

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996384900903316
Autore	Webster John <1580?-1625?>
Titolo	The white devil, or, Vittoria Corombona, a lady of Venice [[electronic resource] ] : a tragedy acted (formerly by Her Majesties servants) at the Phoenix in Drury-lane, and at this present (by His now Majesties) at the Theatre Royal / / by John Webster
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed by G. Miller for J. Playfere ..., and William Crooke ..., 1665
Descrizione fisica	[92] p
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Advertisement: p. [5]-[6]. Reproduction of original in Bodleian Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0014

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910524691403321
Autore	Becker Marvin B
Titolo	Florence in Transition : Volume Two: Studies in the Rise of the Territorial State // [by] Marvin B. Becker
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Johns Hopkins University Press, 2019 Baltimore, : Johns Hopkins Press, [1967- ©[1967-
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
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Nota di contenuto	v. 1. The decline of the commune.--v. 2. Studies in the rise of the territorial state.
Sommario/riassunto	Originally published in 1968. In the pluralistic society of the medieval commune, informal and personal ties of obligation bound men together. In trecento Florence this "gentle" communal structure gradually evolved into the stricter, more centralized organization characteristic of the modern state. A growing emphasis on law and order transformed the medieval commune of the early fourteenth century into the Renaissance territorial state of the latter half of the century. Professor Becker's subject is this metamorphosis. Following his study of the declining communal paideia in Volume One, the author examines in this second volume the growing vigor of public world, as well as the attendant depersonalization and repression. He is concerned primarily with two factors that he considers the major forces producing the Renaissance territorial state and encouraging the growth of imperial government and constitutionalism: the intrusion of new citizens (novi cives) into politics after 1343 and the skyrocketing of communal debt. Thus, the author disputes Burckhardt's idea of the

state as a work of art, viewing it instead as a creation of socioeconomic mobility and deficit financing. Further, in examining art and literature as symptoms of developing public culture and reactions to it, Professor Becker interprets them as indications of increased public involvement of the Florentine citizens, thus providing a sharp refutation of Burkhardt's egoistic, violent Renaissance man. The author concludes his study with a detailed description of the territorial state itself, pointing out the new relationship between citizen and polis which emerged in the early fifteenth century. These two volumes provide a compelling and challenging interpretation of a crucial period in Western history.

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