

Fonti Per La Storia Romana

Fonti per la storia romana Mondadori Education Fonti per la storia romana Fonti letterarie ed epigrafiche per la storia romana della provincia di Pesaro e Urbino L'ERMA di BRETSCHNEIDER Fonti per la storia sociale romana al tempo di Nicolò V e Callisto III Ist. Nazionale di Studi Romani Fonti per la storia dei dipartimenti romani negli Archivi nazionali di Parigi Fonti per la storia dei dipartimenti romani negli Archivi nazionali di Parigi per G. Bourgin Scelta di fonti per la storia della Repubblica romana Fonti per la storia artistica romana al tempo di Paolo V Ministero Beni Att. Culturali Scelta di fonti per la storia della Repubblica romana. A cura della prof. C. Gatti Delle fonti per la storia di Alessandro Severo Fonti per una storia di Tindari e Patti dal mito ai corsari L'ERMA di BRETSCHNEIDER Secondo contributo alla storia degli studi classici Ed. di Storia e Letteratura Imperial City Rome under Napoleon University of Chicago Press

Applying the latest practices from critical theory and discourse to the built environment of early Renaissance Rome, Charles Burroughs sees the city as a field of visual communication and rhetoric. He explores the symbolic dimension of the cultural landscape and the operation of architectural and other visual signs in the urban environment. The result is a profound reconceiving of the implications for the study of Renaissance Rome of the notion of the city as "text." Central to Burroughs's project is the articulation of a model of cultural mediation and production that is distinct from the standard notion of patronage as a unilateral transaction.

On one level *From Signs to Design* focuses on the production of social meaning in and through environmental process during the pontificate of Nicholas V, celebrated for his intimate links to the new culture of humanism and as an archetypal patron of the arts and literature. On another, it is an elucidation of the origins and the ideological impact of architectural and urbanistic motifs and conceptions of spatial order that were central to the Western tradition of monumental city planning. Burroughs brings an especially wide range of explanatory models - from social history, cultural anthropology, iconology and semiotics - to bear in his analysis of urban reform and the shifts in architectural design that emerged in early Renaissance Rome. He focuses in particular on the material basis and context of these shifts, which he studies through the examination of contrasting neighborhoods, social milieus, and institutions, as well as of individuals prominently involved with important building projects or with the general maintenance and improvement of urban facilities and infrastructure. Burroughs provides a concrete and differentiated picture of the intersection of papal/ecclesiastical and local interest and initiatives, placing this within the context of marked political changes. And he devotes extensive discussions to the artistic expression of papal agendas and concerns in Nicholas's private chapel and in Alberti's Tempio Malatestiano.

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Contents: Urban Pattern and Symbolic Landscapes. Interior Architectures: Discordance and Resolution in the Frescoes of Nicholas's Private Chapel. Far and Near Perspectives: Urban Ordering and Neighborhood Change in Nicholas's Rome. Middlemen: Lines of Contact, Mutual Advantage, and Command. The Other Rome: Sacrality and Ideology in the Holy Quarter. Mirror and Frame: The Surrounding Region and the Long Road. Epilogue: The River, the Book, and the Basilica.

In 1798, the armies of the French Revolution tried to transform Rome from the capital of

the Papal States to a Jacobin Republic. For the next two decades, Rome was the subject of power struggles between the forces of the Empire and the Papacy, while Romans endured the unsuccessful efforts of Napoleon's best and brightest to pull the ancient city into the modern world. Against this historical backdrop, Nicassio weaves together an absorbing social, cultural, and political history of Rome and its people. Based on primary sources and incorporating two centuries of Italian, French, and international research, her work reveals what life was like for Romans in the age of Napoleon. "A remarkable book that wonderfully vivifies an understudied era in the history of Rome. . . . This book will engage anyone interested in early modern cities, the relationship between religion and daily life, and the history of the city of Rome."—*Journal of Modern History* "An engaging account of Tosca's Rome. . . . Nicassio provides a fluent introduction to her subject."—*History Today* "Meticulously researched, drawing on a host of original manuscripts, memoirs, personal letters, and secondary sources, enabling [Nicassio] to bring her story to life."—*History Studies* the adoption of a new civic identity in fourteenth-century Rome from the perspective of a young revolutionary, Cola di Rienzo

Die IBOHS verzeichnet jährlich die bedeutendsten Neuerscheinungen geschichtswissenschaftlicher Monographien und Zeitschriftenartikel weltweit, die inhaltlich von der Vor- und Frühgeschichte bis zur jüngsten Vergangenheit reichen. Sie ist damit die derzeit einzige laufende Bibliographie dieser Art, die thematisch, zeitlich und geographisch ein derart breites Spektrum abdeckt. Innerhalb der systematischen Gliederung nach Zeitalter, Region oder historischer Disziplin sind die Werke nach Autorennamen oder charakteristischem Titelhauptwort aufgelistet."

This book offers the first comprehensive, interdisciplinary study of the reclining statue of Saint Cecilia (1600), still in its original setting in the Roman basilica bearing her name, as a seminal artwork which heralded a new style in Western art. Bei diesem Buch handelt es sich um die erste umfassende und interdisziplinäre Studie der Liegestatue der heiligen Cäcilie (1600), die sich noch heute an ihrem Aufstellungsort in der gleichnamigen römischen Basilika befindet, als wegweisendes Kunstwerk eines neuen Stils.

Christian-Muslim Relations, a Bibliographical History 2 (CMR2) is a history of all the works on Christian-Muslim relations from 900 to 1050. It comprises introductory essays and over one hundred entries containing descriptions, assessments and comprehensive bibliographical details of individual works. An exploration of the significance of medieval Rome, both as a physical city and an idea with immense cultural capital.

Investigates the lives and fortunes of Renaissance humanists

This innovative collection re-evaluates the function and significance of the written word in early medieval Europe.

La scelta di contributi di Plinio Fraccaro che qui si propone riesce a illustrare alcuni aspetti fondamentali della produzione scientifica dello studioso e della sua visione della storia. Vi sono inclusi, infatti, alcuni saggi di carattere generale sulla storia repubblicana, studi più specifici su aspetti e istituzioni, per la cui comprensione Fraccaro ha dato un contributo tuttora valido – in particolare sull'esercito, sull'agricoltura, sulle leggi giudiziarie –, e il saggio principale sul

processo degli Scipioni, le cui complesse problematiche caratterizzano tutta la sua opera. Si documenta in questo modo la figura di uno storico tra i più importanti della prima metà del '900 e si mette nella dovuta evidenza come alcuni dei temi da lui trattati e il metodo di indagine applicato siano all'origine di una scuola storiografica che ha innovato profondamente gli studi e che resta vitale sia per l'attualità degli argomenti sia per la capacità di lettura delle fonti letterarie in relazione alle fonti antiquarie, giuridiche e alle evidenze archeologiche e topografiche.

The construction of urban defences was one of the hallmarks of the late Roman and late-antique periods (300–600 AD) throughout the western and eastern empire. City walls were the most significant construction projects of their time and they redefined the urban landscape. Their appearance and monumental scale, as well as the cost of labour and material, are easily comparable to projects from the High Empire; however, urban circuits provided late-antique towns with a new means of self-representation. While their final appearance and construction techniques varied greatly, the cost involved and the dramatic impact that such projects had on the urban topography of late-antique cities mark city walls as one of the most important urban initiatives of the period. To-date, research on city walls in the two halves of the empire has highlighted chronological and regional variations, enabling scholars to rethink how and why urban circuits were built and functioned in Late Antiquity. Although these developments have made a significant contribution to the understanding of late-antique city walls, studies are often concerned with one single monument/small group of monuments or a particular region, and the issues raised do not usually lead to a broader perspective, creating an artificial divide between east and west. It is this broader understanding that this book seeks to provide. The volume and its contributions arise from a conference held at the British School at Rome and the Swedish Institute of Classical Studies in Rome on June 20-21, 2018. It includes articles from world-leading experts in late-antique history and archaeology and is based around important themes that emerged at the conference, such as construction, spolia-use, late-antique architecture, culture and urbanism, empire-wide changes in Late Antiquity, and the perception of this practice by local inhabitants.

A exploration of Paschal I's building campaign that illuminates the relationship between the material world and political power in medieval Rome.

This Encyclopedia gathers together the most recent scholarship on Medieval Italy, while offering a sweeping view of all aspects of life in Italy during the Middle Ages. This two volume, illustrated, A-Z reference is a cross-disciplinary resource for information on literature, history, the arts, science, philosophy, and religion in Italy between A.D. 450 and 1375. For more information including the introduction, a full list of entries and contributors, a generous selection of sample pages, and more, visit the Medieval Italy: An Encyclopedia website.

This magisterial new work brings fresh insight into the essential functions of early modern Roman society and the development of the modern state.

Alexander III was one of the most important popes of the Middle Ages and his papacy (1159-81) marked a significant watershed in the history of the Western Church and society. This book provides a long overdue reassessment of his papacy and his achievements, bringing together thirteen essays which review existing scholarship and present the latest research and new perspectives. Individual chapters cover topics such as Alexander's many contributions to the law of the Church, which had a major impact upon Western society, notably on marriage, his relations with Byzantium, and the extension of papal authority at the peripheries of the West, in Spain, Northern Europe and the Holy Land. But dominant are the major clashes between secular and spiritual

authority: the confrontation between Henry II of England and Thomas Becket after which Alexander eventually secured the king's co-operation and the pope's eighteen-year conflict with the German emperor, Frederick I. Both the papacy and the Western Church emerged as stronger institutions from this struggle, largely owing to Alexander's leadership and resilience: he truly mastered the art of survival.

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