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The Origins of the State in Italy, 1300-1600 Julius Kirshner 1996-06 The beginnings of the state in Europe is a central topic of contemporary historical research. The making of such early modern Italian regional states as Florence, the kingdom of Naples, Milan, and Venice exemplifies a decisive turn in the state tradition of Western Europe. The Origins of the State in Italy, 1300-1600 represents the best in American, British, and Italian scholarship and offers a valuable and critical overview of the key problems of the emergence of the state in Europe. Some of the topics covered include the political legitimacy of the aborning regional states, the changing legal culture, the conflict between church and state, the forces shaping public finances, and the creation of the Italian League. The eight essays in this collection originally appeared in the Journal of Modern History. Contributors include Roberto Bizzocchi, Giorgio Chittolini, Trevor Dean, Riccardo Fubini, Elena Fasano Guarini, Aldo Mazzacane, Anthony Molho, and Pierangelo Schiera. This volume will appeal to historians, historical sociologists, and historians of political thought.

Henry Charles Lea, 1825-1909 1910

Understanding Power Noam Chomsky 2003-06 In a series of enlightening and wide-ranging discussions, published here for the first time, the author radically reinterprets the events of the past three decades, covering topics from foreign policy during the Viet-nam war to the decline of the welfare under the Clinton administration. Characterized by Chomsky's accessible and informative style, this is the ideal book for those new to his work as well as those who have been listening for years.

Modernism and Fascism R. Griffin 2007-05-22 Intellectual debates surrounding modernity, modernism and fascism continue to be active and hotly contested. In this ambitious book, renowned expert on fascism Roger Griffin analyzes Western modernity and the regimes of Mussolini and Hitler and offers a pioneering new interpretation of the links between these apparently contradictory phenomena.

The Life and Thought of Lev Karsavin Dominic Rubin 2013 "At last, Russia has begun to speak in a truly original voice." So said Anatoly Vaneev, a Soviet dissident who became Karsavin's disciple in the Siberian gulag where the philosopher spent his last two years. The book traces the unusual trajectory of this inspiring voice: Karsavin started his career as Russia's brightest historian of Catholic mysticism; however, his radical methods - which were far ahead of their time - shocked his conservative colleagues. The shock continued when Karsavin turned to philosophy, writing flamboyant and dense essays in a polyphonic style, which both Marxists and religious traditionalists found provocative. There was no let-up after he was expelled by Lenin from Soviet Russia: in exile, he became a leading theorist in the Eurasian political movement, combining Orthodox theology with a left-wing political orientation. Finally, Karsavin found stability when he was invited to teach history in Lithuania: there he spent twenty years reworking his philosophy, before suffering the German and Soviet invasions of his new homeland, and then deportation and death. Clearing away misunderstandings and putting the work and life in context, this book shows how Karsavin made an original contribution to European philosophy, inter-religious dialogue, Orthodox and Catholic theology, and the understanding of history.

Montaigne & Melancholy Michael Andrew Screech 2000 Montaigne (1533-1592), the personification of philosophical calm, had to struggle to become the wise Renaissance humanist we know. His balanced temperament, sanguine and melancholic, promised genius but threatened madness. When he started his Essays, Montaigne was upset by an attack of melancholy humor:

He became temperamental and unbalanced. Writing about himself restored the balance but broke an age-old taboo--happily so, for he discovered profound truths about himself and about our human condition. His charm and humor have made his writings widely enjoyed and admired.

The Rule of Law History, Theory and Criticism Pietro Costa 2007-05-06 Authors Costa and Zolo share the conviction that a proper understanding of the rule of law today requires reference to a global problematic horizon. This book offers some relevant guides for orienting the reader through a political and legal debate where the rule of law (and the doctrine of human rights) is a concept both controversial and significant at the national and international levels.

Torture Sanford Levinson 2006 This collection of essays will address some of the most controversial issues surrounding torture: how it is used by governments, legal definitions of torture, the theological implications of torturing, torture in declared states of emergency and why it should be prohibited.

Prosecuting Crime in the Renaissance John H. Langbein 2005 Our present system of criminal prosecution originated in England in the sixteenth century. Langbein traces its development, which was at its most intense during the reign of Queen Mary. He shows how the common law developed a system of official investigation and prosecution that incorporated the medieval institution of the jury trial. He places equal emphasis on the role of the justices of the peace as public prosecutors. The second half of the book compares the English system with those of the Holy Roman Empire (Germany) and France. He concludes by refuting the popular opinion that the English were strongly indebted to continental models. "This is an excellent work of scholarship, exhibiting wide research, erudition and analytical ability." --Joseph H. Smith, Harvard Law Review 88 (1974-1975) 485 JOHN LANGBEIN is Sterling Professor of Law and Legal History at Yale Law School. He has held academic positions at Stanford University, Oxford University, the Max-Planck-Institut für Europäische Rechtsgeschichte and the Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches und Internationales Strafrecht. Langbein is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the International Academy of Comparative Law, the International Association of Procedure Law, and other organizations in the fields of legal history and comparative law. Some of his most distinguished publications and articles include History of the Common Law: The Development of Anglo-American Legal Institutions (2009), Torture and the Law of Proof: Europe and England in the Ancient Regime (1977), and "The Supreme Court Flunks Trusts," Supreme Court Review (1991).

The Republic of Venice Gasparo Contarini 2020 This book provides an alternative understanding to Machiavelli's Renaissance Italy.

The Return of Thematic Criticism Werner Sollors 1993 This performance of the Giuseppe Verdi opera La Traviata in the picturesque setting of the Sydney Harbour features vocalists such as Emma Matthews, Gianluca Terranova, and Jonathan Summers in the leading roles. ~ Cammila Collar, Rovi

Early Modern Italy, 1550-1796 John A. Marino 2002 This volume provides a fresh and dynamic account of Early Modern Italy, covering such themes as politics, Italy's experience of the absolutist state, the Counter-Reformation, society and economy in both town and country, family and gender, the arts and intellectual life, popular culture, and Italy's distinctive role in Europe.

The Ideology of Order Preston T. King 1999 The main concern of this book is to analyse the tradition which believes that "order" is the cardinal principle which takes precedence over "justice" through the study of its progenitors.

Sacred Power, Sacred Space Jeanne Halgren Kilde 2008-07-21 Jeanne Halgren Kilde's survey of

church architecture is unlike any other. Her main concern is not the buildings themselves, but rather the dynamic character of Christianity and how church buildings shape and influence the religion. Kilde argues that a primary function of church buildings is to represent and reify three different types of power: divine power, or ideas about God; personal empowerment as manifested in the individual's perceived relationship to the divine; and social power, meaning the relationships between groups such as clergy and laity. Each type intersects with notions of Christian creed, cult, and code, and is represented spatially and materially in church buildings. Kilde explores these categories chronologically, from the early church to the twentieth century. She considers the form, organization, and use of worship rooms; the location of churches; and the interaction between churches and the wider culture. Church buildings have been integral to Christianity, and Kilde's important study sheds new light on the way they impact all aspects of the religion. Neither mere witnesses to transformations of religious thought or nor simple backgrounds for religious practice, church buildings are, in Kilde's view, dynamic participants in religious change and goldmines of information on Christianity itself.

The Absence of Grace Harry Berger 2000 The Absence of Grace is a study of male fantasy, representation anxiety, and narratorial authority in two sixteenth-century books, Baldassare Castiglione's *Il libro del Cortegiano* (1528) and Giovanni Della Casa's *Galateo* (1558). The interpretive method is a form of close reading the author describes as reconstructed old New Criticism, that is, close reading conditioned by an interest in and analysis of the historical changes reflected in the text. The book focuses on the way the Courtier and Galateo cope with and represent the interaction between changes of elite culture and the changing construction of masculine identity in early modern Europe. More specifically, it connects questions of male fantasy and masculine identity to questions about the authority and reliability of narrators, and shows how these questions surface in narratorial attitudes toward socioeconomic rank or class, political power, and gender. The book is in three parts. Part One examines a distinction and correlation the Courtier establishes between two key terms, (1) sprezzatura, defined as a behavioral skill intended to simulate the attributes of (2) grazia, understood as the grace and privileges of noble birth. Because sprezzatura is negatively conceptualized as the absence of grace it generates anxiety and suspicion in performers and observers alike. In order to suggest how the binary opposition between these terms affected the discourse of manners, the author singles out the titular episode of Galateo, an anecdote about table manners, which he reads closely and then sets in its historical perspective. Part Two takes up the question of sprezzatura in the gender debate that develops in Book 3 of the Courtier, and Part Three explores in detail the characterization of the two narrators in the Courtier and Galateo, who are represented as unreliable and an object of parody or critique.

The Philosophy of Claude Lefort Bernard Flynn 2005 This study of Claude Lefort offers an account of Lefort's accomplishment - its unique merits, its relation to political philosophy within the Continental tradition, and its great relevance today.

The Inquisition in Early Modern Europe Gustav Henningsen 1986

The Development of the Modern State Gianfranco Poggi 1978 The institutional features and the past and future role of the state should be a central concern of contemporary sociological and political theory, but until now they have been sadly neglected. Lately, in particular, the state's increasing involvement in the management of industrial and industrializing societies has made it even more important to understand its past development, its current activities, and the related trends in its structure and in its relation to the larger society. As a contribution to this task, Gianfranco Poggi reviews the main phases in the institutional history of the modern state. Restating a typology elaborated, among others by Max Weber, he outlines first the feudal system of rule, then the late-medieval Ständestaat and the absolutist state. Next the book discusses the nineteenth-century constitutional state, seen as the most accomplished embodiment of the modern, Western state. Finally, it points out the major developments which have occurred since the end of the last century in the relationship between the state and society, and identifies the

threat these pose to the persistence of Western political values. Throughout, the discussion draws upon an impressive body of literature on the modern state (much of it not available in English) from the fields of history, law, and the social sciences.

Fear in the World Alvaro Corrado 2020-11

Witchcraze Anne L. Barstow 1995-06-24 "In the sixteenth century, a rise in sexual violence in European society was exacerbated by pressure from church and state to change basic sexual customs...As the centuries since have shown escalating levels both of violence, general and sexual, and of state control, the witchcraze can be considered a portent, even a model, of some aspects of what modern Europe would be like." Over three centuries, approximately one hundred thousand persons, most of whom were women, were put to death under the guise of "witch hunts", particularly in Reformation Europe. The shocking annihilation of women from all walks of life is explored in this brilliant, authoritative feminist history Anne Llewellyn Barstow. Barstow exposes an unrecognized holocaust -- the "ethnic cleansing" of independent women in Reformation Europe -- and examines the residual attitudes that continue to influence our culture. Barstow argues that it is only with eyes sensitive to gender issues that we can discern what really happened in the persecution and murder of these women. Her sweeping chronicle examines the scapegoating of women from the ills of society, investigates how their subjugation to sexual violence and death sent a message of control to all women, and compares this persecution of women with the enslavement and slaughter of African slaves and Native Americans. Ultimately Barstow traces the current backlash against women to its gynophobic torture-filled origins. In the process, she leaves an indelible mark on our growing understanding of the legacy of violence against women around the world.

The Powers of War and Peace John Yoo 2008-09-15 Since the September 11 attacks on the United States, the Bush administration has come under fire for its methods of combating terrorism. Waging war against al Qaeda has proven to be a legal quagmire, with critics claiming that the administration's response in Afghanistan and Iraq is unconstitutional. The war on terror—and, in a larger sense, the administration's decision to withdraw from the ABM Treaty and the Kyoto accords—has many wondering whether the constitutional framework for making foreign affairs decisions has been discarded by the present administration. John Yoo, formerly a lawyer in the Department of Justice, here makes the case for a completely new approach to understanding what the Constitution says about foreign affairs, particularly the powers of war and peace. Looking to American history, Yoo points out that from Truman and Korea to Clinton's intervention in Kosovo, American presidents have had to act decisively on the world stage without a declaration of war. They are able to do so, Yoo argues, because the Constitution grants the president, Congress, and the courts very different powers, requiring them to negotiate the country's foreign policy. Yoo roots his controversial analysis in a brilliant reconstruction of the original understanding of the foreign affairs power and supplements it with arguments based on constitutional text, structure, and history. Accessibly blending historical arguments with current policy debates, *The Powers of War and Peace* will no doubt be hotly debated. And while the questions it addresses are as old and fundamental as the Constitution itself, America's response to the September 11 attacks has renewed them with even greater force and urgency. "Can the president of the United States do whatever he likes in wartime without oversight from Congress or the courts? This year, the issue came to a head as the Bush administration struggled to maintain its aggressive approach to the detention and interrogation of suspected enemy combatants in the war on terrorism. But this was also the year that the administration's claims about presidential supremacy received their most sustained intellectual defense [in] *The Powers of War and Peace*."—Jeffrey Rosen, *New York Times* "Yoo's theory promotes frank discussion of the national interest and makes it harder for politicians to parade policy conflicts as constitutional crises. Most important, Yoo's approach offers a way to renew our political system's democratic vigor."—David B. Rivkin Jr. and Carlos Ramos-Mrosovsky, *National Review*

Mirrors of Revolution Francesco Benigno 2010 From the English Civil War to the Fronde, from

Masaniello to Robespierre, this book is one of the first attempts to create a European, transnational approach to the problems of the early modern age. It proposes a detailed reconstruction of the main interpretative tendencies that have developed around the English Civil War, the French Revolution, the so-called 'Seventeenth-Century Crisis': the Fronde and the Neapolitan revolt of Masaniello. And yet, *Mirrors of Revolution* agrees with neither the traditional social interpretations of the causes of revolt, nor with revisionist approaches that privilege the influence of discursive registers. Instead, it proposes an original interpretation of revolution based on the concept of political identity. In the terms of this analysis, revolutions do not reveal previously hidden social groups. Rather, revolutions become the central ground upon which new identities coalesce. With its usage of the Fronde and Masaniello as case-studies for extensive investigation, *Mirrors of Revolution* outlines a challenging and exciting reformulation of the concept, and causes, of revolution.

Life Of Galileo Bertolt Brecht 2015-02-13 This Student Edition of Brecht's classic dramatisation of the conflict between free enquiry and official ideology features an extensive introduction and commentary that includes a plot summary, discussion of the context, themes, characters, style and language as well as questions for further study and notes on words and phrases in the text. It is the perfect edition for students of theatre and literature Along with *Mother Courage*, the character of Galileo is one of Brecht's greatest creations, immensely live, human and complex. Unable to resist his appetite for scientific investigation, Galileo's heretical discoveries about the solar system bring him to the attention of the Inquisition. He is scared into publicly abjuring his theories but, despite his self-contempt, goes on working in private, eventually helping to smuggle his writings out of the country. As an examination of the problems that face not only the scientist but also the whole spirit of free inquiry when brought into conflict with the requirements of government or official ideology, *Life of Galileo* has few equals. Written in exile in 1937-9 and first performed in Zurich in 1943, Galileo was first staged in English in 1947 by Joseph Losey in a version jointly prepared by Brecht and Charles Laughton, who played the title role. Printed here is the complete translation by John Willett.

[The Reason of State](#) Giovanni Botero 1956

[Part of the Opus Tertium of Roger Bacon, Including a Fragment Now Printed for the First Time](#) Roger Bacon 1912

[The Puritans](#) David D. Hall 2021-04-06 "Shedding critical new light on the diverse forms of Puritan belief and practice in England, Scotland, and New England, Hall provides a multifaceted account of a cultural movement that judged the Protestant reforms of Elizabeth's reign to be unfinished"-- Provided by publisher.

[1912 + 1](#) Leonardo Sciascia 1989 "A conversation in Palermo with Leonardo Sciascia / Ian Thomson": p. [87]-133.

[Torture and the Law of Proof](#) John H. Langbein 2012-04-24 In *Torture and the Law of Proof* John H. Langbein explores the world of the thumbscrew and the rack, engines of torture authorized for investigating crime in European legal systems from medieval times until well into the eighteenth century. Drawing on juristic literature and legal records, Langbein's book, first published in 1977, remains the definitive account of how European legal systems became dependent on the use of torture in their routine criminal procedures, and how they eventually worked themselves free of it. The book has recently taken on an eerie relevance as a consequence of controversial American and British interrogation practices in the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. In a new introduction, Langbein contrasts the "new" law of torture with the older European law and offers some pointed lessons about the difficulty of reconciling coercion with accurate investigation. Embellished with fascinating illustrations of torture devices taken from an eighteenth-century criminal code, this crisply written account will engage all those interested in torture's remarkable grip on European legal history.

Sicily as Metaphor Leonardo Sciascia 1994 *Sicily as Metaphor*, an intellectual autobiography and companion piece to Sciascia's imaginative writings, resulted from the conversations he had

toward the end of the 1970s with the French journalist Marcelle Padovani, correspondent for *Le Nouvel Observateur* in Italy and author of a history of the Italian Communist Party.

[Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals](#) Immanuel Kant 1949

Italy in the Cold War Christopher Duggan 1995-11 Arguing that many of Italy's current problems can be traced to the first decade of the cold war, 13 essays examine various aspects of that crucial period: the legacy of fascism, limited sovereignty, European integration, Pope Pius XII, cinema, prison notebooks, the family, industrial design, images of Russia, critics and intellectuals, and others. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Power of the Dispersed Cornel Zwierlein 2021-12-20 The present case studies on early modern travelers, dispersed often by unintended consequences of war, curiosity, economic or political reasons in the Mediterranean, the Americas and Japan, ask for what 'power(s)' and agency they still had, perhaps counterintuitively, abroad.

Texts and the Repression of Medieval Heresy Caterina Bruschi 2003 Historiographical survey of inquisition texts, from lists of questions to inquisitor's manual, studies their role in the suppression of heresy. Did you see a heretic? When? Where? Who else was there?'. The inquisitor is questioning, and a suspect is replying; a notary is translating from the vernacular into Latin, and writing it down, abbreviating and omitting at will; later there is the reading out of a sentence in public and then, in a few cases, burning. At every stage there is a text: a list of questions, for example, or an inquisitor's how-to-do it manual. The substance and intention of these texts forms the subject of this book. The introduction brings them all together in an historiographical survey of the role of texts in the suppression of heresy, and the volume is crowned by the Quodlibet lecture, in which the doyen of all heresy historians, ALEXANDER PATSCHOVSKY, magisterially surveys the political nature of heresy accusations. Contributors: MARK PEGG, PETER BILLER, CATERINA BRUSCHI, JAMES GIVEN, JOHN ARNOLD, JESSALYN BIRD, ANNE HUDSON, ALEXANDER PATSCHOVSKY.

Machiavelli's God Maurizio Viroli 2012-08-05 How Machiavelli's Christianity shaped his political thought To many readers of *The Prince*, Machiavelli appears to be deeply un-Christian or even anti-Christian, a cynic who thinks rulers should use religion only to keep their subjects in check. But in *Machiavelli's God*, Maurizio Viroli, one of the world's leading authorities on Machiavelli, argues that Machiavelli, far from opposing Christianity, thought it was crucial to republican social and political renewal—but that first it needed to be renewed itself. And without understanding this, Viroli contends, it is impossible to comprehend Machiavelli's thought. Viroli places Machiavelli in the context of Florence's republican Christianity, which was founded on the idea that the true Christian is a citizen who serves the common good. In this tradition, God participates in human affairs, supports and rewards those who govern justly, and desires men to make the earthly city similar to the divine one. Building on this tradition, Machiavelli advocated a religion of virtue, and he believed that, without this faith, free republics could not be established, defend themselves against corruption, or survive. Viroli makes a powerful case that Machiavelli, far from being a pagan or atheist, was a prophet of a true religion of liberty, a way of moral and political living that would rediscover and pursue charity and justice. The translation of this work has been funded by SEPS—Segretariato Europeo per le Pubblicazioni Scientifiche.

[The History of Torture](#) Brian Innes 2012-07-18 *The History of Torture* tells the complete story of torture, from its earliest uses right up to the present day. The book explains the tools and techniques of torture, from the first use of the rack in Ancient Greece to the use of modern drugs to elicit confessions. The book also details the fight against torture through the work of international campaigners such as Amnesty International. A subject which – in moral terms at least – permits no shades of grey is dealt with in an objective and detailed manner. [This is a text-only ebook edition.]

A Companion to Early Modern Naples 2013-05-24 The new essays in this volume aim to introduce early modern Naples - the largest city in the Spanish global empire and one of Europe's largest cities - to readers unfamiliar with its history.

The Moro Affair Leonardo Sciascia 2002 On March 16, 1978 Aldo Moro, former Italian Prime Minister, was ambushed in Rome. Within three minutes the gang killed all five members of his escort and bundled Moro into one of three getaway cars. An hour later the Red Brigades announced that Moro was in their hands; on March 18 they said he would be tried in a 'people's court of justice'. Seven weeks later Moro's body was discovered in the boot of a Renault parked in the crowded centre of Rome. In *The Moro Affair*, Leonardo Sciascia - a master of detective fiction - untangles the real-life events of these crucial weeks and provides a unique insight into the dangerous world of Italian politics in the 1970s.

Geometry of the Passions Remo Bodei 2018-08-08 The passions have long been condemned as a creator of disturbance and purveyor of the temporary loss of reason, but as Remo Bodei argues in *Geometry of the Passions*, we must abandon the perception that order and disorder are in a constant state of collision. By means of a theoretical and historical analysis, Bodei interprets the relationship between passion and reason as a conflict between two complementary logics. *Geometry of the Passions* investigates the paradoxical conflict-collaboration between passions and reason, and between individual and political projects. Tracing the roles passion and reason

have played throughout history, including in the political agendas of Descartes, Hobbes, and the French Jacobins, *Geometry of the Passions* reveals how passion and reason may be used as a vehicle for affirmation rather than self-enslavement.

L'inquisizione. Persecuzioni, ideologia e potere Michael Baigent 2010

La politica del male. Il nemico e le categorie politiche della violenza Renzo Paternoster 2019-02-12 È questa un'indagine multidisciplinare sulla natura del male politico, sui modi concreti in cui esso si è manifestato e sulle origini delle pratiche che l'hanno reso sempre più crudele. Attraverso la violenza, la politica assegna determinati valori alla vita e alla morte, decidendo quale funzione assegnare al corpo del nemico suppliziato, violentato, imprigionato, da uccidere, ucciso e da far svanire. Un'antologia dei dolori del mondo prodotti da una politica che mortifica la vita e finanche la morte. È dunque, questo, un lavoro che, smontando la tesi della "belva umana", secondo la quale lo stato di natura degli esseri umani è violento, spiega che la violenza politica è frutto di atti consapevoli e di utilità programmata per il dominio totale sulle persone. Questo per stimolare il lettore e proiettarlo nella difesa ad oltranza dei diritti umani, dinanzi a qualsiasi politica che si fa criminale, per riconoscersi in valori positivi che devono essere comuni a tutta l'Umanità.