita dello Spirito Santo del 1586. Vi nacque nel 1863 l'architetto Adamo Boari.

**Tony Vero nel Regno di Tallia - Viaggio nella vita oltre la morte attraverso l'amore Karmico.** Antonio Giangrande

Da cosa derivano i termini zecca, denaro, salario, moneta? Cosa sono il Solido, il Nummo, l'Aspro e i Sanagat di vetro? MF/Milano Finanza presenta un'opera unica per scoprire l'origine dei soldi, dalle prime forme di denaro e di baratto alla nascita delle prime banconote e delle carte di credito fino alla rivoluzione digitale e ai Bitcoin.

*Li Convegno 2017: Ceramica 4.0: nuove esperienze e tecnologie per la comunicazione, catalogazione e musealizzazione della ceramica* Liturgical Press

"Illustrated with some two hundred photographs and reconstruction drawings of cathedrals, monasteries, and other monuments, this volume sets Angevin architecture in the larger context of thirteenth- and fourteenth-century Europe, while underscoring the unique character of the buildings constructed by the French kings of Naples."--Jacket.

**Cinque monaci nell'Europa del Medioevo** University of Chicago Press

A deep history of how Renaissance Italy and the Spanish empire were shaped by a lingering fascination with breeding. The Renaissance is celebrated for the belief that individuals could fashion themselves to greatness, but there is a dark undercurrent to this fêted era of history. The same men and women who offered profound advancements in European understanding of the human condition—and laid the foundations of the Scientific Revolution—were also obsessed with controlling that condition and the wider natural world. Tracing early modern artisanal practice, Mackenzie Cooley shows how the idea of race and theories of inheritance developed through animal breeding in the shadow of the Spanish Empire. While one strand of the Renaissance celebrated a liberal view of human potential, another limited it by biology, reducing man to beast and prince to stud. "Race," Cooley explains, first referred to animal stock honed through breeding. To those who invented the concept, race was not inflexible, but the fragile result of reproductive work. As the Spanish empire expanded, the concept of race moved from nonhuman to human animals. Cooley reveals how, as the dangerous idea of controlled reproduction was brought to life again and again, a rich, complex, and ever-shifting language of race and breeding was born. Adding nuance and historical context to discussions of race and human and animal relations, *The Perfection of Nature* provides a close reading of undertheorized notions of generation and its discontents in the more-than-human world.

**La rivoluzione necessaria. La crisi economica vista da un imprenditore** BRILL

This volume is the first one in a collection connected to the PRIN project on Ruling in hard times. Patterns of Power and practices of government in the making of Carolingian Italy. Its focus lays on

bishops and their networks of relationships in late-8th and 9th-century Italy. The episcopal contribution to the inclusion of the Lombard kingdom in the Carolingian social and political landscape is especially analyzed from the perspective of the cultural exchanges (of ideas, texts, and manuscripts) that bishops created or used to carry out their public and pastoral duties. Each paper focuses on a specific episcopal figure or area, reconstructing the scope and extent of the relationships of which they were the pivot. The aim is to provide as comprehensive a picture as possible of the cultural networks that crossed Carolingian Italy and the ways in which bishops shaped and made use of them.

**ANNO 2020 IL GOVERNO PRIMA PARTE** Firenze University Press

Identities and social relations are fundamental elements of societies. To approach these topics from a new and different angle, this study takes the human body as the focal point of investigation. It tracks changing identities of early Iron Age people in central Europe through body-related practices: the treatment of the body after death and human representations in art. The human remains themselves provide information on biological parameters of life, such as sex, biological age, and health status. Objects associated with the body in the grave and funerary practices give further insights on how people of the early Iron Age understood life and death, themselves, and their place in the world. Representations of the human body appear in a variety of different materials, forms, and contexts, ranging from ceramic figurines to images on bronze buckets. Rather than focussing on their narrative content, human images are here interpreted as visualising and mediating identity. The analysis of how image elements were connected reveals networks of social relations that connect central Europe to the Mediterranean. Body ideals, nudity, sex and gender, aging, and many other aspects of women's and men's lives feature in this book. Archaeological evidence for marriage and motherhood, war, and everyday life is brought together to paint a vivid picture of the past.

*The Human Body in Early Iron Age Central Europe* Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

During the sixteenth century, antiquarian studies (the study of the material past, comprising modern archaeology, epigraphy, and numismatics) rose in Europe in parallel to the technical development of the printing press. Some humanists continued to prefer the manuscript form to disseminate their findings – as numerous fair copies of sylloges and treatises attest –, but slowly the printed medium grew in popularity, with its obvious advantages but also its many challenges. As antiquarian printed works appeared, the relationship between manuscript and printed sources also became less linear: printed copies of earlier works were annotated to serve as a means of research, and printed works could be copied by hand – partially or even completely. This book explores how antiquarian literature (collections of inscriptions, treatises, letters...) developed throughout the sixteenth century, both in manuscript and in print; how both media interacted with each other, and how these printed antiquarian works were received, as attested by the manuscript annotations left by their early modern owners and readers.

**John of Moravia between the Czech Lands and the Patriarchate of Aquileia (ca. 1345-1394)** Lulu.com

This volume comprises a multidisciplinary study of Pisa's socio-economic, cultural, and political history, art history, and archaeology at the time of the city's greatest fame and prosperity during the transformative period of the Middle Ages.

**Santa Maria del Prato in Campagnano. Mille anni di storia** Sapienza Università Editrice Dance, Human Rights, and Social Justice: Dignity in Motion presents a wide-ranging compilation of essays, spanning more than 15 countries. Organized in four parts, the articles examine the regulation and exploitation of dancers and dance activity by government and authoritative groups, including abusive treatment of dancers within the dance profession; choreography involving human rights as a central theme; the engagement of dance as a means of healing victims of human rights abuses; and national and local social/political movements in which dance plays a powerful role in helping people fight oppression. These groundbreaking papers--both detailed scholarship and riveting personal accounts--encompass a broad spectrum of issues, from slavery and the Holocaust to the Bosnian and Rwandan genocides to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; from First Amendment cases and the AIDS epidemic to discrimination resulting from age, gender, race, and disability. A range of academics, choreographers, dancers, and dance/movement therapists draw connections between refugee camp, courtroom, theater, rehearsal studio, and university classroom.

*Lodovico Pontano (ca. 1409-1439)* Youcanprint

The short but fiery career of the famous jurist Lodovico Pontano (†1439) led from the universities

of Bologna, Florence, Rome and Siena, the Roman curia and the court of Alfonso V of Aragón to the Council of Basel where he became rapidly one of the major conciliarist leaders and died at the age of only 30 years of the plague. Pontano's biography and the sequential analysis of his largely unedited works shows how a man of learning managed to present his legal skills, later enhanced by persuasive theological arguments, as an expertise indispensable for government and to make himself so essential that he could regularly afford to break his contracts. The first edition of ten important tracts and speeches completes the work.

*Manuale Di Lettura Per Lo Studio Pratico Dei Vari Generi Di Componimenti Letterari All'Insegna* del Giglio

The Dutch telescope and the Italian scientist Galileo have long enjoyed a durable connection in the popular mind--so much so that it seems this simple glass instrument transformed a rather modest middle-aged scholar into the bold icon of the Copernican Revolution. And yet the extraordinary speed with which the telescope changed the course of Galileo's life and early modern astronomy obscures the astronomer's own curiously delayed encounter with the instrument. This book considers the lapse between the telescope's creation in The Hague in 1608 and Galileo's alleged acquaintance with such news ten months later. In an inquiry into scientific and cultural history, Eileen Reeves explores two fundamental questions of intellectual accountability: what did Galileo know of the invention of the telescope, and when did he know it? The record suggests that Galileo, like several of his peers, initially misunderstood the basic design of the telescope. In seeking to explain the gap between the telescope's emergence and the alleged date of the astronomer's acquaintance with it, Reeves explores how and why information about the telescope was transmitted, suppressed, or misconstrued in the process. Her revised version of events, rejecting the usual explanations of silence and idleness, is a revealing account of the role that misprision, error, and preconception play in the advancement of science. Along the way, Reeves offers a revised chronology of Galileo's life in a critical period and, more generally, shows how documents typically outside the scope of early modern natural philosophy--medieval romances, travel literature, and idle speculations--relate to two crucial events in the history of science.

*Dance, Human Rights, and Social Justice* CUA Press

Ippolito II d'Este (1509-1572), cardinal and prince of Ferrara, played a crucial role in shaping the political and cultural connections between Italy and France. Seen by his contemporaries as staunchly 'French', his life rather followed a difficult balance between the political and spatial entities – Rome, Paris, and Ferrara – through which he continuously moved and from which he derived his power. Following his career as cardinal protector of the Valois crown, royal administrator of Siena on behalf of Henry II, and papal legate to France on the eve of the Wars of Religion, this book argues that Ippolito's apparent diplomatic access ultimately weakened his family's position in Italy and left it ill-equipped to compete in the changing politics of the peninsula.

*L'Italia e i suoi invasori* Edizioni Nuova Cultura

In Renaissance Italy a good execution was both public and peaceful—at least in the eyes of authorities. In a feature unique to Italy, the people who prepared a condemned man or woman spiritually and psychologically for execution were not priests or friars, but laymen. This volume includes some of the songs, stories, poems, and images that they used, together with first-person accounts and ballads describing particular executions. Leading scholars expand on these accounts explaining aspects of the theater, psychology, and politics of execution. The main text is a manual, translated in English for the first time, on how to comfort a man in his last hours before beheading or hanging. It became an influential text used across Renaissance Italy. A second lengthy piece gives an eyewitness account of the final hours of two patrician Florentines executed for conspiracy against the Medici in 1512. Shorter pieces include poems written by prisoners on the eve of their execution, songs sung by the condemned and their comforters, and popular broadsheets reporting on particular executions. It is richly illustrated with the small panel paintings that were thrust into prisoners' faces to distract them as they made the public journey to the gallows. Six interdisciplinary essays explain the contexts and meanings of these writings and of execution rituals generally. They explore the relation of execution rituals to late medieval street theater, the use of art to comfort the condemned, the literature that issued from prisons by the hands of condemned prisoners, the theological issues around public executions in the Renaissance, the psychological dimensions of the comforting process, and some of the social, political, and historical dimensions of executions and comforting in Renaissance Italy.

*Niccolò di Lorenzo della Magna and the Social World of Florentine Printing, ca. 1470–1493* Gangemi Editore spa

Through a close study of local demographics and topographies and primary source material in the form of tax returns and notarial records, this study considers the development of urban fabrics and patterns of piety, charity and patronage in Siena's southern contado during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. By extension, it also presents an analysis of the art and architecture of the region during this time.

[Il Tunnel Della Manica - Due Secoli Di Storia](#) FrancoAngeli

Dal Settecento alle soglie della prima guerra mondiale, la storia dell'unificazione economica dell'Italia. Nel libro si illustrano le condizioni da cui l'economia italiana prese le mosse, la sua posizione nella scala gerarchica delle potenze economiche internazionali, i tempi e i ritmi del suo sviluppo, la gerarchia dei suoi principali fattori propulsivi, il ruolo tra questi effettivamente giocato dallo Stato, i dislivelli tra le diverse realtà regionali prima e dopo l'Unità, i costi e i vantaggi della svolta storica di quest'ultima. Una ricerca ampiamente documentata che permette di rispondere con maggiore consapevolezza anche ad alcune cruciali domande politiche dell'Italia di oggi. Guido

Pescosolido (Casalvieri, Frosinone, 1947) è professore ordinario di Storia moderna e Direttore del Dipartimento di Storia Culture Religioni nell'università "La Sapienza" di Roma. Tra le sue opere ricordiamo: Stato e società, 1870-1898 (Napoli 1976), Terra e nobiltà. I Borghese. Secc XVIII-XIX (Roma 1979), Rosario Romeo (Roma-Bari 1990), Cento anni di attività dell'Associazione Nazionale per gli Interessi del Mezzogiorno d'Italia e la questione meridionale oggi, Soveria Mannelli 2011, e, per i nostri tipi, Agricoltura e industria nell'Italia unita (2009).