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Nota di contenuto	Front Matter -- Copyright page -- Acknowledgements -- Notes on the Editors -- Notes on the Contributors -- List of Illustrations -- Introduction: The Figure of the Nymph in Early Modern Culture / Anita Traninger and Karl A.E. Enenkel -- Nymphs between the Visual Arts and Literature -- Pleasures of the Imagination: Narrating the Nymph, from Boccaccio to Lope De Vega / Anita Traninger -- Salmacis, Hermaphrodite, and the Inversion of Gender: Allegorical Interpretations and Pictorial Representations of an Ovidian Myth, circa 1300–1770 / Karl Enenkel -- The Sleeping Nymph Revisited: Ekphrasis, Genius Loci and Silence / Barbara Baert -- 'Who, Then, is the "Nympha"?' An Iconographic Analysis of the Figure of the Maid in the Tornabuoni Frescoes / Agata Anna Chrzanowska -- Literary Representations -- Lamenting, Dancing, Praising: The Multilayered Presence of Nymphs in Florentine Elegiac Poetry of the Quattrocento1 / Christoph Pieper -- An Epiphanic Figure with the Power to Bind: Lia's Role in Boccaccio's Comedia delle ninfe fiorentine / Tobias Leuker -- Renaissance Nymphs as Intermediaries in Early Modern German Territorial Politics / Andreas Keller -- Discursive Sisters of the Arts, Raw Material of Inspiration: The Early Pegnitz Flower Society's Nymphs / Damaris Leimgruber -- Garden Architecture -- The Mediality of the Nymph in the Cultural Context of Pirro Visconti's Villa at Lainate / Mira Becker-Sawatzky -- Nymphs Bathing in the King's Garden: La Granja de San Ildefonso and Caserta /

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Sommario/riassunto

Throughout the early modern period, the nymph remained a powerful figure that inspired and informed the cultural imagination in many different ways. Far from being merely a symbol of the classical legacy, the nymph was invested with a surprisingly broad range of meanings. Working on the basis of these assumptions, and thus challenging Aby Warburg's famous reflections on the *nympha* that both portrayed her as cultural archetype and reduced her to a marginal figure, the contributions in this volume seek to uncover the multifarious roles played by nymphs in literature, drama, music, the visual arts, garden architecture, and indeed intellectual culture tout court, and thereby explore the true significance of this well-known figure for the early modern age. Contributors: Barbara Baert, Mira Becker-Sawatzky, Agata Anna Chrzanowska, Karl Enenkel, Wolfgang Fuhrmann, Michaela Kaufmann, Andreas Keller, Eva-Bettina Krems, Damaris Leimgruber, Tobias Leuker, Christian Peters, Christoph Pieper, Bernd Roling, and Anita Traninger.

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7.3 Infrastructure services and the distributional impact of privatization -- 7.4 Conclusions -- Chapter 8: Policies on Markets and Institutions -- 8.1 Markets and inequality -- 8.2 Labor market policies and inequality -- 8.3 Inequality and macroeconomic crises -- 8.4 Conclusions -- Chapter 9: Taxation, Public Expenditures, and Transfers -- 9.1 Taxes and distribution -- 9.2 Public social spending and distribution -- 9.3 Cash transfers and distribution -- 9.4 Conclusions -- Statistical Appendix -- Bibliography -- Boxes -- Chapter 1 -- 1.1 Measuring inequality of opportunities in Brazil -- Chapter 2 -- 2.1 Social class -- 2.2 Mobility in Latin America: What little is known? -- 2.3 Some simple decompositions -- 2.4 Social capital and trust -- 2.5 Disability and distribution -- Chapter 3 -- 3.1 Distribution of the population of the Americas: An historical evolution -- 3.2 Todos Contamos: National census and social inclusion -- 3.3 The challenge of racial, ethnic, and gender identification and measurement -- 3.4 What if we do hold "all else constant?" -- 3.5 Women's other job: Housework -- 3.6 Oaxaca-Blinder decomposition methodology -- 3.7 Econometric methodology -- Chapter 5 -- 5.1 Racial inequality and social spending: Evidence from the United States and Europe -- 5.2 Clientelism and the underprovision of public services in the Dominican Republic -- 5.3 Are there political and social reasons for the contrast between Latin America and East Asia? -- 5.4 Political agency and the potential for redistributive strategy in rich countries: Lessons from the OECD -- 5.5 Increased equity through taxation and social spending in a democratic Chile -- 5.6 Failed redistributive efforts in a fragmented democracy: Social security reforms in Brazil -- 5.7 Neopopulism and policies on social funds in Peru.

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Sommario/riassunto

With the exception of Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean has been one of the regions of the world with the greatest inequality. Inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean: Breaking with History? explores why the region suffers from such persistent inequality, identifies how it hampers development, and suggests ways to achieve greater equity in the distribution of wealth, incomes and opportunities. The study draws on data from 20 countries based on household surveys covering 3.6 million people, and reviews extensive economic, sociological and political science studies on inequality in Latin America. To address the deep historical roots of inequality in Latin America, and the powerful contemporary economic, political and social mechanisms that sustain it, Inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean outlines four broad areas for action by governments and civil society groups to break this destructive pattern: Build more open political and social institutions, that allow the poor and historically subordinate groups to gain a greater share of agency, voice and power in society.; Ensure that economic institutions and policies seek greater equity, through sound macroeconomic management and equitable, efficient crisis resolution institutions, that avoid the large regressive redistributions that occur during crises, and that allow for saving in good times to enhance access by the poor to social safety nets in bad times. Increase access by the poor to high-quality public services, especially education, health, water and electricity, as well as access to farmland and the rural services. Protect and enforce the property rights of the urban poor. Reform income transfer programs so that they reach the poorest families.