

Amata (Libro)

List of compositions by Claudio Monteverdi

partbook survives. Text: Fulvio Rorario 1584 Madrigal/song 1–21 Canzonette, libro primo (21 pieces, details table C below) 3 voices using Treble, S, A and

Claudio Monteverdi was active as a composer for almost six decades in the late 16th and early seventeenth centuries, essentially the period of transition from Renaissance to Baroque music. Much of Monteverdi's music was unpublished and is forever lost; the lists below include lost compositions only when there is performance history or other documentary evidence of the music's one-time existence.

In the "Voices/instrumentation" column of the chronological list, S= soprano, A= alto, T= tenor, Bar= baritone, B= Bass. The "SV" numbers are as per the Statkus-Verzeichnis catalogue, first published in 1985 and revised in 2006.

Luigi Bartolini

1945 – Ragazza caduta in città – Ed. Il Solco- Città di Castello 1949 – Amata dopo – Ed. Nistri Lischi- Pisa 1951 – Il mezzano Alipio – Ed. Vallecchi-

Luigi Bartolini (8 February 1892 – 16 May 1963) was an Italian painter, writer, and poet. He is known for his novel, *Bicycle Thieves*, upon which the Italian neorealist film directed by Vittorio De Sica and of the same title was based. He published over 70 books during his lifetime. His work was also part of the painting event in the art competition at the 1948 Summer Olympics.

Aeneas

of Juno, who was aligned with King Mezentius of the Etruscans and Queen Amata of the Latins. Aeneas's forces prevailed. Turnus was killed, and Virgil's

In Greco-Roman mythology, Aeneas (in-EE-?s; Classical Latin: [ae?ne?a?s]; from Ancient Greek: ??????, romanized: Aineí?s) was a Trojan hero, the son of the Trojan prince Anchises and the Greek goddess Aphrodite (equivalent to the Roman Venus). His father was a first cousin of King Priam of Troy (both being grandsons of Ilus, founder of Troy), making Aeneas a second cousin to Priam's children (such as Hector and Paris). He is a minor character in Greek mythology and is mentioned in Homer's *Iliad*. Aeneas receives full treatment in Roman mythology, most extensively in Virgil's *Aeneid*, where he is cast as an ancestor of Romulus and Remus. He became the first true hero of Rome. Snorri Sturluson identifies him with the Norse god Víðarr of the Æsir.

Syracuse, Sicily

Schools, and Workshops], Syracuse 1875. Pietrina Anello (2010). Sicilia terra amata dalle dee [Sicily, Land Beloved by the Goddesses] (pdf). pp. 9–24. Pietrina

Syracuse (SY-r?-kewss, -?kewz; Italian: Siracusa [sira?ku?za] ; Sicilian: Saragusa [sa?a?u?sa]) is an Italian comune with 115,458 inhabitants, the capital of the free municipal consortium of the same name, located in Sicily.

Situated on the southeastern coast of the island, Syracuse boasts a millennia-long history: counted among the largest metropolises of the classical age, it rivaled Athens in power and splendor, which unsuccessfully attempted to subjugate it. It was the birthplace of the mathematician Archimedes, who led its defense during

the Roman siege in 212 BC. Syracuse became the capital of the Byzantine Empire under Constans II. For centuries, it served as the capital of Sicily, until the Muslim invasion of 878, which led to its decline in favor of Palermo. With the Christian reconquest, it became a Norman county within the Kingdom of Sicily.

During the Spanish era, it transformed into a fortress, with its historic center, Ortygia, adopting its current Baroque appearance following reconstruction after the devastating 1693 earthquake. During World War II, in 1943, the armistice that ended hostilities between the Kingdom of Italy and the Anglo-American allies was signed southwest of Syracuse, in the contrada of Santa Teresa Longarini, historically known as the Armistice of Cassibile.

Renowned for its vast historical, architectural, and scenic wealth, Syracuse was designated by UNESCO in 2005, together with the Necropolis of Pantalica, as a World Heritage Site.

Currently, it is the fourth most populous city in Sicily, following Palermo, Catania, and Messina.

List of Protected Designation of Origin products by country

lombardo" DPCM 10 maggio 1993 – Gazzetta Ufficiale n. 196 of 21st August 1993 Amata, F.; Licitra, G.; Mormorio, D. (2000). Ragusano: Heritage and Landscape :

This is a list of Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) products by country. Protected Designation of Origin is a Geographical Indication under EU and UK law. Applications can be made both for EU/UK product designation and for other territories. An extensive list of registered PDO's is available in eAmbrosia, the official register of the European Commission. More information is published in GView, a database by the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) and the European Commission.

List of heads of state and government who died in office

Altermatt, Urs, ed. (2019). Das Bundesratslexikon (in German). Zürich: NZZ Libro. pp. 48–49. ISBN 978-3-03810-218-2. Altermatt 2019, pp. 60–61. Kornrumpf

This is a list of heads of state and government who died in office. In general, hereditary office holders (kings, queens, emperors, emirs, and the like) and holders of offices where the normal term limit is life (popes, presidents for life, etc.) are excluded because, until recently, their death in office was the norm.

Such deaths have most often been from natural causes, but there are also cases of assassination, execution, suicide, accident and even death in battle.

The list is in chronological order. The name is listed first, followed by the year of death, the country, the name of the office the person held at the time of death, the location of the death (where known) and the cause of death.

Aristide Colonna

Koinonia. 12: 171–180. Colonna, A. (1988b). "La vita eterna di Edipo". In Amata, B. (ed.). Cultura e lingue classiche. Rome: LAS. pp. 129–130. Colonna,

Aristide Colonna (20 March 1909 – 31 October 1999) was an Italian classical scholar and university professor.

Tourism in Italy

on 11 July 2019. Retrieved 16 April 2022. "Milano è la seconda città più amata dai turisti in Italia dopo la capitale" (in Italian). Retrieved 1 December

Tourism in Italy is one of the largest economic sectors of the country. With 60 million tourists per year (2024), Italy is the fifth-most visited country in international tourism arrivals. According to 2018 estimates by the Bank of Italy, the tourism sector directly generates more than five per cent of the national GDP (13 per cent when also considering the indirectly generated GDP) and represents over six per cent of the employed.

People have visited Italy for centuries, yet the first to visit the peninsula for tourist reasons were aristocrats during the Grand Tour, beginning in the 17th century, and flourishing in the 18th and 19th centuries. This was a period in which European aristocrats, many of whom were British and French, visited parts of Europe, with Italy as a key destination. For Italy, this was in order to study ancient architecture, local culture and to admire the natural beauties.

Nowadays the factors of tourist interest in Italy are mainly culture, cuisine, history, fashion, architecture, art, religious sites and routes, naturalistic beauties, nightlife, underwater sites and spas. Winter and summer tourism are present in many locations in the Alps and the Apennines, while seaside tourism is widespread in coastal locations along the Mediterranean Sea. Small, historical and artistic Italian villages are promoted through the association I Borghi più belli d'Italia (literally "The Most Beautiful Villages of Italy"). Italy is among the countries most visited in the world by tourists during the Christmas holidays. Rome is the 3rd most visited city in Europe and the 12th in the world, with 9.4 million arrivals in 2017 while Milan is the 5th most visited city in Europe and the 16th in the world, with 8.81 million tourists. In addition, Venice and Florence are also among the world's top 100 destinations. Italy is also the country with the highest number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the world (60). Out of Italy's 60 heritage sites, 54 are cultural and 6 are natural.

The Roman Empire, Middle Ages, Renaissance and the following centuries of the history of Italy have left many cultural artefacts that attract tourists. In general, the Italian cultural heritage is the largest in the world since it consists of 60 to 75 percent of all the artistic assets that exist on each continent, with over 4,000 museums, 6,000 archaeological sites, 85,000 historic churches and 40,000 historic palaces, all subject to protection by the Italian Ministry of Culture. As of 2018, the Italian places of culture (which include museums, attractions, parks, archives and libraries) amounted to 6,610. Italy is the leading cruise tourism destination in the Mediterranean Sea.

In Italy, there is a broad variety of hotels, going from 1-5 stars. According to ISTAT, in 2017, there were 32,988 hotels with 1,133,452 rooms and 2,239,446 beds. As for non-hotel facilities (campsites, tourist villages, accommodations for rent, agritourism, etc.), in 2017 their number was 171,915 with 2,798,352 beds. The tourist flow to coastal resorts is 53 percent; the best equipped cities are Grosseto for farmhouses (217), Vieste for campsites and tourist villages (84) and Cortina d'Ampezzo mountain huts (20).

Enrico Berlinguer

Berlinguer la portò a esempio – Dopo Padre Pio, l'ora della santa bambina più amata; *Corriere della Sera* (in Italian). Archived from the original on 13 November

Enrico Berlinguer (Italian: [enˈʁiːko berliˈwɛr] ; 25 May 1922 – 11 June 1984) was an Italian politician and statesman. Considered the most popular leader of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), he led the PCI as the national secretary from 1972 until his death during a tense period in Italy's history, which was marked by the Years of Lead and social conflicts, such as the Hot Autumn of 1969–1970. Berlinguer was born into a middle-class family; his father was a socialist who became a deputy and later senator. After leading the party's youth wing in his hometown, he led the PCI's youth wing, the Italian Communist Youth Federation (FGCI), at the national level from 1949 to 1956. In 1968, he was elected to the country's Chamber of Deputies, and he became the leader of the PCI in 1972; he remained a deputy until his death in 1984. Under his leadership, the number of votes for the PCI peaked. The PCI's results in 1976 remain the highest for any Italian left-wing or centre-left party both in terms of votes and vote share, and the party's results in 1984, just after his death, remain the best result for an Italian left-wing party in European elections, and were toppled,

in terms of vote share in a lower-turnout election, in the 2014 European Parliament election in Italy.

During his leadership, Berlinguer distanced the party from the influence of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and pursued a moderate line, repositioning the party within Italian politics and advocating accommodation and national unity. This strategy came to be termed Eurocommunism, and he was seen as its main spokesperson. It came to be adopted by Western Europe's other significant like-minded parties, such as the Communist Party of Spain and later the French Communist Party; its significance as a political force was cemented by a 1977 meeting in Madrid between Berlinguer, Georges Marchais, and Santiago Carrillo. Berlinguer described his alternative model of socialism, distinct from both the Soviet bloc and the capitalism practised by the Western bloc during the Cold War, as *terza via*. His usage of the term has no relation to the Third Way practised by subsequent prime ministers Romano Prodi and Matteo Renzi, but actually refers to a "third way" to Socialism after the emergence of the Social democratic parties of the late nineteenth century and the communist revolutions in Russia or China.

Under Berlinguer, the PCI reached the height of its success, winning significant victories in the country's regional and local elections in 1975, and 34% of the vote in the 1976 Italian general election, its highest share of the vote and number of seats. With these gains, he negotiated the Historic Compromise with the DC, lending support to their government in exchange for consultation on policy decisions, as well as social reforms. He took a firm stand against terrorism after the kidnapping and murder of Aldo Moro, and used the PCI's influence to steer Italian labour unions towards moderating wage demands to cope with the country's severe inflation rate after the 1973 oil crisis. These stands were not reciprocated with sufficient concessions from Giulio Andreotti's government, leading the PCI to leave the coalition in 1979. The combination of austerity advocacy, hard line against the Red Brigades, and attempts at an accommodation with the DC affected the PCI's vote at the 1979 Italian general election and the compromise was ultimately ended in 1980. The PCI remained in national opposition for the rest of Berlinguer's tenure, retaining a solid core of support at the 1983 Italian general election; its main strength from that point would remain at the regional and local level. Also a member of the European Parliament from 1979 to 1982, the PCI became the largest party for the first and only time in the 1984 European Parliament election in Italy, which was held a week after his premature death.

One of the most important figures of the First Italian Republic, Berlinguer had an austere and modest but charismatic personality, and despite the difficulties that confronted the PCI during the Historic Compromise, he remained a popular politician, respected for his principles, conviction, and bold stands. He characterised the PCI as an honest party in Italy's corruption-ravaged politics, an image that preserved the party's reputation during the Mani pulite corruption scandals. He was characterised by Patrick McCarthy as "the last great communist leader in Western Europe", and remains identified with the causes of Eurocommunism, opposition to Soviet repression in Eastern Europe, and democratic change in Italy.

List of editiones principes in Latin

"Osservazioni su alcuni aspetti della lingua di Tertulliano". In Biagio, Amata (ed.). Cultura e Lingue Classiche, 3. III Convegno di aggiornamento e di

In classical scholarship, the *editio princeps* (plural: *editiones principes*) of a work is the first printed edition of the work, that previously had existed only in inscriptions or manuscripts, which could be circulated only after being copied by hand. The following is a list of Latin literature works.

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