

Il Diario Di Guerra E Di Prigionia Del Mio Bisnonno Adolfo Revel

con 78 incisioni fuori testo

Morale and the Italian Army during the First World War

Linguaggi della guerra

Le ferite in guerra ed i servizi sanitari dell'esercito e della marina

Diario di guerra (1915-18). Ricordo della mia vita e dei tempi che furono

diario di guerra e di prigionia (ottobre 1917-aprile 1918)

Opzioni, guerra e Resistenza nelle valli ladine

il diario di Fortunato Favai : Livinallongo, 1939-1945

Bombing, States and Peoples in Western Europe 1940-1945

Diario di guerra 1943.45 del sermidese Regolo Antonioli

Giornale di guerra e di prigionia

dall'Isonzo al Carso, diario 1915-1918

Writing the Great War

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European Culture in the Great War

Diario di guerra e prigionia del sergente maggiore Silvio Forzieri (1941-1945)

diario di guerra

Origins and Dynamics of the Fascist and National Socialist Dictatorships

The Historiography of World War I from 1918 to the Present

Researching World War I

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To the Threshold of Power, 1922/33: Volume 1

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The Italian Army and the First World War

A Handbook

Taccuino di Caporetto

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Italy and Its Monarchy

Diario di guerra (1916+1918)

con il Diario di Caporetto

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ERICK ALEXIS

con 78 incisioni fuori testo Gius.Laterza & Figli Spa

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.

Morale and the Italian Army during the First World War Warten. Diario di guerra e

prigioniaDiario di guerra e di prigionia (1941-1945)Diario di guerra e amore

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.

Linguaggi della guerra BLU Edizioni

Italian performance in the First World War has been generally disparaged or ignored compared to that of the armies on the Western Front, and troop morale in particular has been seen as a major weakness of the Italian army. In this first book-length study of Italian morale in any language, Vanda Wilcox reassesses Italian policy and performance from the perspective both of the army as an institution and of the ordinary soldiers who found themselves fighting a brutally hard war. Wilcox analyses and contextualises Italy's notoriously hard military discipline along with leadership, training methods and logistics before considering the reactions of the troops and tracing the interactions between institutions and individuals. Restoring historical agency to soldiers often considered passive and indifferent, Wilcox illustrates how and why Italians complied, endured or resisted the army's demands through balancing their civilian and military identities.

Le ferite in guerra ed i servizi sanitari dell'esercito e della marina Ugo Mursia Editore

Il diario di guerra presentato in questo lavoro fu redatto sul fronte da un soldato lombardo che partecipò alla prima guerra mondiale. Nonostante l'italiano approssimativo il diario descrive con

uno stile conciso il corso degli eventi vissuti in trincea, dai periodi di stasi ai giorni definiti più "spaventosi". Il diario, seppur scritto in un italiano rudimentale, è di notevole drammaticità, ed è da considerarsi di un certo interesse storico, anche perché sono pochi i contributi di questo tipo redatti da semplici soldati, a causa della scarsissima alfabetizzazione dell'epoca.

Diario di guerra (1915-18). Ricordo della mia vita e dei tempi che furono Meltemi Editore srl

From the Treaty of Versailles to the 2018 centenary and beyond, the history of the First World War has been continually written and rewritten, studied and contested, producing a rich historiography shaped by the social and cultural circumstances of its creation. Writing the Great War provides a groundbreaking survey of this vast body of work, assembling contributions on a variety of national and regional historiographies from some of the most prominent scholars in the field. By analyzing perceptions of the war in contexts ranging from Nazi Germany to India’s struggle for independence, this is an illuminating collective study of the complex interplay of memory and history.

diario di guerra e di prigionia (ottobre 1917-aprile 1918) Ugo Mursia Editore

This is a major new account of the role and performance of the Italian army during the First World War. Drawing from original, archival research, it tells the story of the army's bitter three-year struggle in the mountains of Northern Italy, including the eleven bloody battles of the Isonzo, the near-catastrophic defeat at Caporetto in 1917 and the successful, but still controversial defeat of the Austro-Hungarian army at Vittorio Veneto on the eve of the Armistice. Setting military events within a broader context, the book explores pre-war Italian military culture and the interactions between domestic politics, economics and society. In a unique study of an unjustly neglected facet of the war, John Gooch illustrates how General Luigi Cadorna, a brutal disciplinarian, drove the army to the edge of collapse, and how his successor, general Armando Diaz, rebuilt it and led the Italians to their greatest victory in modern times.

Opzioni, guerra e Resistenza nelle valli ladine Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

A comparative study of European cultural and social history during the First World War.

il diario di Fortunato Favai : Livinallongo, 1939-1945 Berghahn Books

Discusses secondary historical literature dealing with World War I, with essays organized by country or region and chapters dealing with topics such as the war at sea, air war, the mobilization of industry, and new military technology.

Bombing, States and Peoples in Western Europe 1940-1945 Yale University Press

Il campo di prigionia Reservelazarett Stalag IV B Zeithain, ove era rinchiuso Antonioli, era un campo distaccato dello Stalag IV B Mühlberg. Istituito nel 1941 sul campo di esercitazioni militari di Zeithain, a nord di Riesa, lo Stalag 304 (IV H), poi Stalag IV B, fu inizialmente destinato ad accogliere prigionieri di guerra sovietici. A partire dal 1943 fu adibito anche a lazzaretto di riserva per prigionieri di guerra di altre nazionalità, tra cui moltissimi Internati Militari Italiani (IMI) che dopo l'8 settembre 1943 avevano rifiutato di collaborare con il regime nazista. Condizioni disumane, mancanza di igiene, denutrizione, assistenza medica insufficiente e lavoro coatto facilitarono il diffondersi di epidemie e gravi malattie, soprattutto tubercolosi, determinando la morte di decine di migliaia di prigionieri, tra cui 850 italiani, sepolti per la maggior parte nel cimitero militare italiano di Jacobsthal e in parte nel cimitero di Mühlberg e Neuburxdorf. (Fonte Wikipedia). Le altre località evidenziate in cartina sono state visitate da Antonioli dopo l’uscita da Zeithain.

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- [Haunting Adeline \(cat And Mouse Duet\) By H. D. Carlton](#)
- [Dog Man: Twenty Thousand Fleas Under The Sea: A Graphic Novel \(dog Man #11\): From The Creator Of Captain Underpants](#)
- [Atomic Habits: An Easy & Proven Way To Build Good Habits & Break Bad Ones](#)
- [What To Expect When You're Expecting By Heidi Murkoff](#)
- [Why A Daughter Needs A Dad: Celebrate Your Father Daughter Bond This Father's Day With This Special Picture Book! \(always In My Heart\) By Gregory E. Lang](#)
- [Chicka Chicka Boom Boom \(board Book\)](#)
- [The Inmate: A Gripping Psychological Thriller By Freida Mcfadden](#)
- [Atomic Habits: An Easy & Proven Way To Build Good Habits & Break Bad Ones By James Clear](#)
- [A Court Of Thorns And Roses Paperback Box Set \(5 Books\)](#)

Diario di guerra 1943.45 del sermidese Regolo Antonioli Youcanprint

Alle due del mattino del 24 ottobre 1917, i cannoni austro-tedeschi cominciarono a colpire le linee italiane. All'alba le Sturmtruppen, protette dalla nebbia, andarono all'assalto. In poche ore, le difese vennero travolte e la sconfitta si trasformò in tragedia nazionale. Oggi sappiamo che quel giorno i nostri soldati hanno combattuto, eccome, finché hanno potuto. Ma perché l'esercito italiano si è rivelato così fragile, fino al punto di crollare? Da cent'anni la disfatta di Caporetto suscita le stesse domande: fu colpa di Cadorna, di Capello, di Badoglio? I soldati italiani si batterono bene o fuggirono vigliaccamente? Ma il vero problema è un altro: perché dopo due anni e mezzo di guerra l'esercito italiano si rivelò all'improvviso così fragile? L'Italia era ancora in parte un paese arretrato e contadino e i limiti dell'esercito erano quelli della nazione. La distanza sociale tra i soldati e gli ufficiali era enorme: si preferiva affidare il comando dei reparti a ragazzi borghesi di diciannove anni, piuttosto che promuovere i sergenti – contadini o operai – che avevano imparato il mestiere sul campo. Era un esercito in cui nessuno voleva prendersi delle responsabilità, e in cui si aveva paura dell'iniziativa individuale, tanto che la notte del 24 ottobre 1917, con i telefoni interrotti dal bombardamento nemico, molti comandanti di artiglieria non osarono aprire il fuoco senza ordini. Un paese retto da una classe dirigente di parolai aveva prodotto generali capaci di emanare circolari in cui esortavano i soldati a battersi fino alla morte, credendo di aver risolto così tutti i problemi. In questo libro Alessandro Barbero ci offre una nuova ricostruzione della battaglia e il racconto appassionante di un fatto storico che ancora ci interroga sul nostro essere una nazione.

Giornale di guerra e di prigionia Youcanprint

This book looks at the representations of modern war by analysing texts and examining the ways in which authors relate to the atrocious horrors of war. Rejecting the assumption that violence is simply a denial of reason or, at best, a pathological form of collective sadism, this book considers it ‘a cultural act’ that needs to be understood as underpinned by a series of shared and accepted norms and values stemming from a society at a given moment of its history and shaped by its language. Traditional vocabulary and language seem inadequate to describe soldiers’ experience of modern warfare. The problem for writers is to depict and render intelligible a dramatically unprecedented reality through recourse to something familiar. For some historians and literary critics, the absurdity of the First World War has shaped our ironic and disenchanting reading of the entire twentieth century. Yet these ways of coping with the urge to communicate inexpressible feelings and emotions in most cases are not sufficient to overcome the incoherence of the sentiments felt and the events witnessed. The contributors attempt to address the questions and issues that are posed by the highly ambiguous views, texts, and representations examined in this volume. This book was originally published as a special issue of the journal European Review of History: Revue Européenne d’Histoire.

dall'Isonzo al Carso, diario 1915-1918 Routledge

To the Threshold of Power is the first volume of a two-part work that seeks to explain the origins and dynamics of the Fascist and National Socialist dictatorships. It lays a foundation for understanding the Nazi and Fascist regimes through parallel investigations of Italian and German society, institutions, and national myths; the supreme test of the First World War; and the post-1918 struggles from which the Fascist and National Socialist movements emerged. It emphasizes two principal sources of movement: the nationalist mythology of the intellectuals and

the institutional culture and agendas of the two armies, especially the Imperial German Army and its Reichswehr successor. The book's climax is the cataclysm of 1914-18 and the rise and triumph of militarily organized radical nationalist movements - Mussolini's Fasci di combattimento and Hitler's National Socialist German Workers' Party - dedicated to the perpetuation of the war and the overthrow of the post-1918 world order.

Writing the Great War Cambridge University Press

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.

1915-1919 Cambridge University Press

Volume 10 examines how the innovative impulses that came from Italy were creatively merged with indigenous traditions and how many national variants of Futurism emerged from this fusion. Ten essays investigate various aspects of Italian Futurism and its links to Austria, Georgia, France, Hungary and Portugal and in fields such as Typography, Olfaction, Photography. Section 2 examines seven examples of caricatures and satires of Futurism in the contemporary press, followed by Section 3, reporting on the Archiv der Avantgarden (AdA) in Dresden. Section 4 communicates bibliographic details of 120 book publications on Futurism in the period 2017-2020, including exhibition catalogues, conference proceedings and editions.

Yale University Press

This book presents a study of the Italian monarchy and its impact on Italy's history, from

Unification in 1861 to the foundation of the Italian republic after World War II.

Forgotten Blitzes A&C Black

Un grande affresco storico e un romanzo che l’autore ha tratto dai racconti del nonno, un combattente della Grande Guerra. Dopo aver dovuto lasciare la sua adorata moglie e tre bambine, il soldato Lonardi ha combattuto in uno dei reggimenti più martoriati del fronte. Ferito e scampato alla morte quasi per miracolo parecchie volte, nel ’17 fu catturato dagli Austriaci ed internato nel campo di prigionia di Mauthausen, un inferno dove freddo, fame e malattie fanno morire ogni giorno dei prigionieri. Nel ’18 per non morire di fame fugge e... Una storia appassionante di 100 anni fa, impossibile da lasciare nel dimenticatoio.

[European Culture in the Great War](#) Garzanti Libri

Warten. Diario di guerra e prigioniaDiario di guerra e di prigionia (1941-1945)Diario di guerra e

amoreYoucanprint

[Diario di guerra e prigionia del sergente maggiore Silvio Forzieri \(1941-1945\)](#) Cambridge University

Press

[diario di guerra](#) Mario Chiarotto Editore

Origins and Dynamics of the Fascist and National Socialist Dictatorships Fondaz. Museo

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