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KELLEY SCHMITT

Information Science in Europe Oxford University Press
Sample Text

Storia medievale e moderna BRILL

Based on papers presented at the 41st Conference on Editorial Problems held at the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., from Nov. 6 - 8th, 2005.

Money and Banking in Medieval and Renaissance Venice
University of Hawaii Press

This publication provides an overview of the courses in the field of Library and Information sciences previously unavailable in a multinational set-up. In a survey of institutions of Education and programmes one can find more than 130 institutions in 30 European countries. This work contains the specifics of country, city and institution of subjects offered and full related data on institution and programme and degrees and as such is intended to provide a base for broader discussion on the harmonization of information sciences in Europe.

Medieval Warfare Cambridge University Press

Medieval Rome analyses the history of the city of Rome between 900 and 1150, a period of major change in the city. This volume doesn't merely seek to tell the story of the city from the traditional Church standpoint; instead, it engages in studies of the city's processions, material culture, legal transformations, and sense of the past, seeking to unravel the complexities of Roman cultural identity, including its urban economy, social history as seen across the different strata of society, and the articulation between the city's regions. This new approach serves to underpin a major reinterpretation of Rome's political history in the era of the 'reform papacy', one of the greatest crises in Rome's history, which had a resonance across the entire continent. Medieval Rome is the most systematic analysis ever made of two and a half centuries of Rome's history, one which saw centuries of stability undermined by external crisis and the long period of reconstruction which followed.

Storia medievale BRILL

From the Viking invasions to the Crusades to the Hundred Years War, wars were crucial agents of change in medieval Europe. They fostered many economic and political changes. They also affected the science, technology, religion, and culture of the parties involved. Examines all aspects of warfare and military technology in medieval times and provides an exhaustive and accurate view of how and why wars were waged throughout Europe, the Byzantine Empire, and the Crusader States from circa 500 CE to circa 1500.

The Militant Middle Ages All'Insegna del Giglio

Dante Fedele's new work of reference reveals the medieval foundations of international law through a comprehensive study of a key figure of late medieval legal scholarship: Baldus de Ubaldis (1327-1400).

Introduzione allo studio della storia medievale Firenze University Press

Southern Italy's strategic location at the crossroads of the

Mediterranean gave it a unique position as a frontier for the major religious faiths of the medieval world, where Latin Christian, Greek Christian and Muslim communities coexisted. In this study, the first to offer a comprehensive analysis of sanctity and pilgrimage in southern Italy between 1000 and 1200, Paul Oldfield presents a fascinating picture of a politically and culturally fragmented land which, as well as hosting its own important relics as important pilgrimage centres, was a transit point for pilgrims and commercial traffic. Drawing on a diverse range of sources from hagiographical material to calendars, martyrologies, charters and pilgrim travel guides, the book examines how sanctity functioned at this key cultural crossroads and, by integrating the analysis of sanctity with that of pilgrimage, offers important new insights into society, cross-cultural interaction and faith in the region and across the medieval world.

Lezioni di storia medievale. Dalle origini all'anno mille Eburon Uitgeverij B.V.

Medieval Sovereignty examines the idea of sovereignty in the Middle Ages and asks if it can be considered a fundamental element of medieval constitutional order. Francesco Maiolo analyzes the writings of Marsilius of Padua (1275/80-1342/43) and Bartolous of Saxoferrato (1314-57) and assesses their relative contributions as early proponents of popular sovereignty. Both are credited with having provided the legal justification for medieval popular government. Maiolo's cogent reconsideration of this primacy is an important addition to current medieval studies.

La città medievale è la città dei frati? / Is the medieval town the city of the friars? Editoriale Jaca Book

In *The Militant Middle Ages* Tommaso di Carpegna Falconieri delves into common perceptions of the Middle Ages and how these views shape current political contexts, offering a new lens for scrutinizing contemporary society through its instrumentalization of the medieval past.

Mercenary Companies and the Decline of Siena Columbia University Press

This landmark volume combines classic and revisionist essays to explore the historiography of Sardinia's exceptional transition from an island of the Byzantine empire to the rise of its own autonomous rulers, the iudikes, by the 1000s.

Storia medievale OUP Oxford

I caratteri principali del volume rispondono alle necessità di chiarezza, sinteticità, completezza indispensabili a un testo che si rivolge in primo luogo agli studenti universitari dei corsi di base. Sul piano dei contenuti, il manuale si segnala per l'individuazione dei temi essenziali della storia medievale, a ciascuno dei quali è dedicata una lezione monografica completa e autonoma; per lo sviluppo coerente delle lezioni secondo un piano cronologico in capitoli compatti e non dispersivi; per l'attenzione rivolta ai meccanismi, ai processi, alle dinamiche storiche e ai risultati delle più recenti conoscenze storiografiche; per la presenza di cartine che aiutano a collocare gli avvenimenti storici nello spazio e nel tempo. L'obiettivo è quello di fornire uno strumento di studio concettualmente chiaro, conciso e aggiornato con uno stile

scorrevole e un uso rigoroso dei termini storiografici.

Guida allo studio della storia medievale JHU Press

A pathbreaking history of early modern education argues that Europe's oldest university, often seen as a bastion of traditionalism, was in fact a vibrant site of intellectual innovation and cultural exchange. The University of Bologna was among the premier universities in medieval Europe and an international magnet for students of law. However, a long-standing historiographical tradition holds that Bologna—and Italian university education more broadly—foundered in the early modern period. On this view, Bologna's curriculum ossified and its prestige crumbled, due at least in part to political and religious pressure from Rome. Meanwhile, new ways of thinking flourished instead in humanist academies, scientific societies, and northern European universities. David Lines offers a powerful counternarrative. While Bologna did decline as a center for the study of law, he argues, the arts and medicine at the university rose to new heights from 1400 to 1750. Archival records show that the curriculum underwent constant revision to incorporate contemporary research and theories, developed by the likes of René Descartes and Isaac Newton. From the humanities to philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, and medicine, teaching became more systematic and less tied to canonical texts and authors. Theology, meanwhile, achieved increasing prominence across the university. Although this religious turn reflected the priorities and values of the Catholic Reformation, it did not halt the creation of new scientific chairs or the discussion of new theories and discoveries. To the contrary, science and theology formed a new alliance at Bologna. The University of Bologna remained a lively hub of cultural exchange in the early modern period, animated by connections not only to local colleges, academies, and libraries, but also to scholars, institutions, and ideas throughout Europe.

The Laws of Late Medieval Italy (1000-1500) Cambridge University Press

Homo sapiens, homo pugnans, and so it has been since the beginning of recorded history. In the Middle Ages, especially, armed conflict and the military life were so much a part of the political and cultural development that a general account of this period is, in large measure, a description of how men went to war.

Sanctity and Pilgrimage in Medieval Southern Italy, 1000-1200 Routledge

The PhD course in Mediaeval History of the University of Florence is one of the oldest in the Italian university circuit. Founded in 1983 by Girolamo Arnaldi, Elio Conti and Raoul Manselli, all the cycles of the courses were launched, achieving results of the greatest significance in the sphere of research. Over the years, about sixty young students and a couple of dozen teachers have given shape to a human and intellectual experience based on exchange and the acceptance of different points of view. Traced out in this book is a brief history of the first twenty years, rendering account of the activities fostered and the research carried out, and providing the scientific and bibliographic profiles of each member.

The New Palaces of Medieval Venice IOS Press

This book shows how the Italian legal system developed mainly thanks to the cooperation of universities. In this way a Continental 'common law' was built which even today is useful as a common heritage.

Storia medievale Donzelli Editore

The richest and most politically complex regions in Italy in the earliest middle ages were the Byzantine sections of the peninsula, thanks to their links with the most coherent early medieval state, the Byzantine empire. This comparative study of

the histories of Rome, Ravenna, and Venice examines their common Byzantine past, since all three escaped incorporation into the Lombard kingdom in the late 7th and early 8th centuries. By 750, however, Rome and Ravenna's political links with the Byzantine Empire had been irrevocably severed. Thus, did these cities remain socially and culturally heirs of Byzantium? How did their political structures, social organisation, material culture, and identities change? Did they become part of the Western political and ideological framework of Italy? This study identifies and analyses the ways in which each of these cities preserved the structures of the Late Antique social and cultural world; or in which they adapted each and every element available to them to their own needs, at various times and in various ways, to create a new identity based partly on their Roman heritage and partly on their growing integration with the rest of medieval Italy. It tells a story which encompasses the main contemporary narratives, documentary evidence, recent archaeological discoveries, and discussions on art history; it follows the markers of status and identity through titles, names, ethnic groups, liturgy and ritual, foundation myths, representations, symbols, and topographies of power to shed light on a relatively little known area of early medieval Italian history.

Storia medievale Oxford University Press, USA

The medieval palaces of Venice are unlike those from anywhere else and they also survive in this equally unique city in far greater numbers. This well-presented study argues, however, that contrary to other opinions, the architecture of Venice was developed from that of northern and western Europe and not from that of Byzantium and Late Antiquity.

The Decline and Fall of Medieval Sicily Cortina Raffaello

In his new history of food, acclaimed historian Massimo Montanari traces the development of medieval tastes—both culinary and cultural—from raw materials to market and captures their reflections in today's food trends. Tying the ingredients of our diet evolution to the growth of human civilization, he immerses readers in the passionate debates and bold inventions that transformed food from a simple staple to a potent factor in health and a symbol of social and ideological standing. Montanari returns to the prestigious Salerno school of medicine, the "mother of all medical schools," to plot the theory of food that took shape in the twelfth century. He reviews the influence of the Near Eastern spice routes, which introduced new flavors and cooking techniques to European kitchens, and reads Europe's earliest cookbooks, which took cues from old Roman practices that valued artifice and mixed flavors. Dishes were largely low-fat, and meats and fish were seasoned with vinegar, citrus juices, and wine. He highlights other dishes, habits, and battles that mirror contemporary culinary identity, including the refinement of pasta, polenta, bread, and other flour-based foods; the transition to more advanced cooking tools and formal dining implements; the controversy over cooking with oil, lard, or butter; dietary regimens; and the consumption and cultural meaning of water and wine. As people became more cognizant of their physicality, individuality, and place in the cosmos, Montanari shows, they adopted a new attitude toward food, investing as much in its pleasure and possibilities as in its acquisition.

Introduzione alla storia medievale. Ediz. ampliata Cambridge University Press

Daniel Waley and Trevor Dean illustrate how, from the eleventh century onwards, many dozens of Italian towns achieved independence as political entities, unhindered by any centralising power. Until the fourteenth century, when the regimes of individual 'tyrants' took over in most towns, these communes were the scene of a precocious, and very well-documented, experiment in republican self-government. Focusing on the

typical medium-sized towns rather than the better-known cities, the authors draw on a rich variety of contemporary material (both documentary and literary) to portray the world of the communes, illustrating the patriotism and public spirit as well as the equally characteristic factional strife which was to tear them apart. Discussion of the artistic and social lives of the inhabitants shows how these towns were the seed-bed of the cultural achievements of the early Renaissance. In this fourth edition, Trevor Dean has expanded the book's treatment of religion, women, housing, architecture and art, to take account of recent trends in the

abundant historiography of these topics. A new selection of illuminating images has been included, and the bibliography brought up to date. Both students and the general reader interested in Italian history, literature and art will find this accessible book a rewarding and fascinating read.

The Italian City Republics JHU Press

Historians have begun to chart the experiences of maritime regions and penetrate the historical processes at work there. This book aims to contribute to these efforts by bringing together original scholarship on historical issues arising from maritime regions around the world.