Il Centro Interuniversitario di Ricerca di ‘Studi sulla Tradizione’ (Università di Bari-Università della Repubblica di San Marino-Università di Padova) annuncia l’uscita della nuova rivista on line «FuturoClassico» («FCl»). La rivista intende promuovere l’aggiornamento di studiosi intorno al tema della sopravvivenza, della fortuna e della ricezione della civiltà classica e tardoantica nelle età medievale, umanistico-rinascimentale, moderna e contemporanea. Il direttore scientifico è Olimpia Imperio (Bari), il direttore responsabile è Giorgio Ieranò (Trento).
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Sommario n. 1 (2015)

Olimpia Imperio
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INGLESE

The Interuniversity Research Center for Studies on the Tradition (Universities of Bari, Republic of San Marino and Padua) announces a new interdisciplinary journal: «FuturoClassico» («FCl»). Its purpose is to promote the cooperation of scholars on the reception of classical civilization and Late Antiquity in medieval, Renaissance-humanist, modern and contemporary times. The editor in chief is Olimpia Imperio (Bari); the managing editor is Giorgio Ieranò (Trento).

For a presentation of the journal, for technical matters, and for the editorial board, please go to http://ojs.cimedoc.uniba.it/index.php/fc/index.
Researchers submitting their papers for publication should write to: futuroclassico.cirst@uniba.it

The contributions will be preliminarily examined by the editorial board and then submitted to a double-blind peer review.

The first number (2015) is now available on line in open access:

Summary, n. 1 (2015):

Olimpia Imperio, *Felicità, scontentezza e resilienza: antichi e moderni a confronto*
Abstract: This paper aims to stimulate a reflection on some keywords of ancient and modern political-philosophical thought: a) the concept of happiness as crossroads between individual interest and common wealth; b) the feeling of angst and dissatisfaction that strikes individuals and communities in transitional phases; c) the ‘resilience’ as ability to adapt in gap management, in order to face the current challenges of the great global crisis.

Luciano Canfora, *L’idea del progresso nell’antichità classica*
Abstract: Starting from the etymology of the word progressus, this paper discusses the groundless theory that the idea of progress was unknown in the Greek archaic and classical world.

Claudio Schiano, *Gli “studia humanitatis” e la resilienza: una riflessione di Marcello Adriani*
Abstract: In 1497, while the Florentine Republic was struggling against many intestine and foreign enemies, Marcello di Virgilio Adriani gave a speech to the Studium Florentinum and urged his young fellows to sink into the study of ancient texts and look for a way out from the evils of the city. According to him, the example of the maiores might help them to face the difficulties and adjust their behaviour to the external circumstances. This is the essence of resilience. The first critical edition of a relevant passage from this unedited speech is here provided.

Corrado Petrocelli, *Il guerriero felice*
Abstract: Aristoteles demonstrates that ‘living well’ and ‘doing well’ are two aspects of the single concept of eudaimonia, which is performed above all in the public sphere. The search for a good common life is evident immediately after the Athenians’ defeat in Sicily, when they were able to transform a difficult moment into a new opportunity: we can consider this episode to be at the root of our concept of ‘resilience’.

Federico Rampini, *Resilienza*
Abstract: This paper suggests the resilience as a remedy to the modern global crisis, as it helps to withstand shocks and to start again betting on education, training and research.

Andrea Giardina, *La resilienza in un’epoca d’angoscia*
Abstract: The concept of resilience can be usefully applied to the study of the Ancient World, both in the historical comparison ad well as outside of it, for the understanding of the processes of short or long duration. This contribution proposes an application of this category to the crisis of the third century AD, with particular reference to the famous book by Eric Dodds and the interrelationships between moral insecurity and material insecurity.