



ITALY

→

LICEO
LINGUISTICO
ILARIA ALPI

WHAT WE'RE GOING TO TALK ABOUT

1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES

3 REGIONS AND MAIN TOWNS

4 LANGUAGE AND DIALECTS

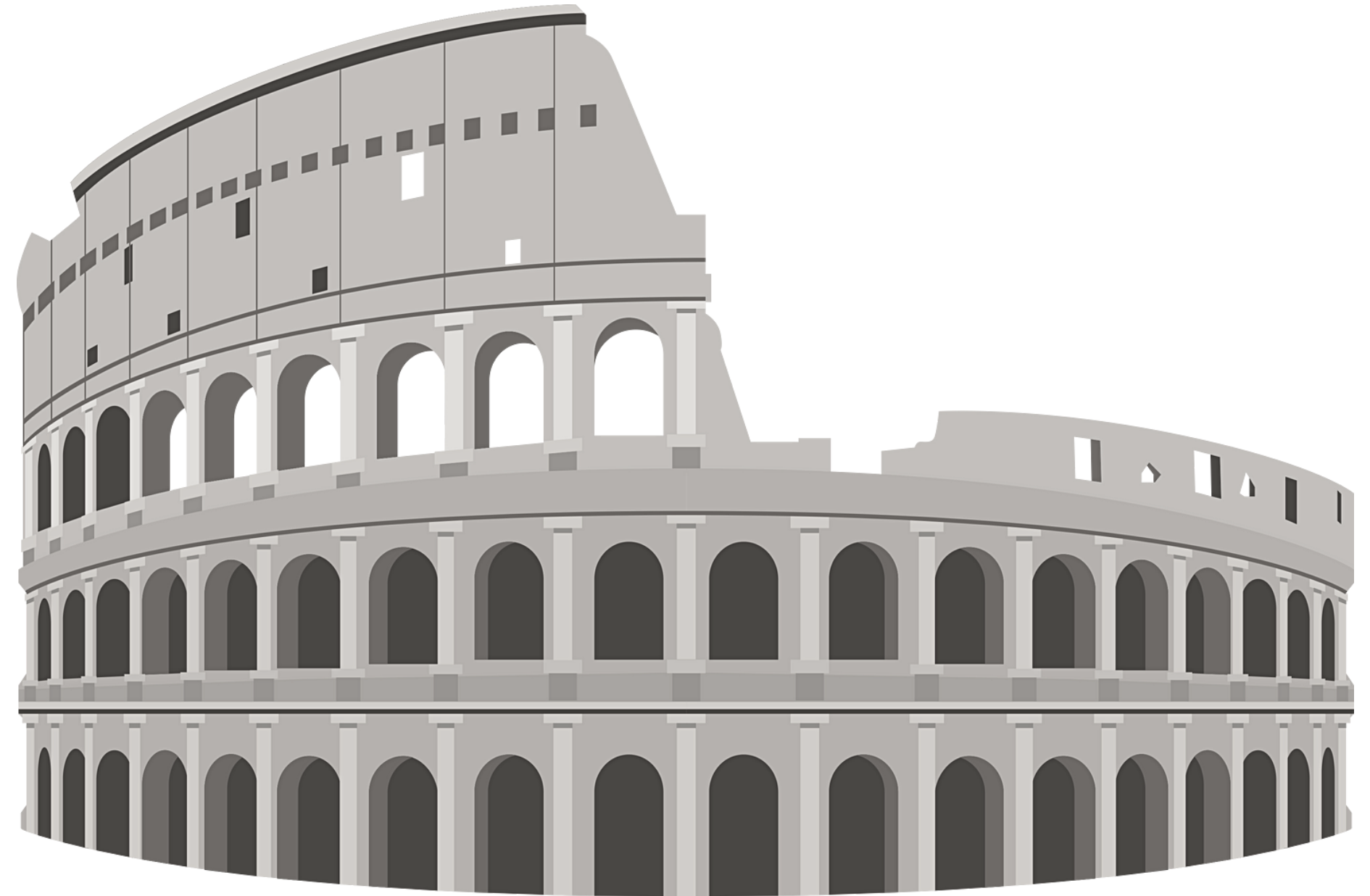
5 ECONOMY

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1.
GENERAL
INTRODUCTION
AND
2.
DEMOGRAPHIC
CHANGES

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- Central-southern Europe
- 59.3 million inhabitants. The capital is Rome.
- Eighth world economic power
- A country with a high standard and life expectancy
- It is a founding member of the European Union
- Regional power than a major global power.
- It is the fourth most visited country in the world
- -oasts the largest number of UNESCO World Heritage Sites (58).



GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This consists of three colored stripes and, therefore, is called "tricolor". Its colors are white, red, and green. This flag has existed since the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, but only in 1925 were legally defined the model of the national flag and the state flag.

After the birth of the Republic, a legislative decree of 19 June 1946 established the provisional model of the new flag, was then confirmed by the Constituent Assembly in 1947 and became part of Article 12 of our Constitutional Charter.

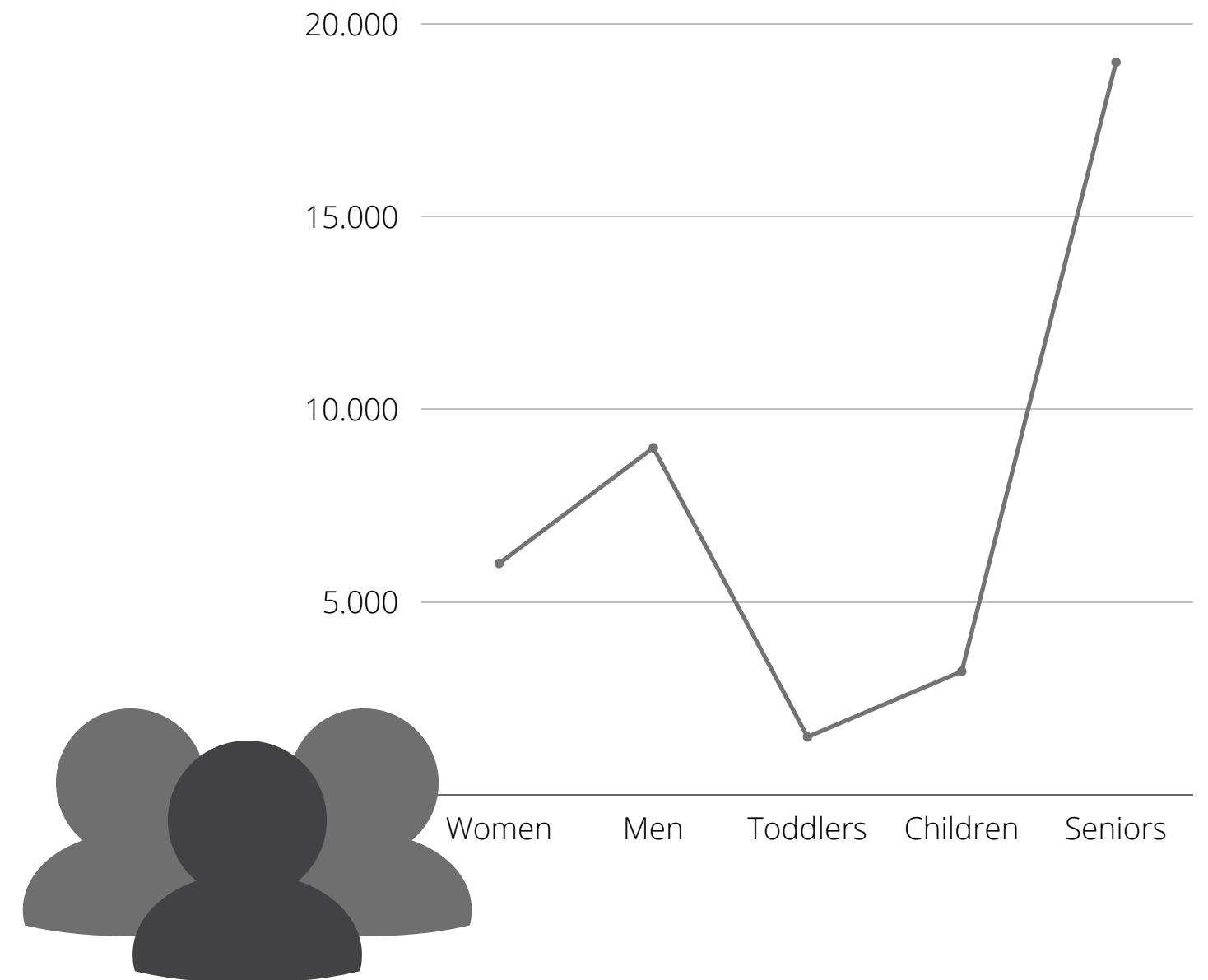


DEMOGRAPHY

- POPULATION GROWTH FROM 1960 TO 2006.
- IT IS THE THIRD COUNTRY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION BY POPULATION
- POPULATION DENSITY IS 196.17 INHABITANTS PER SQUARE KILOMETER
- HIGH NUMBER OF ELDERLY PEOPLE, WITH A LOW FERTILITY RATE.

AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, ITALY WAS A COUNTRY OF MASS EMIGRATION, A PHENOMENON THAT MANIFESTED ITSELF FIRST IN THE NORTHERN REGIONS AND THEN IN THE SOUTHERN ONES. THE MAIN DESTINATIONS ARE THE AMERICAS AND NORTH-CENTRAL EUROPE

AS REGARDS THE PHENOMENON OF IMMIGRATION, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS OR REGULAR FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN ITALY HAS INCREASED CONSIDERABLY SINCE THE NINETIES.



3.

REGIONS

AND MAIN TOWNS

REGIONS IN ITALY

THEY'RE 20



BOLOGNA, THE CHIEF TOWN OF EMILIA ROMAGNA



**TWO TOWERS IN BOLOGNA:
GARISENDA AND "TORRE DEGLI ASINELLI"**



THE ARCADES IN THE HISTORIC CENTRE

ROME, THE ITALIAN CAPITAL



COLOSSEUM



PANTHEON

ROME, THE ITALIAN CAPITAL



THE TREVI FOUNTAIN



ST PETER'S BASILICA

MILAN,

MAIN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CENTRE OF ITALIAN REPUBLIC



MILAN CATHEDRAL



LA SCALA THEATRE

4.

THE LANGUAGE

AND DIALECTS



XXX-X B.C.

Between XXX B.C. and X B.C. populations of Indo-European origin came to Italy, thus beginning a coexistence with the Mediterranean peoples who inhabited the peninsula (Etruscan, Ligurian, Sardinian, etc.). Rome, our capital, was born precisely from the allocation of these populations in Lazio. From the union of the local language along with Mediterranean and Indo-European words originated Latin. This new idiom also influenced other European languages, giving rise to other languages called Neolatin, including Spanish, French, Portuguese, and Romanian. After the fall of the Roman Empire, while in Rome Latin continued to be seen as the cultured language par excellence, in other areas of Italy were born the languages spoken by the people, called "vulgar" (from vulgar, "*vulgus*" in Latin, which are the people). In addition, the central location of Tuscany within the Italian peninsula facilitated trade between Rome and the rest of Europe, especially Florence became an increasingly important trading place. Alongside the economic development of Florence, the culture that originated Tuscan writers such as Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio also expanded. They created their works in Florentine vernacular that immediately became famous throughout Italy so as to become a reference for all the authors of the following centuries. In place of the Latin, great Tuscan scientists and artists (Leonardo da Vinci, Galileo Galilei, Michelangelo, Botticelli, Machiavelli, etc.) begin to use the vulgar.



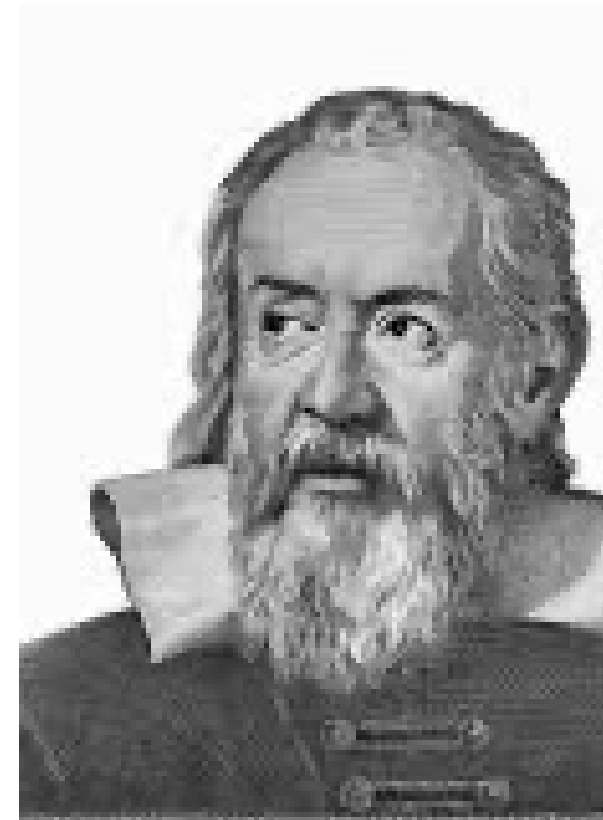
Macchiavelli

Botticelli

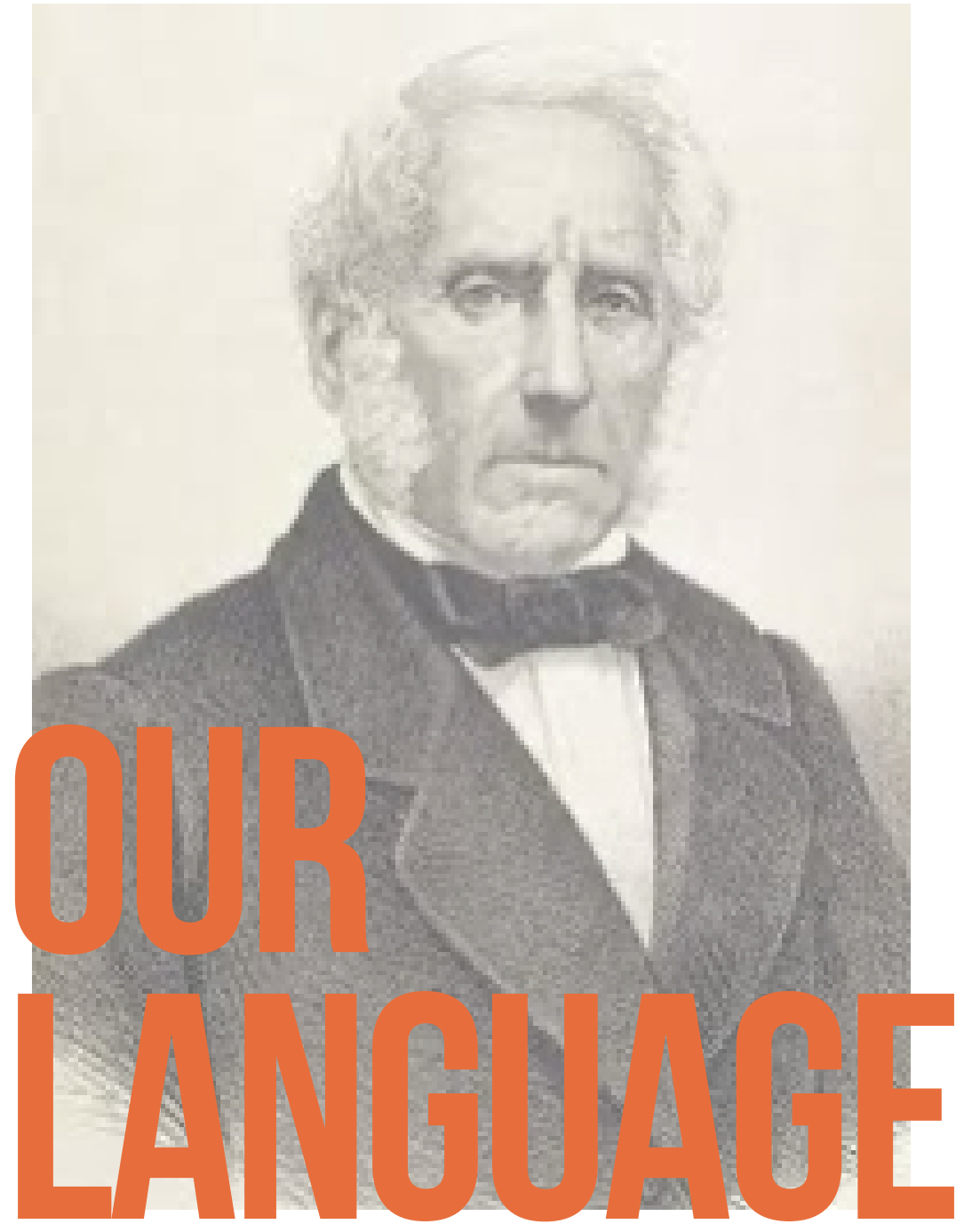


Leonardo
Da Vinci

Gallileo Gallilei



Michelangelo



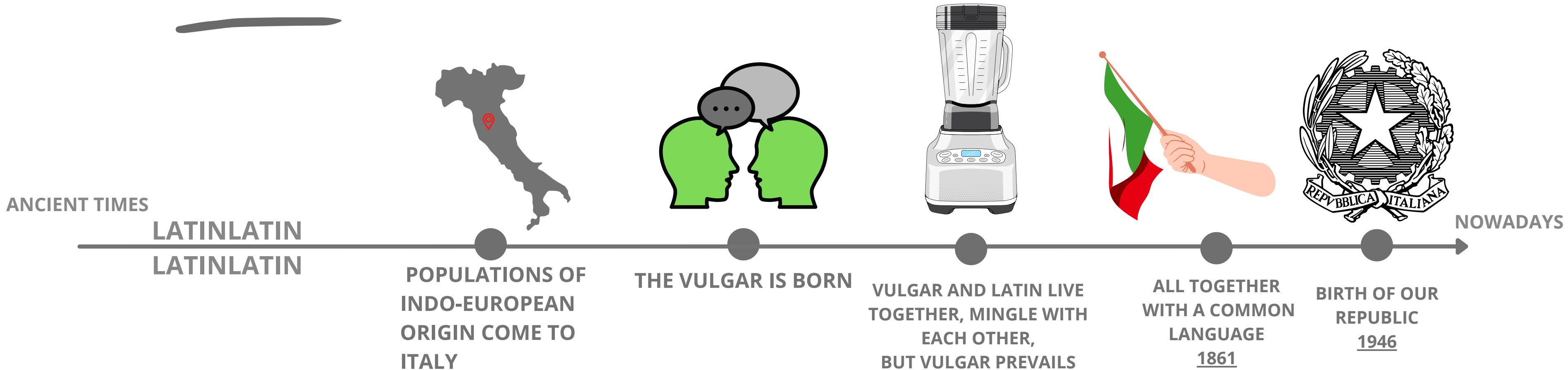
Alessandro Manzoni

XVIII A.D

Along the Italian boot, due to poor literacy, it continued speaking the popular dialects. In the 18th century, our peninsula became a battleground of conquest between the French, Spanish and Austrians. Consequently, the will of the Italics to free themselves from the conquerors and become a free homeland increased. Many writers, to support the national cause, chose to use Florentine as the only national language to compose their works. Among these, the most important was the Milanese author Alessandro Manzoni who wrote "The betrothed". This novel began the process of unification of the Italian regions, both linguistically and politically, until the creation of a single free state in 1861.

In spite of the fact that in Italy as a whole Italian was becoming the new cultured language, both in writing and in speech, because of the great social gap the regional vulgarisms continued to speak. These gave rise to second-grade languages: the dialects, different in each region of Italy, with their own characteristics, different from north to south. After the Second World War, together with the economic growth of the sixties and the strong desire of politics to literate the Italian population, thus creating the school system (which is still used today), where one began to teach a single written and spoken language: the Italian language.

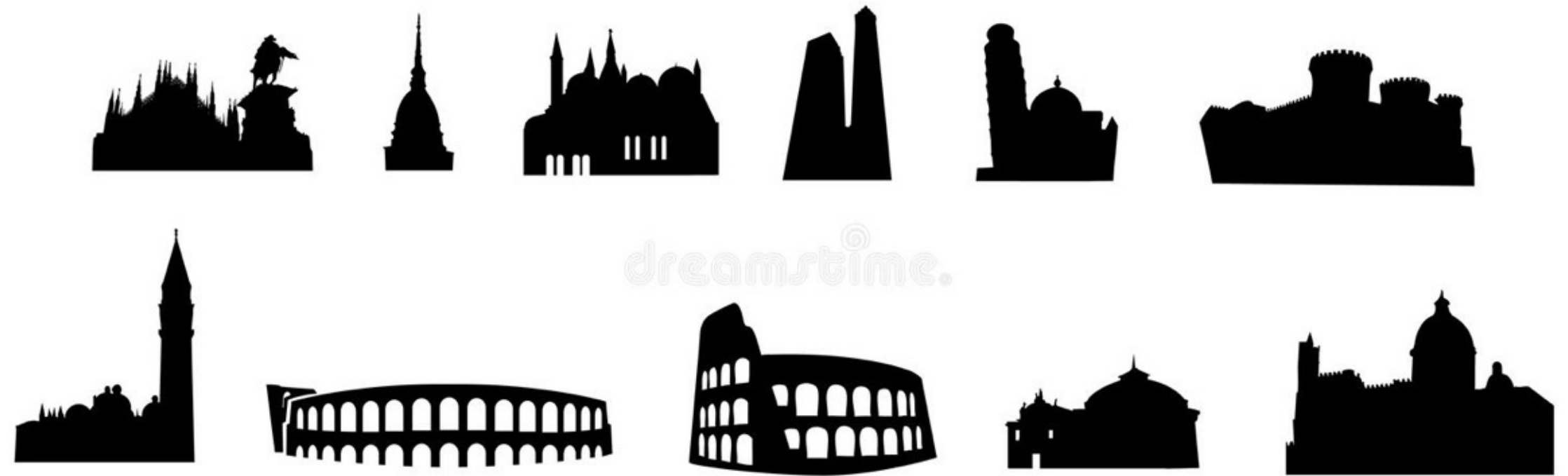
TO CUT A LONG STORY SHORT



DO WE HAVE
~~DIALECTS?~~
YES, WE HAVE!



THE DIALECTS



Although Italy reached political and cultural unity in 1861, our country is still today a state in which regional sentiment is lively and persistent. The dialects which, however, are spoken do not correspond exactly to the current regions, but are the result of historical events, while in some are still present, in others are disappearing or have already become extinct. In the northern regions, in fact, it is the elderly who preserve the tradition of the dialect, while in the other regions it is often young people who use the dialect, to prove their belonging to the area of birth or home. The Italian dialects, nowadays, are 31. These are subdivided, following the imaginary line that starts from La Spezia and arrives to Rimini that divides these languages into northern and central southern. In northern Italy, proceeding from west to east are spoken the Gallo-Romance dialects (Occitan and Franco-Provençal), the Gallo-Italic dialects (such as Piedmont, Lombardy, Ligurian, Emilian and Romagnolo), Venetian, Ladin, Friulian, Tuscan, then you have those center-southern (such as Umbrian, Marche, Abruzzo, Molise, Apulian, Campania, Lucan, Salento, Calabrian and Sicilian) and Sardinian.



TO BETTER EXPLAIN THEIR NATURE THEY CAN BE COMPARED TO "AMERICAN SLANG", BECAUSE THEY ARE BORN FROM A COMMON LANGUAGE THAT HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED AND HAS TAKEN ON CHARACTERISTICS BASED ON ITS GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

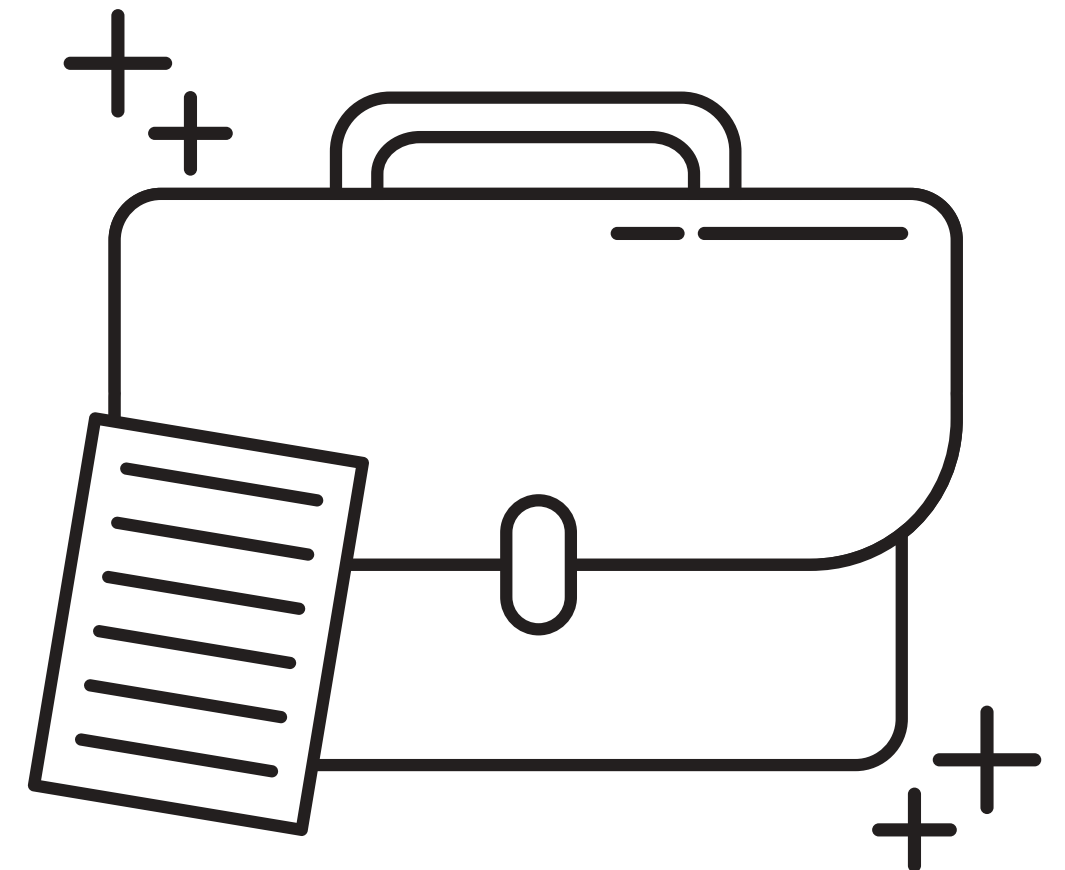
5.

ECONOMY



OUR ECONOMY SYSTEM

ONCE
AND
NOWADAYS



The Italian economy has undergone profound changes, especially after the Second World War (1939-1945), with the economic boom of the 60s that made it one of the most important world economic powers, all this possible to a constant economic progress lasted until the nineties of 1900. During this process, there has been an increasing downsizing of the primary sector, therefore of activities such as agriculture, livestock farming and fisheries, to the advantage of the secondary (industry) and tertiary (services) sector.



Since the 2000s the Italian economy has entered a phase of economic crisis and, only recently, was recovering. As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, this recovery has been slowed down and, precisely for this reason, the tertiary sector, which is currently so much expanding, has found itself saturated as regards services and damaged as regards finance and tourism.



6.

CURIOSITIES

AND CULTURE

CURIOSITY

Italy is world famous for many reasons, from cooking to art, from history to fashion. But there are some curiosities that only a few know about.





COFFEE

→ In Italy the use of coffee is renowned, but on average how many do we take? statistics tell us that 14 billion coffees are produced in one year.

01



VATICAN CITY

→ Furthermore, the smallest country in the world is located right in our country: the Vatican city is the smallest both in terms of size and population: it has an area of 0.44 km² and has less than 900 inhabitants. It is located in the heart of Rome and has its center in St. Peter's Square.

02



TREVI FOUNTAIN

→ In Italy, more precisely in Rome we can find the Trevi Fountain, where it is traditional to throw coins to make a wish. BUT how much money is thrown into the fountain every day? the answer is € 3,000,000. € 1.4 million was raised in 2016. All this money is donated to Caritas, an association that helps families in difficulty and also finances soup kitchens for the poor.

03



THE FORK

→ Pasta is one of the emblems of Italy and to eat it, needless to say, we use a fork. what is perhaps less well known is that this utensil was probably invented by the Byzantine Empire, but after the fall of the empire, even the fork seemed to have disappeared. however, when calm was restored, the Italians began to use it and in a short time it spread throughout Europe.

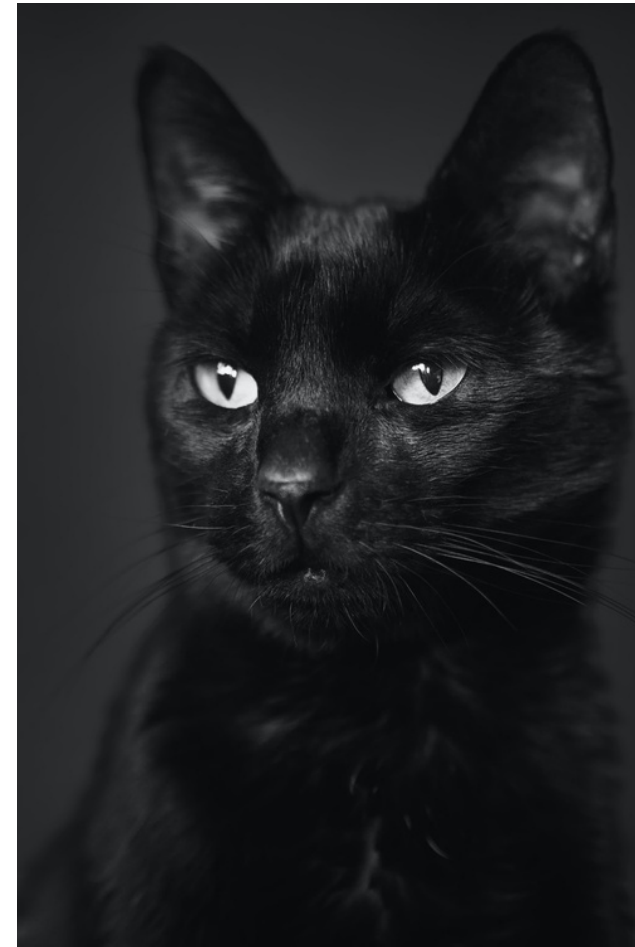
04

SUPER

STI



TIONS



black cat crossing the road

During the Middle Ages, horses in the night were frightened by the reflection of the eyes of cats and for this reason it was thought that they were a kind of reflection of the devil's eyes. From this belief it was then always thought that black cats brought misfortune and misfortune.

go under a ladder

To cross a supported ladder would be a lack of respect for God and religion in its totality, on the assumption that the leaning ladder forms a triangle, a divine symbol. From this derives the aura of bad luck that would strike those who dare to cross a staircase.



salt fallen on the table

In ancient times even salt was an expensive commodity and spilling even a meager amount meant losing money, hence the link with bad luck. But if it falls, just pick it up immediately and throw three small handfuls behind your back

OTHER ONES



say a word at the same time

When it happens you have to touch your nose, superstition says that if this is not done there is a risk of not getting married.



eat lentils on New Year's Eve

They should not be missing from the menu, because it is said that as many as lentils you will eat, the amount of money you will get in the new year. in ancient Rome, bags full of lentils were given as a good omen. The reason? Their shape resembles that of coins.



TYPICAL DISHES





* neapolitan
pizza

- As the most famous typical dish it is obvious that we have the Neapolitan pizza: a
- mixture of flour, oil, water and brewer's yeast covered with a tomato sauce and
- stuffed with mozzarella and various toppings.

* fresh pasta

- If you want to eat like a true Italian, fresh pasta cannot be missing, tagliatelle,
- cappelletti, tortellini and many other types are the basis of our meals. Mix of eggs
- and flour rolled with a rolling pin, sometimes stuffed with meat, potatoes or herbs,
- and then cooked in boiling water, dressed with meat sauce, cream or sauce.

* lasagne alla
bolognese

- Lasagne alla bolognese, a first course of the Emilian tradition is made up of egg pasta
- sheets, meat sauce and soft béchamel.
-

TYPICAL DISHES



SPAGHETTI ALLA CARBONARA

Durum wheat pasta, egg and bacon are part of the very famous Roman spaghetti carbonara.



01



PIADINA

Piadina is the queen of Romagna street food, flat bread without leavening made from lard flour and water, cooked on the plate and then stuffed with cold cuts and cheeses.



02



PARMIGIANA

Eggplant parmigiana is a typical dish found in various regions, it is a layering of fried eggplant cut into slices, tomato sauce, mozzarella and parmesan baked in the oven and au gratin.



03



CAPPUCCINO

Finally, let's talk about the infamous cappuccino, which together with coffee make up the breakfast par excellence of Italians.



04



**THIS IS OUR
ITALY,**

WE HOPE YOU LIKE IT!