

Vita Di Antonio Biografia Di Santantonio Abate

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.

Il libro descrive la storia di Sant'Antonio Abate, il grande taumaturgo ed il fondatore del monachesimo cristiano. Molto prima che ciò fosse una pratica comune tra i fedeli, egli praticò l'ascetismo nel deserto ad imitazione di Cristo e le sue tentazioni demoniache descritte nella biografia scritta da Sant'Atanasio hanno costituito il tema favorito di molti pittori ed ispirato "La Tentation de Saint Antoine" di Gustave Flaubert. Padrone del fuoco e protettore degli animali, viene spesso raffigurato con accanto una fiamma ed un maialino, ragione per cui è anche chiamato "Sant'Antonio del porcello". Egli era il santo prediletto dai contadini ed inoltre patrono dei cestai, dei porcai, dei ceramisti e di molte altre professioni, ma era famoso soprattutto per le sue capacità curative sì da divenire il santo taumaturgo per eccellenza. Pertanto, dal Medio Evo al XIX era invocato per curare le più dolorose piaghe che affliggevano l'umanità, soprattutto quelle più devastanti che furono chiamate "Fuoco di Sant'Antonio". Questo termine includeva molte malattie completamente diverse tra loro, ma che avevano in comune solo un dolore intollerabile. Tra queste, l'ergotismo, l'eresipela e l'herpes zoster sono i tre disturbi più importanti riconosciuti nei secoli. Ancora oggi, in Italia, l'herpes zoster è comunemente chiamato "Fuoco di Sant'Antonio". Di questa affascinante mistura di religione e medicina, di arte e tradizioni si legge in queste righe.

Vol. 1: Treatises and music ; vol. 2: choreographic descriptions with concordances of variants.

Papers presented at the Thirteenth International Conference on Patristic Studies held in Oxford 1999 (see also *Studia Patristica* 34, 36, 37 and 38). The successive sets of *Studia Patristica* contain papers delivered at the International Conferences on Patristic Studies, which meet for a week once every four years in Oxford; they are held under the aegis of the Theology Faculty of the University. Members of these conferences come from all over the world and most offer papers. These range over the whole field, both East and West, from the second century to a section on the *Nachleben* of the Fathers. The majority are short papers dealing with some small and manageable point; they raise and sometimes resolve questions about the authenticity of documents, dates of events, and such like, and some unveil new texts. The smaller number of longer papers put such matters into context and indicate wider trends. The whole reflects the state of Patristic scholarship and demonstrates the vigour and popularity of the subject.

Vita di Antonio Gramscitalian and Spanish SculptureCatalogue of the J. Paul Getty Museum CollectionGetty Publications

Military leader Carafa's (1642-93) nephew and heir commissioned his old teacher and friend Vico (1668-1744) to write a biography of his uncle, and provided him with all the documents and correspondence available. Carafa had major responsibilities in the war between the Hapsburg and the Turks, and his biography tells of the princes, potentates, mighty personages, and machinations of the two political and religious superpowers of the 18th century. Pinton, an American scholar of philosophy and theology who has translated three other works by Vico, offers evidence that challenges Carafa's widespread reputation as the Butcher of Eperjes. Annotation : 2004 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com).

This book is an account of an almost completely neglected archaeological epic, the uncovering and restoration of all the classical monuments of Rome during the French occupation (1809-14). This was the first large-scale archaeological programme in the city. Based on archives in Rome and Paris, the archaeology of these five years is placed against its essential background: the fate of the monuments since antiquity and the contemporary Napoleonic political and cultural history. Mr Ridley describes the enormously complicated organisation which carried out the work and identifies the leading administrators, archaeologists and architects. The bulk of the work is a detailed account of the excavation and restoration work on the Forum Romanum, the Colosseum and the Forum of Trajan, the main classical monuments. There are numerous illustrations of the monuments both before and after the French intervention, as well as unpublished plans from the archives. There is an extensive specialist index. The book is intended for anyone interested in archaeology, in Napoleonic Europe and above all, in Rome.

Un saggio e una ricerca storica sul Gramsci Nero che riserva molte sorprese. Mario Gramsci (1893-1945), il fratello fascista di Antonio Gramsci, sul quale fino ad ora era calato un oblio, si dice per volontà dei comunisti che intendevano cancellarne la memoria, e al contempo mito del neofascismo, in realtà ebbe una vita ben diversa dalla narrazione di parte. Mario Gramsci del quale si racconta che sia stato il primo segretario del Fascio di Varese e che sia morto mussoliniano convinto, aderente alla Repubblica Sociale Italiana, nasconde un'altra verità. Volontario in Etiopia a costruire l'Impero, capitano del Regio esercito sul fronte dell'Africa settentrionale nella Seconda guerra mondiale, finì prigioniero per cinque anni degli inglesi in Australia. Nel campo si dichiarò monarchico e antifascista. Rimpatriato in Italia nel 1945 morì dopo qualche settimana dal suo arrivo a causa del tifo contratto sulla nave di ritorno. Da quel momento è stata raccontata una storia che fino ad ora non aiutava a capire chi era stato veramente Mario Gramsci, il fratello di Antonio Gramsci, uno dei fondatori del Partito Comunista d'Italia.

From the Contents: Premessa; I. Antonio negli anni Cinquanta; II. Dal Rubicone a Farsalo; III. Antonio reggente dell'Italia; IV. La momentanea eclissi di Antonio; V. L'opposizione mista contro

Cesare e i Lupercali del 44; VI. Antonio e la congiura delle Idi di marzo; Indice dei personaggi; Abbreviazioni bibliografiche.

Expanded to twice as many entries as the 1985 edition, and updated with new publications, new editions of previous entries, titles missed the first time around, more of the artists' own writings, and monographs that deal with significant aspects or portions of an artist's work though not all of it. The listing is alphabetical by artist, and the index by author. The works cited include analytical and critical, biographical, and enumerative; their formats range from books and catalogues raisonnées to exhibition and auction sale catalogues. A selection of biographical dictionaries containing information on artists is arranged by country. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

This handbook aims to challenge 'gender blindness' in the historical study of high politics, power, authority and government, by bringing together a group of scholars at the forefront of current historical research into the relationship between masculinity and political power. Until very recently in historical terms, formal political authority in Europe was normally and ideally held by adult males, with female power being perceived as a recurrent aberration. Yet paradoxically the study of the interactions between masculinity and political culture is still very much in its infancy. This volume seeks to remedy this lacuna by considering the different consequences of the masculinity of power over two millennia of European history. It examines how masculinity and political culture have interacted from ancient Rome and the early medieval Byzantine empire, to twentieth-century Germany and Italy. It considers a broad variety of case studies from early medieval Iceland and late medieval France, to Naples at the time of the French Revolution and Strasbourg after the Franco-Prussian War, with a particular focus on the development of political masculinities in Great Britain between the sixteenth century and the present day.

The catalogue is abundantly illustrated, including multiple views of each sculpture."--BOOK JACKET.

This volume offers a sample of the many ways that medieval Franciscans in their theological treatises, spiritual texts, preaching, and art expressed their beliefs about the 'model of models' of the medieval religious experience, the Virgin Mary.

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