

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910457029703321
Autore	Viroli Maurizio
Titolo	The liberty of servants [[electronic resource] ] : Berlusconi's Italy // Maurizio Viroli ; translated by Antony Shugaar with a new preface by the author
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, : Princeton University Press, 2012
ISBN	1-283-26747-0 9786613267474 1-4008-4027-9
Edizione	[With a New introduction by the author]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (203 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	ShugaarAntony
Disciplina	320.945
Soggetti	Political corruption - Italy Social ethics - Italy Political ethics - Italy Liberty - Italy Electronic books. Italy Politics and government 21st century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Originally published in Italian under the title: La liberta dei servi.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Foreword -- Preface -- The liberty of servants and the liberty of citizens -- The court system -- The signs of servitude -- The prerequisites of servitude -- The path to freedom.
Sommario/riassunto	Italy is a country of free political institutions, yet it has become a nation of servile courtesans, with Silvio Berlusconi as their prince. This is the controversial argument that Italian political philosopher and noted Machiavelli biographer Maurizio Viroli puts forward in The Liberty of Servants. Drawing upon the classical republican conception of liberty, Viroli shows that a people can be unfree even though they are not oppressed. This condition of unfreedom arises as a consequence of being subject to the arbitrary or enormous power of men like Berlusconi, who presides over Italy with his control of government and the media, immense wealth, and infamous lack of self-restraint. Challenging our most cherished notions about liberty, Viroli argues that even if a power like Berlusconi's has been established in the most

legitimate manner and people are not denied their basic rights, the mere existence of such power makes those subject to it unfree. Most Italians, following the lead of their elites, lack the minimal moral qualities of free people, such as respect for the Constitution, the willingness to obey laws, and the readiness to discharge civic duties. As Viroli demonstrates, they exhibit instead the characteristics of servility, including flattery, blind devotion to powerful men, an inclination to lie, obsession with appearances, imitation, buffoonery, acquiescence, and docility. Accompanying these traits is a marked arrogance that is apparent among not only politicians but also ordinary citizens.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910457527903321
Autore	Charles Victoria
Titolo	Das Rokoko [[electronic resource] ] : Kunst des 18. Jahrhunderts // Victoria Charles und Klaus H. Carl
Pubbl/distr/stampa	[New York], : Parkstone International, [2012]
ISBN	1-283-95178-9 1-78042-493-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (200 p.)
Collana	Kollektion kunst der jahrhunderte
Altri autori (Persone)	CarlKlaus H
Disciplina	709.03/3203 709.033203
Soggetti	Art, Rococo Art, Modern - 18th century Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Tedesco
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Inhalt; Zeitgeschichte; Die Kriege; Die Musik; Die Erfindungen; Die Kunst; I. Das Rokoko in Frankreich; Die Mode; Die Architektur; Die Architekten; Die Malerei; Antoine Watteau und seine Nachfolger; Francois Boucher; Jean-Honore Fragonard; Die Nachfolger; Die Bildhauerei; Die Goldschmiede; II. Das Rokoko in Italien; Die Architektur; Die dekorative Kunst; Die Malerei; Die Bildhauerei; III. Das Rokoko in Deutschland; Die Architektur; Die Malerei; Die Bildhauerei;

Osterreich und Tschechien; IV. Das Jahrhundert in England; Die Architektur; Die Malerei; Die Bildhauerei  
V. Das Jahrhundert in Spanien Die Architektur; Die Malerei; VI. Der Übergang zum 19. Jahrhundert; Bibliographie; Index

---

Sommario/riassunto

Das Wort Rokoko leitet sich wahrscheinlich von dem vermutlich in französischen Emigrantenkreisen aufgekommenen Wort "rocaille" (Muschel) ab. Diese Kunstrichtung entwickelte sich zu Beginn des 18. Jahrhunderts und breitete sich schnell in ganz Europa aus. Ihre verspielten und extravaganten Charakteristika standen im Einklang mit dem feinsinnigen Lebensgefühl der Aristokratie zu jener Zeit. In vielerlei Hinsicht gilt das Barock als Vorläufer dieser oft auch als Spätbarock bezeichneten Kunstrichtung. Während die Werke Tiepolos, Bouchers und Reynolds die Höhepunkte der Rokoko-Kunst darstellen

---