

ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

Román ÁLVAREZ RODRÍGUEZ

THE INFLUENCE OF MACHIAVELLI'S *IL PRINCIPE* IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 19-41

The name of Machiavelli has had negative connotations through history. However, his best-known work, *The Prince*, was a reference and an inspiration both for the world of politics and of literature. Many English writers reflect in their works an unquestionable mark that dates back to the Elizabethan era. Playwrights such as Christopher Marlowe or Ben Jonson created characters inspired by Machiavelli. More importantly, Shakespeare, with his great knowledge of human nature, was the best adapter of the ideas of pragmatism, power and political skill to immortal characters of the dramatic writing of his age. Later on, philosophers such as Bernard Mandeville, already in the 18th century, were attracted to the moral, religious and social concepts put forward by this famous Florentine thinker. Already in the 20th century, poet and literary critic T. S. Eliot devoted some of his essays to reevaluating the political thinking of Machiavelli and its repercussions on English literature.

Key words: Machiavelli, English literature, Shakespeare, literary criticism.

Luciano ESPINOSA RUBIO

MACHIAVELLI: PASSION FOR POLITICS AND POLICY OF THE PASSIONS, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 43-52

Beyond prejudices of any kind, we can choose what we need of Machiavelli's political thinking, for example the defence of the autonomy of politics and the rights of all citizens. Also, the attention paid to passion –the perennial human matter–, force that must be moulded by politics and educated by the social organization in order to obtain the republican liberty.

Key words: Politics, passion, human being, force, education.

José Luis FUERTES HERREROS

MACHIAVELLI AND *THE PRINCE* (1513) IN FACE OF THE 5TH CENTURY: OLD AND NEW HISTORY, OLD AND NEW VIRTUES, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 53-72

This work studies *The Prince* on a horizon of secular messianic expectation, that reading the signs of times, proclaims a new order of hope and yet different fortune. With it Machiavelli broke with the old history and virtues such as expressed by Marsilio Ficino, «concordia amoris»; Girolamo Savonarola, «republic of virtue», and Erasmus of Rotterdam, «Christian republic». Our analysis focuses on chapter XXVI is analyzed as a prophetic call facing the liberator's expectation, urging to be ready to achieve the secular ideals of a new time, history, and a new home.

Key words: Machiavelli, *The Prince*, history, messianic expectation, liberator, Marsilio Ficino, Girolamo Savonarola, Erasmus of Rotterdam.

Manuel GIL ROVIRA

SOME NOTES ON THE MACHIAVELLI OF ANTONIO GRAMSCI, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 73-78

This essay is based on the finding of manipulation or mannerisms of the terms relating to Machiavelli. Starting from there, it tries to show how the figure of Machiavelli is a recurrent and even central element in the *Quaderni del carcere* of Antonio Gramsci. This author incorporated into his thinking about the Florentine writer interpretations of others, he contextualizes them and qualifies them from ideological and historical items that inform them and concludes that Machiavelli is the expert and analyst of all the springs that make up that unit of power, which can reach the smaller spaces, and are a way of life, hegemony.

Key words: Manipulation, ideology, history, hegemony, power.

José María HERNÁNDEZ DÍAZ

MACHIAVELLI AND RULER'S EDUCATION, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 79-104

The essay parts from the wide spread that Machiavelli's thought gets through the centuries, since it has always been questioned, discussed, reviewed in the history of philosophy and political thought, because then he was able to address social and political issues that maintain nowadays validity and topicality.

With reference to its influence at the educational level, the central matter of the essay, specialists in education and its history have devoted little attention to Machiavelli, however he had a major impact in educational theories, such as Rousseau's. In addition, he helped to establish the idea that education is essential for the Republic, as legitimizing and cohesion of the stability and the State Government.

Key words: Machiavellianism, education, civic, history, Rousseau, pragmatism, pedagogy.

David JIMÉNEZ CASTAÑO

PRINCES AND TYRANTS, VICES AND VIRTUES. SOME CONSIDERATIONS ON MARIO SALAMONIO'S *DE PRINCIPATU* AND NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI'S *IL PRINCIPE*, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 105-114

The aim of this work is to compare the political thought of two major Italian philosophers of the sixteenth century: Mario Salamonio, and Niccolò Machiavelli. Actually, what we want to show is that, although the interpreters of their philosophies have always confronted them, there are more matches between Salamonio and Machiavelli than divergences: both consider the good prince has to be virtuous and transfer those virtues to the people, and both condemn the tyrant because of its danger to the republic.

Key words: Mario Salamonio, Niccolò Machiavelli, Social contract theory, History of modern political thought, History of modern philosophy.

Iván LLAMAZARES VALDUVIECO

MACHIAVELLI IN CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE POLICY: BASIS AND LIMITATIONS OF AN INTELLECTUAL RECOGNITION, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 115-125

Almost five hundred years after his death, Machiavelli's work still exerts a strong influence on the analysis of political phenomena and the development of political theory. This article examines the reasons and limitations of the continuing power of Machiavelli's discourse in two specific fields of contemporary political science: comparative politics, and political theory. Our analysis explores also, from a contemporary perspective, the methodological and ontological value of Machiavelli's contribution to the study of politics.

Key words: Machiavelli, political science, political theory, *The Prince*, *Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livy*.

María MARTÍN GÓMEZ

MIGUEL DE UNAMUNO, READER AND INTERPRETER OF MACHIAVELLI, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 127-136

The aim of this study is to make a comparative essay of Niccolò Machiavelli and Miguel de Unamuno after the centennial commemorations of their most representative philosophical works. Machiavelli's *The Prince* was released in 1513, Unamuno's *The Tragic Sense of Life* was published in 1913; however, more important than this coincidence is the fact that Miguel de Unamuno read and repeatedly cited Machiavelli in his writings.

Key words: Unamuno, Machiavelli, interpretation, virtue, sense.

Ángel PONCELA GONZÁLEZ

THE SIMULATED DISPUTE BETWEEN MACHIAVELLI AND GINÉS DE SEPÚLVEDA ABOUT THE PROFESSION OF SOLDIER AND ITS RELATION TO MORAL, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 137-148

A compared analysis of the concepts «virtue», «honor» and «fame» presented by Machiavelli and Ginés de Sepúlveda, basing the study on the character of the ruler and the ideal soldier. Political model founded on the idea of natural virtue (strength), and virtue in the moral sense (strength and honor).

Key words: Machiavelli, Ginés de Sepúlveda, soldier, virtue, honor.

Giovanni PUGLISI

PRINCES AND PRINCIPLES: FIVE HUNDRED YEARS BETWEEN POLITICS AND MORALITY IN HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, LITERARY REFLECTION, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 149-157

The Prince is a work that was visited uninterruptly since its first appearance five centuries ago. Despite, and perhaps partly thanks to numerous convictions, some scholars have defined Machiavelli an author unlucky in many respects, as can be seen, for example, when interpreting negatively the adjective «Machiavellian» in almost all Western languages. In the essay the author goes through the different interpretations of the term «machiavellism» from Rousseau to Foscolo, Lenin, De Sanctis, Bobbio, to the interpretation of the term «Machiavellianism» used by some behaviorists American psychologists to indicate a pathology.

Key words: Machiavellism, Machiavellian, secularism, tactics, Hegel, De Sanctis, realism, ethics.

Fernando R. DE LA FLOR ADÁNEZ

MACHIAVELLI IN FLANDERS. THE FLORENTINE'S *ART OF WAR* AND THE «WEAPONS OF SPAIN», RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 159-177

The influence of the Italian political scientist Niccòlo Machiavelli in Spanish Modern Age is beyond doubt. More unknown is the actual weight that could reach his treaty on *The art of war* in the evolution of the military events in North Europe. This text aims to clarify the extent of that influence. Even though at first, during the Government of the Duke of Alba, was a positive influence, with time the Hispanic providential speech turned decisively against the Florentine's thesis, and at the end the «weapons of Spain» became weapons governed not by a «reason of state», but by a «reason of religion», that obviously caused its last «decline».

Key words: Providentialism, national interest, reason of religion.

VARIA

Oliver FRIGGIERI

GIACOMO LEOPARDI AND THE MALTESE LITERATURE. THE PERFECT MEETING WITH KARMENU VASSALLO, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 181-210

The need for dialogue with a congenial person and the irrepressible need to find in a favorite figure the appropriate synthetic for the man-poet led the Maltese poet Vassallo to see in Leopardi not only the great poet worthy of admiration as an artist, but specially the «historical» character that puts into practice the indissoluble unity between the man who suffers and the writer.

Key words: Leopardi, Vassallo, Maltese literature, poetry.

María Mercedes GONZÁLEZ DE SANDE

CRISTINA DA PIZZANO AND THE POWER OF HER WRITING, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 211-228

The text analyzes the figure of Cristina da Pizzano, still quite unknown. Born near Bologna, but transplanted to Paris with just four years, Cristina had to earn a living by writing, something unusual for a woman of that time. Her works are a vindication of the value of education and the capacity of women to get it and use it to interact with the world in equality with men and to use it as a way of earning a living. Her writing, therefore, is a continuous struggle to secure the right to be instructed on an equal footing.

Key words: Instruction, education, equality, rights of women, gender literature.

Antonio Javier MARQUÉS SALGADO

IDEOLOGICAL CONTRAST AMONG ITALIAN INTELLECTUALS IN CONNECTION WITH SPANISH CIVIL WAR. FIRST NEWS OF THE PUTSCH IN THE PRESS, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 229-236

This article was created with the intention of analyzing the ideological war within the Spanish Civil War through the documents of the two sides, and thus showing how the different doctrines can get to build very different historical realities.

Therefore, the story turned into an instrument of ideological propaganda, in which facts tend to be disguised, as can be seen in the two subjects for study: the causes of the Spanish conflict and the reasons for the Italian intervention.

Key words: Spanish Civil War, Italian intellectuals, propaganda.

Edoardo NATALE

THE CONCEPT OF «FACCIA» IN ORDER TO ANALYZE FRANCO CASSANO'S *PENSIERO MERIDIANO*, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 237-249

The article aims to analyse the concept of «faccia» in this interview to Franco Cassano about his book *Pensiero Meridiano*. The concept of the «faccia», taken from the framework of linguistic politeness, is used to speak of very large territories such as those described in the book *Pensiero Meridiano*. The argument put forward by Cassano is a desire that the South will assume an anti-colonial position in order to exit from the cultural hegemony present in the look from the Northwest. The «South» as a cultural area has paid high costs to its positive «faccia» because its reality has been described by the North. This hegemonic look has not granted a description of reality from the South to the South and, consequently, it has denied a new narrative of this territory. Cassano reiterates insistently as a way to gain positive «faccia» the need of a «faccia» implied in all requirements of *Pensiero Meridiano*. Similarly, the opportunity to propose their own «perspective» as asked by Cassano makes an attempt to rebalance the relationship with the use of the metaphor of the sea as «fluid thinking», in opposition to such antagonistic thoughts as the fundamentalist present in both of the shores of the Mediterranean.

The creation of this «space of confidence» is of great importance in this particular historical moment.

Key words: *Pensiero Meridiano*, South, North, Face, Mediterranean.

Matteo RE

THE LANGUAGE OF THE 55 DAYS THAT CHANGED ITALY. ANALYSIS OF THE DOCUMENTS WRITTEN BY THE RED BRIGADES DURING THE KIDNAPPING OF ALDO MORO, RSEI, 9, 2013, pp. 251-276

This article analyzes the language used by the Red Brigades in the drafting of the nine documents which were written and circulated from the period of Aldo Moro's kidnapping until his death. After those 55 days, from the political point of view, Italy changed significantly. The «historic compromise» proposed by Enrico Berlinguer and embraced by Aldo Moro ceased to exist, the Italian Communist Party distanced itself from the government and started losing support. The Christian Democratic Party, which had lost a lot of power by the time, regained strength and continued to remain firmly in the government for several years. The Red Brigades, on their part, continued perpetrating violent actions. In their texts it is clear that the language adopted comes closer to a political communication rather than a criminal discourse. The vocabulary and the morphosyntactic structures follow the characteristics repeated in each of the nine reports, thus gathering the idea of a unitary corpus with concrete characteristics.

Key words: Language, Red Brigades, terrorism, Italy.