

1.	Record Nr.	UNINA990000480210403321
	Autore	Solodovnikov, A. S.
	Titolo	Systems of linear inequalities / A. S. Solodovnikov ; translated from the russian by Vladimir Shokurov
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Moscow : Mir Publishers, ©1979
	Descrizione fisica	122 p. : ill. ; 21 cm
	Collana	Little mathematics library
	Disciplina	515.26
	Locazione	DINEL
	Collocazione	10 B II 266
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910524703103321
	Autore	Boas George <1891-1980.>
	Titolo	Vox Populi : Essays in the History of an Idea
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Johns Hopkins University Press, 2020 Baltimore, : Johns Hopkins Press, [1969] ©[1969]
	ISBN	0-8018-1008-6 1-4214-3503-9
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xv, 292 p.) : illus., port
	Collana	Seminars in the history of ideas
	Disciplina	301.1
	Soggetti	Arts Social classes God - Will Proverbs Public opinion Electronic books.
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Bibliography: p. [278]-286.
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Copyright -- Contents -- Publisher's Note -- Apologia -- I. The Proverb's Annals -- II. Who Are the People? -- III. The People in Literature -- IV. The People as Poet -- V. The People in Art -- VI. The People as Artist -- VII. The People as Musician -- VIII. Egalitarianism -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Originally published in 1969. The proverb vox populi, vox Dei first appeared in a work by Alcuin (ca. 798), who wrote that "the people [] are to be led, not followed. [] Nor are those to be listened to who are accustomed to say, 'The voice of the people is the voice of God.'"</p> <p>Tracing the changing meaning of the saying through European history, George Boas finds that "the people" are not an easily identifiable group. For many centuries the butt of jokes and the substance of comic relief in serious drama, the people became in time an object of pity and, later, of aesthetic appeal. Popular opinion, despised in ancient Rome, was something sought, after the French Revolution. The first essay documents the use of the titular proverb through the eighteenth century. In the next six essays, Boas attempts to determine who the people were and how writers and philosophers have regarded them throughout history. He also examines the people as the creators of literature, art, and music, and as the subject of others' artistic representations. In a final essay, he discusses egalitarianism, which has given a voice to the common person. Animating Boas's account is his own belief in the importance of the individual's voice—as opposed to the voice of the masses, which is by no means necessarily that of God or reason.</p>