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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910973100903321 |
| Autore | Terpstra Nicholas |
| Titolo | Cultures of charity : women, politics, and the reform of poor relief in Renaissance Italy // Nicholas Terpstra |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Cambridge, Mass., : Harvard University Press, c2013 |
| ISBN | 9780674071742 0674071743 9780674067929 0674067924 |
| Edizione | [1st ed.] |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (x, 379 pages) : illustrations (black and white) |
| Collana | I Tatti Studies in Italian Renaissance History |
| Disciplina | 362.5/57094541109031 |
| Soggetti | Charities - Italy - Bologna - History Poor - Italy - Bologna - History Women - Italy - Bologna - History Bologna (Italy) Social conditions |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Front matter -- Contents -- Figures and Tables -- Introduction -- Chapter 1: Showing the Poor a Good Time -- Chapter 2: Worthy Poor, Worthy Rich -- Chapter 3: Tightening Control -- Chapter 4: Meeting the Bottom Line -- Chapter 5: The Wheel Keeps Turning -- Chapter 6: Baroque Piety and the Qualità of Mercy -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Acknowledgments -- Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | Renaissance Italians pioneered radical changes in ways of helping the poor, including orphanages, workhouses, pawnshops, and women's shelters. Nicholas Terpstra shows that gender was the key factor driving innovation. Most of the recipients of charity were women. The most creative new plans focused on features of women's poverty like illegitimate births, hunger, unemployment, and domestic violence. Signal features of the reforms, from forced labor to new instruments of saving and lending, were devised specifically to help young women get a start in life. Cultures of Charity is the first book to see women's poverty as the key factor driving changes to poor relief. These changes generated intense political debates as proponents of republican |

democracy challenged more elitist and authoritarian forms of government emerging at the time. Should taxes fund poor relief? Could forced labor help build local industry? Focusing on Bologna, Terpstra looks at how these fights around politics and gender generated pioneering forms of poor relief, including early examples of maternity benefits, unemployment insurance, food stamps, and credit union savings plans.

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| 2. Record Nr. | UNINA9910973425003321 |
| Autore | Freilich Joshua D |
| Titolo | American militias : state-level variations in militia activities // Joshua D. Freilich |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | New York, : LFB Scholarly Pub. LLC, c2003 |
| ISBN | 1-280-36127-1 9786610361274 1-59332-044-2 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (193 p.) |
| Collana | Criminal justice : recent scholarship |
| Disciplina | 303.48/4 |
| Soggetti | Militia movements - United States Radicalism - United States Right-wing extremists - United States Government, Resistance to - United States United States Social conditions 1980-2020 |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese |
| Formato | Materiale a stampa |
| Livello bibliografico | Monografia |
| Note generali | Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph |
| Nota di bibliografia | Includes bibliographical references (p. 153-177) and index. |
| Nota di contenuto | Structure and ideology of the militia movement -- History of the militia movement in Michigan -- Social movement theories and the rise of the militia movement -- Explaining higher levels of militia related activities -- Economic and social disorganization, paramilitary culture, and militia related activities -- Findings -- Economics, culture, and militias. |
| Sommario/riassunto | Freilich attempts to determine why some states have higher levels of militia activity than others. Focusing on the years 1994-1995, he finds that cultural factors not economic conditions--are related to levels of |

militia related activity. In particular, states with lower levels of female empowerment and higher levels of paramilitary culture were more likely to have more militia groups. Conversely, neither economic dislocation/social disorganization nor economic prosperity/social integration were related to the number of militia groups on the state level. These findings suggest that programs seeking to preempt militia formation by providing economic assistance will not be successful. Instead, such programs must confront cultural issues as well."
