professional success is linked to the limitless trust accorded to them by their circle of personal contacts. Historiography has studied the role of Italian bankers in the trade, credit and international finance during the modern age (XVI-XVIII). The book analyses the role of private bankers who were pivotal in modernizing the economic and financial system of Italy in the XIX century. To achieve this they needed to interact with the international haute banque to organize and place the institutions in Italy, highlighting the network between the Parodi family and the international haute banque; one of the most emblematic cases is the Rothschild family. The book presents a re-elaborates series of unpublished data, placing them in the context of the European economic history, and emphasizes the role of bankers in the economic and social transformation of the Italian society.

This study looks at entrepreneurial history from three angles: Entrepreneurial Typologies; Business Leaders; and Culture vs Institutions. The previous scarcity of material makes this collection of eight papers an invaluable resource and should be of interest to students and researchers in the field of Italian history, as well as to those interested in broader questions of economic development and societal change. The essays are written by leading scholars in the field and cover a wide range of topics, from the history of specific industries to the broader implications of economic development.

The essays that comprise this study of 20th-century fascism shift the focus away from the German and Italian models and towards the influence of fascist ideology within other countries. Professor Zamagni traces the growth of industrialization, and argues that despite several advanced areas Italy only became an industrialized nation after the Second World War, and that during the 1980s and 1990s. She places the industrialization of Italy in the international context by comparing Italy’s trends with those of other major European countries, including Japan and Germany, and draws conclusions from the changing population structure, or from the actions of individual businesses. Professor Zamagni reveals Italy’s development from 1918. Despite the population more than doubled during the time of national economic rise (1918-1945), to make the transition to the post-war period (1945-1990), Italy transformed from an agrarian country to a modern industrial nation. This transition was achieved through the implementation of a comprehensive economic and social policy, which included the creation of a powerful state, the development of large-scale industries, and the promotion of education and research. The book is based on original work done in Italy and elsewhere and includes new material not found in previous studies. Trends are described in more than 70 tables of data, while the book provides appendices containing chronologies of main events in various sectors and languages.

The book gives a full account of the economic and cultural history of Italy. The book makes a strong case for understanding the development of Italian fascism in the wider context of European and global history. The book reveals the complex interplay of factors that led to the rise of fascism in Italy, and the ways in which it was able to consolidate power in a fragmented and divided society. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of fascism, or in the broader questions of political and social transformation in Europe.

Iron Arm
A detailed study of Italy’s long-ignored tank force
Explores the intersection of technology, war, and society in Mussolini’s Italy
Second only to Germany in number of tank divisions, first to create an armored corps
Though overshadowed by the Italian campaign in North Africa, it remains a crucial part of the fascist war machine
This book gives a full account of the economic and social history of Italy since unification (1860), with an introduction covering the previous period since the Middle Ages. The Economic History of Italy represents a scholarly and authoritative account of Italy’s economic development, from the medieval period to the present day. The book is renowned for its comprehensive coverage of the country’s economic history, from agriculture and industry to trade and finance, and for its detailed analysis of the factors that have shaped Italy’s economic development over the centuries. The book is based on original work done in Italy and elsewhere and includes new material not found in previous studies. Trends are described in more than 70 tables of data, while the book provides appendices containing chronologies of main events in various sectors and languages.

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