

hobsbawm il secolo breve

Hobsbawm il Secolo Breve: Un'Analisi Profonda della Storia Contemporanea

hobsbawm il secolo breve rappresenta uno dei concetti più influenti e discussi nel campo della storiografia moderna. Nato dalla penna dello storico britannico Eric Hobsbawm, questo termine identifica un periodo storico che si estende approssimativamente dal 1914 al 1991, coincidente con eventi epocali come le due guerre mondiali, la guerra fredda e la caduta dell'Unione Sovietica. Ma cosa significa esattamente "il secolo breve" e perché Hobsbawm ha scelto di delimitare la storia in questo modo? Scopriamolo insieme, esplorando il contesto, le implicazioni e le riflessioni che questo concetto ha suscitato nel dibattito storico e culturale.

Il Concetto di "Il Secolo Breve" secondo Hobsbawm

Eric Hobsbawm, noto per il suo approccio marxista alla storia, ha coniato il termine "il secolo breve" per sottolineare come il ventesimo secolo, lungi dall'essere un periodo ordinario di cento anni, sia stato un'epoca di trasformazioni radicali e violente che hanno profondamente modificato il corso della storia mondiale. Invece di considerare il secolo dal 1900 al 2000, Hobsbawm preferisce individuare un periodo più circoscritto, iniziato con lo scoppio della Prima Guerra Mondiale nel 1914 e terminato con la dissoluzione dell'URSS nel 1991.

Perché il 1914 e il 1991?

La scelta di queste date non è casuale. Il 1914 segna l'inizio di un conflitto globale che ha ridisegnato mappe politiche, sociali ed economiche, ponendo fine a un'epoca di imperialismo relativamente stabile. Il 1991, invece, segna la fine della Guerra Fredda e la scomparsa di un sistema bipolare che aveva dominato la politica internazionale per quasi mezzo secolo. Tra queste due date, Hobsbawm individua un periodo di intensa turbolenza, in cui si sono avvicendati totalitarismi, rivoluzioni, crisi economiche globali, e la nascita di nuovi assetti geopolitici.

Le Tre Età del Secolo Breve

Nel suo libro "Il Secolo Breve", Hobsbawm suddivide questo periodo in tre fasi distinte, ognuna caratterizzata da dinamiche e sviluppi specifici.

1. L'Età degli Anni Turbolenti (1914-1945)

Questa prima fase abbraccia le due guerre mondiali e la crisi della società liberale. È un'epoca dominata dalla violenza, dal crollo degli imperi tradizionali e dalla diffusione di ideologie estreme come il fascismo e il comunismo. La Grande Depressione degli anni '30 aggiunge ulteriore

instabilità economica, mentre la Seconda Guerra Mondiale segna un punto di rottura decisivo.

2. L'Età dell'Ordine Mondiale (1945–1973)

Dopo la devastazione della seconda guerra, inizia un periodo di ricostruzione e crescita economica, noto come il “miracolo economico” in molte parti del mondo occidentale. La Guerra Fredda plasma le relazioni internazionali, mentre le nuove istituzioni globali come le Nazioni Unite cercano di mantenere la pace. È anche l'epoca delle lotte per i diritti civili e delle prime ondate di decolonizzazione.

3. L'Età della Crisi (1973–1991)

Questa fase finale vede il rallentamento della crescita economica, l'aumento delle tensioni sociali e il declino del sistema comunista. Gli anni '70 sono segnati dalla crisi energetica e dalle trasformazioni politiche in Occidente, con l'ascesa di leader conservatori come Margaret Thatcher e Ronald Reagan. Il crollo del Muro di Berlino nel 1989 e la dissoluzione dell'URSS nel 1991 rappresentano la fine definitiva del secolo breve.

Impatto e Rilevanza del Concetto di Hobsbawm

Una Nuova Visione della Storia Contemporanea

Il valore di “hobsbawm il secolo breve” risiede nella sua capacità di fornire una cornice interpretativa che aiuta a comprendere meglio le dinamiche complesse del ventesimo secolo. Non si tratta solo di una questione cronologica, ma di un modo per riconoscere l'eccezionalità di un periodo in cui le trasformazioni sociali, politiche ed economiche sono avvenute a una velocità senza precedenti.

Influenza sulla Storiografia e sulla Cultura Popolare

Molti storici e studiosi hanno adottato o discusso il concetto di secolo breve nelle loro analisi, contribuendo a una maggiore consapevolezza delle interconnessioni globali e delle cause profonde degli eventi storici. Anche in ambito accademico italiano, “hobsbawm il secolo breve” è spesso citato come un punto di riferimento per studiare il Novecento in modo critico e approfondito.

LSI Keywords e Temi Correlati

Per arricchire la comprensione di questo argomento, è utile esplorare alcuni termini e temi strettamente collegati a hobsbawm il secolo breve:

- Storia contemporanea europea
- Guerre mondiali e conseguenze
- Guerra fredda e bipolarismo
- Decolonizzazione e movimenti sociali
- Storia economica del Novecento
- Totalitarismi del XX secolo
- Rivoluzioni e trasformazioni sociali
- Caduta del muro di Berlino

Questi temi aiutano a contestualizzare il secolo breve e a comprendere le molteplici sfaccettature di questo periodo.

Lecture Consigliate per Approfondire

Chi desidera approfondire il concetto di Hobsbawm il secolo breve può iniziare dal volume omonimo di Eric Hobsbawm, che rappresenta un punto di partenza imprescindibile. Altri testi complementari includono studi sulle guerre mondiali, saggi sulla Guerra Fredda, e opere che analizzano le trasformazioni sociali del Novecento.

Consigli per Studenti e Appassionati di Storia

- Leggere il testo originale di Hobsbawm per comprendere la sua analisi e prospettiva.
- Esplorare fonti primarie dell'epoca, come discorsi politici e documenti ufficiali.
- Confrontare diverse interpretazioni storiche per sviluppare una visione critica.
- Seguire corsi o seminari online sulla storia del Novecento.

Questi suggerimenti possono rendere lo studio più coinvolgente e significativo.

Riflessioni Finali sull'Eredità di Hobsbawm

La definizione di "il secolo breve" da parte di Hobsbawm continua a stimolare dibattiti e riflessioni non solo tra gli storici, ma anche tra chi si interessa di politica, economia e società. Questo approccio invita a guardare

oltre le date convenzionali e a considerare le forze profonde che hanno modellato il mondo contemporaneo. In un'epoca in cui la storia sembra ripetersi in nuove forme, tornare a riflettere sul secolo breve può offrire chiavi di lettura preziose per interpretare il presente e immaginare il futuro.

Frequently Asked Questions

Chi è Eric Hobsbawm e perché è importante per lo studio del 'secolo breve'?

Eric Hobsbawm è stato uno storico britannico noto per le sue analisi del XX secolo, definito da lui come il 'secolo breve' (1914-1991). Il suo lavoro è fondamentale per comprendere le trasformazioni politiche, sociali ed economiche di questo periodo.

Che cosa intende Eric Hobsbawm con il termine 'secolo breve'?

Con 'secolo breve', Hobsbawm si riferisce al periodo che va dall'inizio della Prima guerra mondiale nel 1914 alla fine della Guerra Fredda nel 1991, un arco temporale più breve del tradizionale secolo solare, caratterizzato da profondi cambiamenti globali.

Quali sono le principali caratteristiche del 'secolo breve' secondo Hobsbawm?

Il 'secolo breve' è segnato da due guerre mondiali, la Grande Depressione, la Guerra Fredda, la decolonizzazione e importanti trasformazioni sociali e politiche, come l'ascesa e il declino dei totalitarismi e il progresso dei diritti civili.

Quali opere ha scritto Eric Hobsbawm sul 'secolo breve'?

Eric Hobsbawm ha scritto una trilogia fondamentale: 'L'età delle rivoluzioni 1789-1848', 'L'età del capitale 1848-1875', 'L'età degli imperi 1875-1914' e soprattutto 'Il secolo breve. 1914-1991', che analizzano la storia moderna e contemporanea.

Come ha influenzato il pensiero di Hobsbawm la storiografia contemporanea?

Hobsbawm ha influenzato la storiografia con il suo approccio marxista e globale, enfatizzando le dinamiche economiche e sociali e proponendo una lettura integrata degli eventi storici del XX secolo.

Perché il periodo 1914-1991 è considerato un 'secolo breve' e non un secolo tradizionale?

Questo periodo è considerato 'breve' perché inizia con la Prima guerra

mondiale e termina con la dissoluzione dell'Unione Sovietica, segnando così un ciclo storico completo, differente dal secolo solare canonico di 100 anni.

Qual è il significato politico e sociale del 'secolo breve' secondo Hobsbawm?

Il 'secolo breve' rappresenta un'epoca di grandi turbolenze politiche, sociali e ideologiche, tra cui due guerre mondiali, la lotta tra capitalismo e comunismo e la trasformazione delle società industriali.

Come viene descritto il ruolo delle guerre mondiali nel 'secolo breve'?

Le guerre mondiali sono viste come eventi fondativi che hanno radicalmente cambiato l'assetto geopolitico mondiale, accelerando i processi di cambiamento sociale e politico analizzati da Hobsbawm.

In che modo la Guerra Fredda segna la fine del 'secolo breve'?

La fine della Guerra Fredda nel 1991 con il crollo dell'Unione Sovietica segna la conclusione del ciclo storico identificato da Hobsbawm come il 'secolo breve', aprendo una nuova era globale.

Quali critiche sono state mosse alle teorie di Hobsbawm sul 'secolo breve'?

Alcune critiche riguardano l'approccio marxista di Hobsbawm, ritenuto da alcuni troppo ideologico, e la definizione del 'secolo breve' che potrebbe escludere eventi significativi al di fuori del periodo 1914-1991.

Additional Resources

Hobsbawm Il Secolo Breve: An Analytical Review of a Defining Historical Work

hobsbawm il secolo breve stands as one of the most influential historiographical contributions to understanding the complexities of the 20th century. Authored by the distinguished British historian Eric Hobsbawm, "Il Secolo Breve" (The Short Twentieth Century) offers a panoramic view of the period spanning roughly from 1914 to 1991—a timeframe that Hobsbawm argued represented a distinct epoch marked by unparalleled social, political, and economic upheavals. This article delves into the core themes, historiographical significance, and critical perspectives surrounding Hobsbawm's work, integrating relevant keywords such as "twentieth-century history," "Cold War analysis," "global transformations," and "historical interpretation" to provide a comprehensive and SEO-optimized exploration.

Contextualizing "Il Secolo Breve": The Historical Framework

Eric Hobsbawm's "Il Secolo Breve" takes its title from the notion of a "short century," a concept that encapsulates the idea that the 20th century—despite traditionally being defined by calendar years—was better understood through its defining historical events, beginning with the outbreak of World War I in 1914 and concluding with the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. This period witnessed the rise and fall of totalitarian regimes, two world wars, a global economic depression, decolonization, and the Cold War's ideological standoff.

Hobsbawm's historiographical approach is characterized by a Marxist lens, emphasizing class struggles, economic forces, and social transformations as key drivers of historical change. His analysis challenges conventional narratives by focusing less on state-centric or diplomatic histories and more on the underlying social dynamics that shaped global events.

The Significance of the "Short Twentieth Century"

The concept of the "short twentieth century" is pivotal in reframing how historians and scholars interpret modern history. By delimiting the century between 1914 and 1991, Hobsbawm emphasizes a coherent historical cycle defined by conflict, ideological confrontation, and revolutionary change. This framework contrasts with the broader, calendar-based century, which might dilute the intensity and interconnectedness of these events.

Moreover, the "short century" perspective facilitates a deeper understanding of the Cold War era, highlighting it as a prolonged conflict that defined global politics and economics for nearly half a century. Hobsbawm's analysis underscores how the bipolar world order shaped international relations and domestic policies across continents.

Key Themes in Hobsbawm's "Il Secolo Breve"

Hobsbawm's narrative traverses multiple domains, weaving political, economic, and cultural threads into a cohesive tapestry. Several themes stand out prominently:

Revolutions and Ideological Shifts

Central to Hobsbawm's interpretation is the role of revolutionary movements and ideological battles. The Russian Revolution of 1917, for instance, represents not just a national upheaval but a global ideological watershed that influenced subsequent socialist and communist movements worldwide. Hobsbawm explores the appeal and contradictions of these ideologies, their successes and failures, and their impact on shaping the international order.

Economic Transformations and Crises

The author dedicates considerable attention to economic developments, especially the interwar period marked by the Great Depression. By linking economic downturns to political instability, Hobsbawm illustrates how economic factors catalyzed the rise of totalitarian regimes and radical ideologies. Post-World War II reconstruction and the subsequent economic boom also receive analysis, highlighting the intertwined nature of economic policies and social welfare.

Decolonization and Global Realignment

"Il Secolo Breve" is notable for its global perspective, extending beyond Europe and North America to include the decolonization processes in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Hobsbawm situates these struggles within the broader context of Cold War geopolitics and economic dependencies, revealing the complexities of newly independent states navigating sovereignty amid superpower rivalries.

Critical Perspectives on Hobsbawm's Work

While widely respected, Hobsbawm's work is not without critique. Scholars have debated his Marxist approach, questioning whether his emphasis on class struggle sometimes oversimplifies historical causality or underplays cultural and individual agency. Additionally, some argue that the "short century" framework risks marginalizing important events outside its temporal boundaries.

Nonetheless, the strengths of Hobsbawm's analysis lie in its synthetic scope and capacity to connect disparate global phenomena through an integrative historical lens. His writing encourages readers to view political events not in isolation but as part of larger systemic transformations.

Pros and Cons of Hobsbawm's Historical Interpretation

- **Pros:** Provides a comprehensive framework uniting political, social, and economic history; offers a fresh perspective on 20th-century conflicts; emphasizes the role of ideology and class.
- **Cons:** Sometimes criticized for ideological bias; may underrepresent cultural and individual factors; the "short century" concept excludes earlier or later events that shaped the century's legacy.

The Legacy of "Il Secolo Breve" in Contemporary

Historical Scholarship

Hobsbawm's "Il Secolo Breve" remains a cornerstone text in twentieth-century studies. Its influence is evident in academic curricula, historical debates, and public discourse on global history. By articulating a clear and compelling narrative of a century marked by conflict and change, Hobsbawm offers tools for understanding contemporary issues rooted in modern history.

Furthermore, the book's cross-disciplinary approach—melding political history with economic and social analysis—has inspired historians to adopt more holistic methods. It also invites reflection on how history is periodized and the implications of defining historical epochs based on thematic coherence rather than strict chronology.

Comparisons with Other Historical Frameworks

Compared to traditional chronologies that segment history by decades or calendar centuries, Hobsbawm's "short century" approach aligns with other periodizations such as Fernand Braudel's "long century" or Reinhart Koselleck's "space of experience and horizon of expectation." Each framework offers distinct advantages depending on the historical phenomena under study.

For instance, while Braudel's *longue durée* emphasizes long-term social structures, Hobsbawm's focus on a condensed, event-driven century captures the intensity of twentieth-century transformations. This comparison highlights the diversity of historiographical tools available to scholars and the ongoing debates about how best to interpret complex historical periods.

Conclusion: The Enduring Relevance of Hobsbawm Il Secolo Breve

In examining "hobsbawm il secolo breve," it becomes evident that Eric Hobsbawm's work transcends mere historical narration; it is an interpretative lens that challenges readers to reconsider the twentieth century's defining moments and their interconnectedness. By framing the century as a discrete epoch characterized by revolution, war, economic upheaval, and ideological struggle, Hobsbawm provides a compelling narrative that continues to shape contemporary understanding of modern history.

The book's nuanced exploration of global dynamics and its critical engagement with the forces shaping the modern world make it an essential reference for scholars, students, and anyone interested in the complexities of the last hundred years. As history continues to unfold, Hobsbawm's "Il Secolo Breve" remains a vital tool for interpreting the legacies of the turbulent century that so profoundly shaped today's geopolitical and social realities.

[Hobsbawm Il Secolo Breve](#)

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hobsbawm il secolo breve: *The Idea of Sport in Western Culture from Antiquity to the Contemporary Era* Saverio Battente, 2020-09-01 In "The Idea of Sport in Western Culture from Antiquity to the Contemporary Era," Dr Saverio Battente examines the concept of sport as an element of Western culture. Sport has aided in structuring the collective identities that underpin individual civilisations in the West, and, far from being a merely marginal phenomenon, it has in fact been an essential feature of Western civilisation and culture from antiquity, in its various forms. The starting point of the book is the idea that there is a certain number of universal traits—unchanged across time and different cultures—underlying all sports, even if there are a series of entirely original elements with which sport has been linked over the centuries in specific civilizations. This volume thus makes a comparative analysis of the ancient, modern, and contemporary worlds and various national contexts; *longues durées* (whose presence transcends anthropological and cultural barriers), divergences, and discontinuities pertaining to the concept of sport are identified and explored. The book also looks at the link between the rise of civilisation and the educational and training function of sport, as well as the connection between a culture's decline and a growing emphasis on sport as an element of entertainment and spectacle in and of itself.

hobsbawm il secolo breve: *Il disegno. L'architettura del moderno. Dalla rivoluzione industriale a oggi. Per il triennio* Emilio Morasso, 2003

hobsbawm il secolo breve: Anatomy of the Red Brigades Alessandro Orsini, 2011-04-15 The Red Brigades were a far-left terrorist group in Italy formed in 1970 and active all through the 1980s. Infamous around the world for a campaign of assassinations, kidnappings, and bank robberies intended as a concentrated strike against the heart of the State, the Red Brigades' most notorious crime was the kidnapping and murder of Italy's former prime minister Aldo Moro in 1978. In the late 1990s, a new group of violent anticapitalist terrorists revived the name Red Brigades and killed a number of professors and government officials. Like their German counterparts in the Baader-Meinhof Group and today's violent political and religious extremists, the Red Brigades and their actions raise a host of questions about the motivations, ideologies, and mind-sets of people who commit horrific acts of violence in the name of a utopia. In the first English edition of a book that has won critical acclaim and major prizes in Italy, Alessandro Orsini contends that the dominant logic of the Red Brigades was essentially eschatological, focused on purifying a corrupt world through violence. Only through revolutionary terror, Brigadists believed, could humanity be saved from the putrefying effects of capitalism and imperialism. Through a careful study of all existing documentation produced by the Red Brigades and of all existing scholarship on the Red Brigades, Orsini reconstructs a worldview that can be as seductive as it is horrifying. Orsini has devised a micro-sociological theory that allows him to reconstruct the group dynamics leading to political homicide in extreme-left and neonazi terrorist groups. This subversive-revolutionary feedback theory states that the willingness to mete out and suffer death depends, in the last analysis, on how far the terrorist has been incorporated into the revolutionary sect. Orsini makes clear that this political-religious concept of historical development is central to understanding all such self-styled purifiers of the world. From Thomas Müntzer's theocratic dream to Pol Pot's Cambodian revolution, all the violent purifiers of the world have a clear goal: to build a perfect society in which there will no longer be any sin and unhappiness and in which no opposition can be allowed to upset the universal harmony. Orsini's book reconstructs the origins and evolution of a revolutionary tradition brought into our own times by the Red Brigades.

hobsbawm il secolo breve: Tracing the Path of Tolerance Paolo Scotton, Enrico Zucchi, 2016-12-14 In the globalized, postmodern world, the production of encounters and crashes between dissimilar cultures, ways of life, and systems of values has drastically increased in number. More and

more frequently, they originate harsh conflicts, exhibiting the existence of alternative and apparently incompatible ways of living and thinking – culturally, religiously, economically and politically speaking. In this context, words as tolerance and intolerance have been put at the heart of the political debate. However, what is the real meaning of these political concepts? Why did they originate and how did they develop over time? Do they still represent a valid resource for comprehending our current societies and dealing with them? Through the different voices of several scholars in the humanities, this book traces the history of tolerance since the wars of religion to the contemporary age, combining the historical reconstruction with a theoretical and critical analysis of the idea and practice of tolerance in different epochs and places. The obstacle course depicted here reveals the constitutive fragility of this concept that, however, cannot be totally dismissed from our political vocabulary.

hobsbawm il secolo breve: A Companion to Late Medieval and Early Modern Siena, 2021-01-11 A Companion to Late Medieval and Early Modern Siena presents chapters by prominent scholars on the powerful commune that birthed a pope, sheltered saints, built banking institutions that have thrived for nearly 1000 years, and nurtured vibrant communities of artists and intellectuals. This multi-disciplinary book, edited by Santa Casciani and Heather Richardson Hayton, redresses scholarly imbalances of the past by introducing early period Siena to a wider audience. Focusing mostly on the 12th to 16th centuries, each chapter explores how the Sienese crafted a distinctive civic identity that remains intact still. Modern readers will find Siena's responses to plague, political factionalism, and aggression from powerful neighbours particularly relevant. Contributors are: Mario Ascheri, Saverio Luigi Battente, Elena Brizio, Santa Casciani, Konrad Eisenbichler, Bradley Franco, Fabrizio Nevola, Anna Peterson, Colleen Reardon, Sheri Shaneyfelt, Jane Tylus, Andrea Beth Wenz, Demetrio Yocum.

hobsbawm il secolo breve: A New Model of Socialism Bruno Jossa, 2018-04-27 Economic democracy is essential for creating a truly democratic political sphere. This engaging book uses Marxist theory to hypothesise that capitalism is not a democratic system, and that a modern socialist system of producer cooperatives and democratically managed enterprises is urgently needed. A New Model of Socialism focuses on the current crisis of the political Left, a result of the collapse of the Soviet model of society and the decline of statism and kingship. Bruno Jossa expands on existing theories to explore Marx's notions on economic democracy in a modern setting. He advocates a move away from the centralised planning form of economic socialism towards a self-management system for firms that does not prioritise the interests of one class over another, in order to achieve greater economic democracy. It is argued that the establishment of such a system of democratic firms is the precondition for reducing intervention in the economy, thus enabling the State to perform its ultimate function of serving the public interest. This timely book is ideal for advanced scholars of Marxist, radical and heterodox economic theory, as well as academics with an interest in the rise of socialism in our modern world. Indeed, it will also be of value to all those seeking a viable and practical alternative to existing capitalist and socialist thinking.

hobsbawm il secolo breve: *Cultural Dimensions of the User* Massimo Negrotti, 2005 The concept of the user is not a well-established sociological concept even though the user is omnipresent in our culture as someone who uses a device, a machine, the internet or a public service. Due to the close relationship between man and technology user studies have become very important. The papers assembled in this volume were presented at the Vth International Conference on «The Culture of the Artificial» - The User of the Artificial (Ascona Switzerland, Monte Verità, 23-25 April 2004). They deal with various aspects of the figure of the user.

hobsbawm il secolo breve: *Empires and Nations from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Century* Antonello Biagini, 2014-08-11 This volume is the result of an international conference held at Sapienza University in Rome on June 20 and 21, 2013, as the final stage of the PRIN (Progetto di rilevante interesse nazionale) project "Empires and Nations from the 18th to the 20th century", during which scholars from all over the world – academics, specialists, young researchers, PhD students and post-doctorates – confronted diverse, but connected, topics on the relations between

multinational empires and the idea of the nation. In this way, the reality of the historical empires and national states was represented, and concepts such as identity, nationality, and sovereignty analyzed. The second volume is dedicated to the age of empires and colonialism, with particular reference to the colonial policy of the Great Powers (England, Russia, and Italy), the reality of post-colonial states, and to the different patterns of decolonization, including specific cases such as South Sudan, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Afghanistan and Palestine. Particular attention is paid to the economic systems of different countries and to the area of Southeastern Europe, particularly to Romania and its multicultural area Transylvania. To the Great War and the dissolution of the multinational empires ample space is dedicated, providing insights on border issues, ethnic conflicts, foreign policies, the Adriatic question, and the territorial conflict between Yugoslavia and Italy. The final part of the book analyzes communism, the bipolar system, and the East-West conflict that divided Europe for almost half a century, with specific contributions that discuss post-communist nations and states.

hobsbawm il secolo breve: Literature and the Great War Giovanni Capecchi, 2022-12-06
Among the numerous volumes dedicated to the Great War, this book stands out for its ability to trace, in a thorough but concise manner, an overall picture of the literature born from the conflict. After its introductory pages concerning the forms, times and places of war writing, the book focuses on the story of the months of the eve of the war, on the journey to the front and the discovery of the true face of war, on the stories of the trenches, on the accounts of the imprisonment, and on the return home accompanied by disappointment and disorientation. The book, focused on Italy, but rich in references to European literature, is a journey through history and the human soul, between hopes and fears, illusions and massacres. It is the story of an event that divided the collective history of Europe and individual lives. It is the account, passionate and exciting, of the literary writings born from trauma.

hobsbawm il secolo breve: Populism Chiara Chini, Sheyla Moroni, 2018-10-09
Populism is a category which is often abused in current public discourse. It is an issue that is usually looked at from the perspective of political science or cultural studies, while historians have rarely confronted it. Nonetheless, the study of historical cases of populism is a necessary preliminary task for an in-depth examination of the topic. This book opens up a channel of dialogue among political scientists, sociologists, philosophers and historians in order to launch a debate on the declination of the populist phenomenon. The essays here consist of the reflections of various scholars on several national cases through a survey conducted on a large temporal and spatial horizon, from the experiences developed in Eastern Europe at the end of the nineteenth century to the more recent events of Ukraine's revolution at the end of the twentieth; and from the first case of a populist party in the US to the examples of the Italian political scenario in the 1980s, in order to identify which historical perspective would be the most suitable for understanding populism and if populism can actually be considered a category that fits into the historical investigation of these phenomena.

hobsbawm il secolo breve: Eranos Yearbook 70: 2009/2010-2011 Eranos Foundation, The 70th volume of the Eranos Yearbooks presents the work of the last three years of activities at the Eranos Foundation (2009-2011). It includes the papers given on the theme of the 2011 conference, About Fragility in the Contemporary World, together with talks given on the occasion of the seminar cycle entitled, Eranos Jung Lectures, which took place during the years 2010-2011 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Carl Gustav Jung's passing. Eminent international scholars gathered to share their work, presented here primarily in English, along with some chapters in Italian. This publication carries additional special meaning in further consolidating the collaboration with the Fetzer Institute by presenting the manuscripts of the Dialogues on the Power of Love, held at Eranos between 2008 and 2011. This project follows the path of the original model of Eranos, especially the aspect of dialogue, searching for understanding and deepening crucial themes in the contemporary world. Contents: 2011 Eranos Conference: About Fragility in the Contemporary World 2008-2011 Fetzer Institute Dialogues at Eranos - The Power of Love: - Love in the Esoteric Traditions - Love in the History of Eranos - Love and Beauty in the Visual Arts - Love and the Social Bond - Love and the

Musical Arts 2010–2011 Eranos-Jung Lectures The Greek word 'Eranos' means a 'banquet', to which every guest contributes. From 1933 onwards, the Eranos Conferences took shape in Ascona-Moscia (Switzerland), springing from the idea of Olga Fröbe-Kapteyn to create a 'Meeting Place of East and West'. Under the influence of the psychologist Carl Gustav Jung and other prominent leaders of that era, the Eranos Conferences found their way towards symbolical, archetypal, and mythological motifs. The Eranos gathering is symbolized by its famous Round Table, the image and meaning of which inspired many of the leading thinkers of the 20th century. For more than 70 years, depth psychologists, philosophers, theologians, orientalist, historians of religions as well as natural scientists find at Eranos a unique place where they could meet and exchange views. The rich collection of Eranos Yearbooks bears testimony to an immense and original work accomplished in various fields of learning.

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