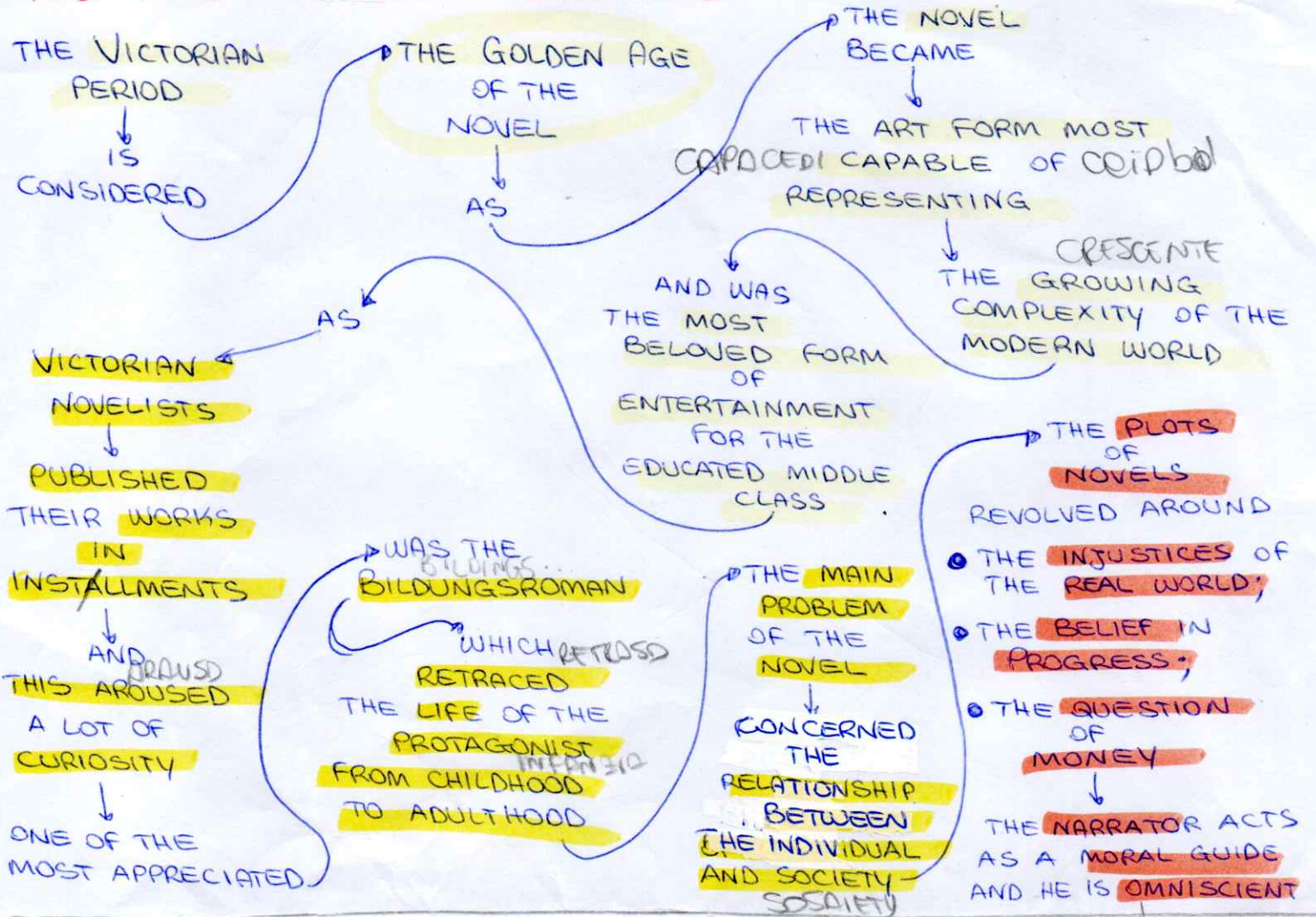


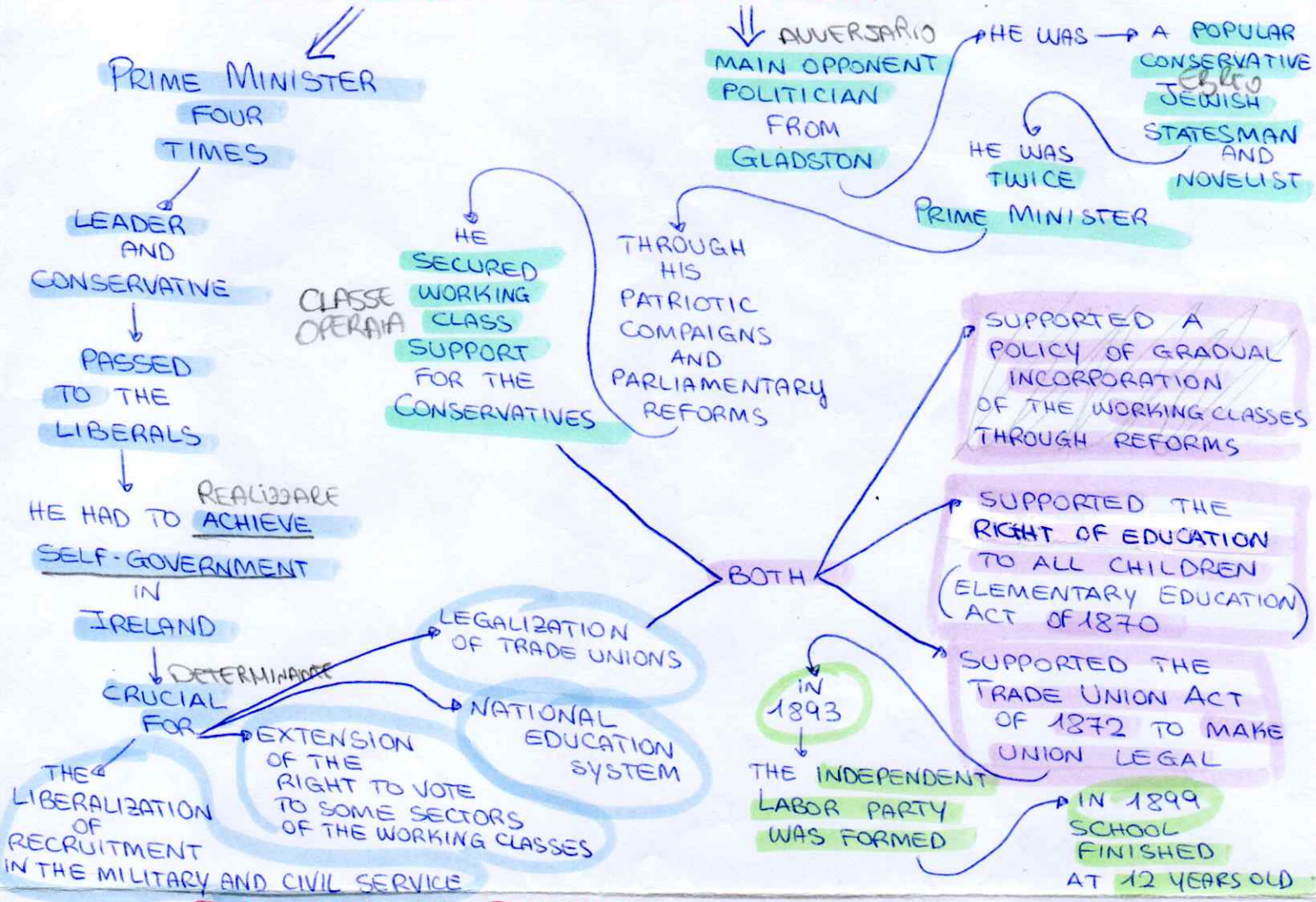
THE FIRST VICTORIAN NOVELISTS



I PRIMI ROMANZIERI VITTORIANI



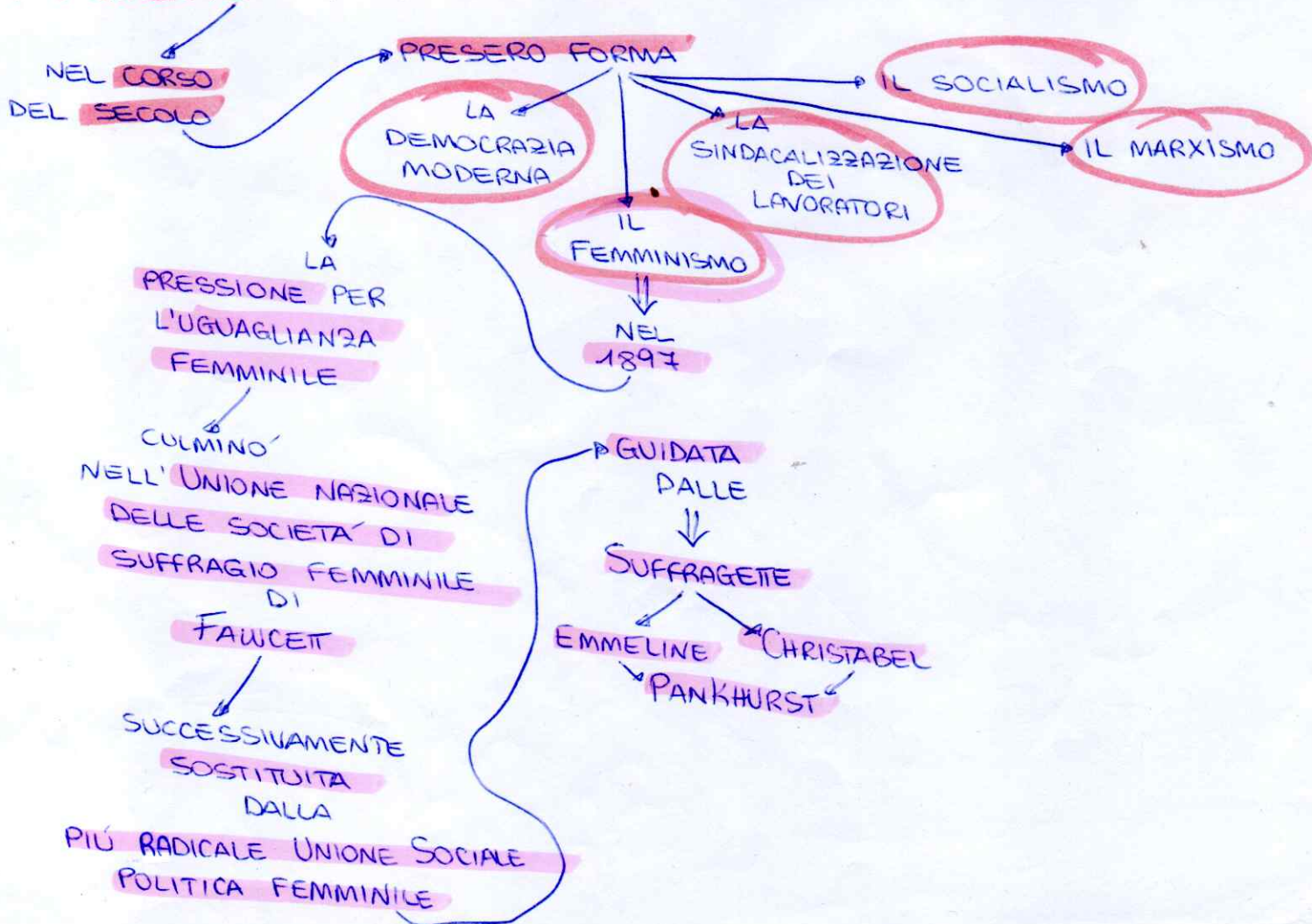
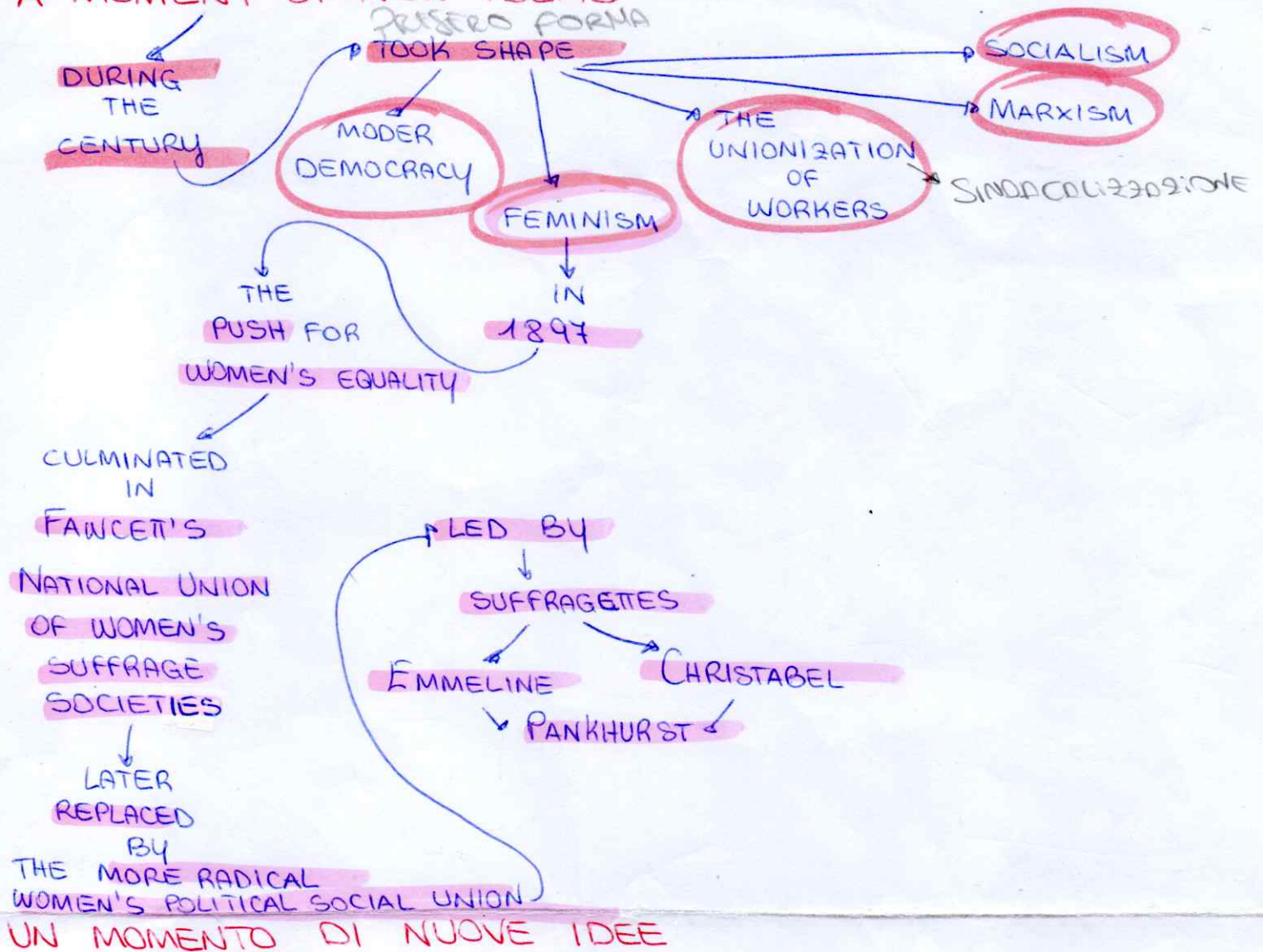
GLADSTON AND DISRAELI



GLADSTON E DISRAELI



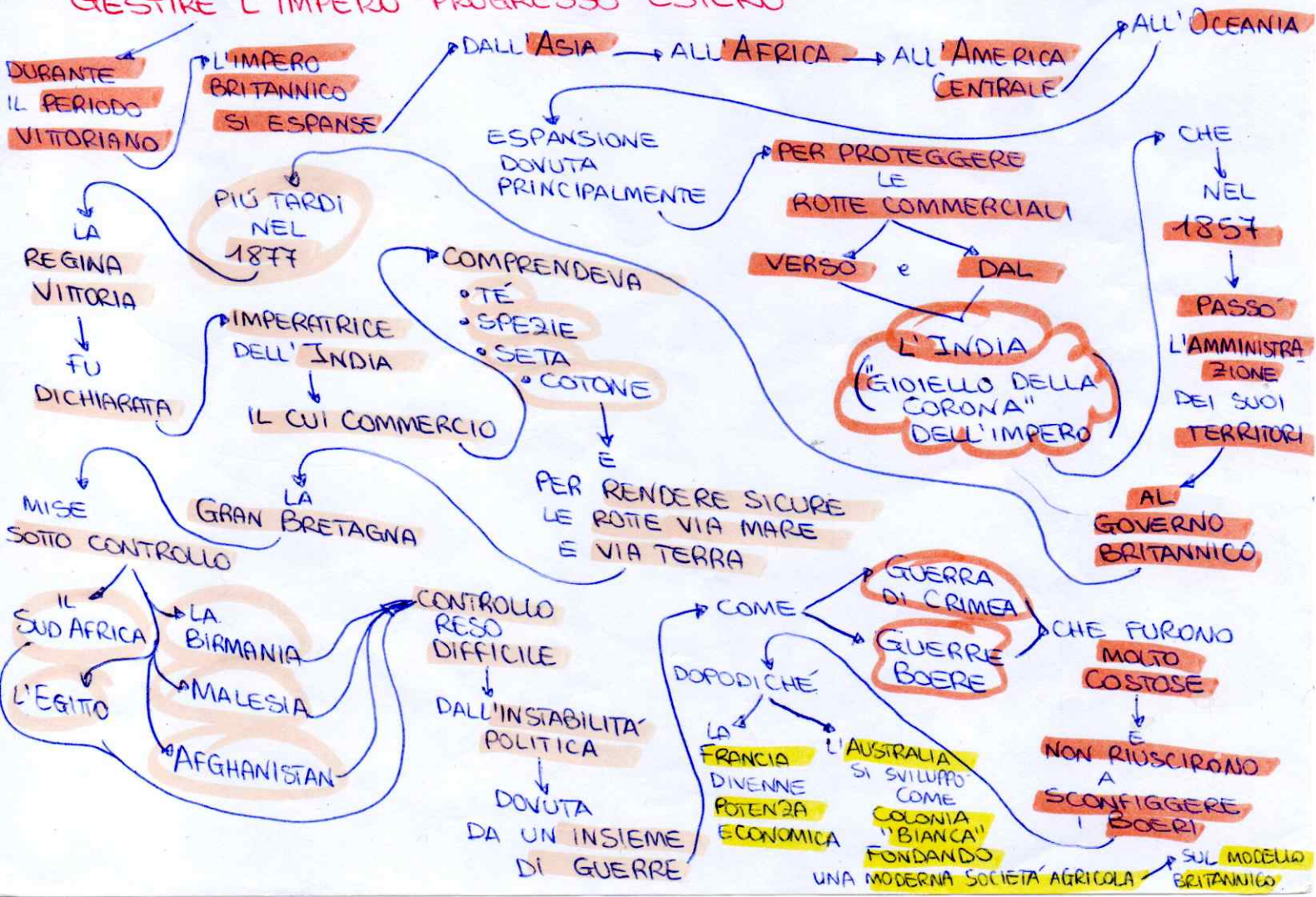
A MOMENT OF NEW IDEAS



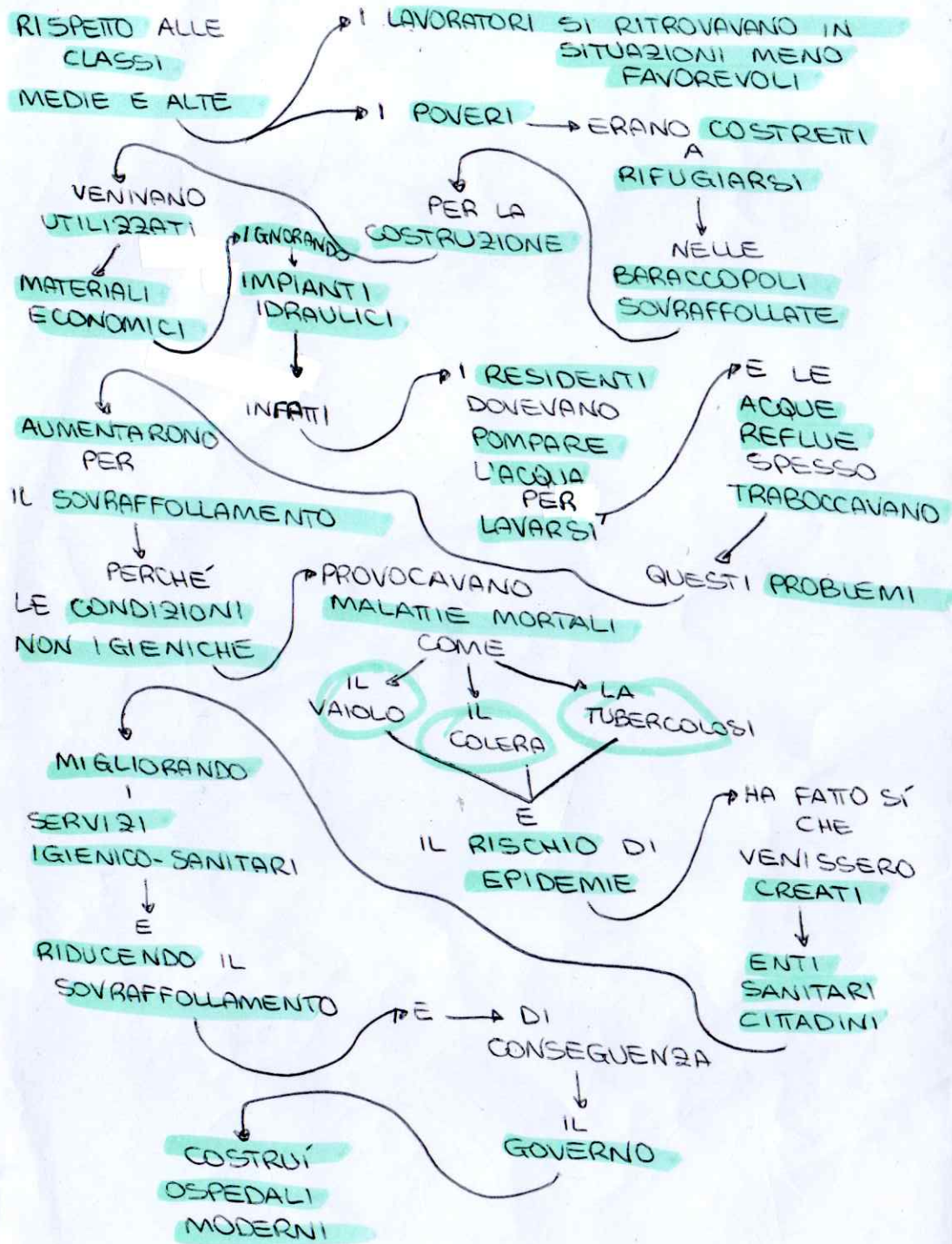
MANAGE THE EMPIRE: FOREIGN EXPANSION



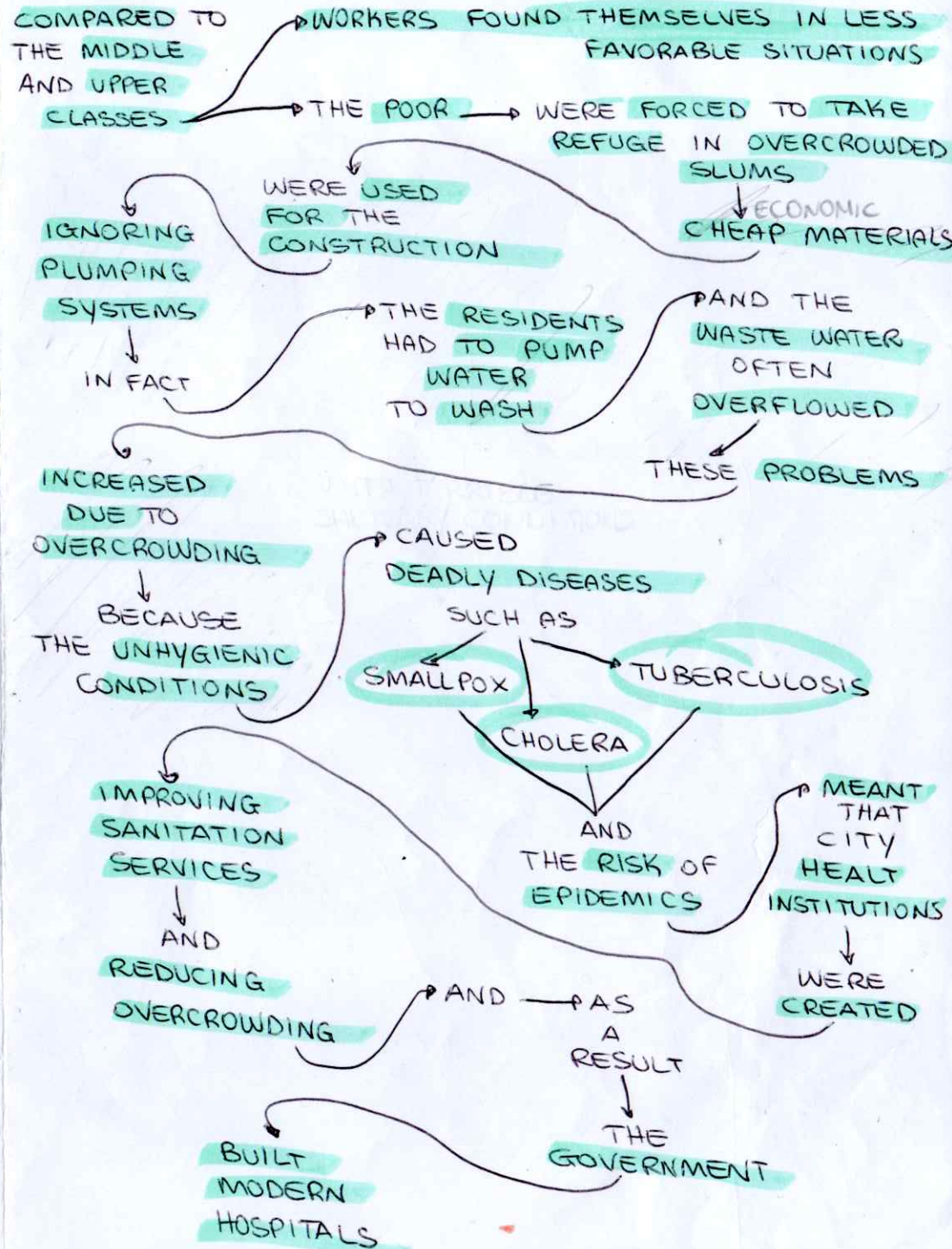
GESTIRE L'IMPERO PROGRESSO ESTERO



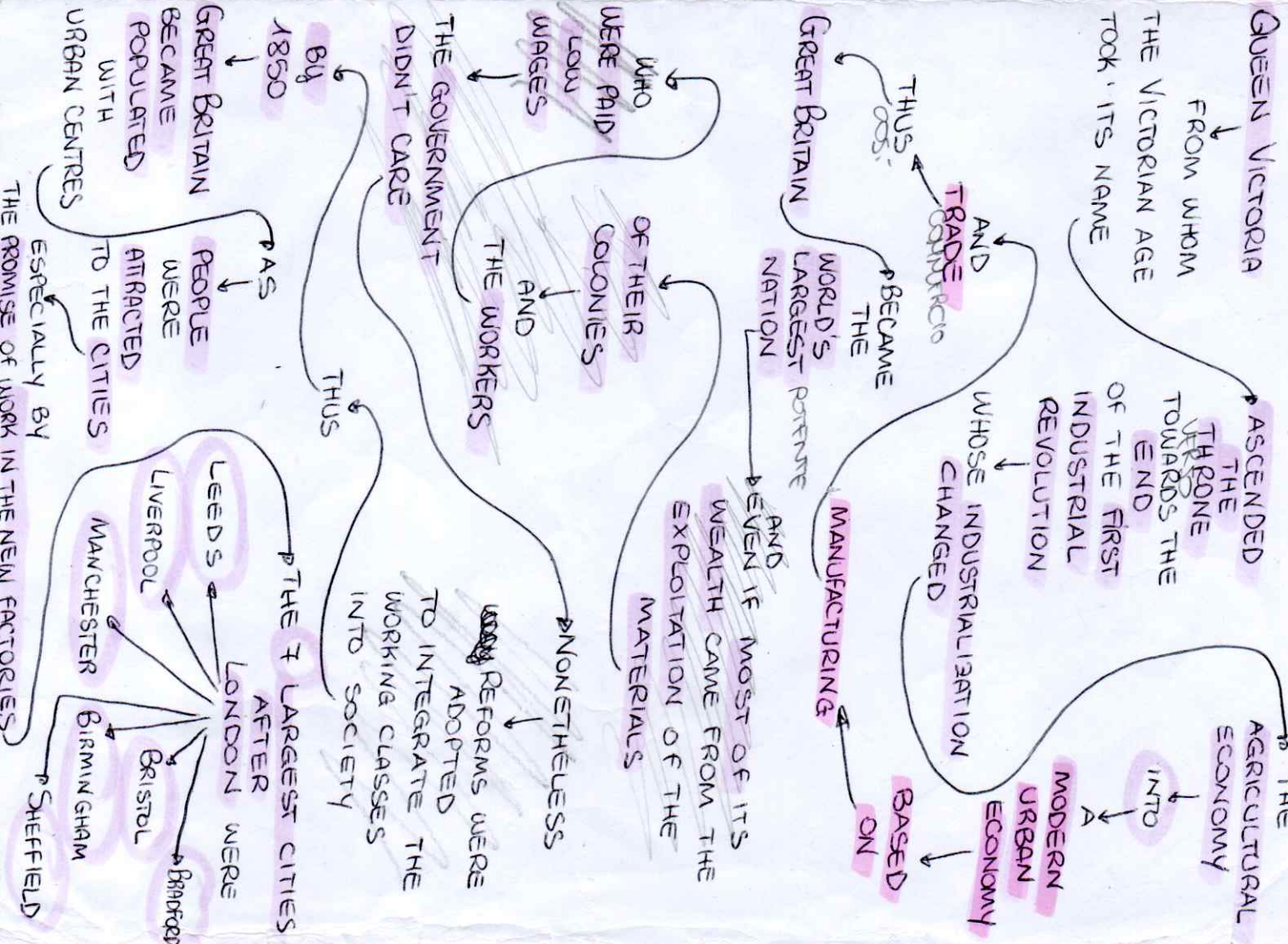
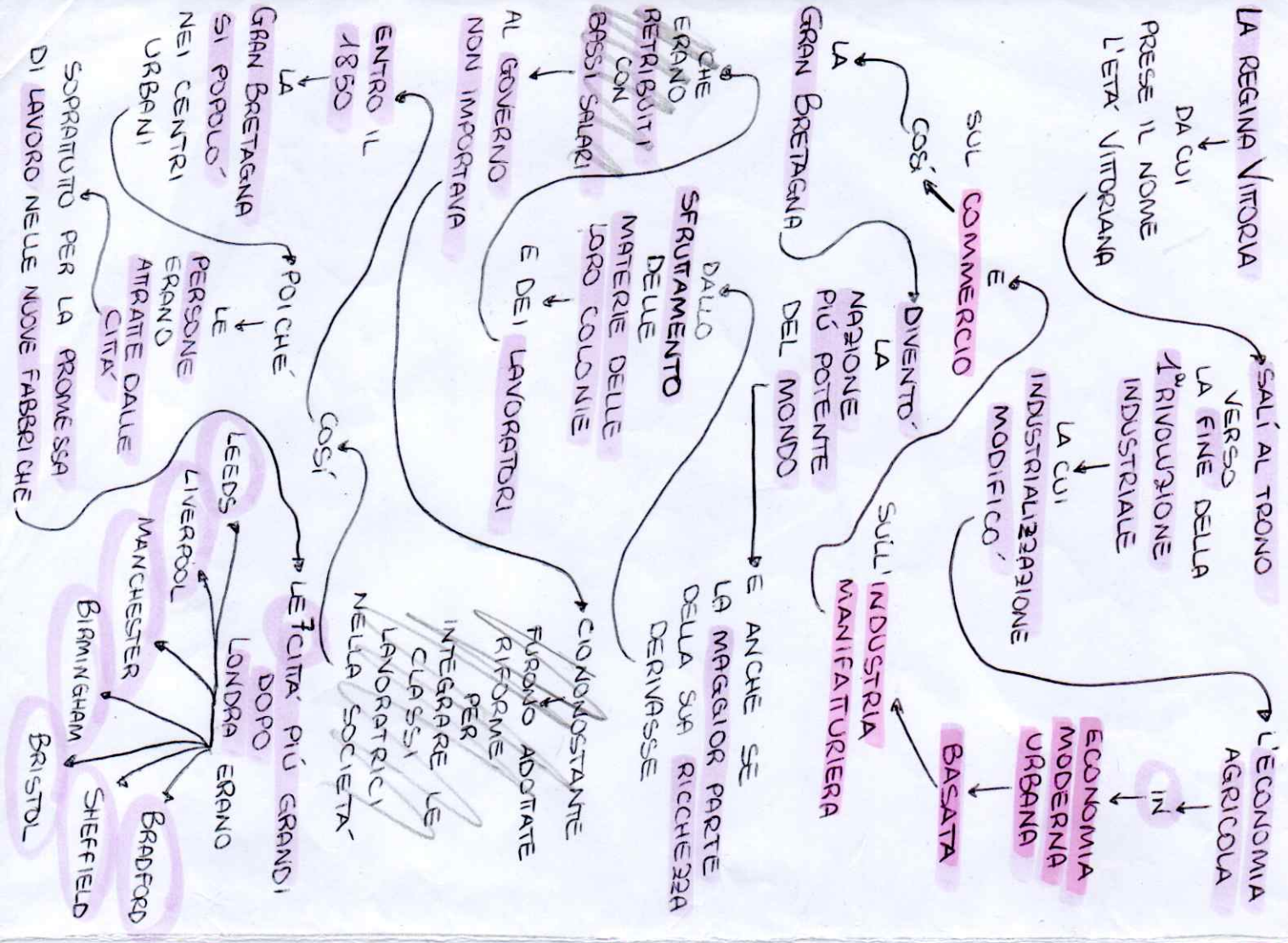
LA VITA IN CITTA'



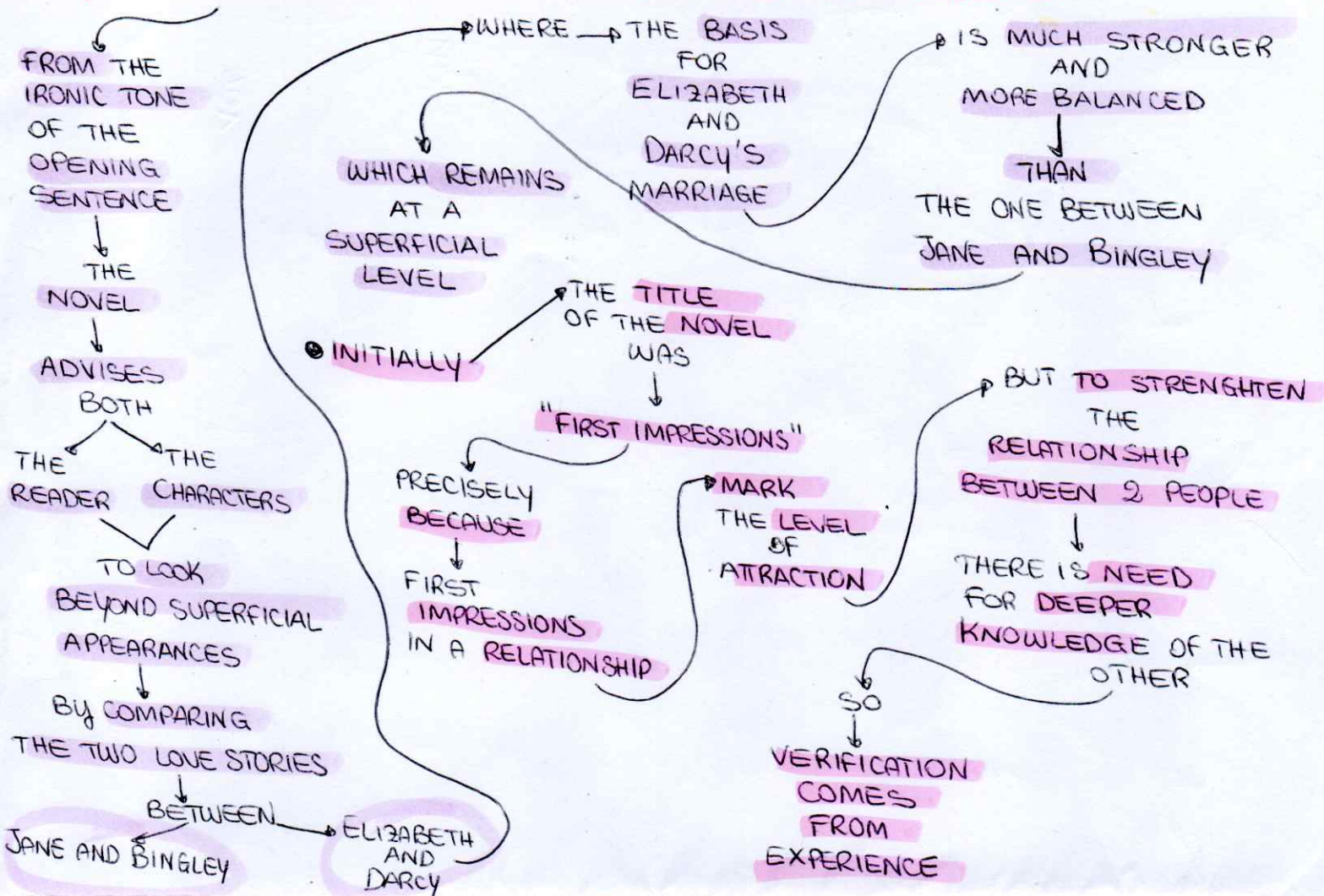
LIFE IN THE CITY



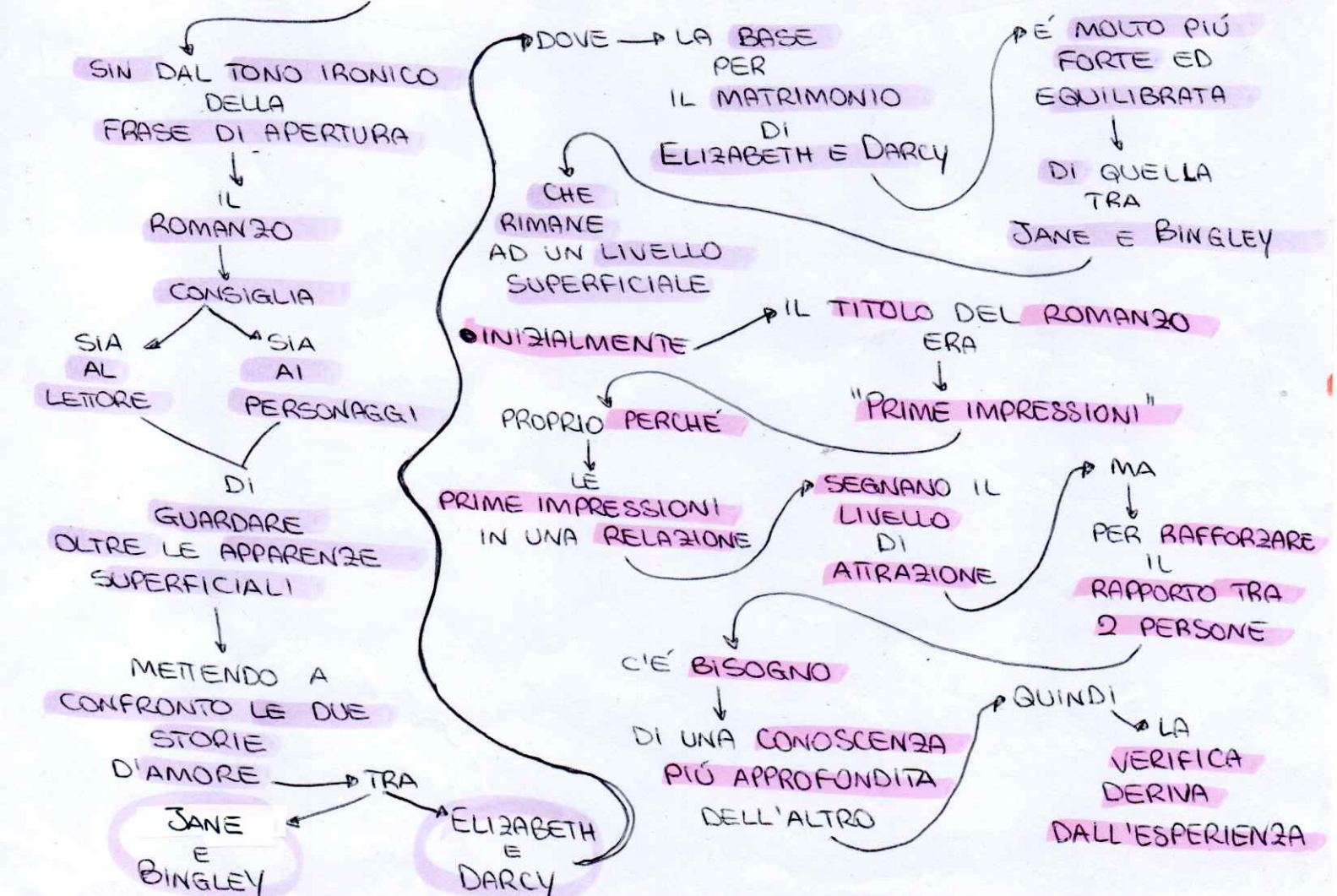
LA GRAN BRETAGNA VITTORIANA E LA CRESCITA DELLE CITTÀ INDUSTRIALI VICTORIAN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GROWING OF INDUSTRIAL CITIES



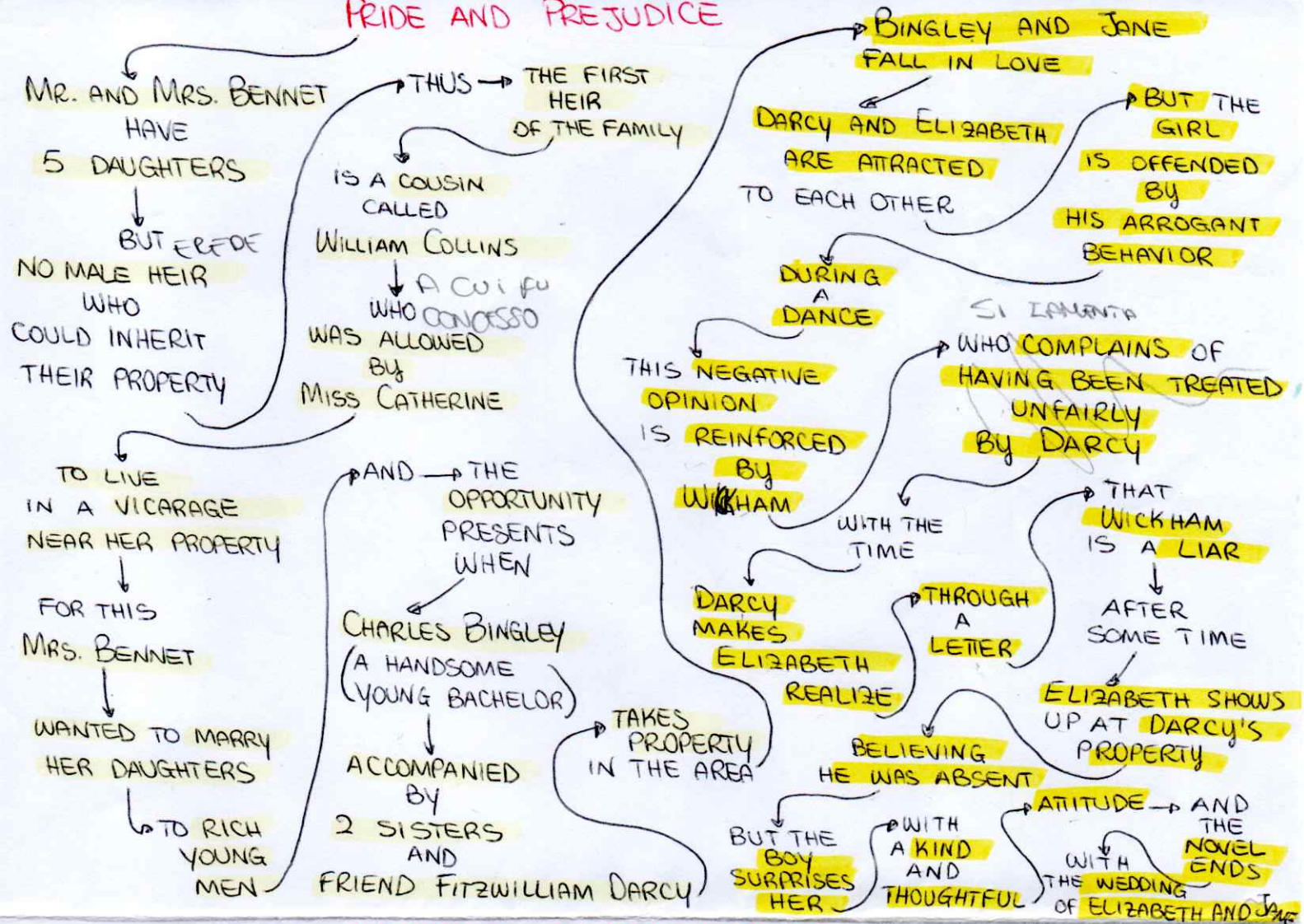
STYLISTIC FEATURES AND THEMES OF PRIDE AND PREJUDICE



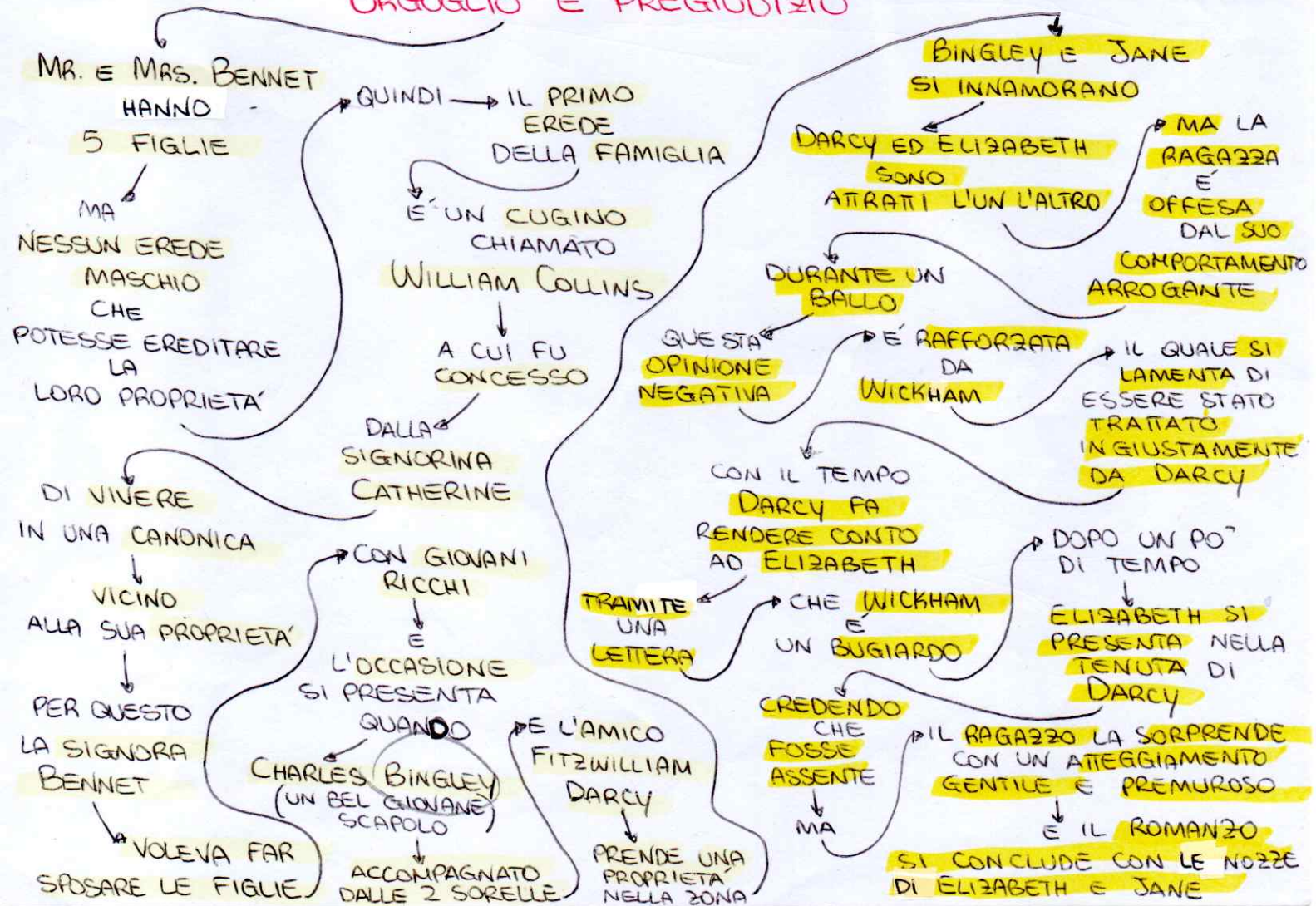
CARATTERISTICHE STILISTICHE E TEMI DI ORGOGLIO E PREGIUDIZIO

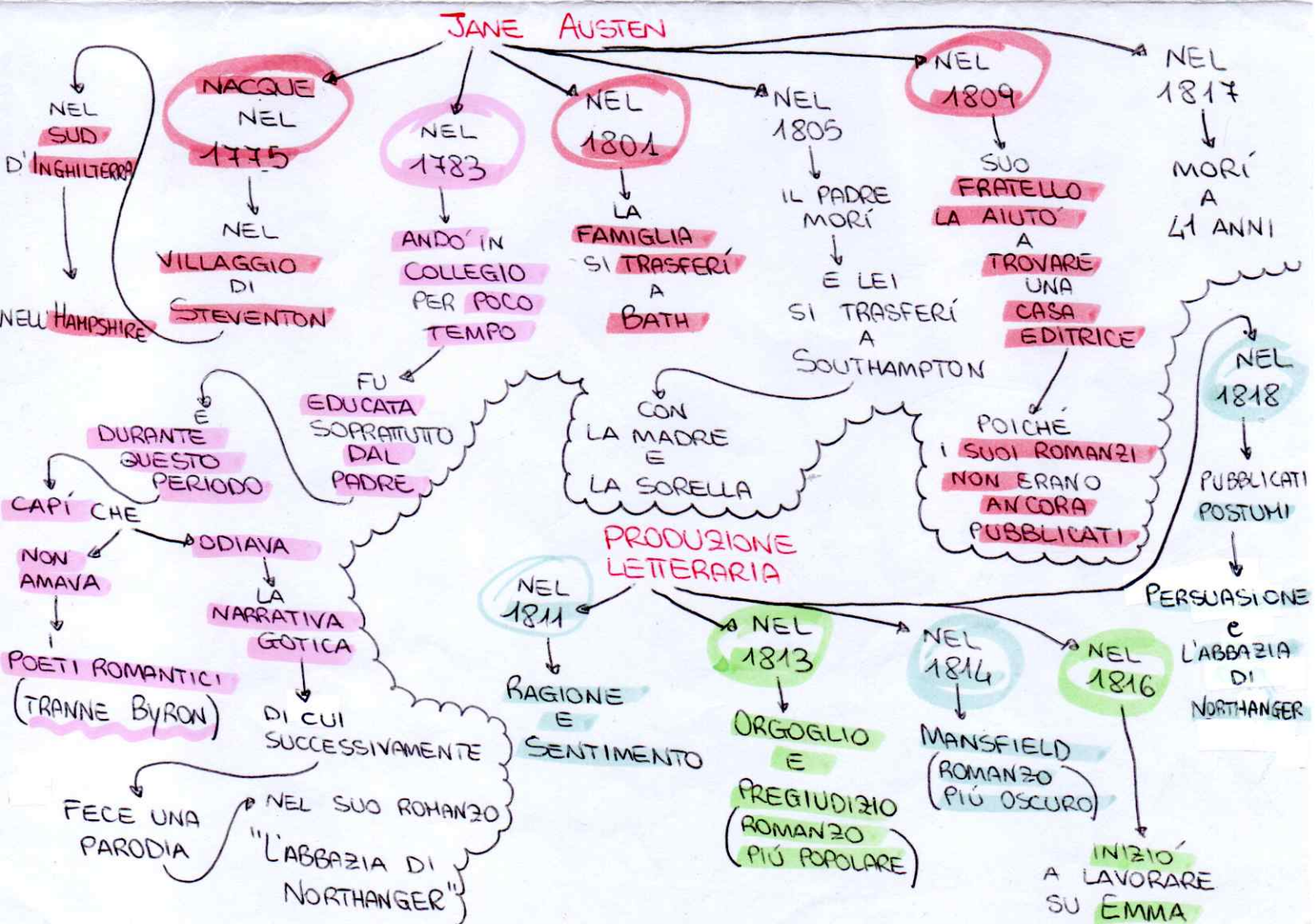
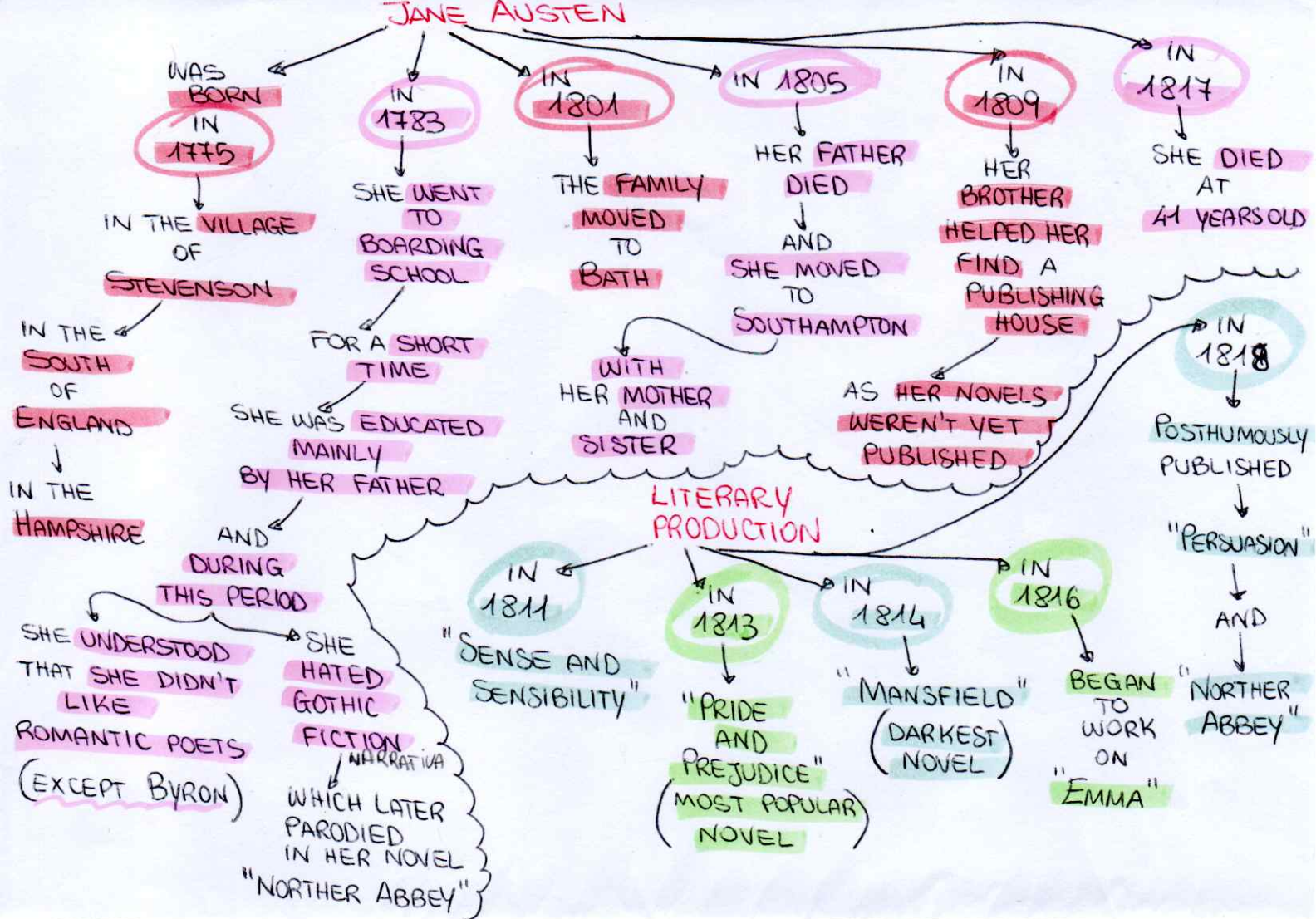


PRIDE AND PREJUDICE



ORGOGGIO E PREGIUDIZIO





LA PRESSIONE PER LE RIFORME E IL MOVIMENTO CARTISTA

LA GRAN BRETAGNA

DOPO
LE RICHIESTE DI
RIFORME DEMOCRATICHE
DURANTE
LA
RIVOLUZIONE FRANCESE

DIVENTO' → POLITICAMENTE
CONSERVATRICE

E
SIA I TORIES
SIA I WHIGS

ALL'INIZIO
NON
VOLEVANO
ESTENDERE
IL LORO
VOTO
ALLE MASSE

COSÌ

NEL
1832
CI FU LA
PRIMA RIFORMA
BILD

CHE
ESCLUDEVA
LE
CLASSI
LAVORATRICI

CHE DIVENNE
PIÙ ATTIVO

NEL
1838

NEL
1848

IL CUI OBIETTIVO
ERA

OTTENERE
DIRITTI POLITICI
PER LE
CLASSI LAVORATRICI

GLI SCOPI PIÙ
IMPORTANTI
ERANO CONTENUTI IN 6 PUNTI

VOTI
PER TUTTI
GLI
UOMINI
MAGGIORI
DI
21 ANNI

SCRUTINIO
E
VOTO
SEGRETO

PAGAMENTO
PER
I MEMBRI
DEL
PARLAMENTO

ELEZIONE
ANNUALE
DEL
PARLAMENTO

ABOLIZIONE
DELLA QUALIFICA
DELLA PROPRIETÀ
PER I CANDIDATI CHE
CERCANO L'ELEZIONE

ISTITUZIONE
ELETTORALE
UGUALE
PER
TUTTI

LA CARTA POPOLARE
FU REDATA NEL 1838
MA
FU RESPINTA TRE
VOLTE IN 10 ANNI
FU ACCOLTA
NEL 1918

GREAT BRITAIN

AFTER
THE CALLS FOR
DEMOCRATIC
REFORMS
DURING
THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION

BECAME → POLITICALLY
CONSERVATIVE

AND
BOTH
TORIES
AND THE
WHIGS

INITIALLY
DIDN'T WANT
TO EXTEND
THEIR VOTE
TO THE MASSES

SO

IN
1832
THERE WAS
THE FIRST
BILD REFORM

WHICH
EXCLUDED
THE
WORKING
CLASSES

WAS
OFTEN
CORRUPT

AND
THE VOTE
SO → IN
1836

THE

CHARTIST MOVEMENT
BROKE OUT

THAT BECAME
MORE ACTIVE

IN
1838

IN
1848

THE MOST IMPORTANT
AIMS
WERE CONTAINED IN 6 POINTS

WHOSE
GOAL
WAS
TO OBTAIN
POLITICAL
RIGHTS
FOR THE
WORKING CLASSES

VOTES
FOR ALL
MEN
OVER
21 YEARS
OF AGE

BALLOT
AND
SECRET
VOTE

PAYMENT
FOR
MEMBERS OF
PARLIAMENT

ABOLITION
OF
PROPERTY
QUALIFICATION
FOR CANDIDATES
SEEKING
ELECTION

ELECTORAL
INSTITUTION
EQUAL
FOR ALL

ANNUAL
ELECTION
OF
PARLIAMENT

THE POPULAR
CHARTER
WAS DRAWN UP
IN 1838
BUT
WAS REJECTED
3 TIMES IN
10 YEARS
IT WAS ACCEPTED
IN 1918

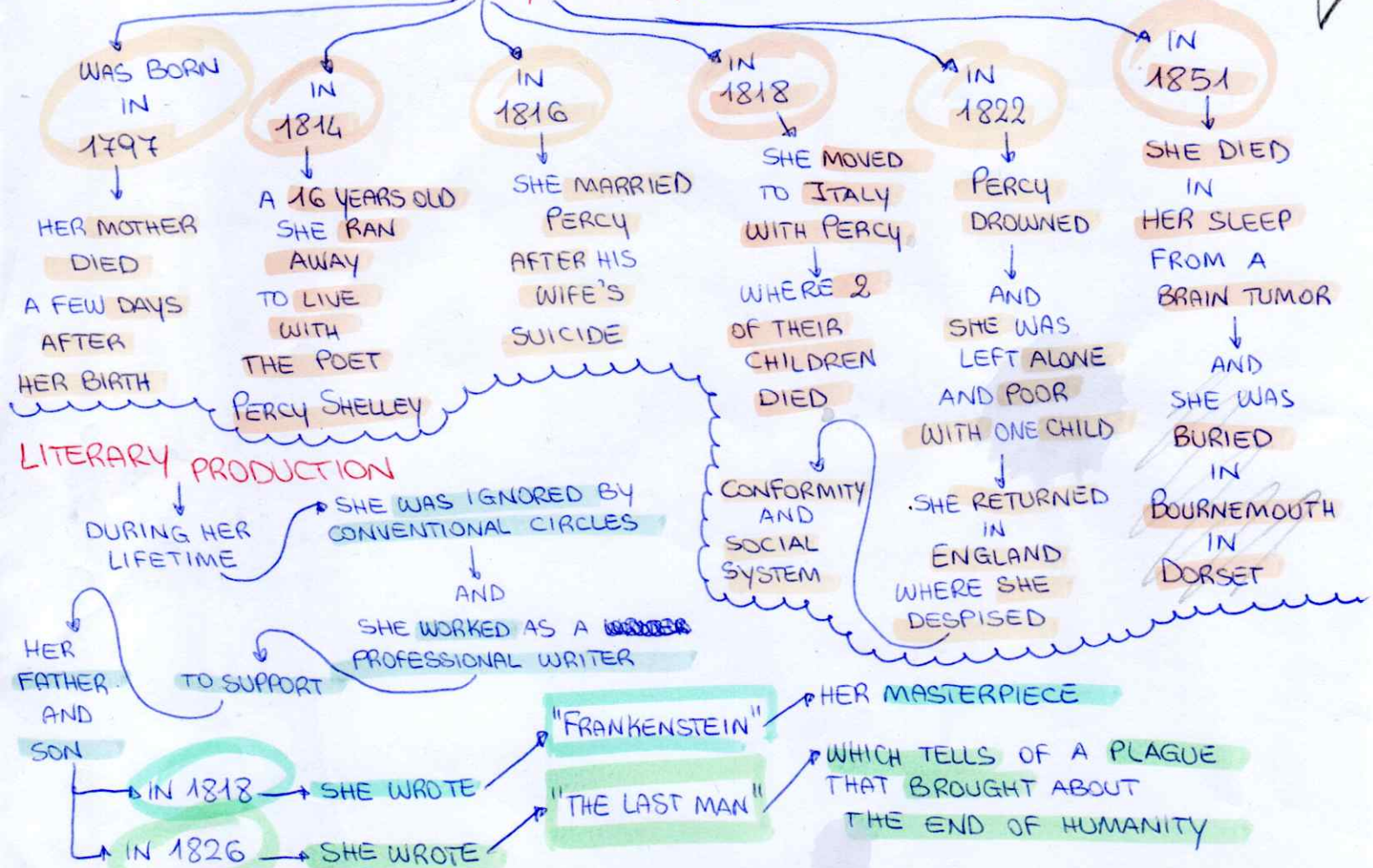
THE COST OF LIVING: THE CORN LAWS AND THE NEW POOR LAW



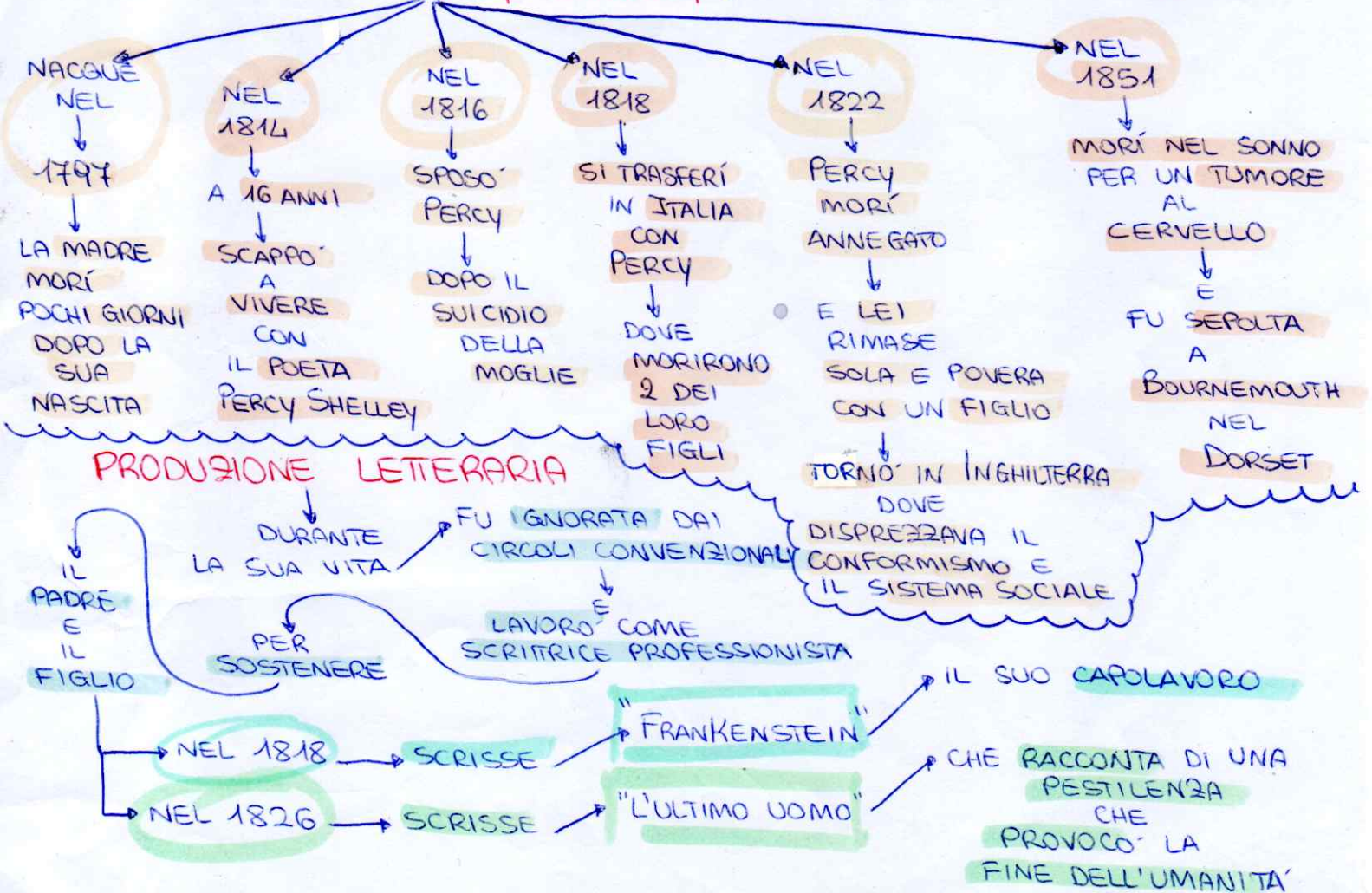
IL COSTO DELLA VITA: LE CORN LAWS E LA NUOVA LEGGE SUI POVERI



MARY SHELLEY (WILLIAM GODWIN'S DAUGHTER)



MARY SHELLEY (FIGLIA DI WILLIAM GODWIN)



STYLISTIC FEATURES OF FRANKENSTEIN

11/01/20



CARATTERISTICHE STILISTICHE DI FRANKENSTEIN

