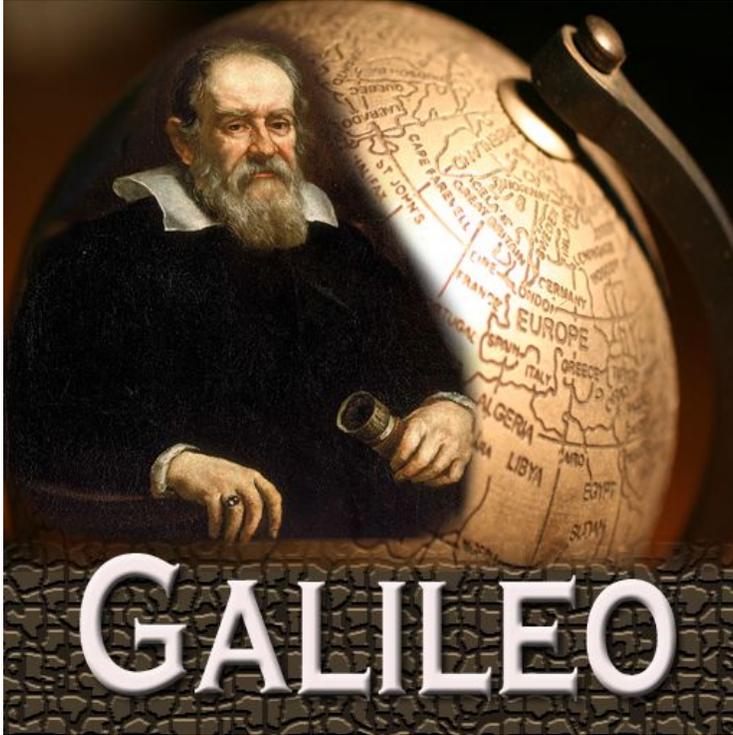


Galileo Galilei



Galileo was a influential Italian astronomer, physicist and philosopher.

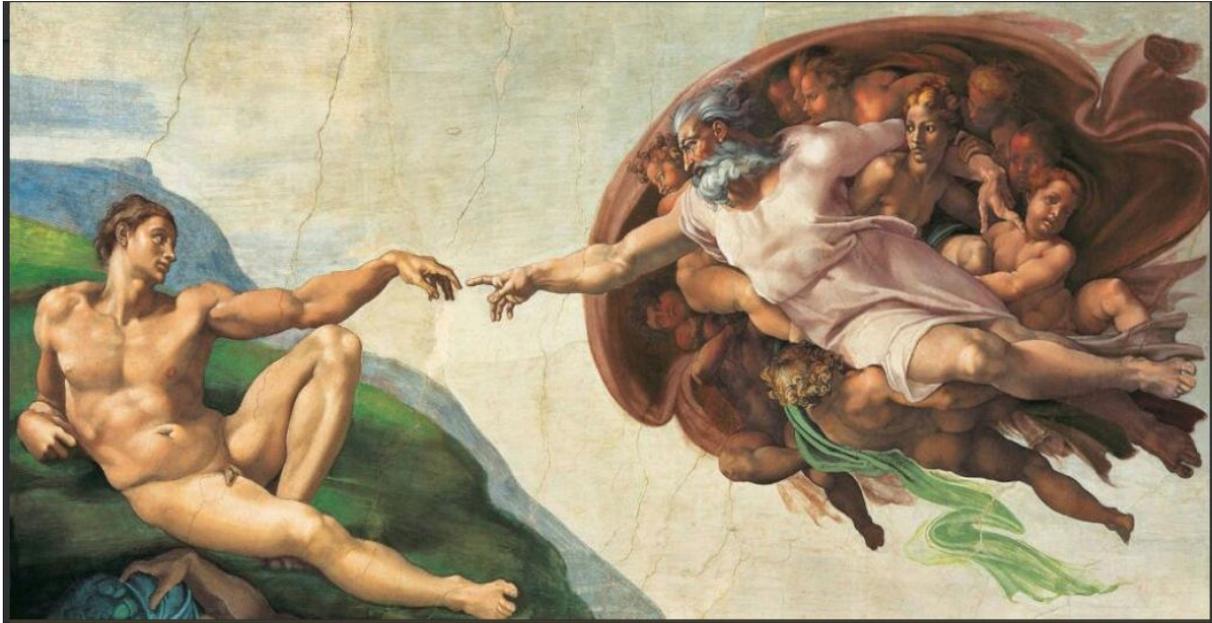
Galileo Galilei was the son of a musician. He began to study medicine at the University of Pisa but changed to philosophy and mathematics. In 1589, he became professor of mathematics at Pisa. In 1592, he moved to become mathematics professor at the University of Padua, a position he held until 1610. During this time he worked on a variety of experiments, including the speed at which different objects fall, mechanics and pendulums. He made many astronomical discoveries: mountains and valleys on the surface of the moon, sunspots, the four largest moons of the planet Jupiter and the phases of the planet. His theory about the copernican system was revolutionary at that time when most people believed the Earth was in this central position. Galileo was summoned to appear before the Inquisition in Rome. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, later reduced to permanent house arrest at his villa in Arcetri. His work on astronomy made him famous and he was appointed court mathematician in Florence.

Questions:

1. When and where was Galilei born? (1p)
2. Why is he important for humanity? (1p)
3. Why is he accused of heresy? (1p)
4. When and where did he die? (1p)

send your answers to Maria Delli Bovi, Martina Lavorgna or Mariarosaria Capozzolo

Michelangelo



Michelangelo was one of the great artists of the Italian Renaissance. He was a painter, a sculptor, an architect and a poet. Michelangelo Buonarroti was born in Caprese near Florence (Italy) where his father was the local magistrate. A few weeks after his birth, the family moved to Florence. In 1488, Michelangelo he started his apprenticeship .Then he lived in the household of Lorenzo de' Medici, the leading patron of the arts in Florence.

After the Medici were expelled from Florence, Michelangelo travelled to Bologna and then, in 1496, to Rome where he executed several paintings and sculptures.

Michelangelo's next major commission was the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican (1508-1512). It was recognised at once as a great work of art and from then on Michelangelo was regarded as Italy's greatest living artist.

1. **When was he born? (1p)**
2. **Who was his teacher? (1p)**
3. **Where and what is the sculpture named "David"? (1p)**
4. **What and where is the "Pieta" (1p)**
5. **Which is the most recreated painting scene of Michelangelo (1p)?**

For answers write to Ludovica Tedesco.

The Trevi Fountain



The famous fountain in rococo style was started by Nicola Salvi in 1732 and completed in 1762 by Giuseppe Pannini. Before leaving Rome, do not forget to throw a coin into the fountain. It will ensure the return to the eternal city .If instead you are looking for the great love, perhaps of Italian nationality, then throw a second.

A curiosity: the fountain was the setting of a famous scene from the Fellini film "la dolce vita" A provocative Anita Ekberg in a black dress gets wet in the waters of the fountain calling "Marcello" Mastroianni.

Questions:

1. Who commissioned the Trevi Fountain? (1p)
2. What does it represent? (1p)
3. What happens if you throw a third coin inside the fountain? (1p)

For answers write to Andreolassi Gianmaria

Leonardo Da Vinci

An artist, a Scientist and an Inventor



Leonardo da Vinci was an artist, scientist, and inventor during the Italian Renaissance. The term Renaissance Man was coined from Leonardo's many talents and is today used to describe people who resemble da Vinci.

Leonardo was born in the town of Vinci, Italy on April 15, 1452. About the age of 14 he became an apprentice to a famous artist named Verrocchio. He learned about art, drawing, painting and more.

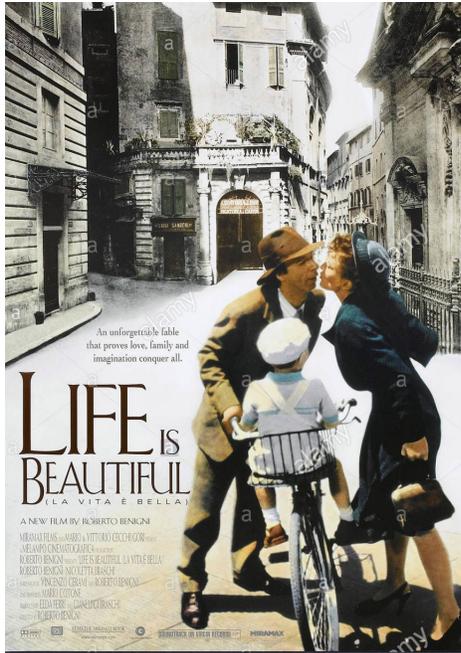
Leonardo's drawings are quite extraordinary. Some of his drawings were previews paintings, some were studies of anatomy, some were closer to scientific sketches. One famous drawing is the Vitruvian Man drawing. It is a picture of man who has perfect proportions (inspired by the Roman architect Vitruvius). He draws a design for a flying machine and a self portrait. His work as a scientist and an inventor makes him a true Renaissance man. He applies the scientific method to every aspect of life, including art and music. Leonardo also conducted a lot of scientific experiments and created futuristic inventions.

Questions:

- A. Which is the Da Vinci's most famous painting and in which museum is exhibited? (2p)
- B. The flying machine of Leonardo is inspired by the flight of a bird. Which? (2p)
- C. What is represented on the painting "The Last Supper" and where is it located? (2p)



Life is Beautiful



Life Is Beautiful (Italian: La vita è bella) is a 1997 Italian comedy-drama film directed and starring by Roberto Benigni, who cowrote the film with Vincenzo Cerami. Benigni plays Guido Orefice, a Jewish Italian bookshop owner, who employs his fertile imagination to shield his son from the horrors of internment in a Nazi concentration camp. The film was partially inspired by the book *In the End, I Beat Hitler* written by Rubino Romeo Salmoni and by Benigni's father, who spent two years in a German labour camp during World War II.

Questions:

1. How much it collected in Italy?
2. When it Went out?
3. Who are the main actors?
4. Which "Oscars" ("Academy Awards") has the movie received?

For answers, write to Fabrizio Morretta

Answers:

1. It collected 92 miliard of lire.
2. It wen out the 20th of december 1997.
3. Roberto Beningni, his wife Nicoletta Braschi and Giorgio Cantarini.

Armani



Armani is an Italian luxury fashion house, which designs- manufactures, distributes and retails haute couture, ready-to-wear, leather goods, shoes, watches, jewelry, accessories, eyewear, cosmetics and home interiors.

This brand is a sub-label of Giorgio Armani, which is where the inspiration for these quality items began.

Giorgio Armani was born in northern Italy in 1934 on July 11th. He decided to study medicine. However, he joined the army after three years of studying this subject, and then he decided to find an alternative job. He got a job as a window dresser in a Milan department store and then became a seller for the menswear department. After acquiring lots of practical experience in this role, Mr Armani started to design clothing for Nino Cerruti and also worked as a freelancer in the mid-1960s.

Questions:

- 1) Who are the founders of Armani? (1p)
- 2) What are the Armani brands? (1p)
- 3) What does Armani means? (1p)
- 4) Where and in which year was Armani founded? (1p)

Please contact for answers Anika Jomir

Sanremo Music Festival



The Italian song Festival , or more commonly known as Sanremo Festival or simply Sanremo, is a singing event that takes place every year in Italy , in Sanremo city. The first edition of the Sanremo Festival took place on 29 January 1951 . Conducted by the historical conductor Nunzio Filograno.

After the second World Warr, one of the proposals to revitalize the economy and the reputation of Sanremo city was to create an annual music festival to be held in the city. It was decided to launch a competition among previously unreleased songs. Officially it was titled Festival della Canzone Italiana (English: *Italian song festival*).

Today, it represents one of the main Italian media events. The pieces are voted by juries or through the popular vote (in the form of televoting) and the three most voted pieces are proclaimed and awarded.

The statuette of the Leone di Sanremo is the most prestigious award for Italian musicians and singers .

1. Who was the first to win the Sanremo Festival? (1p)
2. Who are the winners of the 2018 edition? (1p)
3. In the Sanremo Festival was there also the participation of foreign artists? (1p)

Send your answers write to Nunzio Bianco

Ugo Foscolo



Ugo Foscolo was a poet, writer and one of the leading writers of neoclassicism and pre-Romanticism. He was one of the most remarkable Italian literary exponents of the period between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in which the neoclassical and romantic currents began to appear in Italy, during the Napoleonic age and the first Restoration. His life was characterized by travels and fugues, due to political reasons, and he never found happiness in the love of a woman.

He returned for a short time to live in Italy, and then he started a new volunteer exile and he died poor a few years later in London, in the suburb of Turnham Green. In 1871, his ashes were reported in Italy and placed in the Basilica of Santa Croce in Florence.

Questions

1. When was born Foscolo?
2. Which nationalities did the parents of Ugo Foscolo have?
3. What was the homeland of Foscolo?
4. Which is the most important literary work of Ugo Foscolo.

For answers, write to Nunzio D'Arminio



Paestum

In ancient times, **Paestum** was the most important Greek town, on the coast of Tyrrhenian Sea, in Magna Graecia (southern Italy).

The ruins of Paestum are famous for their three temples in Doric style. They date back to 600 BC. The town walls and the amphitheatre are quite intact. There are remains of paved roads. The site is open to the public, and there is a modern national museum within it. After its foundation by Greek colonists under the name of **Poseidonia** (Ancient Greek: Ποσειδωνία) it was conquered by the Romans. Under the Romans its name became **Pesto** or Paestum. Today its remains are part of Capaccio in the Province of Salerno, Campania, Italy. Nowadays Paestum is not only an archeological site, but also sandy beaches and wonderful sea. Coming back to the site, we can say that all the three large temples have got massive colonnades (widening as they go down)

These temples were dedicated to Hera, Athena, and Poseidon (Juno, Minerva, and Neptune at the Roman times). Often they have been identified, for example, as Basilica and temple of Ceres (Greek Demeter).

The city is surrounded by still standing defensive walls. The walls are approximately 4750 m long, 5 – 7 m wide and 15 m high. Positioned along the wall are 24 square and round watchtowers.

Questions

- 1) In which year was the temple of Hera built? (2p)
- 2) To which other gods was dedicated the Temple of Hera ? (2p)
- 3) Which is the is the only evidence for large-scale Greek painting in Paestum? (3p)



THE SAN SEVERO CHAPEL

The San Severo Chapel is one of the most important museum in Naples. The church is Located near the Piazza San Domenico Maggiore, adjacent to the family palace of the San Severo princes and now it's deconsecrated,

The most important masterpiece of the chapel is the veiled Christ famous throughout the world for its marble veil that almost reclines on the dead Christ. It is a singular complex as a whole and full of meanings.



QUESTIONS

- 1) Which is the other name of the Chapel of San Severo in Naples? (2 points)
- 2) What is " The Veiled Christ "? Who is its sculptor? (2 points)
- 3) What unusual works there are in the chapel? (1 point)