

Diari Del Tempo Di Guerra 1940 1945 File Type Pdf

Thank you unquestionably much for downloading **diari del tempo di guerra 1940 1945 file type pdf**. Maybe you have knowledge that, people have look numerous times for their favorite books subsequently this diari del tempo di guerra 1940 1945 file type pdf, but end taking place in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a fine ebook considering a mug of coffee in the afternoon, on the other hand they juggled when some harmful virus inside their computer. **diari del tempo di guerra 1940 1945 file type pdf** is simple in our digital library an online right of entry to it is set as public so you can download it instantly. Our digital library saves in multiple countries, allowing you to get the most less latency period to download any of our books later this one. Merely said, the diari del tempo di guerra 1940 1945 file type pdf is universally compatible considering any devices to read.

Mussolini - Richard J. B. Bosworth 2014-03-04
In 1945, disguised in German greatcoat and helmet, Mussolini attempted to escape from the

advancing Allied armies. Unfortunately for him, the convoy of which he was part was stopped by partisans and his features, made so familiar by

Fascist propaganda, gave him away. Within 24 hours he was executed by his captors, joining those he sent early to their graves as an outcome of his tyranny, at least one million people. He was one of the tyrant-killers who so scarred interwar Europe, but we cannot properly understand him or his regime by any simple equation with Hitler or Stalin. Like them, his life began modestly in the provinces; unlike them, he maintained a traditional male family life, including both wife and mistresses, and sought in his way to be an intellectual. He was cruel (though not the cruelist); his racism existed, but never without the consistency and vigor that would have made him a good recruit for the SS. He sought an empire; but, in the most part, his was of the old-fashioned, costly, nineteenth century variety, not a racial or ideological imperium. And, self-evidently Italian society was not German or Russian: the particular patterns of that society shaped his dictatorship. Bosworth's Mussolini allows us to come closer

than ever before to an appreciation of the life and actions of the man and of the political world and society within which he operated. With extraordinary skill and vividness, drawing on a huge range of sources, this biography paints a picture of brutality and failure, yet one tempered with an understanding of Mussolini as a human being, not so different from many of his contemporaries.

Mussolini and Hitler - Christian Goeschel
2018-01-01

A fresh treatment of Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, revealing the close ties between Mussolini and Hitler and their regimes From 1934 until 1944 Mussolini met Hitler numerous times, and the two developed a relationship that deeply affected both countries. While Germany is generally regarded as the senior power, Christian Goeschel demonstrates just how much history has underrepresented Mussolini's influence on his German ally. In this highly readable book, Goeschel, a scholar of twentieth-

century Germany and Italy, revisits all of Mussolini and Hitler's key meetings and asks how these meetings constructed a powerful image of a strong Fascist-Nazi relationship that still resonates with the general public. His portrait of Mussolini draws on sources ranging beyond political history to reveal a leader who, at times, shaped Hitler's decisions and was not the gullible buffoon he's often portrayed as. The first comprehensive study of the Mussolini-Hitler relationship, this book is a must-read for scholars and anyone interested in the history of European fascism, World War II, or political leadership.

Memoirs, 1942-1943 - Benito Mussolini 1949

Building Postwar Europe - Anne Deighton
2016-07-27

Controversy surrounds the construction of postwar European institutions. Did West European states simply respond to American pressure and Cold-War politics? How important

was federalist idealism, as opposed to economic and power political factors to decision-makers? These studies, by an international team of historians, examine the motivations of national political leaders and their officials. Topics covered include British and French officials, European integration and military policies; German, Italian, Belgian and Dutch attitudes; Britain and the first attempt to join the EEC; and the covert relationship between the USA and the European federalists.

The Labour Party, Denis Healey and the International Socialist Movement - Ettore Costa 2018-05-18

This book describes how, after the Second World War, the Labour Party assumed leadership of the International Socialist Movement, thanks to the achievements of the Attlee Government. International Secretary Denis Healey guided the reconstruction of the Socialist International through the early Cold War, making the British vision for socialist internationalism prevail over

the French and Belgian. At first, the provisional Socialist International (International Socialist Conference and Comisco) supported cohabitation with pro-communist socialists and the USSR, but with the Sovietisation of Eastern Europe it committed to militant anti-communism. Ambiguity between the Labour Party and Labour Government influenced British policy in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Italy and Poland, while the characterization and stereotypes of Eastern and Southern Europe shaped the language and actions of the British. Furthermore, the book shows how international contacts and the British and Swedish model encouraged the transition of socialist parties to responsible government parties fully embracing Western democracy and prepared the ideological revision of the 1950s.

Carlo Chevallard - Diario 1942-1945. Cronache del tempo di guerra - Carlo Chevallard 2005

Agguati e assedi. Il Castello di Volpiano tra

Piemonte ed Europa - Claudio Anselmo 2005

Il popolo del Duce - Christopher Duggan
2013-11-01T00:00:00+01:00

«Quando si scrive una lettera a Mussolini? Quando ci si guarda attorno o non si sa più a chi rivolgersi, ci si ricorda che c'è Lui. Egli è il confidente di tutti ed è ovunque. È anche in questa stanzetta semibuia, mentre tu, povero, parlavi dei tuoi dolori. Non hai sentito che ti ascoltava?». Migliaia di lettere, poesie, disegni, pitture, fotografie, diari arrivano ogni giorno alla segreteria del Duce e raccontano l'Italia sotto la tragica fascinazione di un dittatore carismatico. Esprimere gratitudine, avanzare una supplica, dimostrare la propria fede, chiedere favori, in un ventaglio inesauribile di circostanze e occasioni. Per il compleanno e l'onomastico del Duce; con la richiesta di un incontro; dopo che aveva pronunciato un discorso importante; quando un membro della sua famiglia era malato, o si voleva che facesse da padrino a un figlio; in

occasione degli anniversari del fascismo o di una crisi internazionale; perfino quando lo scrivente aveva fatto un sogno significativo. Durante il ventennio migliaia di italiani impugnarono la penna per scrivere al loro capo carismatico. I mittenti erano di tutte le estrazioni sociali ed età. Erano soldati, contadini, massaie, bambini, preti, studenti, artigiani. Molti scrivevano per chiedere un aiuto economico, ma in moltissimi per esprimere al loro leader ammirazione incondizionata, fino al desiderio amoroso o all'adorazione religiosa: per tanti il culto del Duce non fu soltanto il prodotto della propaganda ma un attaccamento profondamente sentito. Christopher Duggan ricostruisce il ventennio dagli albori dello squadristico sino alla caduta del regime, attraverso una documentazione fatta di lettere e diari privati inediti, resoconti giornalistici, programmi radio, canzoni popolari. La straordinaria relazione intimache moltissimi italiani intrattennero con Mussolini racconta una storia emotiva dell'Italia

fascista che corre sotterranea e parallela lungo i binari degli avvenimenti storici. Il popolo del Duce è stato recentemente nominato Political History Book of the Year e ha vinto il Wolfson History Prize 2013.

Claretta - R. J. B. Bosworth 2017-01-01

A master historian illuminates the tumultuous relationship of Il Duce and his young lover Claretta, whose extraordinarily intimate diaries only recently have become available. Few deaths are as gruesome and infamous as those of Benito Mussolini, Italy's fascist dictator, and Claretta (or Clara) Petacci, his much-younger lover. Shot dead by Italian partisans after attempting to flee the country in 1945, the couple's bodies were then hanged upside down in Milan's main square in ignominious public display. This provocative book is the first to mine Clara's extensive diaries, family correspondence, and other sources to discover how the last in Mussolini's long line of lovers became his intimate and how she came to her violent fate at his side. R. J. B.

Bosworth explores the social climbing of Claretta's family, her naïve and self-interested commitment to fascism, her diary's graphically detailed accounts of sexual life with Mussolini, and much more. Brimful of new and arresting information, the book sheds intimate light not only on an ordinary-extraordinary woman living at the heart of Italy's totalitarian fascist state but also on Mussolini himself.

My Fault - Margherita Sarfatti 2013-10-18
Mussolini's Jewish mistress confesses: How she educated a rough uncultured man to become a politician and consolidated the fascist regime.

Germany and the Second World War: The Mediterranean, south-east Europe, and north Africa, 1939-1941 - Gerhard Schreiber 1995

Explores the conduct of the war in the Mediterranean region and examines the dramatic military events of this period

The Intellectual Resistance in Europe -

James D. Wilkinson 1981

Describes the cultural impact of World War II on

the anti-Fascist intellectuals of France, Germany, and Italy, and investigates the ways in which they helped shape Europe's reconstruction

Millard Meiss, American Art History, and Conservation - Jennifer Cooke 2020-09-29

A member of the art history generation from the golden age of the 1920s and 1930s, Millard Meiss (1904-1975) developed a new and multi-faceted methodological approach. This book lays the foundation for a reassessment of this key figure in post-war American and international art history. The book analyses his work alongside that of contemporary art historians, considering both those who influenced him and those who were receptive to his research.

Jennifer Cooke uses extensive archival material to give Meiss the critical consideration that his extensive and important art historical, restoration and conservation work deserves. This book will be of interest to scholars in art history, historiography and heritage

management and conservation.

Bombing, States and Peoples in Western Europe 1940-1945 - Claudia Baldoli

2011-06-30

This is the first book to treat bombing during WWII as a European phenomenon and not just the 'Blitz' on Britain and Germany. With Western Europe now at the heart of a united continent, it is even more difficult to explain how only 70 years ago European states destroyed much of the urban landscape from the air. There were many blitzes between 1940 and 1945 with an estimated 700,000 people killed. The purpose of this book is to provide the basis for a comparison of the experience of western states under the impact of bombing. In particular, it considers the political, cultural and social responses to bombing rather than the military, strategic and social dimensions which have formed the core of the discussion hitherto. This book will correct the popular perception of the British Blitz as the key bombing experience by exposing the reality

of life under the bombs for communities as far apart as Brest, Palermo, and Rostock. An international panel of historians consider the issues raised amidst the bombing of human rights and protection of civilians in this seminal event in C20th history.

Churchill and the Bomb in War and Cold War - Kevin Ruane 2016-09-08

Covering the development of the atomic bomb during the Second World War, the origins and early course of the Cold War, and the advent of the hydrogen bomb in the early 1950s, Churchill and the Bomb in War and Cold War explores a still neglected aspect of Winston Churchill's career - his relationship with and thinking on nuclear weapons. Kevin Ruane shows how Churchill went from regarding the bomb as a weapon of war in the struggle with Nazi Germany to viewing it as a weapon of communist containment (and even punishment) in the early Cold War before, in the 1950s, advocating and arguably pioneering "mutually assured

destruction” as the key to preventing the Cold War flaring into a calamitous nuclear war. While other studies of Churchill have touched on his evolving views on nuclear weapons, few historians have given this hugely important issue the kind of dedicated and sustained treatment it deserves. In *Churchill and the Bomb in War and Cold War*, however, Kevin Ruane has undertaken extensive primary research in Britain, the United States and Europe, and accessed a wide array of secondary literature, in producing an immensely readable yet detailed, insightful and provocative account of Churchill's nuclear hopes and fears.

The Politics of Everyday Life in Fascist Italy - Joshua Arthurs 2017-02-08

This book explores the complex ways in which people lived and worked within the confines of Benito Mussolini's regime in Italy, variously embracing, appropriating, accommodating and avoiding the regime's incursions into everyday life. The contributions highlight the experiences of ordinary Italians - midwives and

schoolchildren, colonists and soldiers - over the course of the Fascist era, in settings ranging from the street to the farm, and from the kitchen to the police station. At the same time, this volume also provides a framework for understanding the Italian experience in relation to other totalitarian dictatorships in twentieth-century Europe and beyond.

L'Aquila - Walter Cavalieri 1994

Partisan Diary - Ada Gobetti 2014-08-01

Ada Gobetti's *Partisan Diary* is both diary and memoir. From the German entry into Turin on 10 September 1943 to the liberation of the city on 28 April 1945, Gobetti recorded an almost daily account of events, sentiments, and personalities, in a cryptic English only she could understand. Italian senator and philosopher Benedetto Croce encouraged Ada to convert her notes into a book. Published by the Italian publisher Giulio Einaudi in 1956, it won the Premio Prato, an annual prize for a work

inspired by the Italian Resistance (Resistenza). From a political and military point of view, the Partisan Diary provides firsthand knowledge of how the partisans in Piedmont fought, what obstacles they encountered, and who joined the struggle against the Nazis and the Fascists. The mountainous terrain and long winters of the Alpine regions (the site of many of their battles) and the ever-present threat of reprisals by German occupiers and their fascist partners exacerbated problems of organization among the various partisan groups. So arduous was their fight, that key military events--Italy's declaration of war on Germany, the fall of Rome, and the Allied landings on D-Day --appear in the diary as remote and almost unrelated incidents. Ada Gobetti writes of the heartbreak of mothers who lost their sons or watched them leave on dangerous missions of sabotage, relating it to worries about her own son Paolo. She reflects on the relationship between anti-fascist thought of the 1920s, in particular the ideas of her

husband, Piero Gobetti, and the Italian resistance movement (Resistenza) in which she and her son were participating. While the Resistenza represented a culmination of more than twenty years of anti-fascist activity for Ada, it also helped illuminate the exceptional talents, needs, and rights of Italian women, more than one hundred thousand of whom participated. *The Italian Fascist Party in Power* - Dante L. Germino 1959

The Italian Fascist Party in Power was first published in 1959. Minnesota Archive Editions uses digital technology to make long-unavailable books once again accessible, and are published unaltered from the original University of Minnesota Press editions. Although much significant material on the Italian Fascist party became available when the regime collapsed, scholars have not made extensive use of it until now. In this study, which is based on all the available sources, Professor Germino describes the functions of the party, ,explains how it was

organized to perform tasks, and discusses conflicts between the party and other power elements in the dictatorship. He reaches a conclusion contrary to that of most other scholars -- that Fascist Italy was a full-fledged totalitarian state resembling Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia in political structure and ideological content. Professor Carl J. Riedrich of Harvard University writes: "I consider this a major contribution to our knowledge of totalitarian dictatorship. There is nothing in the existing literature that can be compared to it either in terms of depth or analysis, range of documentation or breadth of treatment." Professor Taylor Cole of Duke University comments: "Professor Germino has presented an excellent case study of the Italian Fascist Party. He has made use of more materials on the Party than any previous writer in English, and has marshalled them effectively to support his contention that the Fascist Party did not differ 'in kind' from [the Nazi and Soviet Communist

parties] on the eve of World War II. His conclusion that on most (though not all) basic counts the Italian Fascist system was to be classified as 'totalitarian' is controversial, but it merits the careful attention of all students who are interested in the Italian Fascist period and in totalitarianism."

[From Fascism to Democracy](#) - Robert Ventresca
2004-01-01

This text tells the story of the birth of the post-war Italian political system through the lens of a single event: the Italian national election of 1948. It is a story about the fall of Fascism and the achievements of the Italian Resistance, and Italian political culture.

[Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies](#) -
Gaetana Marrone 2006-12-26

The Encyclopedia of Italian Literary Studies is a two-volume reference book containing some 600 entries on all aspects of Italian literary culture. It includes analytical essays on authors and works, from the most important figures of Italian

literature to little known authors and works that are influential to the field. The Encyclopedia is distinguished by substantial articles on critics, themes, genres, schools, historical surveys, and other topics related to the overall subject of Italian literary studies. The Encyclopedia also includes writers and subjects of contemporary interest, such as those relating to journalism, film, media, children's literature, food and vernacular literatures. Entries consist of an essay on the topic and a bibliographic portion listing works for further reading, and, in the case of entries on individuals, a brief biographical paragraph and list of works by the person. It will be useful to people without specialized knowledge of Italian literature as well as to scholars.

The Poetics of Conflict Experience - Sarah De Nardi 2016-11-25

Seventy years after the end of the Second World War we still do not fully appreciate the intensity of the lived experience of people and

communities involved in resistance movements and subjected to German occupation. Yet the enduring conjunction between individuals, things and place cannot be understated: from plaques on the wall to the beloved yellowing relics of private museums, materiality is paramount to any understanding of conflict experience and its poetics. This book reasserts the role of the senses, the imagination and emotion in the Italian war experience and its remembrance practices by tracing a cultural geography of the everyday material worlds of the conflict, and by digging deep into the multifaceted interweaving of place, person and conflict dynamics. Loneliness, displacement and paranoia were all emotional states shared by resistance activists and their civilian supporters. But what about the Fascists? And the Germans? In a civil war and occupation where shifting allegiances and betrayal were frequent, traditional binary codes of friend-foe cannot exist uncritically. This book incorporates these

different actors' perceptions, their competing and discordant materialities, and their shared – yet different – sense of loss and placelessness through witness accounts, storytelling and memoirs.

Germany and the Second World War - Horst Boog 1990

Unparalleled in scope and depth, Germany and the Second World War is a magisterial ten-volume history series that will prove indispensable to historians of the twentieth century. This volume examines the transformation of a European war into a global conflict during the period from 1941-1943. It focuses on the politics, strategy, and operations of the belligerent powers as Germany lost the initiative to the Allies, and it spans both the climax and turning points of the war. Its detailed analysis is supplemented by numerous maps, diagrams, and tables.

The Origins of the Cold War in Europe - David Reynolds 1994-01-01

Although the Cold War is over, the writing of its history has only just begun. This book presents an analysis of the origins of the Cold War in the decade after the Second World War, discussing the development of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers and the reactions of the Western European states to the growing Soviet-American rivalry. Drawing on recently opened archives from the former Soviet Union as well as on existing research largely unavailable in English, distinguished authorities from each of the countries discussed provide new insight into the Cold War and into the Europe that has been molded by it. The book begins with an overview of United States Cold War policy after the war and a pioneering post-communist examination of Russian involvement. The next chapters focus on the other two members of the wartime alliance, Britain and France, for which the Cold War was interwoven with concerns such as the maintenance of empire and the continued fear of Germany. The book then

examines the vanquished countries of World War II, Italy and Germany, who--particularly in the case of divided Germany--were struggling to recover their international status and come to terms with their past. The last part of the book considers how the small states--Benelux and Scandinavia--forged new groupings in the search for security, even though conflicts of national interest still persisted between them. The authors not only show the impact of superpower policies on each country but also reveal the many ways in which West European states were active participants in Cold War politics, trying to draw the Americans into Europe and shaping the blocs that emerged. The book sheds light on the European Community (in many ways a response to uneasiness about Germany) and on NATO, whose purpose was once described as keeping "the Russians out, the Americans in, and the Germans down."

Padre Pio - Sergio Luzzatto 2010-11-23

The first historical appraisal of the astonishing

life and times of a controversial twentieth-century saint Padre Pio is one of the world's most beloved holy figures, more popular in Italy than the Virgin Mary and even Jesus. His tomb is the most visited Catholic shrine anywhere, drawing more devotees than Lourdes. His miraculous feats included the ability to fly and to be present in two places at once; an apparition of Padre Pio in midair prevented Allied warplanes from dropping bombs on his hometown. Most notable of all were his stigmata, which provoke heated controversy to this day. Were they truly God-given? A psychosomatic response to extreme devotion? Or, perhaps, the self-inflicted wounds of a charlatan? Now acclaimed historian Sergio Luzzatto offers a pioneering investigation of this remarkable man and his followers. Neither a worshipful hagiography nor a sensationalist exposé, *Padre Pio* is a nuanced examination of the persistence of mysticism in contemporary society and a striking analysis of the links

between Catholicism and twentieth-century politics. Granted unprecedented access to the Vatican archives, Luzzatto has also unearthed a letter from Padre Pio himself in which the monk asks for a secret delivery of carbolic acid—a discovery which helps explain why two successive popes regarded Padre Pio as a fraud, until pressure from Pio-worshipping pilgrims forced the Vatican to change its views. A profoundly original tale of wounds and wonder, salvation and swindle, Padre Pio explores what it really means to be a saint in our time.

Spanish-Italian Relations and the Influence of the Major Powers, 1943-1957 - Pablo Del Hierro
Lecea 2014-12-03

Spanish-Italian Relations and the Influence of the Major Powers examines complex relations between Spain and Italy, beginning in 1943 and continuing until 1957, contending that the relationship cannot be examined in isolation and must be understood in its broader context.

Il corpo italiano di liberazione e Ancona -

Massimo Coltrinari 2014-06-01
illustra il contributo che il Corpo Italiano di Liberazione ha dato alla liberazione delle Marche, in generale, e di Ancona in particolare, nella Battaglia per Ancona, svoltasi dal 1 al 20 luglio 1944. Inquadrato nel II Corpo d'Armata Polacco, il Corpo Italiano di Liberazione svolse il ruolo di coprire il fianco sinistro dei Polacchi, che avanzano lungo la litoranea Adriatica; in questo ruolo liberarono Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, Tolentino. Il Comandante Polacco Anders, occupata Osimo il 6 luglio, predispose un piano di attacco per la conquista di Ancona che schierava la 3a Divisione Carpatica a destra, con compiti di fissaggio ed inganno, la 5a Divisione Krescowa al centro, con compiti di attacco, rottura e sfondamento del fronte tedesco, mediante manovra di aggiramento, il Corpo Italiano di Liberazione, a sinistra, con compiti di protezione, sicurezza e copertura del fianco sinistro. L'obiettivo era conquistare Ancona e annientare la guarnigione tedesca. Questo piano,

messo in atto dall'alba del 17 luglio, ebbe un successo parziale: Ancona fu conquistata il 18 luglio, ma la guarnigione tedesca, nonostante forti perdite, non fu annientata. Di questo parziale insuccesso, vari comandanti polacchi accusarono il Corpo Italiano di Liberazione, accusandolo di aver raggiunto i suoi obiettivi con ritardo, scoprendo il fianco sinistro delle forze avanzanti polacche, che furono costrette a fermarsi, e quindi dare tempo a quelle tedesche di salvarsi. Accuse che si rivelarono infondate, ma che dimostrano, indirettamente, come il Corpo Italiano di Liberazione era parte integrante delle forze alleate che liberarono Ancona. Per dimostrare questo, il volume presenta pagine di storia militare con un linguaggio, a volte, per specialisti, affrontando anche delicati argomenti come l'atteggiamento ostile Britannico verso gli Italiani, il ruolo politico delle forze italiane, l'apporto delle forze della Resistenza ai combattimenti ed altri. Il linguaggio diviene, però, presto amabile e

divulgativo in quanto le operazioni militari sono anche ricostruite attraverso le testimonianze orali e documentali coeve a complemento della descrizione tecnico-tattica. Testimonianze di militari e di civili, da quella di Sergio Pivetta, a quella di Francesca Bonci, che descrive con il suo Diario il passaggio del fronte ad Osimo, a quelle di sfollati di Agugliano, Castel'Emilio, Cassero, Camerata Picena e Castelferretti, abitati sull'asse di avanzata dell'attacco polacco. Emerge in tutti, tra macerie morali e materiali, il desiderio di sopravvivere e, la speranza di vivere un futuro diverso e migliore. Il volume descrive, quindi, il passaggio del fronte nell'anconetano, nome con cui si ricorda quei terribili gironi, quei giorni delle oche verdi, oche che erano dipinte dai contadini con il verderame per mimetizzarle e evitare attacchi aerei alleati, e del lardo rosso, come i soldati tedeschi, sempre in cerca di cibo da rubare nelle loro razzie, chiamavano il prosciutto. Un volume di ricostruzione storico-militare e testimonianze.

Mussolini's War - John Gooch 2020-12-01

A remarkable new history evoking the centrality of Italy to World War II, outlining the brief rise and triumph of the Fascists, followed by the disastrous fall of the Italian military campaign. While staying closely aligned with Hitler, Mussolini remained carefully neutral until the summer of 1940. At that moment, with the wholly unexpected and sudden collapse of the French and British armies, Mussolini declared war on the Allies in the hope of making territorial gains in southern France and Africa. This decision proved a horrifying miscalculation, dooming Italy to its own prolonged and unwinnable war, immense casualties, and an Allied invasion in 1943 that ushered in a terrible new era for the country. John Gooch's new history is the definitive account of Italy's war experience. Beginning with the invasion of Abyssinia and ending with Mussolini's arrest, Gooch brilliantly portrays the nightmare of a country with too small an industrial sector, too

incompetent a leadership and too many fronts on which to fight. Everywhere—whether in the USSR, the Western Desert, or the Balkans—Italian troops found themselves against either better-equipped or more motivated enemies. The result was a war entirely at odds with the dreams of pre-war Italian planners—a series of desperate improvisations against an allied force who could draw on global resources, and against whom Italy proved helpless.

Gender and the Second World War - Corinna Peniston-Bird 2017-09-16

Showing how gender history contributes to existing understandings of the Second World War, this book offers detail and context on the national and transnational experiences of men and women during the war. Following a general introduction, the essays shed new light on the field and illustrate methods of working with a wide range of primary sources.

Fascist Modernities - Ruth Ben-Ghiat 2004-03

Downloaded from clcnetwork.org on by
guest

This cultural history of Mussolini's dictatorship discusses the meanings of modernity in interwar Italy. The work argues that fascism appealed to many Italian intellectuals as a new model of modernity that would resolve the European crisis as well as long-standing problems of the national past.

Renewing Italian Socialism - Spencer M. DiScala 1988

The first history in English of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI), beginning with the exile period in 1926 and concluding with a study of the administration of Craxi, Italy's first Socialist prime minister.

L'8 settembre in Albania. - Massimo Coltrinari 2009

Perché la Divisione “Parma”, che doveva proteggere e tenere il porto di Valona, il punto di collegamento fondamentale con l'Italia, vitale per ogni sopravvivenza, crollò nell'arco di 48 ore, e permise ad una colonna motorizzata tedesca esile e decisa di occupare il predetto

porto di Valona senza colpo ferire? Perché la Divisione “Arezzo”, stanziata nel Corciano, passò quasi al completo nelle file tedesche, rinnegando ogni tradizione, anche i simboli più cari come bandiere e stendardi? Perché la Divisione “Puglie”, in piena crisi di movimento, fu completamente lasciata al suo destino e nel Kosovo fu oggetto di vendetta e rappresaglia da parte di kossovari, che avevano prestato giuramento di fedeltà al Re Imperatore? Perché la Divisione “Firenze” lasciata Dibra, mosse verso il mare per raggiungere l'Italia e combatté il 22 settembre 1943 una battaglia contro i tedeschi a Kruja e, sconfitta, salì in montagna e raggiunse il Comando dell'Esercito di Liberazione Nazionale Albanese quasi al completo? Perché la Divisione “Brennero”, composta da Altoatesini e Veneti fu al completo rimpatriata, dai tedeschi, in Italia, a Trieste e Venezia e poi, scelse di essere internata in Germania? Perché la Divisione “Perugia”, in marcia da Argirocastro a Santi Quaranta, in

armi, tenne questo porto fino ai primi di ottobre 1943. Presi i contatti con Brindisi, avuti ordini di resistere, dopo la caduta di Cefalonia e Corfù, respinse un attacco dal mare di forze tedesche e ricevette l'ordine dal Comando Supremo Italiano di lasciare le armi ai partigiani albanesi e di portarsi a Porto Palermo, 45 km più a nord, per essere evacuata in Italia, fu abbandonata a se stessa ed alla rappresaglia tedesca? Per tanti soldati italiani in terra albanese arrivò il momento delle scelte, ognuno a fronteggiare tutti i nemici: i criminali, i briganti, i collaborazionisti, i tedeschi ed anche la diffidenza dei partigiani albanesi combattuti fino a poche settimane prima. Soli con la loro coscienza. Queste pagine voglio tratteggiare le loro vicende, non per dare giudizi, o attestati meritori, ma solo per ricordarli e per ricordare quella che fu una tragedia, prima di tutto materiale e più ancora morale, come è stato l'armistizio dell'8 settembre in Albania.

Europe Since 1945 - Bernard A. Cook 2001

Employing 286 scholars, this two volume encyclopedia contains entries on post-World War II European political history and groups, significant events and persons, the economy, religion, education, the arts, women's issues, writers, and more.

Gli altri. Fascismo repubblicano e comunità nel Torinese (1943-1945) - Adduci 2014

Fascist Voices - Christopher Duggan 2013-06-01
Today Mussolini is remembered as a hated dictator who, along with Hitler and Stalin, ushered in an era of totalitarian repression unsurpassed in human history. But how was he viewed by ordinary Italians during his lifetime? In *Fascist Voices*, Christopher Duggan draws on thousands of letters sent to Mussolini, as well as private diaries and other primary documents, to show how Italian citizens lived and experienced the fascist regime under Mussolini from 1922-1943. Throughout the 1930s, Mussolini received about 1,500 letters a day from Italian

men and women of all social classes writing words of congratulation, commiseration, thanks, encouragement, or entreaty on a wide variety of occasions: his birthday and saint's day, after he had delivered an important speech, on a major fascist anniversary, when a husband or son had been killed in action. While Duggan looks at some famous diaries-by such figures as the anti-fascist constitutional lawyer Piero Calamandrei; the philosopher Benedetto Croce; and the fascist minister Giuseppe Bottai-the majority of the voices here come from unpublished journals, diaries, and transcripts. Utilizing a rich collection of untapped archival material, Duggan explores "the cult of Il Duce," the religious dimensions of totalitarianism, and the extraordinarily intimate character of the relationship between Mussolini and millions of Italians. Duggan shows that the figure of Mussolini was crucial to emotional and political engagement with the regime; although there was widespread discontent throughout Italy,

little of the criticism was directed at Il Duce himself. Duggan argues that much of the regime's appeal lay in its capacity to appropriate the language, values, and iconography of Roman Catholicism, and that this emphasis on blind faith and emotion over reason is what made Mussolini's Italy simultaneously so powerful and so insidious. Offering a unique perspective on the period, *Fascist Voices* captures the responses of private citizens living under fascism and unravels the remarkable mixture of illusions, hopes, and fears that led so many to support the regime for so long.

Mesa dos Sentidos & Sentidos da Mesa - Carmen Soares

Na sua mais ampla aceção, a mesa remete para universos onde interagem produtos, pessoas e ideias. Espaço de sobrevivência, mas também de deleite, de formação, de culto e de sociabilidade; cada mesa retrata mentalidades, serve de metáfora de valores, abre lugar à transformação de quem nela interage e participa. A mesa

constitui-se, assim, como espaço de sentidos quer fisiológicos quer intelectivos. Da experiência sinestésica proporcionada pelos bens alimentares e ambientes que os envolvem nasce a Mesa dos Sentidos. Indissociável da mesa são os numerosos significados de natureza cultural, política, religiosa, estética, ética, social e económica que lhe reconhecemos. Esses Sentidos da Mesa são captados e comunicam-se sob variadas formas de discurso (escrito, oral, pictórico ou material). A presente obra está organizada em dois volumes, contendo seis partes e um total de 37 capítulos. Os 16 capítulos que compõem o volume I estruturam-se em torno de três temáticas centrais. A percepção sensorial de alimentos e ambientes é tratada na Parte I (Sentidos à Mesa). A relação harmónica ou conflituosa entre alimentação e saúde discute-se na Parte II (Mesas terapêuticas, mesas saudáveis e mesas malsãs). Os condicionalismos de ordem gustativa, biológica ou económica por detrás da alimentação servem

de pilar aos estudos da Parte III (Mesas de delícias, mesas de sobrevivência e mesas económicas).

Germany and the Second World War: The Mediterranean, south-east Europe, and north Africa, 1939-1941 - 1990

This is the second in the comprehensive ten-volume Germany and the Second World War. The five volumes so far published in German take the story to the end of 1941, and have achieved international acclaim as a major contribution to historical study. Under the auspices of the Militargeschichtliches Forschungsamt (Research Institute for Military History), a team of renowned historians has combined a full synthesis of existing material with the latest research to produce what will be the definitive history of the Second World War. This volume surveys the first year of the war deliberately begun by Nazi Germany. The authors examine the train of interconnected political and military events, and set military

operations against the background of Hitler's war policy and general aims, both immediate and long term. The authors show that the conflict took a course quite different from that which Hitler had intended, but nevertheless resulted in a series of conquests for the Third Reich.

The Oxford Handbook of Italian Politics - Erik Jones 2015

The Oxford Handbook of Italian Politics provides a comprehensive look at the political life of one of Europe's most exciting and turbulent democracies. Under the hegemonic influence of Christian Democracy in the early post-World War II decades, Italy went through a period of rapid growth and political transformation. In part this resulted in tumult and a crisis of governability; however, it also gave rise to innovation in the form of Eurocommunism and new forms of political accommodation. The great strength of Italy lay in its constitution; its great weakness lay in certain legacies of the past.

Organized crime--popularly but not exclusively associated with the mafia--is one example. A self-contained and well entrenched 'caste' of political and economic elites is another. These weaknesses became apparent in the breakdown of political order in the late 1980s and early 1990s. This ushered in a combination of populist political mobilization and experimentation with electoral systems design, and the result has been more evolutionary than transformative. Italian politics today is different from what it was during the immediate post-World War II period, but it still shows many of the influences of the past.

Italy, 1943-1945 - David W. Ellwood 1985

Forgotten Blitzes - Claudia Baldoli 2012-05-03
France and Italy account for fully one third of all Allied bombs dropped on Europe between 1940 and 1945. Italy received some 370,000 tons of bombs, nearly five times the total dropped on Britain by the Luftwaffe; France, over 570,000,

nearly eight times the British figure. In each country, over 55,000 civilians died. Until now, studies of bombing in World War 2 have focused largely on the British and German experiences; few cover France or Italy. *Forgotten Blitzes* aims to remedy this. It explains the reasons for the Allied offensives, and uses political, social and cultural approaches to explore the challenges

faced by states and peoples as the bombs fell. Massive research in local and national archives across four countries, complemented by diaries and personal memoirs, has allowed the authors to build a detailed, comparative picture of the impact of bombing on states, local authorities and individuals.