

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.

2. Record Nr.	UNIORUON00505228
Titolo	Histoire des traductions en langue française / sous la direction d'Yves Chevrel et Jean-Yves Masson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Lagrasse, : Verdier, 2012-
Descrizione fisica	v. ; 23 cm
Disciplina	418.0209
Soggetti	Letturatura - Traduzioni francesi
Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. 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."

