

Giuseppe Volpi Industria E Finanza Tra Giolitti E Mussolini

1792.176

With Mussolini 's Italy, R.J.B. Bosworth—the foremost scholar on the subject writing in English—vividly brings to life the period in which Italians participated in one of the twentieth century’s most notorious political experiments. II Duce’s Fascists were the original totalitarians, espousing a cult of violence and obedience that inspired many other dictatorships, Hitler’s first among them. But as Bosworth reveals, many Italians resisted its ideology, finding ways, ingenious and varied, to keep Fascism from taking hold as deeply as it did in Germany. A sweeping chronicle of struggle in terrible times, this is the definitive account of Italy’s darkest hour.

Eva Baer, The Illustrations for an Early Manuscript of Ibn Butlan's "Da'wat al-A?ibb?" in the L.A. Mayer Memorial in Jerusalem Anthony Welch, Hussein Keshani, and Alexandra Bain, Epigraphs, Scripture, and Architecture in the Early Sultanate of Delhi David J. Roxburgh, Persian Drawing, ca. 1400-1450: Materials and Creative Procedures R.D. McChesney, Architecture and Narrative: The Khwaja Abu Nasr Parsa Shrine. Part 2: Representing the Complex in Word and Image, 1696-1998 Machiel Kiel, The Quatrefoil Plan in Ottoman Architecture Reconsidered in the Light of the "Fethiye Mosque" of Athens Shirine Hamadeh, Splash and Spectacle: The Obsession with Fountains in Eighteenth-Century Istanbul Willem Floor, The Talar-i Tavila or Hall of Stables, a Forgotten Safavid Palace Brian L. McLaren, The Italian Colonial Appropriation of Indigenous North African Vernacular Architecture in the 1930's Jeffrey B. Spurr, Person and Place: The Construction of Ronald Graham's Persian Photo Album The essays in Nationalizing Empires challenge the dichotomy between empire and nation state that for decades has dominated historiography. The authors center their attention on nation-building in the imperial core and maintain that the nineteenth century, rather than the age of nation-states, was the age of empires and nationalism. They identify a number of instances where nation building projects in the imperial metropolis aimed at the preservation and extension of empires rather than at their dissolution or the transformation of entire empires into nation states. Such observations have until recently largely escaped theoretical reflection.

I mille volti del regime

Italian Fascism's Empire Cinema

Fragile City, 1797-1997

The Italian Experience

History and Modern Times : Collection of Works

Enterprise in the Period of Fascism in Europe

Eredità culturali dell'Adriatico

I. AREA ALTOADRIATICA DAVID CELETTI, GIOVANNI LUIGI FONTANA, L' Arsenale e la portualità veneziana. Formazione, evoluzione, trasformazioni 11 DAVID CELETTI, Il porto di Venezia. Dalla caduta della Repubblica all'annessione al Regno d'Italia ELISABETTA NOVELLO, Il porto di Venezia. Dall'Unità alla Grande Guerra MARCO MONTAGNINI, FOSCARA PORCHIA, FRANCESCA ZANELLI, Le trasformazioni dell' Arsenale di Venezia negli ultimi due secoli: un itinerario attraverso tredici siti FRANCO MANCUSO, Dall' Arsenale a Porto Marghera: la vicenda urbanistica fra portualità, manifattura e città LAURA CERASI, ROLF PETRI, STEFANO PETRUNGARO, I costi della "redenzione". Industria e commercio a Trieste, Fiume e Pola tra le due guerre mondiali GUIDO ZUCCONI, Il nuovo fronte marittimo di Rijeka/Fiume (1872-1914) DANIELA BOBISUT, MARIA DOGLIONI, Il mare insegna: percorsi sulle sponde dell' Adriatico II. AREA CENTROADRIATICA PAOLA PIERUCCI, Archeologia industriale marittima tra Marche e Abruzzo. Evidenze di una regione di confine PIERGIORGIO LANDINI, MARINA FUSCHI, Evoluzione dell' interfaccia marittimo-litoraneo nell' Abruzzo adriatico. Paesaggio, insediamento, funzioni economiche PAOLA NARDONE, Strutture portuali e sviluppo economico in Abruzzo NATASCIA RIDOLFI, L' Abbazia di San Giovanni in Venere nella realtà economica abruzzese MARCELLO BENEGIAMO, Sicurezza e attività economica delle torri costiere DARIO DELL' OSA, I luoghi del mercante Vincenzo Stefani sulla costa ragusea III. AREA BASSOADRIATICA ANTONIO DI VITTORIO, Il patrimonio industriale marittimo nord pugliese-molisano. Metodologia di una ricerca GIULIO FENICIA, L' economia della fascia litoranea sud barese MAURIZIO GANGEMI, Il mare e l' economia barese tra Ottocento e Novecento ALESSANDRA TESSARI, A nord di Bari: un' economia volta al mare tra Bisceglie e Giovinazzo POTTITO QUERCIA, L' economia pugliese dell' area Tavoliere-Nord barese EZIO RITROVATO, L' economia garganico-molisana e il mare (XIX-XX secolo) RENATO COVINO, ANTONIO MONTE, ALDO SICILIANO, Le reti del mare in Terra d' Otranto: noli, fari e l' Arsenale Militare Marittimo di Taranto IV. ALTRE TIPOLOGIE DI PATRIMONIO GUGLIELMO ZANELLI, I fari italiani dell' Adriatico MARIA STELLA ROLLANDI, Per una comparazione con altre tipologie di patrimonio industriale marittimo: il silos granario del porto di Genova Abstracts Gli autori

In this elegant book Richard Bosworth explores Venice—not the glorious Venice of the Venetian Republic, but from the fall of the Republic in 1797 and the Risorgimento up through the present day. Bosworth looks at the glamour and squalor of the belle époque and the dark underbelly of modernization, the two world wars, and the far-reaching oppressions of the fascist regime, through to the “Disneylandification” of Venice and the tourist boom, the worldwide attention of the biennale and film festival, and current threats of subsidence and flooding posed by global warming. He draws out major themes—the increasingly anachronistic but deeply embedded Catholic Church, the two faces of modernization, consumerism versus culture. Bosworth interrogates not just Venice’s history but its meanings, and how the city’s past has been co-opted to suit present and

sometimes ulterior aims. Venice, he shows, is a city where its histories as well as its waters ripple on the surface.

Ruth Ben-Ghiat provides the first in-depth study of feature and documentary films produced under the auspices of Mussolini’s government that took as their subjects or settings Italy’s African and Balkan colonies. These "empire films" were Italy's entry into an international market for the exotic. The films engaged its most experienced and cosmopolitan directors (Augusto Genina, Mario Camerini) as well as new filmmakers (Roberto Rossellini) who would make their marks in the postwar years. Ben-Ghiat sees these films as part of the aesthetic development that would lead to neo-realism. Shot in Libya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, these movies reinforced Fascist racial and labor policies and were largely forgotten after the war. Ben-Ghiat restores them to Italian and international film history in this gripping account of empire, war, and the cinema of dictatorship.

This the first scholarly study of the finances and financiers of the Vatican between 1850 and 1950. Dr Pollard, a leading historian of the papacy, explores the transformation of the Vatican into a major financial power and the part this played in the development of the modern papacy. Using hitherto unexplored sources, he sheds new light on tensions between the Vatican's engagement with capitalism and the Church's social teaching and conflicts between the Vatican and the Allies during the Second World War and the early Cold War.

The Libyan War 1911-1912

Arte sovietica alla Biennale di Venezia (1924-1962)

Il fascismo e le sue guerre

The Nazi-Fascist New Order for European Culture

The Forging of the Fascist Alliance

Mussolini

La Montecatini fra le due guerre mondiali

What role have the financial elites in European societies and markets played over time? What was their contribution to the recent financial collapse, and how does this compare to previous crises? How have financial elites adjusted to, or influenced, the evolution of the financial system's regulatory framework over time? Financial Elites and European Banking: Historical Perspectives is a collection of essays dedicated to the European financial elites and the current debate on the role of experts within society. The ambiguities of the globalized economy over the last thirty years, epitomized by growing levels of inequality, have generated a feeling of distrust towards experts. Financial elites have become one of the most scrutinized targets of negative public opinion, triggered by the financial crisis, the high compensations enjoyed both before and after the collapse of Lehman Brothers, and the obscure nature of their activity. Financial Elites in European Banking presents historical comparisons and country and cross-country case studies on financial elites' adaption and contribution to the transformation of regulatory and cultural context in the wake of a crisis.

This volume studies the architecture and urbanism of modern-era Italian colonialism (1869-1943) as it sought to build colonies in North and East Africa and the eastern Mediterranean. Mia Fuller follows, not only the design of the physical architecture, but also the development of colonial design theory, based on the assumptions made about the colonized, and also the application of modernist theory to both Italian architecture and that of its colonies. Moderns Abroad is the first book to present an overview of Italian colonial architecture and city planning. In chronicling Italian architects' attempts to define a distinctly Italian colonial architecture that would set Italy apart from Britain and France, it provides a uniquely comparative study of Italian colonialism and architecture that will be of interest to specialists in modern architecture, colonial studies, and Italian studies alike.

In 1945, disguised in German greatcoat and helmet, Mussolini attempted to escape from the advancing Allied armies. Unfortunately for him, the convoy of which he was part was stopped by partisans and his features, made so familiar by Fascist propaganda, gave him away. Within 24 hours he was executed by his captors, joining those he sent early to their graves as an outcome of his tyranny, at least one million people. He was one of the tyrant-killers who so scarred interwar Europe, but we cannot properly understand him or his regime by any simple equation with Hitler or Stalin. Like them, his life began modestly in the provinces; unlike them, he maintained a traditional male family life, including both wife and mistresses, and sought in his way to be an intellectual. He was cruel (though not the cruellest); his racism existed, but never without the consistency and vigor that would have made him a good recruit for the SS. He sought an empire; but, in the most part, his was of the old-fashioned, costly, nineteenth century variety, not a racial or ideological imperium. And, self-evidently Italian society was not German or Russian: the particular patterns of that society shaped his dictatorship. Bosworth's Mussolini allows us to come closer than ever before to an appreciation of the life and actions of the man and of the political world and society within which he operated. With extraordinary skill and vividness, drawing on a huge range of sources, this biography paints a picture of brutality and failure, yet one tempered with an understanding of Mussolini as a human being, not so different from many of his contemporaries.

Following France’s defeat, the Nazis moved forward with plans to reorganize a European continent now largely under Hitler’s heel. Some Nazi elites argued for a pan-European cultural empire to crown Hitler’s conquests. Benjamin Martin charts the rise and fall of Nazi-fascist soft power and brings into focus a neglected aspect of Axis geopolitics.

God’s Bankers

La parziale eccezione

One Hundred Years of Legal Experimentation in Global Markets

Middle Eastern and North African Societies in the Interwar Period

Nationalizing Empires

Financing the Vatican, 1850-1950

Mussolini’s Italy

First published in 1998, The European Yearbook of Business History publishes research and review articles in English on the history of private enterprises based in individual European countries as well as studies of transnational corporations. It also includes work on public and state corporations. Its scope is all of Europe, not merely the countries of the European Union, and its prime, but not exclusive, period of interest is the 19th and 20th centuries. The first issue includes reviews of the present state and future prospects of business history in most European countries, together with articles summarising current Japanese and American perspectives on the history of European industrial and commercial enterprises.

A deeply reported, New York Times bestselling exposé of the money and the clerics-turned-financiers at the heart of the Vatican—the world’s biggest, most powerful religious institution—from an acclaimed journalist with “exhaustive research techniques” (The New York Times). From a master chronicler of legal and financial misconduct, a magnificent investigation nine years in the making, God’s Bankers traces the political intrigue of the Catholic Church in “a meticulous work that cracks wide open the Vatican’s legendary, enabling secrecy” (Kirkus Reviews). Decidedly not about faith, belief in God, or religious doctrine, this book is about the church’s accumulation of wealth and its byzantine financial entanglements across the world. Told through 200 years of prelates, bishops, cardinals, and the Popes who oversee it all, Gerald Posner uncovers an eyebrow-raising account of money and power in one of the world’s most influential organizations. God’s Bankers has it all: a revelatory and astounding saga marked by poisoned business titans, murdered prosecutors, and mysterious deaths written off as suicides; a carnival of characters from Popes and cardinals, financiers and mobsters, kings and prime ministers; and a set of moral and political circumstances that clarify not only the church’s aims and ambitions, but reflect the larger tensions of more recent history. And Posner even looks to the future to surmise if Pope Francis can succeed where all his predecessors failed: to overcome the resistance to change in the Vatican’s Machiavellian inner court and to rein in the excesses of its seemingly uncontrollable financial quagmire. “As exciting as a mystery thriller” (Providence Journal), this book reveals with extraordinary precision how the Vatican has evolved from a foundation of faith to a corporation of extreme wealth and power.

This book investigates Italian foreign cultural policy from the 1947 Constitution to the present. How has Italy conveyed its language and culture to the outside world? Where does the Italian experience fit into a wider international context? Finally, what can be learned from the answers to such questions in relation to the Italian experience in Australia?

The war between Italy and the Ottoman Empire for possession of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania was a crucial event both for Italian domestic and foreign policy and for the contemporary European balance of power. For Italian society the Libyan conflict was in many ways a dress rehearsal for the First World War. The propaganda campaign for the occupation of Libya, orchestrated around the myth of the “Grande Italia” and the “Grande proletaria” had an important impact on the Italian political system, even more than the military operations, testing its stability and leading to violent debate not only between the parties, but also inside the parties themselves. The essays brought together in this book illustrate the attitude of the political forces that were the main supporters of the Italian intervention in Libya, and the international context in which the war between Italy and the Ottoman Empire came about. Using new sources or re-reading the sources already known with the insight gained from the passage of a hundred years, the authors reflect on a conflict that had profound repercussions for Italian and European politics and contributed to ending the Belle Epoque, raising in the minds of both the Italian and European public the specter of a new war in Europe.

Fascists and Conservatives

Mire espansionistiche dell'Italia ed egemonia del dollaro 1919-1945

The radical right and the establishment in twentieth-century Europe

A History of Money and Power at the Vatican

Venice

Petrolkiller

Un'arma poderosissima. Industria cinematografica e Stato durante il fascismo 1922-1943

Fin dalla sua prima apparizione all'Esposizione internazionale di Venezia, il padiglione sovietico ha costituito una delle mostre più attese e dibattute da critica e pubblico della Biennale. Il presente studio ne prende in esame la travagliata storia nel periodo compreso tra il brillante debutto nel 1924, a ridosso della morte di Lenin, e il 1962, anno terminale di una pioneristica stagione espositiva, avviata da Chrusčëv. Tra queste due date, una serie di animate partecipazioni e pianificate assenze, dettate dall'imperscrutabile politica sovietica, sullo sfondo del fascismo prima, e dell'emergere della Guerra fredda dopo. Il saggio ripercorre le alterne vicende e la ricezione critica della partecipazione dell'URSS all'Esposizione d'arte della Biennale, nel contesto delle relazioni culturali con l'Italia da una parte, e promosse da Mosca dall'altra, mettendone in luce il ruolo di strumento di diplomazia internazionale, di persuasione ideologica e di testimonianza artistica.

To be a tourist in Libya during the period of Italian colonization was to be surrounded by modern metropolitan culture, including its systems of transportation and accommodation and its hierarchies of political and social control, as well as indigenous architecture and culture. Architecture and Tourism in Italian Colonial Libya shows how Italian authorities in Libya made use of the contradictory for legitimise their colonial enterprise and construct a vital tourist industry. Although one of the essential goals of tourists was to escape the boundaries of the metropole in favour of experiencing "difference," that difference was almost always framed, contained, and even defined by Western culture. McLaren argues that the "modern" and the "traditional" were entirely constructed by colonial authority. The book also shows how the tourist industry in Libya was used to project an image of a modern and efficient network of travel and accommodation with the necessity of preserving the characteristic qualities of the indigenous culture. What made the tourist experience in Libya distinct from that of other tourist destinations was the constant oscillation between modernizing and preservation tendencies. The movement between these forces is reflected in the s broadest level of inquiry into the Fascist colonial project in Libya to the tourist organization itself, and finally into the architecture of the tourist environment, offering a way of viewing state-driven modernization projects and notions of modernity from a historical and geographic perspective. This is an important book for architectural historians and for those interested in colonial and postcolonial African history, literature, and cultural studies more generally

"For the third edition, De Grand has substantially revised the discussion of culture and ideology, the conclusion, and the bibliography."--BOOK JACKET.

This volume provides a genealogy of global economic governance through the history of contracts, examining how and by whom they were designed and legally validated. It will appeal to lawyers, economists, and historians interested in the globalization of markets over the past century.

An Ambivalent Modernism

Architecture, Cities and Italian Imperialism

Meridiana 47-48: Mezzogiorno in idea

diplomazia culturale e propaganda 1918-1943

Modernism and the Middle East

A History

Moving from tourism to health propaganda, marriage to beauty contest, mass communication to music, Middle Eastern and North African Societies in the Interwar Period offers a vibrant and dynamic picture of the region which goes beyond state borders.

Indice Mezzogiorno in idea Francesco Benigno e Salvatore Lupo, Mezzogiorno in idea: a mo’ di introduzione (p. 9-21). Maria Carmela Agodi, L’immagine del Mezzogiorno nella sociologia degli ultimi cinquant’anni (p. 23-63). Antonio Nicita, Retoriche dell’economia o retoriche del Mezzogiorno (p. 65-81). Gabriele D’Autilia, L’oste e l’asinello: il paradigma fotografico di Enzo Sellerio (p. 83-102). Michela Scolaro, Ispirazioni mediterranee (p. 103-116). Italo Moscati, Produzione Sud. Cinema, Tv e Mezzogiorno (p. 117-137). Maria Minicuci, Antropologi e Mezzogiorno (p. 139-174). Gabriele Pedullà, L’immagine del Meridione nel romanzo italiano del secondo Novecento (1941-1975) (p. 175-212). Saggi Matteo Di Filgia, A proposito dell’intransigenza fascista: Farinacci e la plutocrazia bancaria (p. 213-244). Roberto Parisi, La seta nell’Italia del Sud. Architettura e tecniche per la produzione serica tra Sette e Ottocento (p. 245-274). Piero Violante, Gaetano Mosca: gli anni palermitani (1858-1887) (p. 275-288). Il presente come storia Vezio De Lucia, Il nuovo piano regolatore di Roma e la dissipazione del paesaggio romano (p. 289-305). I giorni filmati Emiliano Morreale, Imitation of Life: Todd Haynes e il cinema degli anni cinquanta (p. 307-316). Biblioteca Francesco Benigno, Massoni per caso (p. 317-331). Gli autori (p. 333) Summaries (p. 337)

1573.436

Margaret Plant presents a wide-ranging cultural history of the city from the fall of the Republic in 1797, until 1997, showing how it has changed and adapted and how perceptions of it have shaped its reality.

The Crisis of Liberal Italy

Industria cinematografica e Stato durante il fascismo 1922-1943

Italy's Balkan Strategies (19th-20th Century)

Il patrimonio industriale

Conflict and International Politics before the Outbreak of the First World War

Muqarnas

Opposizione e consenso nella cultura giuridica, economica e politica italiana tra le due guerre

The essays in this volume consider the involvement of business corporations and of individual businessmen in the politics of the 1930s and 1940s: in the move away from the market and also from democracy, towards state control and authoritarianism, including the massive intervention of the state in property rights. How far did businesses attempt to guide this intervention for their own purposes, and to what extent did they succeed? This debate deals, centrally, with the role of German business, of banks, of industrial corporations, and of small tradesmen in the Nazi regime. An older discussion of how they may have facilitated the Nazi takeover has been supplemented here by an investigation into how they made the regime's policies possible, and the extent to which the profit motive drove them to participate - with sometimes more, sometimes less enthusiasm - in the politics of inhumanity. Such discussion has been given further impetus by legal action, initially in the United States, in the form of class action suits on behalf of the victims of Nazism. What do such legal and political debates mean for business history? What are the current responsibilities of business facing the consequences of historical action? And what lessons should be learned concerning the ethics of business behaviour? The contributions to this volume were originally presented as papers at a conference organised by the Society for European Business History in Paris in November 1998.

Il volume raccoglie otto saggi su rilevanti vicende della politica, dell'economia, del diritto e della cultura in Italia durante il fascismo. Alcuni di questi scritti fanno emergere il ruolo svolto da importanti personalità del Ventennio, come Guido Jung o Alberto Beneduce, ma anche dell'opposizione al fascismo come Luigi Sturzo e Alcide De Gasperi. Altri si soffermano sul rapporto tra il regime e una serie di studiosi del diritto come Costantino Mortati e Vezio Crisafulli, o dell'economia come Vilfredo Pareto e Mafeo Pantaleoni. Con taglio tematico, ulteriori tre saggi affrontano argomenti di sicuro interesse storico: lo scioglimento delle logge massoniche da parte del fascismo nel 1925, l'estensione dell'istituto giuridico della legittima difesa al fine di tutelare non solo l'integrità fisica degli individui ma anche i loro beni, e, infine, lo svilupparsi tra gli anni Venti e Trenta della vicenda riguardante il pagamento dei debiti esteri contratti dall'Italia a seguito della Prima guerra mondiale.

*Giuseppe Volpi*Modernism and the Middle EastArchitecture and Politics in the Twentieth CenturyUniversity of Washington Press

This provocative collection of essays is the first book-length treatment of the development of modern architecture in the Middle East. Ranging from Jerusalem at the turn of the twentieth century to Libya under Italian colonial rule, postwar Turkey, and on to present-day Iraq, the essays cohere around the historical encounter between the politics of nation-building and architectural modernism's new materials, methods, and motives. Architecture, as physical infrastructure and as symbolic expression, provides an exceptional window onto the powerful forces that shaped the modern Middle East and that continue to dominate it today. Experts in this volume demonstrate the political dimensions of both creating the built environment and, subsequently, inhabiting it. In revealing the tensions between achieving both international relevance and regional meaning, Modernism in the Middle East affords a dynamic view of the ongoing confrontations of deep traditions with rapid modernization. Political and cultural historians, as well as architects and urban planners, will find fresh material here on a range of diverse practices.

Financial Elites and European Banking

Serbian-Italian Relations

costi comparati e teorie del commercio internazionale in Italia dalla metà dell'Ottocento alla Seconda Guerra mondiale

An Annual on the Visual Culture of the Islamic World

Its Origins & Development

La "scoperta" geopolitica dell'Ecuador. Mire espansionistiche dell'Italia ed egemonia del dollaro 1919-1945

Giuseppe Volpi

1792.128

First published in 1990. During the last twenty years, prodigious scholarly effort has gone into the study of fascism and the right in twentieth-century Europe. Quite apart from the study of particular fascist and national socialist movements and of individual right-wing regimes (Fascist Italy, the Third Reich, Franco's Spain, etc.), scholars have striven to locate the essential nature of fascism; to determine what is distinctive about its ideas, programmes, policies and support; to identify what, if anything, differentiates it from other forms of rightism; and to decide whether a satisfactory definition of 'fascism' can be arrived at. This volume is intended to assist the further consideration of these and related problems.

In this major interpretation of the crisis of democracy in Italy after World War I, Douglas Forsyth uses unpublished documents in Italy's central state archives, as well as private papers, diplomatic and bank archives in Italy, France, Britain and the United States, to analyse monetary and financial policy in Italy from the outbreak of war until the march on Rome. The study focuses on real and perceived conflicts and often painful choices between great power politics, economic growth, macroeconomic stabilisation and the preservation or strengthening of democratic consensus. The key issue explored is why governments in Italy after World War I, although headed by left-liberal reformers, were unable to press ahead with the democratic reformism which had characterised the so-called 'Giolittian era', 1901-1914. Their failure paved the way for parliamentary deadlock and Mussolini's seizure of power.

A fresh treatment of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, revealing the close ties between Mussolini and Hitler and their regimes From 1934 until 1944 Mussolini met Hitler numerous times, and the two developed a relationship that deeply affected both countries. While Germany is generally regarded as the senior power, Christian Goeschel demonstrates just how much history has underrepresented Mussolini's influence on his German ally. In this highly readable book, Goeschel, a scholar of twentieth-century Germany and Italy, revisits all of Mussolini and Hitler's key meetings and asks how these meetings constructed a powerful image of a strong Fascist-Nazi relationship that still resonates with the general public. His portrait of Mussolini draws on sources ranging beyond political history to reveal a leader who, at times, shaped Hitler's decisions and was not the gullible buffoon he's often portrayed as. The first comprehensive study of the Mussolini-Hitler relationship, this book is a must-read for scholars and anyone interested in the history of European fascism, World War II, or political leadership.

Trieste, le assicurazioni, l'Europa

Moderns Abroad

Arnoldo Frigessi di Rattalma e la Ras

Money and the Rise of the Modern Papacy

Il farsi di una grande impresa. La Montecatini fra le due guerre mondiali

The Wars before the Great War

Historical Perspectives

Between 1911 and 1914, the conflicts between Italy and the Ottoman Empire, together with the Balkan wars that followed, transformed European politics. With contributions from leading, international historians, this volume offers a comprehensive account of the wars before the Great War and surveys the impact of these conflicts on European diplomacy, military planning, popular opinion and their role in undermining international stability in the years leading up to the outbreak of the First World War. Placing these conflicts at the centre of European history, the authors provide fresh insights on the origins of World War I, emphasizing the importance of developments on the European periphery in driving change across the continent. Nation and empire, great powers and small states, Christian and Muslim, violent and peaceful, civilized and barbaric - the book evaluates core issues which defined European politics to show how they were encapsulated in the wars before the Great War.

Contractual Knowledge

Cultural and Linguistic Policy Abroad

Volume 1

Italian Venice

Italian Fascism

European Yearbook of Business History

Life Under the Fascist Dictatorship, 1915-1945