

Italy, is a unitary parliamentary republic with its capital in Rome, the country covers a total area of 301,340 km² (116,350 sq miles). With around 60 million inhabitants, Italy is the third-most populous founder and member state of the European Union. Italy is divided in twenty regions with different autonomies all under a unique government.



Italy, officially the Italian Republic, is a country consisting of a peninsula delimited by the Alps and surrounded by several islands. Italy is located in south-central Europe and it is also considered a part of western Europe. It shares land borders with France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, and the enclaved microstates of Vatican City and San Marino. Italy has a territorial exclave in Switzerland (Campione) and a maritime exclave in Tunisian waters (Lampedusa).





Italian is a Romance language spoken mainly in Italy. It is ranked 21st among the languages by number of speakers in the world and, in Italy, it is used by approximately 58 million residents. In 2015 it was the mother tongue of 90.4% of residents in Italy, who often acquire it and use it together with regional variants of Italian, regional languages and dialects. Italian is widely used for all types of communication in daily life and is prevalent in national media, in the public administration of the Italian state and in publishing.

In addition to being the official language of Italy, it is also one of the official languages of the European Union, San Marino, Switzerland, Vatican City and the military Sovereign Order of Malta. It is also recognized and protected as a "language of the Italian national minority" by the Slovenian and Croatian Constitution in the territories where Istrian dialect populations live.

From the historical point of view, Italian is a language based on the literary Florentine used in the fourteenth century.

Sessa Alessandro



The Italian flag was born as a military flag: it was proposed in 1796 to distinguish the Italian contingent within the army of Napoleon, in the republics of Caspian and Cisalpine.

The three colors were chosen on the model of the French flag: from there come the white and the red, while the green refers to the livery, the distinctive work clothes, of the servants of noble family of the Sforza, the Dukes of Milan.

Campione Kety



ITALIAN FLAG WITH THE SAVOY SHIELD

With the Italian unification (1861), it became the flag of the Kingdom of Italy. Following the proclamation of the Republic (1946), the Savoy shield was removed.

Today It is composed of three strips of equal size with three different colors (green, white and red).

art. 12

La bandiera della Repubblica
è il tricolore italiano:
verde, bianco e rosso,
a tre bande verticali di eguali dimensioni.

The Italian flag, better known as Tricolore, is the symbol of Italy. Defined by Article 12 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, this flag is regulated by law, which defends it and provides for the crime of defamation of the Italian flag.



The meaning of the colours of the Italian flag: the colour of the plains in green, the colour of snow on the peaks of the Alps and Apennines in white, red as the blood shed for the union of Italy. Another interpretation refers instead to the theological virtues and sees green to represent hope, white to symbolize faith, red to symbolize charity.

Campione Kety

Italia turrita is the national personification of Italy, in the appearance of a young woman with her head surrounded by a mural crown completed by towers (hence turrita or "with towers" in Italian). Its image is impressed on the back of the paper identity card.

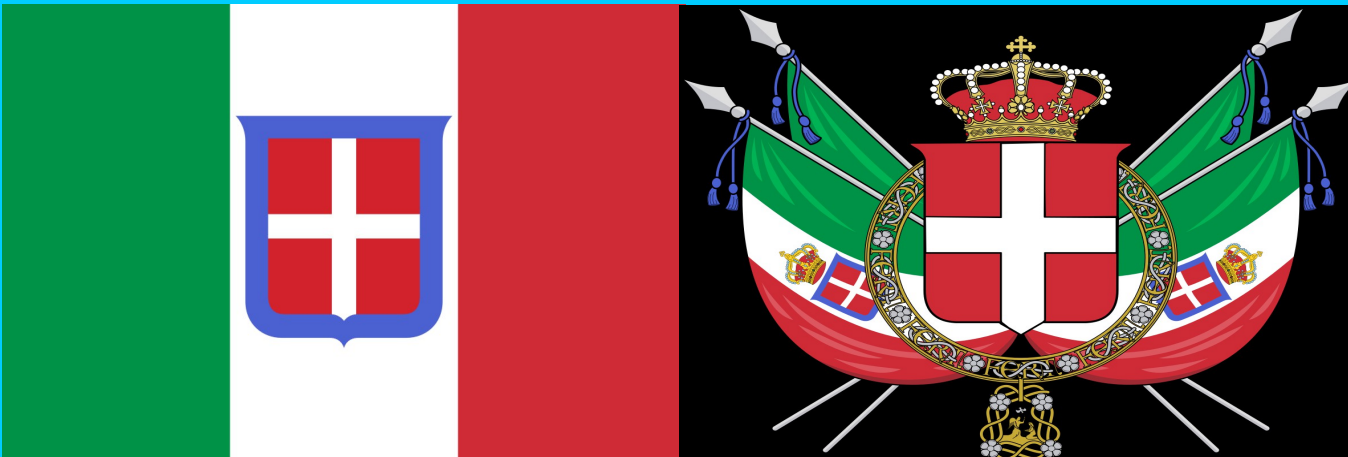


The emblem of the Italian Republic is a **star on a wheel** and a **green wreath** formed with leaves and a red ribbon with the name **Repubblica Italiana** on it.



The beginning of the Kingdom of Italy

The Kingdom of Italy was a central unitary state proclaimed on March 17, 1861 during the Risorgimento, following the Second War of Independence fought by the Kingdom of Sardinia under Savoy house to achieve Italian national unification, unification then continued with the Third War of Italian independence in 1866 and the annexation of the Papal States, with the consequent capture of Rome in 1870.



Savoy flag

Italian Kingdom Shield

Pignattai Simone

Liberation day

This day is the one in which the liberation of Italy from the fascist government and the nazist occupation of the country is remembered. The Feast of April 25 is also known as the anniversary of the Resistance, a day in which tribute is paid to the partisans of all fronts who from 1943 to 1945 contributed to the liberation of Italy. The song to celebrate that day was known as "O bella ciao", the greeting from the partisan to his fiancée on leaving her starting to combat the enemy.



UNA MATTINA MI SON SVEGLIATO,
oh bella ciao, bella ciao,
bella ciao, ciao, ciao!
UNA MATTINA MI
SON SVEGLIATO
E HO TROVATO
L'INVASOR!
Oh, partigiano!
Portami via!
Oh bella ciao, bella ciao,
bella ciao, ciao, ciao!
Oh, partigiano, por-
tami via, ché
MI SENTO DI MORIRE!
E se io muoio da
partigiano...
oh bella ciao, bella ciao,
bella ciao, ciao, ciao!
E se io muoio da partigiano,
tu mi devi seppellire, lassu' in
montagna, sotto l'ombra di
un bel fior!

Pignattai Simone

The end of the Kingdom of Italy and the birth of the Italian Republic

The war ended in 1945 with the victory of the allies. Italy, Germany and other areas of Europe and the world were reduced to rubble.

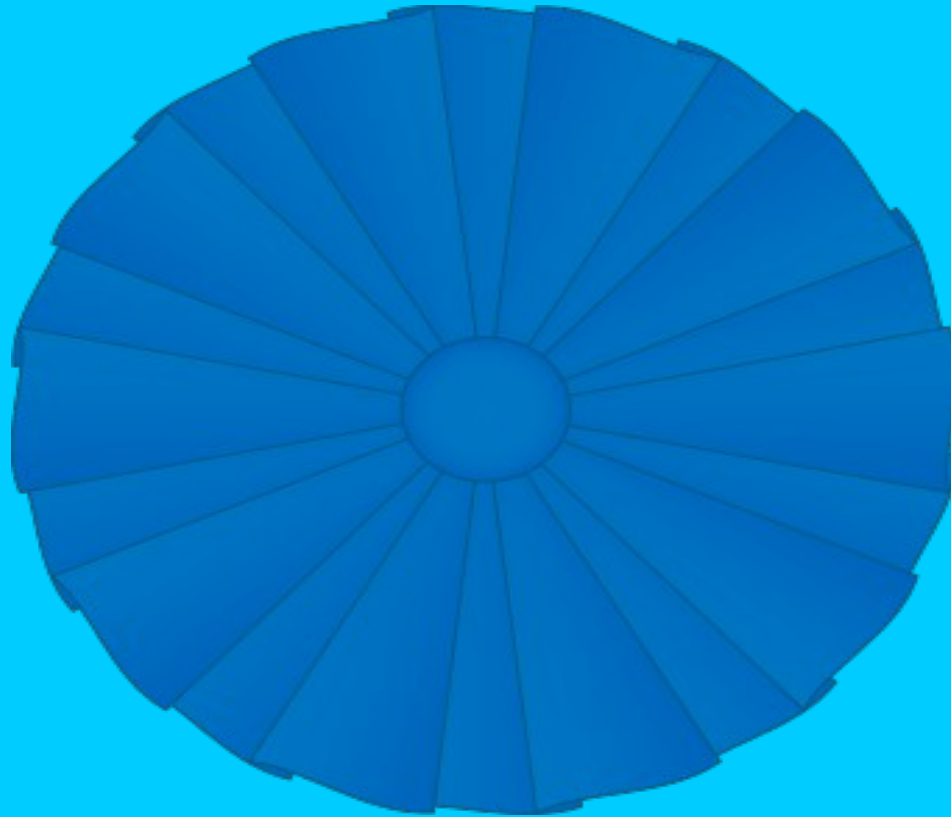
Umberto II ° - Prince Umberto returned to Italy at the end of the war as lieutenant of the King. In May 1946 the father abdicated in his favour and he became the fourth King of Italy but reigned less than a month because in the referendum of June 2 of the same year the Italians chose to form a republic and it was the first time women voted. Umberto II left Italy on June 13 and lived in exile in Portugal until his death.

June 2 is also the Feast of the Republic.



Pignattai Simone

Savoy blue



Xhesika Malko

Savoy blue or savoy azure, is a shade of saturated blue between peacock blue and periwinkle, lighter than peacock blue.

Having become a national colour with the unification of Italy (1861), its use continued even after the birth of the Italian Republic (1946) with the name "Italian blue". An Italian-blue border is in fact inserted on the edge of the Presidential Standard of Italy and it is used for the blue scarf for the Italian Armed Forces' officers, for the presidents of the Italian provinces during the official ceremonies, and the blue for Italian national uniform teams it was also maintained in the Republican era.



Xhesika Malko

Use of Savoy blue in the sporting field

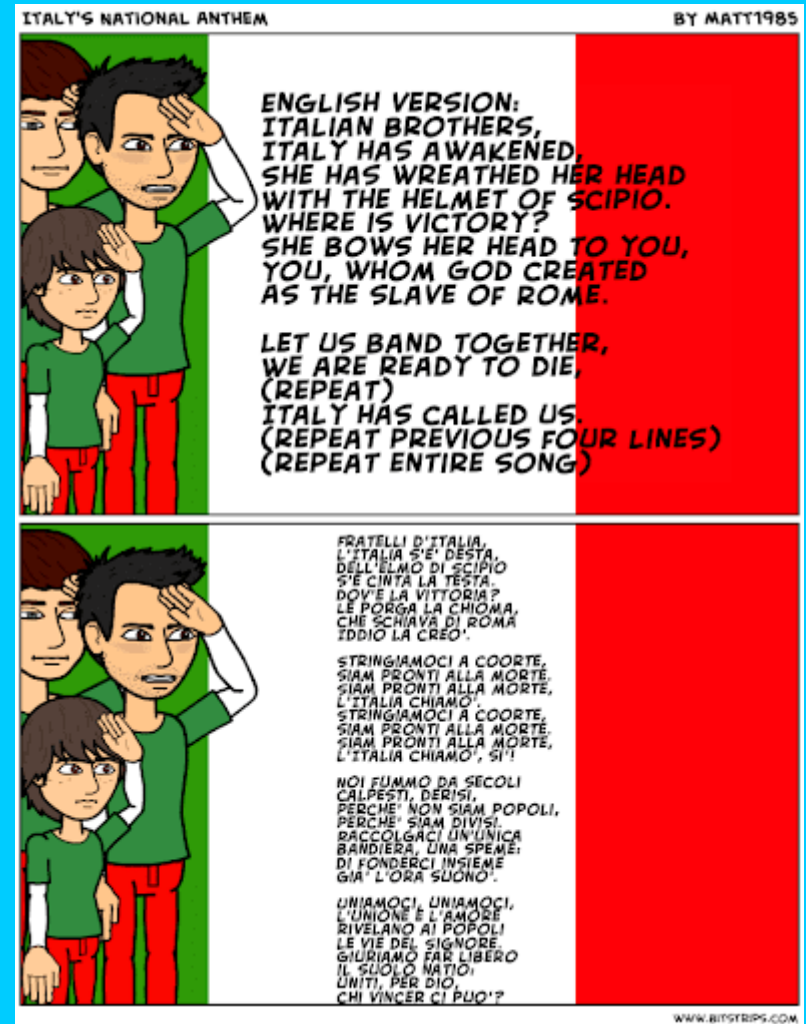
In the sporting field, the blue of Savoy distinguishes almost all of the athletes who represent Italy internationally in any discipline: the origin of the use of this color dates back to 6 January 1911, when Italy national football team faced in Milan Hungary national football team. The term blue shirt by now represents for metonymy the international appearance for Italy, and the athletes who represent the country are called *Azzurri*.



ITALIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM “INNO DI MAMELI”

“Il Canto degli Italiani” is a song written by Goffredo Mameli and set to music by Michele Novaro in 1847, and is the current national anthem of Italy. It is best known among Italians as the “Inno di Mameli”,

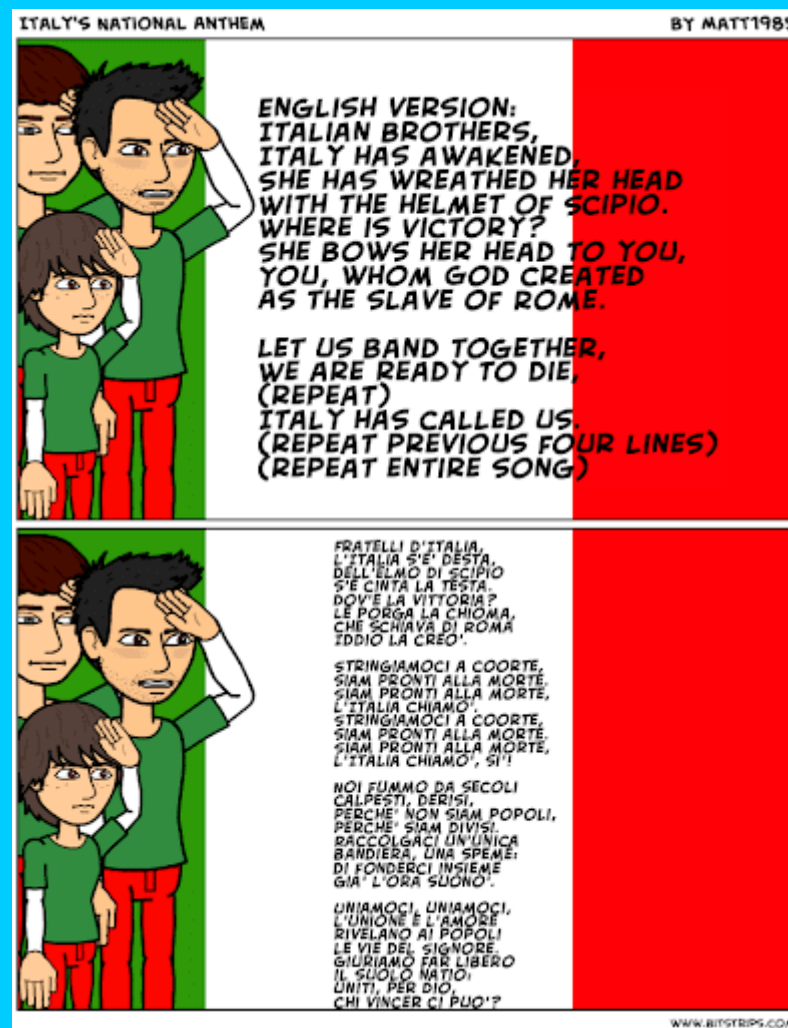
The song was very popular during the unification of Italy and in the following decades, although after the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy (1861) the Marcia Reale (Royal March), the official hymn of the House of Savoy composed in 1831 by order of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, was chosen as the anthem of the Kingdom of Italy.



Galatone Rebecca

NATIONAL ANTHEM ITALIAN “INNO DI MAMELI”

After the Second World War, Italy became a republic, and the Il Canto degli Italiani was chosen, on 12 October 1946, as a provisional national anthem, a role that it later preserved. Then it became the official national anthem, up to the law n ° 181 of 4 December 2017, which gave the “ Il Canto degli Italiani” the status of a national anthem.

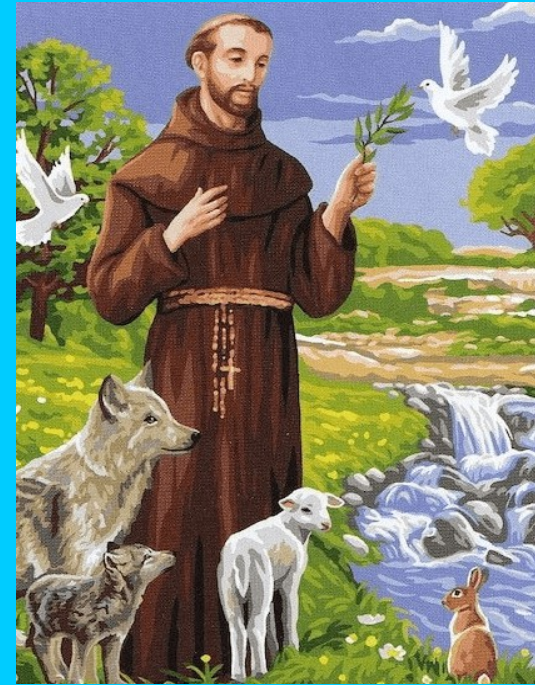


Galatone Rebecca

THE PATRON SAINTS OF ITALY



SANTA CATERINA DA SIENA



SAN FRANCESCO D'ASSISI

SANTA CATERINA DA SIENA

Catherine of Siena was an exceptional woman, one of the best known saints. Dead at the age of 33, she left an indelible mark.

She was the most "virile" of the saints as she went to Avignon to convince the Pope to return to Rome and strengthened insecure Christianity around him.



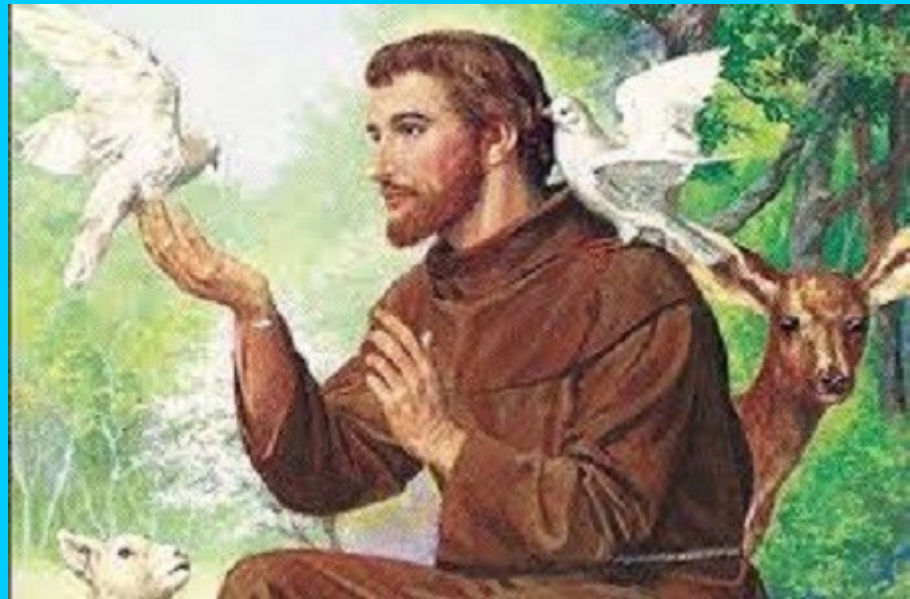
SAN FRANCESCO D'ASSISI

St. Francis of Assisi was a great man.

With his word he helped everyone.

He helped the poor and the sick, dedicating his life to God.

His reputation for holiness and absolute love for others has spread from Italy all over the world.



Pifferi Valeria

FAMOUS ITALIAN MONUMENTS

COLISEUM



Sarno Patrizia

LEANING TOWER PISA



COLISEUM

It is the most important and largest amphitheater in the world, located in the center of the city of Rome. Known all over the world as a symbol of the city of Rome and one of the symbols of Italy. It was built by the Roman emperors. The name "Colosseum" only spread in the Middle Ages, and derives from "colosseum", in Italian "Colosseo" (also translatable to "colossal") was formerly used for gladiator shows and other public events (hunting shows, re-enactments of famous battles, and dramas based on classical mythology).



LEANING TOWER PISA



The tower of Pisa (popularly leaning tower) is the bell tower of the Cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, in the famous square of the Miracles (Piazza dei Miracoli) of which is the most famous monument because of the characteristic slope, symbol of Pisa and among the iconic symbols of Italy. It is a 57-metre-high bell tower, with turns of blind arches and six floors of loggette. The slope is due to a failure of the underlying soil that occurred already in the early stages of construction and after also damaged by the experiments due to Galileo Galilei, the Italian famous scientist.

Italian art

By: Menichetti Chiara, Todasca Maria Magdalena and Modena Andrea

Leonardo da Vinci



One of the most unusual Italian artists whose works in the field of mathematics, anatomy, mechanics, physics, ballistics and art theory have expressed interest and knowledge in the field of the human spirit. With the spirit of the scientist, he devoted himself to painting.

The Last Supper is a painting by Leonardo da Vinci, preserved in the former Renaissance refectory of the convent adjacent to the sanctuary of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan. It is the most famous representation of the Last Supper, a masterpiece of the Italian Renaissance in general.



Michelangelo Buonarroti



He was a sculptor and painter of the Renaissance. His statue of David, over 5 meters high, is carved in a block of white marble and he painted the vault of Cappella Sistina in Rome.

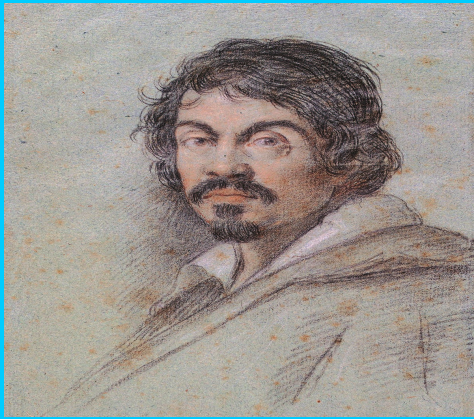


The vault of Cappella Sistina in Rome.



The sculpture of David

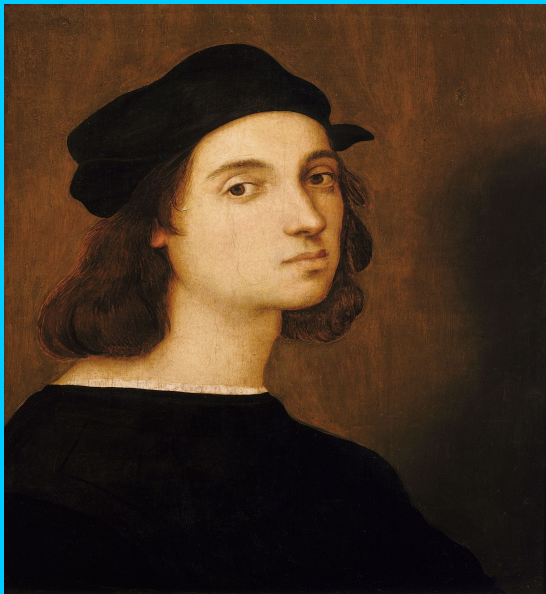
Caravaggio and Raffaello



Caravaggio (Milano, 29 September 1571
– Porto Ercole, 18 July 1610)



The Madonna del Cardellino is an oil painting on panel by Raffaello Sanzio, dated to about 1506 and kept in the Uffizi Gallery in Florence.



Raffaello Sanzio (Urbino, 28 March or
6 April 1483 – Roma, 6 April 1520)



La Vocazione di San Matteo is a painting made between 1599 and 1600 by the Italian painter Michelangelo Merisi called Caravaggio.

“Nel blu dipinto di blu”

An Italian song famous all over the world .

“In the blue painted blue” known also as “volare” (to fly).

The song from 1958 is written by Franco Migliacci e Domenico Modugno.



Domenico Modugno (9 January 1928 in Polignano a Mare - 6 August 1994 in Lampedusa) was an Italian singer-songwriter, guitarist, actor, director and politician.

Aloci Agnese

The text translation

I think such a dream never comes back I painted my hands and face blue. Then, suddenly, I was kidnapped by the wind and I began to fly in the infinite sky...

Fly, oh, oh! Sing, oh, oh, oh, oh!

In the blue, painted blue Happy to be up there and I flew, I flew happily higher than the sun and even higher while the world slowly disappeared far down there

Sweet music played only for me...

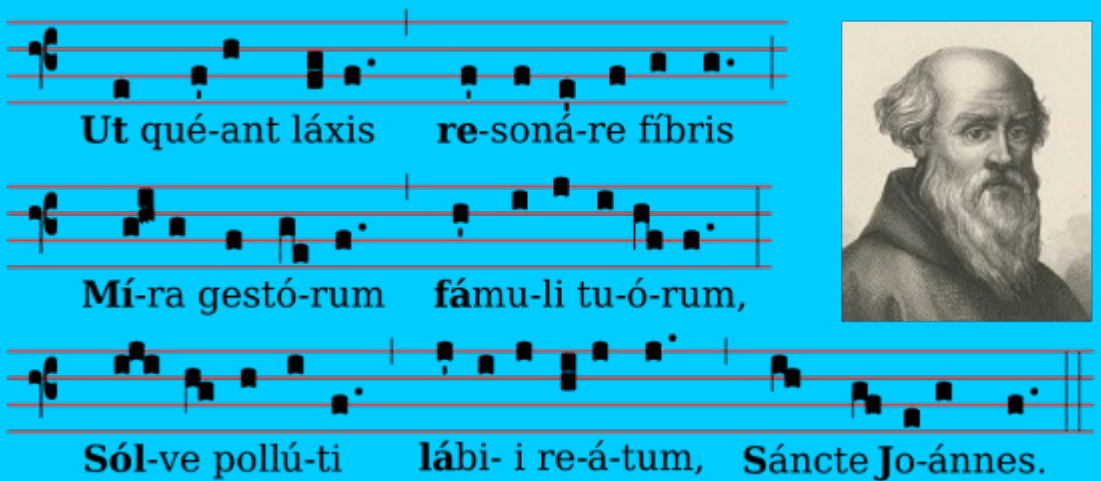


Alocchi Agnese

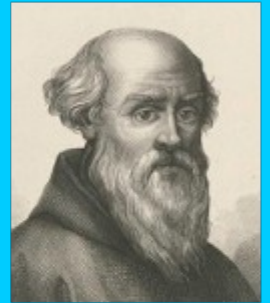
Musical Notes

Guido d'Arezzo and the origin of notes

The birth of the musical notes should be placed around 1000 AD, when a monk named Guido d'Arezzo first used a writing of the notes very similar to the current one, but based on four lines which is called the tetragrammaton.



Ut qué-ant láxis re-soná-re fíbris
Mí-ra gestó-rum fámu-li tu-ó-rum,
Sól-ve pollú-ti lábi- i re-á-tum, Sáncte Jo-á-nnes.



The name of the notes

Guido d'Arezzo called the musical notes, which until then had been indicated with the letters of the alphabet, with the initials of the hymn of San Giovanni

Ut queant laxis

Resonare fibris

Mira gestorum

Famuli tuorum

Solve polluti

Labii reatum

Sancte Iohannes

The Ut was then called DO from the 17th century by Gian Battista Doni (from the initials of his surname). SI was added later because it wasn't used before.

The name of the notes in English

In England, notes start from the LA and reach the SOL.

They are also read using the letters of the alphabet

Inglese	→	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Italiano	→	La	Si	Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol