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The island of Sicily was a highly contested area throughout much of its history. Among the first to exert strong influence on its political, cultural, infrastructural, and demographic developments were the two major decentralized civilizations of the first millennium BCE: the Phoenicians and the Greeks. While trade and cultural exchange preceded their permanent presence, it was the colonizing movement that brought territorial competition and political power struggles on the island to a new level. The history of six centuries of colonization is replete with accounts of conflict and warfare that include cross-cultural confrontations, as well as interstate hostilities, domestic conflicts, and government violence. This book is not concerned with realities from the battlefield or questions of military strategy and tactics, but rather offers a broad collection of archaeological case studies and historical essays that analyze how political competition, strategic considerations, and violent encounters substantially affected rural and urban environments, the island's heterogeneous communities, and their social practices. These contributions, originating from a workshop in 2018, combine expertise from the fields of archaeology, ancient history, and philology. The focus on a specific time period and the limited geographic area of Greek Sicily allows for the thorough investigation and discussion of various forms of organized societal violence and their

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consequences on the developments in society and landscape.

The book presents various political and economic aspects of the Black Sea region during the 14th-16th centuries.

Offers an original and unprecedented analysis of urbanization and state formation in Rome and Latium vetus from the Bronze Age to the Archaic Era.

A radical reexamination of the textual and archaeological evidence about Augustus and the Palatine Caesar Augustus (63 BC–AD 14), who is usually thought of as the first Roman emperor, lived on the Palatine Hill, the place from which the word “palace” originates. A startling reassessment of textual and archaeological evidence, *The House of Augustus* demonstrates that Augustus was never an emperor in any meaningful sense of the word, that he never had a palace, and that the so-called “Casa di Augusto” excavated on the Palatine was a lavish aristocratic house destroyed by the young Caesar in order to build the temple of Apollo. Exploring the Palatine from its first occupation to the present, T. P. Wiseman proposes a reexamination of the “Augustan Age,” including much of its literature. Wiseman shows how the political and ideological background of Augustus' rise to power offers a radically different interpretation of the ancient evidence about the Augustan Palatine. Taking a long historical perspective in order to better understand the topography, Wiseman considers the legendary stories of Rome's origins—in particular Romulus' foundation and inauguration of the city on the summit of the Palatine. He examines the new temple of Apollo and the piazza it

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overlooked, as well as the portico around it with its library used as a hall for Senate meetings, and he illustrates how Commander Caesar, who became Caesar Augustus, was the champion of the Roman people against an oppressive oligarchy corrupting the Republic. A decisive intervention in a critical debate among ancient historians and archaeologists, *The House of Augustus* recalibrates our views of a crucially important period and a revered public space.

This substantial volume comprises almost fifty Semitic and Assyriological studies dedicated to Pelio Fronzaroli, professor of Semitic philology at the University of Florence, written by colleagues and pupils.

In this book, Gabriele Cifani reconstructs the early economic history of Rome, from the Iron Age to the early Republic. Bringing a multidisciplinary approach to the topic, he argues that the early Roman economy was more diversified than has been previously acknowledged, going well beyond agriculture and pastoralism. Cifani bases his argument on a systematic review of archaeological evidence for production, trade and consumption. He posits that the existence of a network system, based on cultural interaction, social mobility, and trade, connected Rome and central Tyrrhenian Italy to the Mediterranean Basin even in this early period of Rome's history. Moreover, these trade and cultural links existed in parallel to regional, diversified economies, and institutions. Cifani's book thus offers new insights into the economic basis for the rise of Rome, as well as the social structures of Mediterranean Iron Age societies.

Investment in capital, both physical and financial, and innovation in its uses are often considered the linchpin of modern economic growth, while credit and credit markets now seem

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to determine the wealth - as well as the fate - of nations. Yet was it always thus? The Roman economy was large, complex, and sophisticated, but in terms of its structural properties did it look anything like the economies we know and are familiar with today? Through consideration of the allocation and uses of capital and credit and the role of innovation in the Roman world, the individual essays comprising this volume go straight to the heart of the matter, exploring such questions as how capital in its various forms was generated, allocated, and employed in the Roman economy; whether the Romans had markets for capital goods and credit; and whether investment in capital led to innovation and productivity growth. Their authors consider multiple aspects of capital use in agriculture, water management, trade, and urban production, and of credit provision, finance, and human capital, covering different periods of Roman history and ranging geographically across Italy and elsewhere in the Roman world. Utilizing many different types of written and archaeological evidence, and employing a range of modern theoretical perspectives and methodologies, the contributors, an expert international team of historians and archaeologists, have produced the first book-length contribution to focus exclusively on (physical and financial) capital in the Roman world; a volume that is aimed not only at specialists in the field, but also at economic historians and archaeologists specializing in other periods and places.

This collection of essays, in honour of Professor B.B. Shefton, provides an innovative exploration of the culture of the Greek colonies of the Western Mediterranean, their relations with their non-Greek neighbours, and the evolution of distinctive regional identities.

This handbook has two purposes: it is intended (1) as a handbook of Etruscology or Etruscan Studies, offering a state-of-the-art and comprehensive overview of the history

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of the discipline and its development, and (2) it serves as an authoritative reference work representing the current state of knowledge on Etruscan civilization. The organization of the volume reflects this dual purpose. The first part of the volume is dedicated to methodology and leading themes in current research, organized thematically, whereas the second part offers a diachronic account of Etruscan history, culture, religion, art & archaeology, and social and political relations and structures, as well as a systematic treatment of the topography of the Etruscan civilization and sphere of influence. ?

This volume investigates the interaction between the natural environment, market forces and political entities in an ancient Sicilian town and its surrounding micro-region over the time-span of a thousand years. Focusing on the ancient polis of Kale Akte (Caronia) and the surrounding Nebrodi area on the north coast of Sicily, the book examines the city's archaeology and history from a broad geographical and cultural viewpoint, suggesting that Kale Akte may have had a greater economic importance for Sicily and the wider Mediterranean world than its size and lowly political status would suggest. Also discussed is the gradual population shift away from the hill-top down to a growing harbour settlement at Caronia Marina, at the foot of the rock. The book is particularly important for the comprehensive analysis of the 1999–2004 excavations at the latter, with fresh interpretations of the function of the buildings excavated and their chronology, as well for reviewing the present state of our knowledge about Kale

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Acte/Calacte, and defining research questions for the future. The archaeological material at the heart of this study comes from excavations at the site conducted by the author. It is one of the few detailed publications from Sicily of Hellenistic and Roman amphora material. The conclusions about changing trends of commercial production and exchange will be of interest to those working on ceramic material elsewhere in Sicily and indeed further afield. The study also offers a fresh perspective of the economic history of ancient Sicily, and concludes that Kale Akte's privileged location on the north coast was well suited for the export trade to Italy and the city of Rome itself, which enabled the Sicilian town to prosper during the Roman Empire. The origins of Kale Akte and its alleged foundation by the exiled Sikel leader, Ducetius, in the fifth century BC, are also discussed in the light of the latest archaeological discoveries. An Italian summary of each chapter is also included.

Non è stato inserito nullaGli Atti del Convegno Internazionale "KAINUA 2017. Knowledge, Analysis and Innovative Methods for the Study and the Dissemination of Ancient Urban Areas", a cura di S. Garagnani e A. Gaucci, sono pubblicati nella rivista «Archeologia e Calcolatori», n. 28, tomo 2. Il Convegno, in onore del 70° Compleanno del Professor Giuseppe Sassatelli, si è tenuto a Bologna presso il Dipartimento di Storia Culture Civiltà dell'Alma Mater Studiorum - Università di Bologna nell'aprile 2017. Più di cinquanta articoli, suddivisi in 6 sezioni (1. Ancient Cities: Past and Current Perspectives; 2. Kainua Project; 3. Etruscan Cities and their Landscapes: New

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Perspectives, Innovative Methods and Dissemination; 4. From the Ancient Cities to the Landscapes: Projects and Researches; 5. Starting and Ongoing Projects; 6. Methodologies, Applications and Integrated Solutions) affrontano il tema delle ricerche sulle città antiche e il loro territorio basate sull'applicazione di metodologie innovative. Particolare attenzione è stata data ai risultati del progetto sulla città etrusca di Marzabotto, l'antica Kainua, e ai progetti che interessano i principali centri etruschi dell'Italia antica, a cui si sono dedicate due sezioni specifiche.

Sin dalla loro nascita, le Esposizioni Universali sono state lo specchio della visione di progresso del sistema economico mondiale. In origine, tale obiettivo veniva esplicitato attraverso rappresentazioni tese a celebrare la capacità dell'ingegno umano nel superare ogni vincolo che la natura gli poneva di fronte. L'Esposizione cinese è stata la più straordinaria mai realizzata sull'urbanizzazione, e ha lanciato al mondo, Italia compresa, una sfida cruciale: quale modello di città si può immaginare in un prossimo futuro? L'Italia ha colto questa sfida interpretando un Padiglione che sa di "città del futuro", intitolato "La città dell'uomo", in cui l'uomo torna ad essere protagonista, dove il concetto di vivibilità assume un ruolo predominante. Un edificio che ha utilizzato nuovi materiali eco-compatibili, rispettosi dell'ambiente, proiettati verso il futuro. Del resto, il tema stesso dell'Expo lanciava questa sfida. Un Padiglione che è subito assunto a simbolo del saper fare italiano rinnovando così nell'immaginario dei visitatori la tradizione dell'architettura espressa dall'Italia. Ed è stata sicuramente l'architettura una

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delle chiavi di lettura privilegiate dove ricercare nuovi germogli di fiducia del futuro. Un futuro in grado di immaginare le nuove comunità, le better cities e la sua better life in rapporto con il territorio e con il mondo. Per questo abbiamo voluto dedicare un intero mese della partecipazione italiana all'Expo di Shanghai proprio all'architettura. Nel mese di settembre, architetti e studiosi internazionali si sono confrontati sulle sfide dell'eco-compatibilità e dell'eco-sostenibilità. Nello stesso mese abbiamo ospitato la mostra "L'Architettura italiana per la Città cinese": un esempio concreto di quanto l'Italia possa dire e fare per spostare più in là l'orizzonte di un futuro in cui la ricerca di nuovi materiali ecosostenibili all'architettura, gioca un ruolo decisivo. Se qualcosa rimarrà di questa Expo dei record sarà anche l'immenso capitale umano e conoscitivo, che ha avuto modo di confrontarsi nel Padiglione italiano su temi attuali e urgenti, quali quelli ispirati dal tema generale dell'Expo, "Better city, Better life". Il successo della nostra partecipazione sarà ancora più importante se anche grazie alle nostre proposte, l'idea di una città e di una vita migliore sarà più chiara e realizzabile. Credo che in nessun luogo al mondo oggi più che in Cina ci si stia ponendo il problema della necessità di progettare delle città armoniche. Città ideali studiate fin dal principio per l'uomo. Città che non smettono mai di sorprendere, mescolando da sempre con equilibrio economia, capolavori architettonici, benessere, gusto, rispetto ambientale. Una città 'tipo' che l'Italia, più di altri, è in grado di proporre con forza, perché è proprio il nostro Paese e il nostro passato il punto da cui cominciare a guardare per trovare ispirazione. La nostra

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architettura è in grado di fornire le risposte giuste e ringrazio per questo gli architetti Franco Purini e Uberto Siola, curatori della mostra sull'architettura italiana per la città cinese che è stata l'occasione per condividere idee e progetti con i nostri amici cinesi e far capire loro che quello cui mirano - una città più armonica è la nostra città.

Drummond -- Who I am -- Bummer summer -- After the baby -- Neighbors -- Drum and Dorene -- Meeting Dorene -- Race -- Tall tale -- New boy -- Drum, Dorene and Louis -- Someone -- Party -- Tall tale, too -- Going to get Rae -- Drum, Dorene, Louis and Rae -- Rae -- Promise -- Playground -- Friendly four -- Rain -- Fuss -- Punished -- When summer ends -- Let's make a town -- Here comes the truck -- We did it! -- In the town of Goodsummer -- Parade -- At the movies -- At the bank -- At school -- At the office building -- At the library -- At the pet shop -- At the concert hall -- Goodbyes -- Goodbye, Rae -- E-mail -- Goodbye to Goodsummer.

The ancient Romans' story down to 264 B.C. can be made credible by stripping away their later myths and inventions to show how their national character shaped their destiny. After many generations of scholarly study, consensus is clear: the account in writers like Livy is not to be trusted because their aims were different from ours in history-writing. They wanted their work to be both improving and diverting. It should grow out of the real past, yes, but if that reality couldn't be recovered, or was uncertain, their art did not forbid invention. It more than tolerated dramatic incidents, passions, heroes, heroines, and villains. If, however, all this resulting ancient fiction and

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adornment are pruned away, a national character can be seen in the remaining bits and pieces of credible information, to explain the familiar story at least in its outlines. To doubt the written sources has long been acceptable, but this or that detail or narrative section must always be left for salvage by special pleading. To press home the logic of doubt is new. To reach beyond the written sources for a better support in excavated evidence is no novelty; but it is a novelty, to find in archeology the principal substance of the narrative—which is the choice in this book. To use this in turn for the discovery of an ethnic personality, a Roman national character, is key and also novel. What is repeatedly illustrated and emphasized here is the distance traveled by the art or craft of understanding the past—"history" in that sense—over the course of the last couple of centuries. The art cannot be learned, because it cannot be found, through studying Livy and Company. Readers who care about either of the two disciplines contrasted, Classics and History, may find this argument of interest.

Der vorliegende Band markiert den zweitausendsten Todestag des princeps mit einer Reihe von Studien, die neue Zugänge zum römischen Herrscher Augustus und seiner Regentschaft bieten. Die thematisch weit gefächerten Beiträge fokussieren zentrale Themen der Augustusforschung aus der Sicht des 21. Jahrhunderts. Der Band bietet Studien aus archäologischer, philologischer und althistorischer Perspektive, die auf der Tagung ‚XIV A.D. SAECVLVM AVGVSTVM. The Age of Augustus‘ im September 2014 in Lissabon präsentiert und diskutiert wurden. Mit dem Titel, Augustan Papers,

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wird an das 80. Jubiläum der Publikation Roman Papers (1939) von Ronald Syme erinnert. ***** The present volume marks the bimillennium of the death of the princeps with a selection of essays that offer new approaches to the Emperor Augustus and his reign. The essays cover a variety of subjects related to Augustan scholarship from a twenty-first century perspective. The studies brought together in this volume are based on papers delivered and discussed by archaeologists, philologists, and historians of ancient Rome at the conference on 'XIV A.D. SAECVLVM AVGVSTVM. The Age of Augustus' held in Lisbon (the Roman Olisipo) in September 2014. The title, Augustan Papers, is intended to commemorate the eightieth anniversary of the publication of Ronald Syme's Roman Papers (1939).

Planning is undergoing a period of profound change and risks losing meaning and authority by becoming merely a tool for financial speculation and generating capital. Planning and Citizenship seeks to rediscover planning's technical and theoretical roots by reconstructing the memory of planning through the lens of the changing relationship between planning and citizenship. Tracing the historical relationship between planning and citizenship through a single thread, Luigi Mazza employs three ancient models – those of Hippodamus, Romulus, and Ancient China – to understand the foundations of spatial governance and citizenship. Paying particular attention to classic case studies of American cities, this book moves through the development of central planning theories by key thinkers like Geddes, Cerdà, Howard, Abercrombie and Lefebvre. Analysing the

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role of government in promoting social citizenship and symbolic values through planning, Mazza takes into account the changing role of government in planning, including concepts of neoliberalism and the minimal State. Providing critical debate over the current role of spatial governance in planning and citizenship, *Planning and Citizenship* offers a unique historical analysis of a crucial topic in planning.

War in Eleventh-Century Byzantium presents new insights and critical approaches to warfare between the Byzantine Empire and its neighbours during the eleventh century. Modern historians have identified the eleventh century as a landmark era in Byzantine history. This was a period of invasions, political tumult, financial crisis and social disruption, but it was also a time of cultural and intellectual innovation and achievement. Despite this, the subject of warfare during this period remains underexplored. Addressing an important gap in the historiography of Byzantium, the volume argues that the eleventh century was a period of important geo-political change, when the Byzantine Empire was attacked on all sides, and its frontiers were breached. This book is valuable reading for scholars and students interested in Byzantium history and military history.

The Ruin of the Eternal City provides the first systematic analysis of the preservation practices of the popes, civic magistrates, and ordinary citizens of Renaissance Rome. This study offers a new understanding of historic preservation as it occurred during the extraordinary rebuilding of a great European capital city.

This new collection presents a rich selection of innovative scholarship on the Etruscans, a vibrant, independent people whose distinct civilization flourished in central Italy for most of the

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first millennium BCE and whose artistic, social and cultural traditions helped shape the ancient Mediterranean, European, and Classical worlds. Includes contributions from an international cast of both established and emerging scholars Offers fresh perspectives on Etruscan art and culture, including analysis of the most up-to-date research and archaeological discoveries Reassesses and evaluates traditional topics like architecture, wall painting, ceramics, and sculpture as well as new ones such as textile archaeology, while also addressing themes that have yet to be thoroughly investigated in the scholarship, such as the *obesus etruscus*, the function and use of jewelry at different life stages, Greek and Roman topoi about the Etruscans, the Etruscans' reception of ponderation, and more Counters the claim that the Etruscans were culturally inferior to the Greeks and Romans by emphasizing fields where the Etruscans were either technological or artistic pioneers and by reframing similarities in style and iconography as examples of Etruscan agency and reception rather than as a deficit of local creativity

La fondazione delle città. Le scelte insediative da Uruk a New York Antica fondazione della città di Bologna vera madre de' studj con le misure delle di linea circondaria delle di lei mura, strade piazze, e vicoli ... Città romane di fondazione L'ERMA di BRETSCHNEIDER Antica fondazione della città di Bologna ... con la descrizione del Fiume Reno, et altri Fiumi, e Canali del nostro Contado ... Nuovamente posto alle stampe storia della fondazione della città d'Aversa Dalla fondazione della città fino all' anno 1002 La Città Altra. Storia E Immagine Della Diversità Urbana: Luoghi E Paesaggi Dei Privilegi E Del Benessere, Dell'isolamento, Del Disagio, Della Multiculturalità. Ediz. Italiana E Inglese FedOA - Federico II University Press Lettere romane dall' anno 818 al 830 della fondazione della città (66 a 78 di nostra era). From Pax Mongolica to

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