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Autore	Mazzini Giuseppe <1805-1872.>
Titolo	A cosmopolitanism of nations [[electronic resource]] : Giuseppe Mazzini's writings on democracy, nation building, and international relations // edited and with an introduction by Stefano Recchia and Nadia Urbinati ; translations by Stefano Recchia
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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction: Giuseppe Mazzini's International Political Thought -- Part 1. Democracy and the Nation: A Republican Creed -- Part 2. National Insurrection and Democratic Revolution -- Part 3. International Politics, Military Intervention, and a New World Order -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	This anthology gathers Giuseppe Mazzini's most important essays on democracy, nation building, and international relations, including some that have never before been translated into English. These neglected writings remind us why Mazzini was one of the most influential political thinkers of the nineteenth century--and why there is still great benefit to be derived from a careful analysis of what he had to say. Mazzini (1805-1872) is best known today as the inspirational leader of the Italian Risorgimento. But, as this book demonstrates, he also made a vital contribution to the development of modern democratic and liberal internationalist thought. In fact, Stefano Recchia and Nadia Urbinati

make the case that Mazzini ought to be recognized as the founding figure of what has come to be known as liberal Wilsonianism. The writings collected here show how Mazzini developed a sophisticated theory of democratic nation building--one that illustrates why democracy cannot be successfully imposed through military intervention from the outside. He also speculated, much more explicitly than Immanuel Kant, about how popular participation and self-rule within independent nation-states might result in lasting peace among democracies. In short, Mazzini believed that universal aspirations toward human freedom, equality, and international peace could best be realized through independent nation-states with homegrown democratic institutions. He thus envisioned what one might today call a genuine cosmopolitanism of nations.
