

## Chapter 1 : Heartthrobs of Italy's Past and Present - KissFromItaly | Italy tours

*Sylvio Berlusconi entered the swing door, through which Italy's many presidents quickly pass, in April This was not his first time - he was president for seven months in before having to resign on corruption charges.*

Can you imagine fashion in ancient Rome? With the perfect mixture of past and present in a way you have never imagined, Rome portrays a remarkable passion for clothes. As we all know, from monuments and churches to clothing and accessories, Romans were incredible trend setters. There are many differences found between the past and the present style trends, yet they are all inspired from the same traditional designs. This garment consisted of a long dress with pleats that was worn over the undergarment. We can find a touch of these traditional styles in the outfits of Romans nowadays. Also, in ancient times Romans sported a variety of accessories. According to fashion in ancient Rome, accessories like bracelets, necklaces, earrings, and anklets were largely worn by women. Even men sported stylish accessories made from gem stones. They were very exquisite and highly expensive. People seemed to decorate themselves by carrying peacock feathered parasols and fans. With rich everlasting supply of gemstones and gold, Romans are fond of jewelry even today. Romans were very keen about their hairstyle. Upper class women considered their hair as an important feature to mark their pride. Like today, even during olden days, people often used to dye their hair to make it look thicker and used false hairpieces to make it look longer. The Roman hairstyles are mostly curled in ringlets or spiral. With jeweled hairpins women from ancient Rome liked to tie their hair up in pony tails quite similar to modern women. These kinds of hairdos are popular among the Romans even now. Shopping in Rome for traditional and fashionable outfits has become an interesting pastime for the tourists. It is always easy to tour Rome with PerilloTours.

**Chapter 2 : Italian Past Tense, Present Perfect, Interrogative, Possessive, Pronouns**

*Italy past and present [Anonymous] on blog.quintoapp.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This is a reproduction of a book published before This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages.*

Towards the third century, Milan became the capital of Italia annonaria the north of Italy. In AD, St Ambrose was named bishop of Milan by popular acclamation, and during the fourth century, Ambrose was a very influential figure in Christianity. During this period, characterised by infighting and competition between the Holy Roman Emperor and the Roman Pope the Holy Roman Empire had established their own, Avignon Pope in opposition to the Vatican for influence in Italy, the Arabs controlled the Mediterranean and Milan prospered as a centre of trade, benefiting from the growth of trade between the east and the west, across the Adriatic Sea. Following the precedent set by the crowning of Charlemagne, following the dissolution of the Carolingian Empire the "Holy Roman Empire", a collection of largely German territories became the dominant political force in Europe for many hundreds of years. During the eleventh century, the government was no longer controlled by the count, but by the archbishop. The high society of Milan who elected the consuls each year were aided by the Council of Cremona, to make these consuls Advisors of the Bishop in order to get rid of the ecclesial power by the end of the twelfth century. During the twelfth century, Milan had thousands of workers and was extremely wealthy. The city was destroyed in by Frederick I Barbarossa. He took advantage of the internal and external struggles against neighbouring provinces to impose his sovereignty upon Milan. The Milanese rebelled against the emperor with the help of the Lombard League and defeated Barbarossa at the battle of Legnano. After this, the Peace of Constance was signed in and Milan became a duchy, with the ability to elect its own magistrates, giving it a degree of independence. The internal struggles for domination of Milan continued during the following centuries. In the thirteenth century, the Torriani and the Guelphs supporters of the Pope and anti-Visconti families took the lordship of Milan, against the Visconti and the Ghibellines supporters of the Holy Roman Emperors. The fourteenth to the eighteenth century: The Duchy of Milan The Duchy of Milan was a region of Milan that became extremely important financially and politically. It was the great power of the north of Italy during the Middle Ages. He was a patron of Leonardo da Vinci and other renowned artists, inviting them to paint in Milan. Milan was conquered by the King of France Louis XII in and claimed the Duchy for himself his grandmother had been a member of the Visconti family. From until , the Kings of Spain dominated the Duchy of Milan and the city of Milan was considered a provincial capital. It became a wealthy area thanks to the richness of the land, which was irrigated by the River Po, the opening of the Gotthard tunnel, the wool and silk industries, minting gold coins and a successful weapons industry. During the fourteenth century, Milan had In Spain relinquished the Duchy of Milan to Austria by the Treaty of Utrecht, although it tried to reconquer it twenty years later. In , Napoleon invaded Milan and the rest of Italy and declared the city the capital of the Cisalpine Republic. The Congress of Vienna returned the city to Austrian control in and Milan became capital of Lombardy. From here, Milan became one of the main focuses of Italian nationalism. Nevertheless, Milan was still subject of the Austrian monarchy until That same year the Austrians left Milan, and the city and Lombardy were incorporated into the Kingdom of Sardinia. A few years later Milan became part of the Kingdom of Italy with the unification of Italy. The capital of Italy was moved to Florence and then back to Rome , although the financial capital of the country was always considered Milan. Present day Milan Mussolini founded the fascist party in Milan in In , anti-fascist groups in the north of Italy organized a northern Liberation Committee and Milan was freed from German troops in thanks to a general strike, which lasted several days. Presently, Milan is the second largest city in Italy and the wider Milan metropolitan area has a population of over 8 million people.

**Chapter 3 : The present continuous tense | ITALY Magazine**

*Down in a southern clime, amidst the silent waves of a tideless sea, there lies a weary land, whose life is only in the past and the future. It is my purpose to interrogate the monuments of her past, to throw some light on the secrets of her future.*

Vite Spezzate The Jewish Quarter in Rome is a world of its own, an enclave built by the constraints of a dark history. But since it has become an inviting and elegant corner in Rome, attracting both locals and tourists. The Great Synagogue of Rome, the cultural and symbolic centre of its ancient Jewish community, marks the entrance to, and is one of the focal points of, the neighborhood. Built in the late nineteenth century, it is the largest synagogue of the city, and has withstood multiple attacks. Old and new blend together seamlessly here, as in so many Roman landscapes. The street Largo 16 Ottobre is named in memory of the Raid of the Ghetto of Rome, which saw the deportation of over 1, members of the Jewish community to the Auschwitz concentration camp. A plaque on the Vittorio Polacco elementary school reads, in Hebrew and Italian: Visitors can walk through the ruins and end up at Via del Teatro di Marcello, which leads to Piazza Venezia and the Vittoriano monument. This year marks the 80th anniversary of the promulgation of the Racial Laws, in which the fascist government legislated discriminatory policies against Italian Jews. I walked into the museum to find an older gentleman, the curator Marco di Porto , engaged in conversation with two visitors. When the Allied forces liberated Rome in , Marco, his family, some fifty other Jewish families, along with partisan fighters and soldiers who had deserted the army after the armistice, had been hiding in a convent for months on end. The displays tell stories of lives shattered by the racist laws, stories of students expelled from universities, artists of every sort intimidated into forsaking their crafts, lawyers and doctors forbidden from practicing, athletes forced out from their teamsâ€”a country deprived of the potential and progress these individuals would have otherwise offered. Identification cards, passports, official statements, and photographs line the walls, documenting the history of this epoch from its origins to the Liberation. With the introduction of the racial laws, he was dismissed from his editorial position and later arrested in He was finally deported to Auschwitz, never to return. Visiting the museum is sobering, and the events it recalls remain pertinent in light of new divisions and tensions even as old ones persist. But stepping out from the museum and seeing the tranquillity that inhabits the modern neighborhood is a testament to the resilience of the communityâ€”and Rome at large. The Ghetto rightfully recognizes its past, with commemorative plaques and exhibitions, but also promises a delightful, fresh experience. I highly recommend the delicious assaggi ebraici, a sample platter of quintessentially Jewish plates: Be sure to also try the classic artichoke dishes: Jewish-style, grilled, or battered. There is something on the menu for everyone, including the simple but universally appealing pizza margherita. Strolling through this charming, timeless neighborhood, indulging in its many unique features, and exploring its rich past will undoubtedly constitute a most fulfilling experience. The Shattered Lives exhibit will be hosted at the museum until November Entrance to the exhibit is free. It is closed on Saturdays and Jewish holidays.

**Chapter 4 : Colgate University - Alumni Travel**

*EMBED (for blog.quintoapp.com hosted blogs and blog.quintoapp.com item tags).*

Constitutional framework Constitution of The Italian state grew out of the kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont , where in King Charles Albert introduced a constitution that remained the basic law, of his kingdom and later of Italy , for nearly years. It provided for a bicameral parliament with a cabinet appointed by the king. With time, the power of the crown diminished, and ministers became responsible to parliament rather than to the king. Although the constitution remained formally in force after the fascists seized power in , it was devoid of substantial value. A Constituent Assembly worked out a new constitution, which came into force on January 1, It is upheld and watched over by the Constitutional Court, and the republican form of government cannot be changed. The constitution contains some preceptive principles, applicable from the moment it came into force, and some programmatic principles, which can be realized only by further enabling legislation. The constitution is preceded by the statement of certain basic principles, including the definition of Italy as a democratic republic, in which sovereignty belongs to the people Article 1. Other principles concern the inviolable rights of man, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the obligation of the state to abolish social and economic obstacles that limit the freedom and equality of citizens and hinder the full development of individuals Articles 2 and 3. Many forms of personal freedom are guaranteed by the constitution: There is no press censorship, and freedom of speech and writing is limited only by standards of public morality Article The constitution stresses the equality of spouses in marriage and the equality of their children to each other Articles 29 and One special article in the constitution concerns the protection of linguistic minorities Article 6. The constitution establishes the liberty of all religions before the law Article 8 but also recognizes the special status granted the Roman Catholic Church by the Lateran Treaty in Article 7. That special status was modified and reduced in importance by a new agreement between church and state in Because of these changes and the liberal tendencies manifested by the church after the Second Vatican Council in the s, religion is much less a cause of political and social friction in contemporary Italy than it was in the past. The constitution is upheld by the Constitutional Court, which is composed of 15 judges, of whom 5 are nominated by the president of the republic, 5 are elected by parliament, and 5 are elected by judges from other courts. Members must have certain legal qualifications and experience. The term of office is nine years, and Constitutional Court judges are not eligible for reappointment. The court performs four major functions. First, it judges the constitutionality of state and regional laws and of acts having the force of law. Second, the court resolves jurisdictional conflicts between ministries or administrative offices of the central government or between the state and a particular region or between two regions. Third, it judges indictments instituted by parliament. When acting as a court of indictment, the 15 Constitutional Court judges are joined by 16 additional lay judges chosen by parliament. Fourth, the court determines whether or not it is permissible to hold referenda on particular topics. The constitution specifically excludes from the field of referenda financial decisions, the granting of amnesties and pardons, and the ratification of treaties. The legislature Parliament is bicameral and comprises the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. All members of the Chamber of Deputies the lower house are popularly elected via a system of proportional representation , which serves to benefit minor parties. Most members of the Senate the higher chamber are elected in the same manner, but the Senate also includes several members appointed by the president and former presidents appearing *ex officio*, all of whom serve life terms. In theory, the Senate should represent the regions and in this way differ from the lower chamber, but in practice the only real difference between them lies in the minimum age required for the electorate and the candidates: Deputies and senators alike are elected for a term of five years, which can be extended only in case of war. Parliamentarians cannot be penalized for opinions expressed or votes cast, and deputies or senators are not obligated to vote according to the wishes of their constituents. Unless removed by parliamentary action, deputies and senators enjoy immunity from arrest, criminal trial, and search. Their salary is established by law, and they qualify for a pension. Both houses are officially organized into parliamentary parties. Each house also is organized into standing committees, which reflect the proportions of the

parliamentary groups. However, the chairmanship of parliamentary committees is not the exclusive monopoly of the majority. Besides studying bills, these committees act as legislative bodies. All these features explain why the government has a limited ability to control the legislative agenda and why parliamentarians are often able to vote contrary to party instructions and to avoid electoral accountability. The abolition of secret voting on most parliamentary matters at the end of the 19th century did not significantly change this situation. Special majorities are required for constitutional legislation and for the election of the president of the republic, Constitutional Court judges, and members of the Superior Council of the Magistrature. The two houses meet jointly to elect and swear in the president of the republic and to elect one-third of the members of the Superior Council of the Magistrature and one-third of the judges of the Constitutional Court. They may also convene to impeach the president of the republic, the president of the Council of Ministers, or individual ministers. Each year, the annual budget and the account of expenditure for the past financial year are presented to parliament for approval. The budget, however, does not cover all public expenditure, nor does it include details of the budgets of many public bodies, over which, therefore, parliament has no adequate control. International treaties are ratified by means of special laws. The most important function of parliament is ordinary legislation. Bills may be presented in parliament by the government, by individual members, or by bodies such as the National Council for Economy and Labour, various regional councils, or communes, as well as by petition of 50,000 citizens of the electorate or through a referendum. Bills are passed either by the standing committees or by parliament as a whole. In either case, the basic procedure is the same. All bills must be approved by both houses before they become law; thus, whenever one house introduces an amendment to the draft approved by the other house, the latter must approve the amended draft. The law is then promulgated by the president of the republic. If the president considers it unconstitutional or inappropriate, it is remanded to parliament for reconsideration. If the bill is, nevertheless, passed a second time, the president is obliged to promulgate it. The law comes into force when published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*. The presidential office

The president of the republic is the head of state and serves a term of seven years. The prosecutorial immunity that applies to members of the legislature does not extend to the chief executive, and the president can be impeached for high treason or offenses against the constitution, even while in office. The president is elected by a college comprising both chambers of parliament, together with three representatives from every region. The two-thirds majority required guarantees that the president is acceptable to a sufficient proportion of the populace and the political partners. The minimum age for presidential candidates is 50 years. If the president is temporarily unable to carry out his functions, the president of the Senate acts as the deputy. If the impediment is permanent or if it is a case of death or resignation, a presidential election must be held within 15 days. Special powers and responsibilities are vested in the president of the republic, who promulgates laws and decrees having the force of law, calls special sessions of parliament, delays legislation, authorizes the presentation of government bills in parliament, and, with parliamentary authorization, ratifies treaties and declares war. However, some of these acts are duties that must be performed by the president, whereas others have no validity unless countersigned by the government. The president commands the armed forces and presides over the Supreme Council of Defense and the Superior Council of the Magistrature. Presidents may dissolve parliament either on their own initiative except during the last six months of their term of office, having consulted the presidents of both chambers, or at the request of the government. They may appoint 5 lifetime members of the Senate, and they appoint 5 of the 15 Constitutional Court judges. They also appoint the president of the Council of Ministers, the equivalent of a prime minister. Whenever a government is defeated or resigns, it is the duty of the president of the republic, after consulting eminent politicians and party leaders, to appoint the person most likely to win the confidence of parliament; this person is usually designated by the majority parties, and the president has limited choice. The government

The government comprises the president of the Council of Ministers and the various other ministers responsible for particular departments. Ministerial appointments are negotiated by the parties constituting the government majority. Each new government must receive a vote of confidence in both houses of parliament within 10 days of its appointment. If at any time the government fails to maintain the confidence of either house, it must resign. Splits in the coalition of two or more parties that had united to form a government have caused most of the

resignations of governments. According to the constitution, the president of the Council of Ministers is solely responsible for directing government policies and coordinating administrative policy and activity. In reality, the president tends to function as a negotiator between government parties and factions. The government can issue emergency decree laws signed by the president of the republic, provided such laws are presented to parliament for authorization the day they are issued and receive its approval within 60 days. Without such approval, they automatically lapse. The government and, in certain cases, individual ministers issue administrative regulations and provisions, which are then promulgated by presidential decree.

### Chapter 5 : Issues | Past & Present | Oxford Academic

*Living Italy Past and Present. The magazine focuses on Italian Current and Historical events with a Cultural and Sports perspective. Please go to the Viewing Page and click on the multimedia option relevant to you.*

Get In Touch Origins of the Italian mafia: We also discovered that Italy is not only famous for its pizza, cheese and wine exportation, but for its invention of the piano, thermometer and espresso machine! When thinking of Italy in general, another thing that springs to mind is its ties with the mafia and organised-crime groups. Instead, it began as a way of life, for individuals to protect their family from the injustice of government at the time. Brief history of the Spanish mafia Sicily is an island right next to Italy and has continued to be an extremely desirable location for trade and colonisation for hundreds of years because it acts as a gateway to the Mediterranean, North Africa and the Adriatic. As a result, it has been subject to a long history of invasion and has been ruled by several leaders including the Romans, Phoenicians, Arabs, French and Spanish. As a result of constant invasion, Sicilians formed groups to protect themselves. These groups, as I mentioned previously, developed their own system for justice and did so in secret. Despite Sicily becoming a province of Italy in , it still faced unrest while the Italian government tried to take hold of the current situation. As a result, government turned to the mafia to help them keep independent criminal radicals under control and in response they turned a blind eye to how the mafia dealt with landowners. Despite the intention for this to be a temporary mutual agreement, the mafia groups soon became more demanding and started to express authority over various other domains, including politics, economy and religion. What about the mafia in the United States? The American Mafia or Cosa Nostra rose to power in the s, and were a completely separate group from the mafia known in Italy. Having said that, many members of the mafia in the States were of Italian descent and the two groups shared similar traditions, such as omerta, a code of conduct that dictated that a member should never go to government authorities to seek justice for a crime and would never cooperate with authorities investigating any wrongdoing. So, what about the mafia now? Well, the Sicilian mafia got stronger and grew as a force up until the s. The group continued to grow and by the s it had become one of the largest groups involved in drug trafficking. Meanwhile, in the US, the Cosa Nostra became involved in a number of criminal activities including prostitution and loan-sharking and also formed ties with key people within the construction and garment industries. After several arrests at the beginning of this century the mafia appeared to weaken. The most famous of the mafia clan to date Below is a list of twenty Italian-American mafia members. Do you recognise any of the names?

### Chapter 6 : History of Milan - Past, present and future of Milan, Italy

*(photo: pinks meets wall in Pellegrina, Italy) In my view, it's vital we celebrate the old and the ideas mentioned above. During our trip to Calabria, I was reminded of how important it is to view the past, and the physical items representing it, as critical to the human experience.*

### Chapter 7 : List of Presidents of Italy - Wikipedia

*The Stamp and Coin Place Blog: connecting the past and present of stamp and coin collecting, and looking to the future. Italy By S&C ETC., February*

### Chapter 8 : The Roman Ghetto: Past and Present | Mangiare&Vivere

*Discover our guide books for the ancient cities in Italy, with Past & Present images of the most important monuments and archaeological sites: guide books for Rome, Pompeii, Ostia, Sicily and more.*

### Chapter 9 : List of ocean liners - Wikipedia

## DOWNLOAD PDF ITALY, PAST AND PRESENT.

*Origins of the Italian mafia: Past and present* In our last blog post we discovered that the roots of the Italian language lie in Latin, like many other European 'Romance' languages. We also discovered that Italy is not only famous for its pizza, cheese and wine exportation, but for its invention of the piano, thermometer and espresso machine!