

# “Cloud Computing in the European schools”



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of the European Union

*IES Ramón del Valle-Inclán*



## “Social and Civic Competence: Meeting: Italy”

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# LOCATION

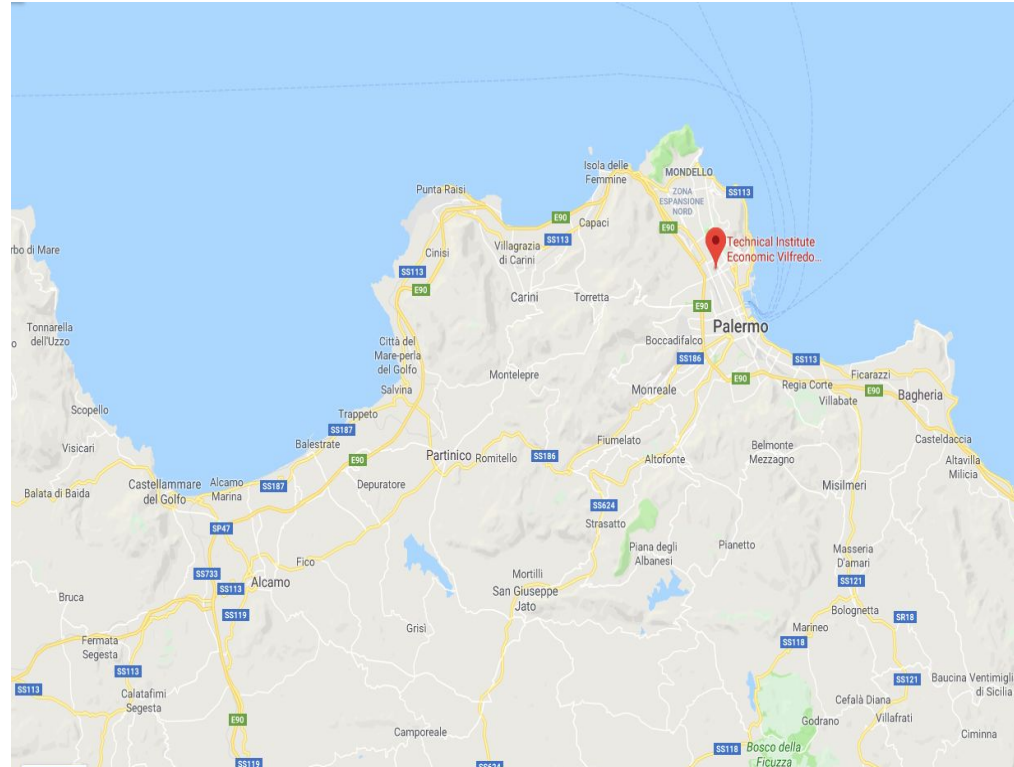
The High school is located in Palermo, it is a capital city of the autonomous region of Sicily and the metropolitan city of Palermo.

Some of the most important cities of the island of Sicily are:

Catania is located in the eastern part of the island.

Messina which is located in the northeastern part of the island.

As a curiosity between these two important cities we find the Etna volcano.



# LOCATION

Here is a screenshot of the subjects taught at the Institute

**Docente : GALLO SALVATORE** MONTE ORE 21

SEDE DI SERVIZIO : VIA BRIGATA VERONA-

INDIRIZZO	CLASSE	ORE
OPERATORE GRAFICO PUBBLICITARIO	5 D	2
SISTEMI INFORMATIVI AZIENDALI-RIM	3 D	4
AGROALIMENTARE	1 D	3
SISTEMI INFORMATIVI AZIENDALI	4 D	5
SISTEMI INFORMATIVI AZIENDALI	5 D	5
AMMINISTRAZIONE FINANZA E MARKETING	3 A	2

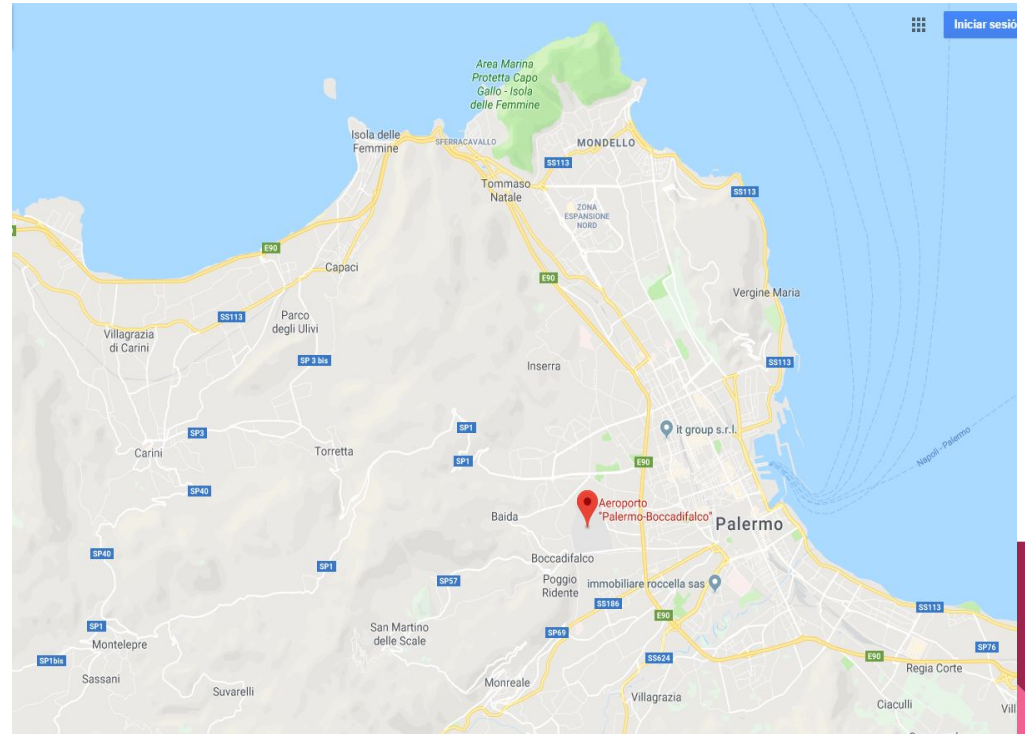
**Docente : PUCCIA MARIA** MONTE ORE 20

SEDE DI SERVIZIO : VIA BRIGATA VERONA-

INDIRIZZO	CLASSE	ORE
SISTEMI INFORMATIVI AZIENDALI	3 E	4
AMMINISTRAZIONE FINANZA E MARKETING	4 A	2
RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI PER IL MARKETING/AFM	4 B	2
SISTEMI INFORMATIVI AZIENDALI	4 C	5
SISTEMI INFORMATIVI AZIENDALI	5 C	5
AMMINISTRAZIONE FINANZA E MARKETING	3 C	2

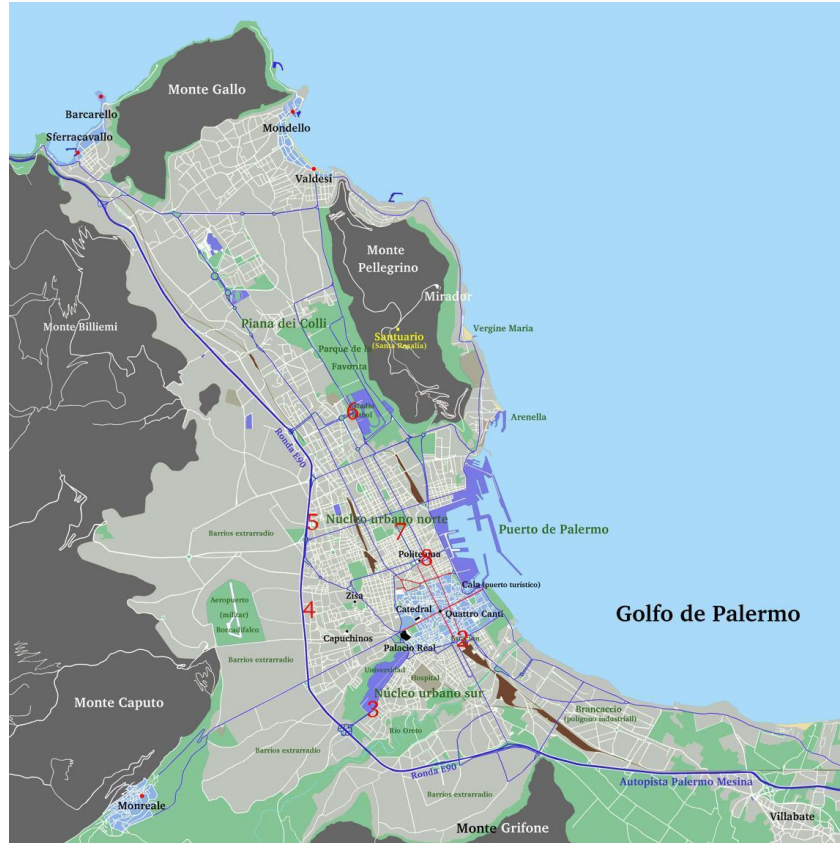
# LOCATION

The city has an airport in the east area, as well as metro lines, urban buses (distributed in 7 terminals) and trains.



# LOCATION

Below is a screenshot of the bus lines





# LOCATION

The city has two tram lines, Line A, which has 9 stops (1 Teatro Politeama, 2 Teatro Massimo, 3 Quattro Canti, 4 Palazzo Steri, 5 Orto Botanico, 6 Stazione Centrale, 7 Palazzo dei Normanni, 8 Cattedrale, 9 Mercato Vucciria), Line B (1 Teatro Politeama, 2 Giardino Inglese, 3 Villa Malfinato, 4 Castello della Zisa, 5 Mercato di campo, 6 Teatro Massimo, 7 porto).



# PALERMO & ITALY HISTORY





## History of Palermo

**The name of Palermo comes from the Greeks who colonized Sicily and told the name of Panormo which means river port.**

**After the fall of the Roman Empire it was conquered by the Muslims and was reconquered by order of the Pope by the Normans.**

**Palermo was annexed by Spain and was part of Spanish territory during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.**

**In this time the Baroque monuments of the city were created.**

**On May 6, 1860, Giuseppe Garibaldi embarked on the so-called Expedition of the Thousand bound for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Surprisingly and in spite of its numerical inferiority, it won the battle of Calatafimi and entered Palermo since then this city belongs to the country of Italy**

## History of Italy

**From Italy came the empire that most influential in the world the Roman Empire that gave the same culture and civilization to the entire Mediterranean basin including the British Isles.**

**When the Roman Empire fell the territory of the Italian peninsula was occupied by the Ostrogoths.**

**in this stage Italy was divided into several kingdoms and republics although part of its territory was initially occupied by the Byzantine empire heir of Rome.**



## History of Italy

**The Nopal and Sicilian part was annexed by the Spanish empire that later increased its territory by Italy with cities like Milan and this territory was in dispute with France.**

**For these disputes there were several wars and even came to enter Rome.**

**The Pope supported France because the Spanish power was threatening the pope. The Pope invited Venetians and French to form a league against Spain to throw them out of the Italian territories but when entering Spain in Rome this league was dissolved.**

**After the war of Spanish succession Italy was dominated by the Autriacs who would lose this dominion thanks to the Napoleonic wars in 1797.**




## History of Italy

**On May 6, 1860, Giuseppe Garibaldi embarked on the so-called Expedition of the Thousand bound for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.**

**Surprisingly and despite his numerical inferiority, he won the battle of Calatafimi and entered Palermo. From there he crossed the Strait of Messina and embarrassed Naples. The withdrawal to the north of Francisco II of the Two Sicilies allowed him to enter the capital.**

**Another plebiscite supported the incorporation to Piedmont, while the real resistance suffered a blow in the battle of the Volturno. After being besieged in Gaeta the king went into exile and the last fortresses (Messina and Civitella del Tronto) fell at the beginning of 1861. On March 17, 1861, the sovereign of Piedmont, Victor Manuel II, was crowned king of Italy.**





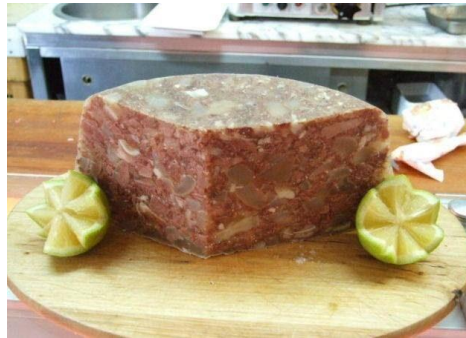
# Gastronomy in Italy and Palermo

## • Local gastronomy

The local gastronomy has Arab influences, especially in the western part, while the eastern part has Greek influences

Some local meals:

- Arancine
- Zuzzu
- Babbaluci
- Stigghiola
- Pannelle



# Gastronomy in Italy and Palermo

Some desserts are:

- Fruta Martorana
- Cannoli
- Sicilian Cassata



# Gastronomy in Italy and Palermo

## • National gastronomy

The Italian gastronomy is abundant in smells and flavors typical of the Mediterranean diet, being one of the best gastronomies in the world.

Some Italian dishes are:

- Lasagna
- Risotto
- Carpaccio
- Pizza
- Ossobusco



# Traditions and parties in Palermo & Italy

## • National traditions and parties

- **REPUBLIC DAY : 2nd OF JUNE**

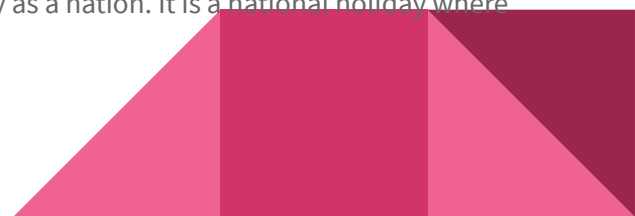
In this national holiday the birth of the nation is celebrated, which opted for the republican system before the monarchist in the institutional referendum of June 2 and 3, 1946. It is the main Italian party.

- **DAY OF THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN - FERRAGOSTO: 15th OF AUGUST**

Here two celebrations come together; Ferragosto is a festival that represents the end of agricultural work in honor of the goddess Diana and the cycle of fertility and maturity, while the Assumption of the Virgin is also celebrated.

- **ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATION**

As its name says, the Festa della Liberazione commemorates the fall of fascism and the birth of Italy as a nation. It is a national holiday where people parade through the streets and sing.





# Traditions and parties in Palermo & Italy

## Local traditions and parties

- **MEDFEST : MID-AUGUST**


In this locality of the interior a medieval town is reconstructed with typical food, spectacles, fireworks of artifice and market of crafts.

- **LA NOTTE DI SAN LORENZO: 10th OF AUGUST**

Exits or parties are organized to see the rain of stars. A good place to raise your eyes to the sky are the natural reserves of the island: Biviere di Gela (Caltanissetta), Saline di Priolo (Syracuse), Isola delle Femmine (Palermo).

- **IBALA BUSKERS: SECOND WEEK OF OCTOBER**

Festival of theater and art in the most important street in southern Italy. Artists come from all over the world to stage their proposals. Fascinating opportunity to discover the most beautiful corners of this baroque town.



# MONUMENTS

## • Local monuments

- **CARLO COTTONE MONUMENT**

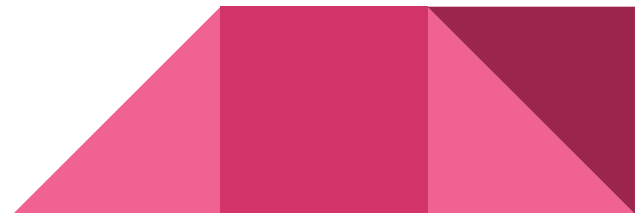
The life-size statue that honors Carlo Cottone was sculpted by Domenico Costantino and inaugurated in 1873. Cottone is depicted standing erect, with a long coat to the ankle, vest and ascot. His right hand holds a roll of papers in his right thigh while raising his left hand towards his right shoulder. The sculpture stands on a marble pedestal.

- **RUGGERO SETTIMO MONUMENT**

Sculpted by Benedetto De Lisi, the monument is located in Piazza Ruggero Settimo in front of the Politeama Theater and was inaugurated in 1865. It is a life-size statue mounted on a marble pedestal that is surrounded by a low decorative fence. He is represented in a relaxed posture by wearing a coat and an ascot.

- **AI CADUTI NELLA LOTTA  
CONTRA LA MAFIA MONUMENT**

This is a rather austere sculpture, located on the traffic island at the junction of Via Francesco Crispi and Via Cavour. It is an image of the sculptor Mario Pecoraino aniconic representing people killed by the mafia.



# MONUMENTS

## • National monuments

- **ROME COLISEUM**

The Coliseum or Flavian Amphitheater is an amphitheater from the time of the Roman Empire, built in the 1st century and located in the center of the city of Rome. Its original name, Flavian Amphitheater, refers to the Flavian dynasty of emperors who built it; its later name, Colosseum, and for which it is better known today, is due to a large statue that was nearby, the Colossus of Nero, which has not reached us.

- **PISA TOWER**

The tower of Pisa or leaning tower of Pisa is the bell tower of the cathedral of Pisa, located in the Piazza del Duomo in Pisa, in the city of the same name, municipality of the Italian region of Tuscany and capital of the homonymous province.

- **FONTANA DI TREVI**

La Fontana di Trevi es de las mayores (con cerca de 40 metros de frente) fuentes monumentales del Barroco en Roma (Italia). Según la actual división administrativa del centro de Roma, está situada en el *rione* de Trevi.



# 6. Celebrities





# Politicians

**Leoluca Orlando** is a politician and the mayor of Palermo, Italy the capital of Sicily.

Was born 1 of August of 1947 and now is 71 years old, he was studying in germany and uk graduated in law. He is known for his strong opposition to the Mafia.



# Art

**Renato Guttuso** was an Italian painter representative of expressionism and exponent of the Italian Euro Communist culture.

His paintings were inspired by the Sicilian painters "Paesaggisti" in French painters like Millet and in contemporary artists like Carrá.

(26, december of 1911 - 18 January of 1987)

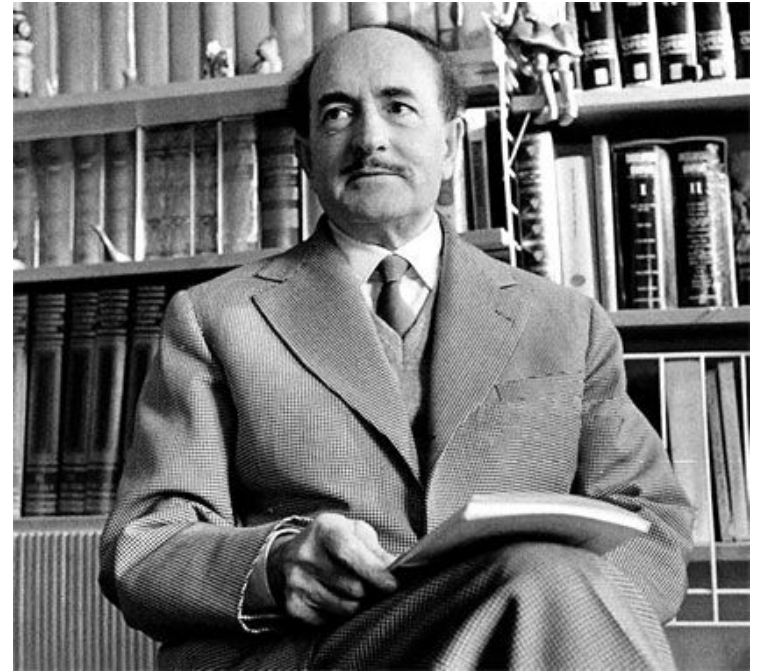


# Literature

**Salvatore Quasimodo** was a poet and journalist member of the Italian hermetic movement, he received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1959.

His first poetic publication was in 1930 in the magazine "Solaria", where he appears a collection of his poems with the title of Water and Land (Acque e terre).

( 20, august of 1901- 14 , June of 1968)

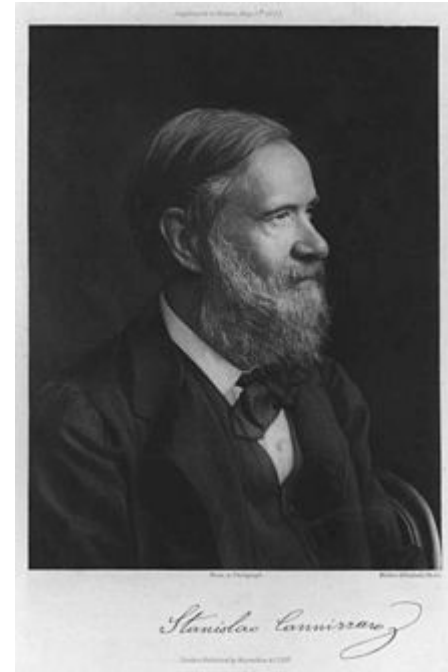


# Sciences

**Stanislao Cannizzaro** was an Italian scientist who solved a problem in Amedeo Avogadro's hypothesis of molecular and atomic masses.

In 1858 he published in the journal "Nuovo Cimento" his work "Summary of a course in chemical philosophy", in which he explained clearly how to determine the atomic mass of the elements and the molecular mass of the compounds.

( 13, julio of 1826 - 10, May of 1910)



## 7. BASIC VOCABULARY AND EXPRESSIONS

Italiano	English	Español
Ciao.	Hello.	Hola.
Buon giorno.	Good Morning.	Buenos días.
Buon pomeriggio.	Good afternoon.	Buenas tardes.
Buona sera.	Goodnight.	Buenas noches.
Benvenuto.	Welcome.	Bienvenido.
Grazie.	Thank you.	Gracias.
Come stai?	How are you?	¿Como estas?
Tutto bene.	Very well.	Muy bien.

<b>Italiano</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Español</b>
Non c'è male.	Not bad.	Nada mal.
Perfetto.	Perfect.	Perfecto.
Come si chiama?	What is your name?	¿Cómo te llamas?
Mi chiamo _____.	My name is _____.	Me llamo _____.
Piacere di conoscerla.	Nice to meet you.	Mucho gusto en conocerle.
Per favore.	Please.	Por favor.
Aspetta.	Wait.	Espera.
Aiuto.	Help.	Ayuda.
Quanto costa un biglietto per _____?	How much does a ticket cost to _____?	¿Cuánto cuesta un billete a _____?
Como si arriva a _____?	How it arrives _____?	¿Cómo llega _____?

<b>Italiano</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Español</b>
Potete mostrarmelo sulla carta?	Can you show it to me on the map?	¿Puede mostrármelo en el mapa?
Posso vedere il menu, per favore?	Can I see the menu, please?	¿Puedo ver el menú, por favor?
Scusi, cameriere/cameriera.	Excuse me, waiter.	Disculpe, camarero.