

Le Grandi Civiltà

Mathematics of Computing -- Parallelism.

Italia: Civiltà e Cultura offers a comprehensive description of historical and cultural development on the Italian peninsula. This project was developed to provide students and professors with a flexible and easy-to-read reference book about Italian civilization and cultural studies, also appropriate for cinema and Italian literature classes. This text is intended for students pursuing a minor or a major in Italian studies and serves as an important learning tool with its all-inclusive vision of Italy. Each chapter includes thematic itineraries to promote active class discussion and textual comprehension check-questions to guide students through the reading and understanding of the subject matter.

The present book is the second volume of "Mantua Humanistic Studies" series, which is devoted to collect studies, proceedings, and papers in the field of Humanities. Table of Contents: An essay on compared Anglophone communication: speaking Glob(al) English, by Sabrina Mazzara. Modernismo artistico e letterario: il caso di "In Parenthesis" (1937) di David Jones, by Virginia Vecchiato. A Reconstructive Hypothesis of the Palace-Mosque Complex in the Round City of al-Manṣūr in Baghdad, by Michelina Di Cesare. Masjidu-hu wa masḥkinu-hu: "His Mosque and His Dwellings". New Perspectives on the Study of "the House of the Prophet" in Madīna, by Aila Santi. "But like to Wolves on one another fly" (Iliad, XI, v. 74). Hobbes, l'Iliade e la guerra civile inglese, by Raffaella Santi. Stock or Shares? Creditors or Accounts Payable? Overheads or Overhead? Stock or Inventory? L'importanza di una buona competenza linguistica nel curriculum aziendale e del manager moderno, by Elena Maria Montagna. The Nature and Dynamics of Socio-Economic Paradigms, by Sara Casagrande. La qualità della democrazia. Il concetto e il campo semantico, by Ciro D'Amore. La qualità della democrazia: le dimensioni empiriche, by Ciro D'Amore.

Während die jüngeren Epochen der italienischen Vorgeschichte und Geschichte nicht aus dem Gesamtbild der kulturellen Entwicklungen Europas wegzudenken sind, liegt in der Forschungslandschaft nördlich der Alpen nur sehr geringes Wissen zu den Anfängen der sesshaften Lebensweise mit all ihren wirtschaftlichen, sozialen und religiösen Neuerungen vor. Zugleich ist auch der Forschungsstand innerhalb Italiens auf Grund der deutlichen modernen politischen Gliederung des Landes uneinheitlich, und es fehlen übergeordnete Studien zu größeren vorgeschichtlichen Phänomenen. Diese Ausgangssituation führte zur Überlegung, Fragestellungen rund um das Altneolithikum, also die Zeit der ersten Ackerbauern und Viehzüchter, in Italien zum Gegenstand einer synthetischen Studie zu machen. Die einzelnen Untersuchungen fügen sich zuletzt zu einem Bild weiträumig agierender Bevölkerungen zusammen, die auch über die modernen Grenzen Italiens hinaus miteinander in Verbindung standen und eng miteinander verflochten waren.

The book starts by discussing the significance of walking for the experience of being human, including a comparative study of the language and cultures of walking. It then reviews in detail, relying on archaeology, two turning points of human history: the emergence of cave art sanctuaries and a new cultural practice of long-distance 'pilgrimages', implying a descent into such caves, thus literally the 'void'; and the abandonment of walking culture through settlement at the end of the Ice Age, around the time when the visiting of cave sanctuaries also stopped. The rise of philosophy and Christianity is then presented as two returns to walking. The book closes by looking at the ambivalent relationship of contemporary modernity to walking, where its radical abandonment is combined with attempts at returns. The book ventures an unprecedented genealogy of walking culture, bringing together archaeological studies distant in both time and place, and having a special focus on the significance of the rise of representative art for human history. Our genealogy helped to identify settlement not as the glorious origin of civilisation, but rather as a source of an extremely problematic development. The findings of the book should be relevant for social scientists, as well as those interested in walking and its cultural and civilisational significance, or in the direction and meaning of human history.

The northern Tuareg (the Tuareg of Algeria) - the nomadic, blue-veiled warlords of the Central Sahara - were finally defeated militarily by the French at the battle of Tit in 1902. Some sixty years later, following Algerian independence in 1962, they were visited by a young English anthropologist, Jeremy Keenan. During the course of seven years, Keenan studied their way of life, the social, political and economic changes that had taken place in their society since traditional, pre-colonial times, and their resistance and adaptation to the modernising forces of the new Algerian state. In 1999, following eight years during which Algeria's Tuareg were effectively isolated from the outside world as a result of Algeria's political crisis, Keenan returned to visit them once again. Following a further four years of study, he has written a series of eight essays that capture the key changes that have occurred amongst Algeria's Tuareg in the forty years since independence.

From the Latin warriors on the Palatine Hill in the age of Romulus, to the last defenders of Constantinople in 1453 AD, the weaponry of the Roman Army was constantly evolving. Through glory and defeat, the Roman warrior adapted to the changing face of warfare. Due to the immense size of the Roman Empire, which reached from the British Isles to the Arabian Gulf, the equipment of the Roman soldier varied greatly from region to region. Through the use of materials such as leather, linen and felt, the army was able to adjust its equipment to these varied climates. Arms and Armour of the Imperial Roman Soldier sheds new light on the many different types of armour used by the Roman soldier, and combines written and artistic sources with the analysis of old and new archaeological finds. With a huge wealth of plates and illustrations, which include ancient paintings, mosaics, sculptures and coin depictions, this book gives the reader an unparalleled visual record of this fascinating period of military history. This book, the first of three volumes, examines the period from Marius to Commodus. Volume II covers the period from Commodus to Justinian, and Volume III will look at the period from Romulus to Marius.

Le grandi civiltà del mondo antico Sumeri e Babilonesi, Egiziani, Greci, Etruschi, Romani Giunti Editore Le grandi civiltà del mondo antico Le grandi civiltà dell'Asia Editoriale Jaca Book Le grandi civiltà. Con sticker L'arte e le grandi civiltà Le grandi rivoluzioni e le civiltà moderne Armando Editore Le grandi civiltà scomparse Le grandi civiltà Le grandi civiltà. Con adesivi Ricerche 1957 Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG 1965 Beilage zum Band 81 (1966) Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG Elenco del libro svizzero

The Central Sahara is considered the greatest "museum" of rock art in the world, containing several thousand prehistoric and recent images. The oldest paintings, called Round Heads, originated during a humid phase in the 10th millennium before present and they were created by dark-skinned hunter-gatherers living in the Algerian and Libyan mountains. Rock shelters show mainly anthropomorphic figures with body paintings and other embellishments testifying ancient rituals and ceremonies. Only two animal species – antelope and mouflon – appear to be as important as men and women; mixed with them on the same walls, these animals had a fundamental place in the ideology of the period. Since the discovery by Europeans in the 19th century, research in the Sahara has been scarce due to the difficult working conditions and to the problematic politics associated with national permissions. The rock art and the archaeology have always been treated as separated disciplines and only rarely were the paintings associated with a material culture. They have been described and classified but not interpreted because it

was considered unachievable. Using interdisciplinary studies, this book approaches the previously neglected fields of the study of Saharan rock art, and it proposes new ways to research the art and the societies that created it.

In this beautifully illustrated work, Pietro Laureano shares with us the fruits of more than a quarter of a century of careful observation of traditional knowledge and techniques applied to urban settlements and landscape resources management in all regions of the world. The book introduces us to very sophisticated, thousand-year-old, capacities developed by local communities and civilizations around the world, amongst which water harvesting techniques, recycling of organic wastes and used waters for soil fertility conservation or, in more general terms, the ecosystemic approach to town planning, are anything but new! The volume is also the most convincing illustration of the fact that, whereas modern technological solutions rely on separation and specialization and for most of the time imply the mobilization of external resources, traditional knowledge, which by its very nature applies the principle of integration and uses internal renewable inputs, has proved over time to be effective in the daily struggle of civilizations against adverse environments and, more recently, against desertification.

Die Ostasiatische Zeitschrift (1912-1943), herausgegeben von Otto Kummel (1874-1952) und William Cohn (1880-1961), war neben der Asia Major (1923-1935) die bedeutendste deutsche Ostasienzeitschrift; ihr Spektrum reichte von Indien bis Japan, und während der Schwerpunkt auf der Kunstgeschichte lag, findet sich eine grosse Anzahl von Beiträgen und Rezensionen zu Themen wie Geschichte, Literatur, Landeskunde usw. In vieler Hinsicht noch nicht veraltet, gehören die Artikel nach wie vor zum notwendigen wissenschaftlichen Fundus der ostasiatischen Kunstgeschichte. Die Bibliographie analysiert den Inhalt der Zeitschrift und erschliesst ihn durch Namen- und Sachregister.

Der Band bringt einige weniger bekannte sowie bisher unpublizierte Nachdichtungen (aus dem Chinesischen) des Pekingener Dichters und Anwalts Hundhausen; mehreren sind sinologische Übersetzungen sowie der Originaltext beigegeben worden, um eine bessere Einschätzung von Hundhausens Werk zu ermöglichen. Ein Kapitel umfasst Nachrichten und Reaktionen zu den Aufführungen von Singspielen in Hundhausens Nachdichtungen durch seine Theatertruppe Pekingener Bühnenspiele. Die gesammelten Besprechungen zu Hundhausens Veröffentlichungen sind von einer Biobibliographie des Sinologen Erich Schmitt begleitet, mit dem es zu einer heftigen Auseinandersetzung kam, dem Fall Erich Schmitt. Hundhausens Enttauschung darüber, in der Münchener Anthologie Lyrik des Ostens (1952) kaum repräsentiert zu sein, schlug sich in einer gereimten, gleichfalls abgedruckten Satire nieder.

Vols. for 1948/50- issued in two parts: 1. Autoren und Anonymenreihe, Stichwörter (varies slightly) -- 2. Schlagwortreihe (varies slightly)

AUFSTIEG UND NIEDERGANG DER RÖMISCHEN WELT (ANRW) ist ein internationales Gemeinschaftswerk historischer Wissenschaften. Seine Aufgabe besteht darin, alle wichtigen Aspekte der antiken römischen Welt sowie ihres Fortwirkens und Nachlebens in Mittelalter und Neuzeit nach dem gegenwärtigen Stand der Forschung in Einzelbeiträgen zu behandeln. Das Werk ist in 3 Teile gegliedert: I. Von den Anfängen Roms bis zum Ausgang der Republik II. Principat III. Spätantike Jeder der drei Teile umfaßt sechs systematische Rubriken, zwischen denen es vielfache Überschneidungen gibt: 1. Politische Geschichte, 2. Recht, 3. Religion, 4. Sprache und Literatur, 5. Philosophie und Wissenschaften, 6. Künste. ANRW ist ein handbucharartiges Übersichtswerk zu den römischen Studien im weitesten Sinne, mit Einschluß der Rezeptions- und Wirkungsgeschichte bis in die Gegenwart. Bei den Beiträgen handelt es sich entweder um zusammenfassende Darstellungen mit Bibliographie oder um Problem- und Forschungsberichte bzw. thematisch breit angelegte exemplarische Untersuchungen. Die Artikel erscheinen in deutscher, englischer, französischer oder italienischer Sprache. Zum Mitarbeiterstab gehören rund 1000 Gelehrte aus 35 Ländern. Der Vielfalt der Themen entsprechend gehören die Autoren hauptsächlich folgenden Fachrichtungen an: Alte, Mittelalterliche und Neue Geschichte; Byzantinistik, Slavistik; Klassische, Mittellateinische, Romanische und Orientalische Philologie; Klassische, Orientalische und Christliche Archäologie und Kunstgeschichte; Rechtswissenschaft; Religionswissenschaft und Theologie, besonders Kirchengeschichte und Patristik. In Vorbereitung sind: Teil II, Bd. 26,4: Religion - Vorkonstantinisches Christentum: Neues Testament - Sachthemen, Fortsetzung Teil II, Bd. 37,4: Wissenschaften: Medizin und Biologie, Fortsetzung. Informationen zum Projekt und eine Übersicht über den Inhalt der einzelnen Bände finden Sie im Internet unter: <http://www.bu.edu/ict/anrw/index.html> Ferner gibt es eine Suchmaschine für die Stichwortsuche im Inhaltsverzeichnis aller bisher erschienenen Bände: <http://www.uky.edu/ArtsSciences/Classics/biblio/anrw.html>

Even more important is the question of the pre-Seljuq work in the Masjid-i-Jami' of Isfahan. It is the most interesting, and, in the loveliness of some parts, the most beautiful of Persian buildings. No one can stand in its great dilapidated court, or under the Seljuq domes, where the loud flight of agitated pigeons leaves a profound silence that seems to roar in the ears, without a sense of awe. It is the work of many periods. But in the succession of these it contains hardly anything that is not of the best..." (Eric Schroeder, Standing Monuments of the First Period, 1967). The text publishes a thorough research of one element of the pre-Seljuq work of this monument, its wall painting. The few fragments discovered during the excavation of the Italian archaeological mission of the 1970s are here analysed with the help of various scholars from different fields of research. Their contribution reveals a fascinating glimpse of a little known artistic genre of the early Islamic art. The Author: Michael Jung is Curator of the Department of Islamic Archaeology and Ancient Southern Arabia of the Museo Nazionale d'Arte Orientale/Rome. He has participated in numerous archaeological missions in Spain, Syria, Yemen and Iran. Currently he is scientific director of CONTENTS A short outline of the main building phases of the Great Mosque Michael Jung The wall paintings of the pre-Seljuq mosque Michael Jung Introduction to the research of the excavated fragments The refined typology of the wall paintings Chronological attribution and search for comparisons The wall paintings of the post-Seljuq mosque Michael Jung The excavated mural paintings of sector 112 Two paintings of mosques and hand-prints The wall paintings of the gav-chah Materials and painting technique of the wall paintings of the pre-Seljuq Isfahani Mosque Paolo Cornale, Fabio Frezzato, Michael Jung, Claudio Seccaroni Digital microscope observations Plaster Final coating of the mud plaster Polychromy and colored decorations Blue Red Gilding Discussion and additional observations Botanical characterization of some iconographic painted elements Antonella Altieri Summary Michael Jung, Claudio Seccaroni Bibliography

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