

Sparta E Atene, Eterne Rivali Ediz A Colori

This history traces the development of democracy in Europe from its origins in ancient Greece up to the present day. Considers all the major watersheds in the development of democracy in modern Europe. Describes the rediscovery of Ancient Greek political ideals by intellectuals at the end of the eighteenth century. Examines the twenty-year crisis from 1789 to 1815, when the repercussions of revolution in France were felt across the European continent. Explains how events in France led to the explosion of democratic movements between 1830 and 1848. Compares the different manifestations of democracy within Eastern and Western Europe during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Considers fascism and its consequences for democracy in Europe during the twentieth century. Demonstrates how in the recent past democracy itself has become the object of ideological battles.

This classic explores the symbolism of classical architecture. A milestone in relating mysticism to design, it shows the correlation between mythology and the design of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Taj Mahal, the Palace of Versailles, and other architectural masterpieces. This delightful book describes the symbolism of real-world architecture, as well as architecture described in fiction, myth and folklore. Lethaby believed that architecture reflected the macrocosm. He speculated that many of the seemingly ornamental details of classical buildings actually represented aspects of the land, the sea and the sky. This is one of those books like the Golden Bough or the White Goddess (albeit shorter and a less challenging read) that will turn you on to the mythopoeitic side of reality, no matter whether you agree with its conclusions.

Carlo Diano's Form and Event has long been known in Europe as a major work not only for classical studies but even more for contemporary philosophy. Already available in Italian, French, Spanish, and Greek, it appears here in English for the first time, with a substantial Introduction by Jacques Lezra that situates the book in the genealogy of modern political philosophy. Form and Event reads the two classical categories of its title phenomenologically across Aristotle, the Stoics, and especially Homer. By aligning Achilles with form and Odysseus with event, Diano links event to embodied and situated subjective experience that simultaneously finds its expression in a form that objectifies that experience. Form and event do not exist other than as abstractions for Diano but they do come together in an intermingling that Diano refers to as the "eventic form." On Diano's reading, eventic forms interweave subjectively situated and embodied experiences, observable in all domains of human and nonhuman life. A stunning interpretation of Greek antiquity that continues to resonate since its publication in 1952. Form and Event anticipates the work of such French and Italian post-war thinkers as Gilles Deleuze, Alain Badiou, Roberto Esposito, and Giorgio Agamben.

Greek Geometry from Thales to Euclid

Paolo Orosio, uno storico

Peppa Pig's Princess Pop-Up Castle

The Italian Academies 1525-1700

There's A Pharaoh In Our Bath!

Poesie dei secoli XIX e XVIII

Publisher Description

The theme of this work is the revolution in thought and action which came about through the impact of Christianity upon the Graeco-Roman world. This book is organized as follows: Preface Part I. Reconstruction I. Pax Augusta: The Restored Republic II. Romanitas: Empire and Commonwealth III. Roma Aeterna: The Apotheosis of Power IV. Regnum Caesaris Regnum Diaboli Part II. Renovation V. The New Republic: Constantine and the Triumph of the Cross VI. Quid Athenae Hierosolymsi? The Impasse of Constantinianism VII. Apostasy and Reaction VIII. State and Church in the New Republic IX. Theodosius and the Religion of State Part III. Regeneration X. The Church and the Kingdom of God XI. Nostra Philosophia: The Discovery of Personality XII. Divine Necessity and Human History

On Tyranny is Leo Strauss's classic reading of Xenophon's dialogue, Hiero or Tyrannicus, in which the tyrant Hiero and the poet Simonides discuss the advantages and disadvantages of exercising tyranny. This edition includes a translation of the dialogue, a critique of the commentary by the French philosopher Alexandre Kojève, Strauss's restatement of his position in light of Kojève's comments, and finally, the complete Strauss-Kojève correspondence. "Through [Strauss's] interpretation Xenophon appears to us as no longer the somewhat dull and flat author we know, but as a brilliant and subtle writer, an original and profound thinker. What is more, in interpreting this forgotten dialogue, Strauss lays bare great moral and political problems that are still ours."

—Alexandre Kojève, Critique "On Tyranny is a complex and stimulating book with its 'parallel dialogue' made all the more striking since both participants take such unusual, highly provocative positions, and so force readers to face substantial problems in what are often wholly unfamiliar, even shocking ways." —Robert Pippin, History and Theory "Every political scientist who tries to disentangle himself from the contemporary confusion over the problems of tyranny will be much indebted to this study and inevitably use it as a starting point."—Eric Voegelin, The Review of Politics Leo Strauss (1899-1973) was the Robert Maynard Hutchins Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago.

A Study in Cultural Receptivity

The Italian Tragedy in the Renaissance

On Tyranny

Vita Di Torquato Tasso

saggio storico, preceduto da cenni storici sullo svolgimento dell'organica prima del 1914

Silvae

Translation of: Saggio storico sulla rivoluzione napoletana del 1799.

An insider's view of the history of discovery and invention.

This bestselling, seminal book - a general survey of Europe in the era of 'Renaissance and Reformation' - was originally published in Denys Hay's famous Series, 'A General History of Europe'. It looks at sixteenth-century Europe as a complex but interconnected whole, rather than as a mosaic of separate states. The authors explore its different aspects through the various political structures of the age - empires, monarchies, city-republics - and how they functioned and related to one another. A strength of the book remains the space it devotes to the growing importance of town-life in the sixteenth century, and to the economic background of political change.

Nuovissima enciclopedia illustrata

Pamphlet Cc

The State

The Orchard Book of First Greek Myths

Form and Event

Architecture, Mysticism and Myth

Sparta e Atene, eterne rivaliSparta e Atene, eterne rivali. Ediz. a coloriChe storia!Paolo Orosio, uno storicoEd. di Storia e LetteraturaNuovissima enciclopedia illustrataL'organica militare fra le due guerre mondiali, 1814-1914saggio storico, preceduto da cenni storici sullo svolgimento dell'organica prima del 1914Poesie dei secoli XIX e XVIIIScelte, annotate e corredate da notizie metriche per uso delle scuoleLa domenica del Corriere supplemento illustrato del Corriere della seraOn TyrannyUniversity of Chicago Press

After Sir Isaac Newton revealed his discovery that white light was compounded of more basic colored rays, he was hailed as a genius and became an instant international celebrity. An interdisciplinary enthusiast and intellectual giant in a number of disciplines, Newton published revolutionary, field-defining works that reached across the scientific spectrum, including the Principia Mathematica and Opticks. His renown opened doors for him throughout his career, ushering him into prestigious positions at Cambridge, the Royal Mint, and the Royal Society. And yet, alongside his public success, Newton harbored religious beliefs that set him at odds with law and society, and, if revealed, threatened not just his livelihood but his life. Religion and faith dominated much of Newton's life and work. His papers, never made available to the public, were filled with biblical speculation and timelines along with passages that excoriated the early Church fathers. Indeed, his radical theological leanings rendered him a heretic, according to the doctrines of the Anglican Church. Newton believed that the central concept of the Trinity was a diabolical fraud and loathed the idolatry, cruelty, and persecution that had come to define religion in his time. Instead, he proposed a "simple Christianity"--a faith that would center on a few core beliefs and celebrate diversity in religious thinking and practice. An utterly original but obsessively private religious thinker, Newton composed several of the most daring works of any writer of the early modern period, works which he and his inheritors suppressed and which have been largely inaccessible for centuries. In Priest of Nature, historian Rob Iliffe introduces readers to Newton the religious animal, deepening our understanding of the relationship between faith and science at a formative moment in history and thought. Previous scholars and biographers have generally underestimated the range and complexity of Newton's religious writings, but Iliffe shows how wide-ranging his observations and interests were, spanning the entirety of Christian history from Creation to the Apocalypse. Iliffe's book allows readers to fully engage in the theological discussion that dominated Newton's age. A vibrant biography of one of history's towering scientific figures, Priest of Nature is the definitive work on the spiritual views of the man who fundamentally changed how we look at the universe.

First comprehensive collection of evidence of the relations between Athens and Persia in fifth century BC.

The Javelin Thrower

The conspiracy of Pazzi

Europe in the Sixteenth Century

La domenica del Corriere supplemento illustrato del Corriere della sera

Invention

Its History and Development Viewed Sociologically

Peppa fans will be royally pleased to discover this pop-up play set with press-out characters — presided over by Princess Peppa, of course! All hail Princess Peppa! There's so much to do at Peppa's royal residence. Children are invited to explore the castle's many majestic rooms with press-out figures of Princess Peppa, Prince George, and working gate, they'll want to peek into Peppa's closet and read the mini storybook telling all about Peppa's day at the castle. It's a Peppa fairy tale come true!

As a boy growing up in rural Italy in the 1930s, Damn is experiencing the first stirrings of adolescence when he accidentally sees his mother having sex with the local Fascist commandant. His pain, anger, and confusion are uncomfortably intertwined with a compulsion to watch them, which becomes an obsession. Isolating himself from an he channels his fury into his javelin, getting better and better until he is a local champion. But his success is fleeting, as wholly confused and caught up in his own anger, he ends up betraying and humiliating his friends. The Javelin Thrower is the story of an erotic education turned tragic, poisoned by the darkness running through Mussolini's Italy.

Traditional fold stories, myths, and fables to encourage children to learn about different cultures.

Sparta e Atene, eterne rivali. Ediz. a colori

A History of an Ideoloy

Postmodern Architecture, Multiculturalism, Decline, and Other Issues

Athens and Persia in the Fifth Century BC

The Fourth Dimension

Tony Lightspeed is always bringing home sick and injured animals, so when he turns up with an unconscious man dressed from head to tie in rather stinky bandages, his family aren't too surprised. But then they discover that the man is an ancient Egyptian pharaoh named Sennapod, who has been dead for over 4,000 years. Brought back to life by two dastardly grave robbers, Sennapod is on the run. Can he persuade the Lightspeeds to help him?

In the dramatic monologues that make up *The Fourth Dimension*—especially those based on the grim history of Mycenae and its royal protagonists—the celebrated modern Greek poet Yannis Ritsos presents a timeless poetic paradigm of the condition of Greece, past and present. The volume also contains a group of modern narratives, including the famous, and much-anthologized, "Moonlight Sonata." Ritsos, rightly, regarded *The Fourth Dimension* as his finest achievement. It is now presented to English-speaking readers for the first time in its entirety. From "Philoctetes" all the speeches of great men, about the dead and about heroes. Astonishing, awesome words, pursued us even in our sleep, slipping beneath closed doors, from the banqueting hall where glasses and voices sparkled, and the veil of an unseen dancer rippled silently like a diaphanous, whirling wall between life and death. 'This throbbing our childhood nights, lightening the shadows of shields etched on white walls by slow moonlight.

Un bel mattino passeggiavo con mio padre, secondo il nostro costume; eravamo inseparabili; s'egli andava in un luogo senza di me, di lì a un poco mi vedeano spuntare; pareo che sapessi di doverlo perdere così presto. Ero in su que' bei diciott'anni, e su que' bei colli veronesi. La strada che talora serviva di letto al torrente, serpeggiava profonda, sassosa, sdrucciola, tutta segnata sulla creta, dalle unghie fesse delle pecore, e dalle scarpe ferrate dei montanari. Due file di càrpini e di querce scapitozzate con macchie di rovi legate insieme da volubili madriselve sorgevano ombrose sull'alto delle due ripe, più a guisa di parete che di siepe, lasciando cadere dai cigli corrosi le pendole barbe delle radici nude.

The Great Philosophers

Priest of Nature

Networks of Culture, Innovation and Dissent

Principles for an Interpretation of the Greek World

Confessions of an Italian

Or, Passages in the Life of an Italian

The intellectual societies known as Academies played a vital role in the development of culture, and scholarly debate throughout Italy between 1525-1700. They were fundamental in establishing the intellectual networks later defined as the 'République des Lettres', and in the dissemination of ideas in early modern Europe, through print, manuscript, oral debate and performance. This volume surveys the social and cultural role of Academies, challenging received ideas and incorporating recent archival findings on individuals, networks and texts. Ranging over Academies in both major and smaller or peripheral centres, these collected studies explore the interrelationships of Academies with other cultural forums. Individual essays examine the fluid nature of academies and their changing relationships to the political authorities; their role in the promotion of literature, the visual arts and theatre; and the diverse membership recorded for many academies, which included scientists, writers, printers, artists, political and religious thinkers, and, unusually, a number of talented women. Contributions by established international scholars together with studies by younger scholars active in this developing field of research map out new perspectives on the dynamic place of the Academies in early modern Italy. The publication results from the research collaboration 'The Italian Academies 1525-1700: the first intellectual networks of early modern Europe' funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and is edited by the senior investigators.

Here are ten of the greatest and best-loved Greek legends retold with warmth and humour for young children and illustrated with bright, friendly artwork. Meet Theseus and the Minotaur, Odysseus, Pandora, King Midas and a whole cast of larger-than-life characters in a series of extraordinary adventures. The perfect introduction to Greek Myths.

An overlooked classic of Italian literature, this epic and unforgettable novel recounts one man's long and turbulent life in revolutionary Italy. At the age of eighty-three and nearing death, Carlo Altoviti has decided to write down the confessions of his long life. He remembers everything: his unhappy childhood in the kitchens of the Castle of Fratta; romantic entanglements during the siege of Genoa; revolutionary fighting in Naples; and so much more. Throughout, Carlo lives only for his twin passions in life: his dream of a unified, free Italy and his undying love for the magnificent but inconstant Pisana. Peopled by a host of unforgettable characters - including drunken smugglers, saintly nuns, scheming priests, Napoleon and Lord Byron - this is an epic historical novel that tells the remarkable and inseparable stories of one man's life and the history of Italy's unification. Ippolito Nievo was born in 1831 in Padua. Confessions of an Italian, written in 1858 and published posthumously in 1867, is his best known work. A patriot and a republican, he took part with Garibaldi and his Thousand in the momentous 1860 landing in Sicily to free the south from Bourbon rule. Nievo died before he reached the age of thirty, when his ship, en route from Palermo to Naples, went down in the Tyrrhenian Sea in early 1861. He was, Italo Calvino once said, the sole Italian novelist of the nineteenth century in the 'daredevil, swashbuckler, rambler' mould so dear to other European literatures. Frederika Randall has worked as a cultural journalist for many years. Her previous translations include Luigi Meneghello's Deliver Us and Ottavio Cappellani's Sicilian Tragedee and Sergio Luzzatto's Padre Pio: Miracles and Politics in a Secular Age. Lucy Riall is Professor of Comparative History at the European University Institute. Her many books include Garibaldi. Invention of a Hero. 'Of all the furore that came out of the Risorgimento, only Manzoni and Nievo really matter today' - Umberto Eco 'The one 19th century Italian novel which has [for an Italian reader] that charm and fascination so abundant in foreign literatures' - Italo Calvino 'Perhaps the greatest Italian novel of the nineteenth century' - Roberto Carnero 'A spirited appeal for liberté, égalité and fraternité, the novel is also an astute, scathing and amusing human comedy, a tale of love, sex and betrayal, of great wealth and grinding poverty, of absolute power and scheming submission, of idealism and cynicism, courage and villainy' - The Literary Encyclopedia

The Religious Worlds of Isaac Newton

The Sign of Reason in Boccaccio's Fiction

L'organica militare fra le due guerre mondiali, 1814-1914

Lorenzo Benoni

Christianity and Classical Culture

Cultural Realities and Theatrical Innovations

This book is about the Renaissance revitalization of classical drama. Using a cultural and theatrical approach, it shows how Italian playwrights made ancient tragedy relevant to their audiences. The book challenges the traditional critical approach to the Italian Renaissance tragedy as a mere literary work, and calls attention to the complementary function of the theatrical text, which is "reconstructed" from the stage directions embedded in the discourse of the characters.

Postmodernism, multiculturalism, the alleged decline of the United States, deconstruction, leadership, and values—these topics have been at the forefront of contemporary intellectual and cultural debate and are likely to remain so for the near future. Participants in the debate can usefully enlarge the perspective to a comparison between the Greco-Roman world and contemporary society. In this thought-provoking work, a noted classics scholar tests the ancient-modern comparison, showing what it can add to the contemporary debates and what its limitations are. Writing for intellectually adventurous readers, Galinsky explores Greece and Rome as multicultural societies, debates the merits of classicism in postmodern architecture, discusses the reign of Augustus in terms of modern leadership theories, and investigates the modern obsession with finding parallels between the supposed "decline and fall" of Rome and the "decay" of U.S. society. Within these discussions, Galinsky shows the continuing vitality of the classical tradition in the contemporary world. The Greek and Roman civilizations have provided us not only with models for conscious adaptation but also points for radical departures. This ability to change and innovate from classical models is crucial, Galinsky maintains. It creates a reciprocal process whereby contemporary issues are projected into the past while aspects of the ancient world are redefined in terms of current approaches. These essays result in a balanced assessment and stimulating restatement of some major issues in both contemporary U.S. society and the Greco-Roman world. The book, which speaks to a wide interdisciplinary audience, is based on a series of lectures that Galinsky gave as a national visiting scholar for Phi Beta Kappa. It concludes with a discussion of the role of classical studies in the United States today.

Sparta e Atene, eterne rivali

Ovid: Ars Amatoria, Book III

The Care and Feeding of Ideas

Greek Myths for Young Children

Democracy in Europe

Classical and Modern Interactions