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# La Ribellione Delle Masse

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Critica del testo (2007) Vol. 10/1

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*La Ribellione Delle Masse*

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## LYRIC CARMELO

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**Critica del testo (2007) Vol. 10/1** Tecnos Editorial S A

La rebelión de las masas es un famoso libro de José Ortega y Gasset. Se comenzó a publicar en 1929 en forma de artículos en el diario El Sol, y en el mismo año como libro. Está traducido a más de veinte lenguas debido a su carácter universal y homogeneidad en los temas que aborda. Se analizan diversos fenómenos sociales como la llegada de las masas al pleno poderío social, el "lleno", las aglomeraciones de gente y a partir de estos hechos, analiza y describe la idea de lo que llama hombre-masa.

La ribellione delle masse Oxford University Press

Social upheaval in early 20th-century Europe is the historical setting for this seminal study by the Spanish philosopher, Jose Ortega y Gasset. Continuously in print since 1932, Ortega's vision of Western culture as sinking to its lowest common denominator and drifting toward chaos brought its author international fame and has remained one of the influential books of the 20th century.

Il secondo Novecento Cornell University Press

Why should we wonder about man and the human sense? What are the questions and answers we are seeking? Why should we read the work of Werner Sombart? Or rather, why should we re-read "this" Sombart? This book tracks the human sense in order to rediscover this compass against the current crisis of the humanistic conception of society. This crisis is manifest in a

repositioning of society, which is no longer human by definition, in contrast to the past, when the term "human society" was a tautology and redundant. As such, the human element of society must be rediscovered. This book revitalizes the scientific sense of the human, which is almost anesthetized, often frustrated and belittled, sometimes confused and mistaken with something else, frequently misunderstood and made unrecognizable, but, precisely for this reason, which is increasingly essential today.

Olivetti, anni '50 Testi e documenti

Dopo la ribellione delle Masse, con un rovesciamento di ruoli senza precedenti la Storia ci sta ponendo di fronte alla ribellione delle Imprese. Sessant'anni fa Ayn Rand ne La rivolta di Atlante aveva previsto che - in un futuro imprecisato - sarebbe avvenuta la sollevazione dei prime movers: la rivolta degli imprenditori contro il collettivismo. Sembrava pura fantasia. Ma è ciò che sta accadendo, 60 anni dopo, in Italia. Come è potuto succedere? L'imprenditore oggi è costretto a vivere la stagione del populismo in una condizione, inedita, di "emarginazione sociale". Costretto a fare i conti con un PIL che non cresce più e con il trionfo dei partiti che difendono le ragioni della Rendita, rispetto a quelle della Produzione. Imprenditori piccolissimi, piccoli, medi e grandi non hanno più riferimenti, spettatori smarriti di una politica nazionale in cui non si riconoscono più. Poiché la loro voce non è più "privilegiata" - uno vale uno, nell'era Rousseau - sono costretti a scendere in Piazza. E molto presto potrebbero farlo, ufficialmente e stabilmente, a fianco di sindacalisti e lavoratori. La rivolta della Produzione contro la Rendita.

**Mediterranea 18 Difesa del nichilismo** Morlacchi Editore  
Los esenciales de la filosofía. Tenemos como novedades: La

rebelion de las masas de Jose Ortega y Gasset; La genealogia de la moral de F. Nietzsche; El orden del ser. Antología filosófica de Santo Tomas de Aquino y la segunda edición de Tractatus Logico-philosophicus de L. Wittgenstein.

**The Golden Goblin** FrancoAngeli

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.

**Atlante del Ventesimo secolo 1919-1945** Springer Nature  
La rebelión de las masas es un famoso libro de José Ortega y Gasset. Se comenzó a publicar en 1929 en forma de artículos en el diario El sol, y en el mismo año como libro. Está traducido a más de veinte lenguas debido a su carácter universal y homogeneidad en los temas que aborda. Se analizan diversos fenómenos sociales como la llegada de las masas al pleno poderío social, el "lleno", las aglomeraciones de gente y a partir de estos hechos, analiza y describe la idea de lo que llama hombre-masa. En 1937, escribe un "Prólogo para franceses" y un "Epílogo para ingleses", los cuales deben leerse después del propio libro, pues carecen de sentido propio. Según Julián Marías, la obra de Ortega está incompleta y sería El hombre y la gente el que lo completaría.

**La Rebelion de Las Masas** Edizioni Studio Domenicano

This volume comprises papers presented at a conference marking the 50th anniversary of Joachim Wach's death, and the centennial of Mircea Eliade's birth. Its purpose is to reconsider both the problematic, separate legacies of these two major twentieth-century historians of religions, and the bearing of these two legacies upon each other. Shortly after Wach's death in 1955, Eliade succeeded him as the premiere historian of religions at the University of Chicago. As a result, the two have been associated with each other in many people's minds as the successive leaders of the so-called "Chicago School" in the history of religions. In fact, as this volume makes clear, there never was a monolithic Chicago School. Although Wach reportedly referred to Eliade as the most astute historian of religions of the day; the two never met, and their approaches to the study of religions differed significantly. Several dominant issues run through the essays collected here: the relationship between the two men's writings and their lives, and in Eliade's case, the relationship between his political commitments and his writings in fiction, history of religions, and autobiography. Both men's contributions to the field continue to provoke controversy and debate, and this volume sheds new light on these controversies and what they reveal about these two `scholars' legacies.

**Introduzione alla sociologia** Rubbettino Editore

Da tre grandi storici, autori conosciuti e apprezzati da lungo tempo nella scuola, Lo spazio del tempo, dal XVII al XIX secolo, un manuale a norma del DM 781/2013, con una narrazione dal respiro mondiale, arricchita da nuovi dossier di fonti e storiografia. Un manuale che fornisce tutti gli strumenti per esplorare e comprendere lo "spazio del tempo". Questo prodotto

contiene link esterni per la fruizione delle espansioni digitali correlate. Alcuni e-reader potrebbero non gestire questa funzionalità.

Sociologia n. 2/2008 FrancoAngeli

The book is a true knowledge-enhancing project, dealing with the forms of rationality at work in social life, which are so many, varied and complex. Published already in Spanish and Italian, it analyses the role played by rationality through the lens of social theories in order to propose a problematic interpretation of human action. Since there is nothing more practical than a good theory when seeking to understand our society, the book reflects on the theoretical approaches that provide useful categories by means of which to understand and interpret individual, organizational, and institutional action. It proposes an analysis of a wide variety of classics by eminent European and Anglo-American thinkers, such as Dahrendorf, Mannheim, Marx, Popper, Weber, Habermas, Luhmann, Machiavelli, Pareto, Ardigò, Cesareo, Parsons, Schütz, Alexander, Bauman, Beck, Sennett, Antiseri, Boudon, Sen, Simon, to shed light on the relationship between rationality, difficulties in thinking and extra-rationality. Finally, the reasons for unexpected action are investigated as well as the strategic role played by ethics, rationality and skills in postmodern societies on the basis of the contributions of Nussbaum and Piketty.

**The Unexpected in Action** CreateSpace

Die Soziologie wissenschaftlichen Ruhms ist weitgehend unerforscht. Ein Versuch, ihn mit behavioristischen Methoden für die Politikwissenschaft zu analysieren, den Somit und Tanenhaus unternahmen, zählt zu den Faktoren, die wissenschaftlichen

Ruhm bedingen: originelle Ideen, Beiträge zur Systematisierung, Anregung wissenschaftlicher Forschung, Publikation vieler brauchter Lehrbücher und organisatorische Fähigkeiten. Carl Joachim Friedrich wurde bei dieser Analyse - obwohl ihr gelegentlich ein behavioristisches Bias nachgesagt wurde - von einem grossen Prozentsatz der interviewten Politikwissenschaftler sehr häufig zu den bedeutendsten Gelehrten seines Faches gezählt. Einmalig war die Dauer der wissenschaftlichen Hochschätzung, die er in einer Zeit einer immer kurzlebiger werdenden wissenschaftlichen Reputation genoss. Friedrich war neben Lasswell einer der wenigen, die sowohl vor 1945 als auch nach 1945 unter den 15 bedeutendsten Politikwissenschaftlern genannt wurden. Es wird schwer sein, unter den fünf Voraussetzungen wissenschaftlicher Reputation einen einzelnen Grund für die Bedeutung C.J. Friedrichs herauszustellen. Neue Ideen entwickelte Friedrich - so umstritten manche (vor allem in der Totalitarismusforschung) gewesen sein mögen - besonders in der Erforschung des Konstitutionalismus, des Föderalismus und des Totalitarismus. Seine bekanntesten Beiträge zur Systematisierung der Forschungsergebnisse sind die Werke "Constitutional Government and Democracy" (1937 ff.) und "Man and His Government" (1963)

Challenges of Healthcare Systems in the Era of COVID-19

Rubbettino Editore

There are now many features of a new world order: the circulation of concepts, techniques, rules; the development of global epistemic communities; an increasing mix of national and supranational institutions; the formation of more horizontal links among States, which do not disappear, but rather become

accountable to one other; the generalization of common usages and rules. Overall, this is conventionally called globalization. Globalization is the major development in the field of public law in the second half of the twentieth century. It has evolved according to an incremental pattern. First, it was applied to peace and human rights (the United Nations); then, to areas such as the sea, nuclear waste, health, labor, the environment. Subsequently, it was applied to trade, and, finally, to global terrorism and global crises. The process of globalization has been piecemeal, and globalization has developed through crises and unbalances, by accretion and accumulation.

The Revolt of the Masses Officina di Studi Medievali

Il canone europeo Introduzione (p. 7) Roberto Antonelli, La letteratura europea, ieri, oggi, domani (p. 9-40) Cesare Segre, Quanto vale e quanto dura il canone? (p. 41-49) Guy Achar-Bayle, Diversités nationales, identité européenne et enseignement de la littérature à l'heure de la mondialisation (p. 51-58) Marija Virolajnen, Criteri di "canonicità" dei testi letterari (p. 59-65) Andrew Sanders, Literary History and the European Canon (p. 67-74) Vicenç Beltran, El canon del canon: Hipótesis de trabajo para una futura Literatura Europea (p. 75-93) Roberto Nicolai, Il canone tra classicità e classicismo (p. 95-103) Luigi Marinelli, Riaggiustamento o legittimazione? Canone "europeo" e letterature "minori" (p. 105-125) Maria Serena Sapegno e Alessia Ronchetti, Il canone dopo il femminismo: un dialogo tra due donne (p. 127-135) Eugenio Scalfari, Gli scrittori che hanno fatto l'Europa. Conversazione con Eugenio Scalfari (p. 137-145) József Pál, Canone e prassi: tre storie della letteratura mondiale pubblicate in Ungheria (p. 157-164) Rita Giuliani, Quando la

Russia parla europeo (p. 165-176) Mirosława Hanusiewicz-Lavallee, Polish Mirror of Literary Fame (p. 177-183) Monika Wozniak, Il canone italiano (ed europeo) in Polonia (p. 185-197) Francesca Bernardini Napoletano, Canone e anticanone nella letteratura italiana del Novecento (p. 199-214) Valentina Berardini, Il Novecento, la Scuola e il Canone (p. 215-226) Anatole Pierre Fuksas, The Long Tail of Digital Shelves (p. 227-243) Appendice (p. 245-251) Riassunti - Summaries (p. 253-264) Biografie degli autori (p. 265-269) Il sondaggio (in Appendice) cui hanno partecipato i docenti delle 28 università europee coinvolte nella ricerca sul Canone, pubblicato in Appendice a questo fascicolo di Critica del testo, è consultabile sul sito <http://w3.uniroma1.it/studieuropei/ilcanone/index.htm>

**The Social Sense of the Human Experience** Praeger

This Handbook explores the main themes and topics of the emerging field of Global Administrative Law with contributions by leading scholars and experts from universities and organizations around the world. The variety of the subjects addressed and the internationality of the Handbook's perspectives make for a truly global and multi-dimensional view of the field. The book first examines the growth of global administrations, their interactions within global networks, the emergence of a global administrative process, and the development of the rule of law and democratic principles at a global level. It goes on to illustrate the relationship between global law and other legal orders, with particular attention to regional systems and national orders. The final section, devoted to the emergence of a global legal culture, brings the book full circle by identifying the growth of a global epistemic community. The Research Handbook on Global

Administrative Law provides a contemporary overview of the nascent field in detailed yet accessible terms, making it a valuable book for university courses. Academics and scholars with an interest in international law, administrative law, public law, and comparative law will find value in this book, as well as legal professionals involved with international and supranational organizations and national civil servants dealing with supranational organizations.

*The Decline and Fall of Medieval Sicily* University of Toronto Press  
This unique book presents original concepts to characterize the current crisis of democracy. Offering a comparative study of original electoral data and analysis of contemporary trends, models and theoretical frameworks, Luigi Di Gregorio argues that democracy is affected by 'demopathy'; it is sick and is in need of therapy.

*Idolon, l'idea di mercato negli autori sociologici* EDIZIONI DEDALO  
Modern Italian Poets shows how the new genre shaped the poetic practice of the poet-translators who worked within it.

*Anatomy of the Red Brigades* Gius. Laterza & Figli Spa  
Il secolo delle ideologie, il secolo delle masse, il secolo della scienza e della tecnologia. E ancora: il secolo delle guerre, il secolo americano, il secolo delle donne, il secolo della violenza. È ancora presto per dare una definizione conclusiva del Novecento, ma certo è possibile ripercorrerne le complesse vicende. Un'ampia selezione di documenti - in quattro volumi - consente di avvicinarsi direttamente ai momenti più significativi e ai protagonisti del secolo, così da misurare i propri interessi e verificare le proprie scelte di campo. Fra il 1919 e il 1945 il Ventesimo secolo si conquista il poco invidiabile primato di secolo

più distruttivo della storia. Un primato costruito con l'emergere e l'affermarsi dei totalitarismi in Europa (fascismo, nazismo, comunismo), con l'esplosione della seconda guerra mondiale, la sua immane eredità di morti e distruzioni, lo sterminio degli ebrei e la sistematica eliminazione degli avversari politici del nazismo e dello stalinismo. L'Italia è al centro di anni drammatici: questo volume documenta con particolare attenzione il fenomeno fascista, il consolidarsi del regime fino alla deriva delle leggi razziali, il suo drammatico esaurirsi nella sconfitta militare, infine l'asservimento ai tedeschi della repubblica di Salò e la lotta della Resistenza contro i nazifascisti.

*Research Handbook on Global Administrative Law* Guida Editori  
This 1995 book is a detailed study of Sicilian life and economy in the 'transitional' reign of Frederick III (1296-1337).

**La Rebelión de Las Masas (Spanish Edition)** Lulu.com  
La Sociologia in Spagna Andrea Bixio Premessa Salvador Giner e Manuel Pérez Yruela L'evoluzione della teoria sociale in Spagna: una prospettiva Emilio Lamo de Espinosa La teoria sociologica in Spagna Teresa Montagut Sociología económica Manuel T. González Fernández e Eduardo Moyano Estrada La sociología rural en España Teresa González de la Fe, Cristóbal Torres Alberó e Manuel Fernández Esquinas Sociología del conocimiento, de la ciencia y de la tecnología Luis Moreno e Gregorio Rodríguez Cabrero Política social y estado del bienestar Note Recensioni *Giustizia e carità* Global Law Press

Topics include: the moral imperative of remembrance, charismatic leaders, Aryan Eurocentrism, the Holocaust as a problem of mankind, multicultural society, the redemption of Europe.

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- [The Creative Act: A Way Of Being](#)
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