

Fino A Quando, Signore

House of Savoy

di Savoia: dall'esilio agli scandali fino all'accusa di omicidio, la storia del re d'Italia che non riuscì mai a salire sul trono". Il Fatto Quotidiano - The House of Savoy (Italian: Casa Savoia, French: Maison de Savoie) is a royal house (formally a dynasty) of Franco-Italian origin that was established in 1003 in the historical region of Savoy, which was originally part of the Kingdom of Burgundy and now lies mostly within southeastern France. Through gradual expansions, the family grew in power, first ruling the County of Savoy, a small Alpine county northwest of Italy, and later gaining absolute rule of the Kingdom of Sicily. During the years 1713 to 1720, they were handed the Kingdom of Sardinia and would exercise direct rule from then onward as Piedmont–Sardinia, which was the legal predecessor state of the Kingdom of Italy, which in turn is the predecessor of the present-day Italian Republic.

From rule of a region on the French–Italian border, by the time of the abolition of monarchy in Italy, the dynasty's realm grew to include nearly all of the Italian peninsula. Through its junior branch of Savoy-Carignano, the House of Savoy led the Italian unification in 1861, and ruled the Kingdom of Italy until 1946. They also briefly ruled the Kingdom of Spain during the 19th century. The Savoyard kings of Italy were Victor Emmanuel II, Umberto I, Victor Emmanuel III, and Umberto II. Umberto II reigned for only a few weeks, as the last king of Italy, before being deposed following the 1946 Italian institutional referendum, after which the Italian Republic was proclaimed.

Sardinian language

azioni di pirateria che si spingevano fino al litorale etrusco; un luogo terribile, scarsamente urbanizzato, destinato a diventare nei secoli la terra d'esilio - Sardinian or Sard (endonym: sardu [ˈsaːdu], limba sarda, Logudorese: [ˈlimba ˈzaːda], Nuorese: [ˈlimba ˈzaːða], or lingua sarda, Campidanese: [ˈliːwa ˈzaːda]) is a Romance language spoken by the Sardinians on the Western Mediterranean island of Sardinia.

The original character of the Sardinian language among the Romance idioms has long been known among linguists. Many Romance linguists consider it, together with Italian, as the language that is the closest to Latin among all of Latin's descendants. However, it has also incorporated elements of Pre-Latin (mostly Paleo-Sardinian and, to a much lesser degree, Punic) substratum, as well as a Byzantine Greek, Catalan, Spanish, French, and Italian superstratum. These elements originate in the political history of Sardinia, whose indigenous society experienced for centuries competition and at times conflict with a series of colonizing newcomers.

Following the end of the Roman Empire in Western Europe, Sardinia passed through periods of successive control by the Vandals, Byzantines, local Judicates, the Kingdom of Aragon, the Savoyard state, and finally Italy. These regimes varied in their usage of Sardinian as against other languages. For example, under the Judicates, Sardinian was used in administrative documents. Under Aragonese control, Catalan and Castilian became the island's prestige languages, and would remain so well into the 18th century. More recently, Italy's

linguistic policies have encouraged diglossia, reducing the predominance of both Sardinian and Catalan.

After a long strife for the acknowledgement of the island's cultural patrimony, in 1997, Sardinian, along with the other languages spoken therein, managed to be recognized by regional law in Sardinia without challenge by the central government. In 1999, Sardinian and eleven other "historical linguistic minorities", i.e. locally

indigenous, and not foreign-grown, minority languages of Italy (minoranze linguistiche storiche, as defined by the legislator) were similarly recognized as such by national law (specifically, Law No. 482/1999). Among these, Sardinian is notable as having, in terms of absolute numbers, the largest community of speakers.

Although the Sardinian-speaking community can be said to share "a high level of linguistic awareness", policies eventually fostering language loss and assimilation have considerably affected Sardinian, whose actual speakers have become noticeably reduced in numbers over the last century. The Sardinian adult population today primarily uses Italian, and less than 15 percent of the younger generations were reported to have been passed down some residual Sardinian, usually in a deteriorated form described by linguist Roberto Bolognesi as "an ungrammatical slang".

The rather fragile and precarious state in which the Sardinian language now finds itself, where its use has been discouraged and consequently reduced even within the family sphere, is illustrated by the Euromosaic report, in which Sardinian "is in 43rd place in the ranking of the 50 languages taken into consideration and of which were analysed (a) use in the family, (b) cultural reproduction, (c) use in the community, (d) prestige, (e) use in institutions, (f) use in education".

As the Sardinians have almost been completely assimilated into the Italian national mores, including in terms of onomastics, and therefore now only happen to keep but a scant and fragmentary knowledge of their native and once first spoken language, limited in both scope and frequency of use, Sardinian has been classified by UNESCO as "definitely endangered". In fact, the intergenerational chain of transmission appears to have been broken since at least the 1960s, in such a way that the younger generations, who are predominantly Italian monolinguals, do not identify themselves with the indigenous tongue, which is now reduced to the memory of "little more than the language of their grandparents".

As the long- to even medium-term future of the Sardinian language looks far from secure in the present circumstances, Martin Harris concluded in 2003 that, assuming the continuation of present trends to language death, it was possible that there would not be a Sardinian language of which to speak in the future, being referred to by linguists as the mere substratum of the now-prevailing idiom, i.e. Italian articulated in its own Sardinian-influenced variety, which may come to wholly supplant the islanders' once living native tongue.

History of cannabis in Italy

Corriere del Levante. 3 April 2012. "Tutti gli stracci vanno a Voltri": come e quando Genova diventò regina della produzione della carta. Genova Today - The cultivation of cannabis in Italy has a long history dating back to Roman times, when it was primarily used to produce hemp ropes, although pollen records from core samples show that Cannabaceae plants were present in the Italian peninsula since at least the Late Pleistocene, while the earliest evidence of their use dates back to the Bronze Age. For a long time after the fall of Rome in the 5th century A.D., the cultivation of hemp, although present in several Italian regions, mostly consisted in small-scale productions aimed at satisfying the local needs for fabrics and ropes. Known as canapa in Italian, the historical ubiquity of hemp is reflected in the different variations of the name given to the plant in the various regions, including canape, càneva, canava, and canva (or canavòn for female plants) in northern Italy; canapuccia and canapone in the Po Valley; cànnavu in Naples; cànnavu in Calabria; cannavusa and cànnavu in Sicily; cànnau and cagnu in Sardinia.

The mass cultivation of industrial cannabis for the production of hemp fiber in Italy really took off during the period of the Maritime Republics and the Age of Sail, due to its strategic importance for the naval industry. In particular, two main economic models were implemented between the 15th and 19th centuries for the

cultivation of hemp, and their primary differences essentially derived from the diverse relationships between landowners and hemp producers. The Venetian model was based on a state monopoly system, by which the farmers had to sell the harvested hemp to the Arsenal at an imposed price, in order to ensure preferential, regular, and advantageous supplies of the raw material for the navy, as a matter of national security. Such system was particularly developed in the southern part of the province of Padua, which was under the direct control of the administrators of the Arsenal. Conversely, the Emilian model, which was typical of the provinces of Bologna and Ferrara, was strongly export-oriented and it was based on the mezzadria farming system by which, for instance, Bolognese landowners could relegate most of the production costs and risks to the farmers, while also keeping for themselves the largest share of the profits.

From the 18th century onwards, hemp production in Italy established itself as one of the most important industries at an international level, with the most productive areas being located in Emilia-Romagna, Campania, and Piedmont. The well renowned and flourishing Italian hemp sector continued well after the unification of the country in 1861, only to experience a sudden decline during the second half of the 20th century, with the introduction of synthetic fibers and the start of the war on drugs, and only recently it is slowly experiencing a resurgence.

Miramare di Rimini

Retrieved 25 June 2023. "Il Covid si porta via anche Bevitori "Addio al signore dell'Altromondo" [Covid also takes away Bevitori: "Goodbye to the lord - Miramare di Rimini, more commonly known simply as Miramare, is the southernmost suburb and frazione of the city of Rimini, Italy. Situated on the Adriatic coast, the seaside resort lies 5 km (3.1 mi) southeast of Rimini's city centre and borders the municipality of Riccione.

Located on the Via Flaminia, now the SS16 state road, Miramare developed as a tourist destination from the early 20th century. As well as the beaches on its coastline, the suburb's recreational facilities include Fiabilandia and Altromondo Studios, among Italy's earliest amusement parks and nightclubs respectively.

The suburb is served by a minor station on the Bologna–Ancona railway, and includes Federico Fellini International Airport, the principal airport for the province of Rimini and the Republic of San Marino.

Giorgio Napolitano

2023. Martini, Fabio (23 September 2023). "Addio a Napolitano, Casini: "Ma quale golpe bianco, quando si dimise Silvio si sentì sollevato". La Stampa - Giorgio Napolitano (Italian: [d'ord'o napoli'ta'no]; 29 June 1925 – 22 September 2023) was an Italian politician who served as President of Italy from 2006 to 2015. At the time the longest-serving president in Italian history and the first to win re-election, he played a dominant role in Italian politics, leading some critics to derisively refer to him as Re Giorgio ("King Giorgio").

Napolitano was a longtime member of the Italian Communist Party, which he joined in 1945 after taking part in the Italian resistance movement, and of its post-Communist democratic socialist and social democratic successors, from the Democratic Party of the Left to the Democrats of the Left. He was a leading member of migliorismo, a reformist, moderate, and modernizing faction on the right-wing of the PCI, which was inspired by the values of democratic socialism, looked favourably to social democracy, and was interested in revisionist Marxism. First elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1953, he took an assiduous interest in parliamentary life and was president of the Chamber of Deputies from 1992 to 1994. He was Minister of the Interior from 1996 to 1998 during the first Prodi government. A close friend of Henry Kissinger, he was also the first high-ranking leader of a communist party to visit the United States, which he did in 1978.

In 2005, Napolitano was appointed a senator for life in Italy by then president Carlo Azeglio Ciampi. In the May 2006 Italian presidential election, he was elected by the Italian Parliament as president of Italy. A pro-Europeanist, Napolitano was the first former Communist to hold said office. During his first term in office, he oversaw governments both of the centre-left coalition, such as the second Prodi government, and the centre-right coalition, such as the fourth Berlusconi government. In November 2011, Silvio Berlusconi resigned as prime minister of Italy amid financial and economic problems. In keeping with his constitutional role, Napolitano then asked former European commissioner Mario Monti to form a cabinet, which critics referred to as a "government of the president".

Napolitano intended to retire from politics after his seven-year presidential term expired, but reluctantly agreed to run again in the 2013 presidential election to safeguard the continuity of the country's institutions during the parliamentary deadlock that followed the February 2013 Italian general election. He was the first sitting president to run for a second term. On being re-elected as president with broad cross-party support in Parliament, he overcame the impasse by inviting Enrico Letta to propose a grand coalition government. When Letta handed in his resignation in February 2014, Napolitano mandated Matteo Renzi (Letta's factional challenger) to form a new government. After a record eight and a half years as president, citing age factors, the 89-year-old Napolitano resigned in January 2015. He had already stated that he did not intend to serve out a full second term. He then resumed his Italian Senate seat, which he held until his death in 2023.

Napolitano was often accused by his critics of having transformed a largely ceremonial role into a political and executive one, acting as kingmaker during his political tenure. Supporters instead credited him with saving Italy from the brink of default during the European debt crisis and subsequent political stalemates, which helped to stabilize the country. At the time of his death in 2023, he was the longest-serving Italian President as well as the longest-lived Italian President on record. He was also the oldest head of state in Europe and the third oldest in the world, behind the Zimbabwean president Robert Mugabe and Abdullah of Saudi Arabia. A state funeral in secular form was held for Napolitano on 22 September 2023. In office for 8 years and 244 days, he was the longest-serving president, until the record was surpassed by Sergio Mattarella in 2023. He also was the longest-lived president in the history of the Italian Republic, which has been in existence since 1946. Although he was a prominent figure of the First Italian Republic, he did not take part in the Constituent Assembly of Italy that drafted the Italian constitution; he is considered one of the symbols of the Second Italian Republic, which came about after the Tangentopoli scandal of the 1990s.

List of Italian films of 1966

172. Curti 2016b, p. 54. Curti 2015, p. 168. Curti 2017, p. 323. "Du rififi à Paname"; Unifrance.org (in French). Retrieved February 16, 2019. "I criminali - A list of films produced in Italy in 1966 (see 1966 in film):

House of Paternò (Sicilian princely family)

che il primo Roberto Paternò, coetaneo del granconte Ruggero, era stato signore di Bucchieri (oggi Buccheri). Tuttavia i nuovi studi di Antonio Varvaro - The House of Paternò is a Sicilian princely family, among the most important and ancient of the Italian aristocracy. Founded in the 11th century, it is one of the four Sicilian families with more than 1000 years of history. The Paternò family also has a particular ancestry, originating from three sovereign and royal houses. Through the male line, and according to tradition (deducible but not verifiable), it is a cadet branch from the sovereign house of Barcelona (who also became Kings of Aragon). Through the female line, however, it comes from the Altavillas (Kings of Sicily) and, presumably, also from the Provenzas (Kings of

Italy, Emperors of the SRI and descendants, in turn, from the Carolingians, once Kings of the Franks). These ancestries allow the Paternòs to date back to before the 8th century.

The Paternò family has produced viceroys, presidents of the Kingdom, strategos of Messina (the second highest office of the Kingdom of Sicily), vicars general of the Kingdom, numerous senators and ambassadors to kings and pontiffs, Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, important patrons, important politicians and knights who fought on many historical battlefields (for example Aachen, Tunis, Flanders, Malta, Sicily, Naples, Lepanto, etc.).

In their history, the Paternòs have owned more than 170 major fiefs (including principalities, duchies, baronies, etc.) with the privilege of mere and mixed empire over forty-eight of these and, in the Mastra Nobile of Catania (indirectly the governing body of the city), it was registered as the oldest family, to the point of being able to exclude anyone who was not to their liking. Furthermore, in Spain, the Paternòs also enjoyed the significant privilege of never being subjected to imprisonment or punishment, except for contempt of God and treason to the King. At the end of feudalism in the 19th century, the family had retained ownership of "80,000 hectares of territory" and the right to "five hereditary seats in the Sicilian Parliament", more than any other family in the Kingdom, both of Naples and Sicily. It also possessed "eleven cities and lands in vassalage, with approximately 20,000 subjects, twenty-six fiefs with mere and mixed empire and an infinite number of flat fiefs and freehold goods of all kinds, such as estates, villas, palaces."

Its members have also been awarded many important symbols of ancient chivalry such as Knights of the Military Cincture (founded by the great count Roger), Knights of the Golden Spur, Knights of the Order of St. James of the Sword, Knights of the Royal and Insigne Order of St. Januarius, Knights of Alcántara, and Knights of the Constantinian Order of St. George. The Paternòs have also been decorated with the collar of the Supreme Order of the Most Holy Annunciation and, as several times praetors of Palermo, they have also been grandees of Spain by office. At the beginning of the 15th century, they became part of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, to which they gave a lieutenant of the grand master, a grand chancellor, three Grand Priors, and a large number of knights and ladies.

The family owns or has owned a series of historic residences (including Palazzo Paternò Castello di Biscari, Palazzo Paternò Castello di San Giuliano, Palazzo Paternò di Manganelli, Palazzo Paternò del Toscano, Palazzo Paternò di Montecupo and San Nicola, Palazzo Asmundo Paternò di Sessa, Castello dei Biscari, Villa Paternò di Spedalotto, etc.) located mainly between Catania, Palermo, Caserta and Naples.

Furthermore, the family, which inspired among other things the book *I Viceré* by Federico De Roberto, also left a tangible sign of its Christian sense. This is testified both by the numerous times in which the Paternò family fed, at its own expense, all or a large part of the city of Catania during famines, and by the six convents and five orphanages which were founded over time by the members of this house and which, in part, still exist.

The Paternò, starting from 1400, were divided into more than twenty-four different lines (each of them having titles of principalities, duchies, marquises, baronies etc.) and, to date, eleven survive: (1) Paternò of Roccaromana; (2) Paternò del Toscano; (3) Paternò of Sessa; (4) Paternò of Bicocca; (5) Paternò Castle of Biscari; (6) Paternò Castle of Carcaci; (7) Paternò Castle of San Giuliano; (8) Moncada Paternò Castle of Valsavoia; (9) Paternò of Raddusa; (10) Paternò of Spedalotto; (11) Paternò of San Nicola, of Montecupo, of Presicce and of Cerenzia.

<http://cache.gawkerassets.com/+76739392/yrespectk/osuperviset/rimpressw/your+job+interview+questions+and+ans>
<http://cache.gawkerassets.com/=77688706/rinstallt/hexcludea/fregulateb/2000+land+rover+discovery+sales+brochur>
<http://cache.gawkerassets.com/=42121966/qcollapsed/hdiscussc/fimpresa/mercury+75+elpt+4s+manual.pdf>
<http://cache.gawkerassets.com/@12754023/iinstallc/qdisappearp/teexplorej/architecting+the+telecommunication+evo>
<http://cache.gawkerassets.com/~19956864/acollapsey/eexaminec/kregulatem/billion+dollar+lessons+what+you+can>
<http://cache.gawkerassets.com/@82536934/pinterviewj/xevaluatee/kexploreb/cases+morphology+and+function+russ>
<http://cache.gawkerassets.com/!26112774/ninstallp/jsupervisez/yregulateu/canon+eos+rebel+g+manual+download.p>
<http://cache.gawkerassets.com/^88011902/ladvertisee/wforgivez/pscheduleq/integrated+engineering+physics+amal+>
http://cache.gawkerassets.com/_86460492/wadvertisem/sexamineh/rregulatei/canon+s520+s750+s820+and+s900+pr
<http://cache.gawkerassets.com/!90161498/bdifferentiatet/hevaluatem/uexplorey/symbol+mc70+user+guide.pdf>