

Italy



Surface area: 302071 Km²

Population: 61,000,000 inhabitants

Density: 201 ab./Km²

Form of government: Republic

Capital: Rome

Urban population: 69%

Average life: Males 79 years - Females 85

Official language: Italian

Language autonomous regions: French, German, Ladin, and Slovenian



The Italian peninsula consists largely of mountains and hills. Two large chains, **the Alps** (<https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpi>) in the north and **the Apennines** throughout the country (<https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appennini>), (<https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Appennini>) ,form the backbone.

The **Monte Bianco**,
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mont_Blanc)

The **Monte Rosa**,
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monte_Rosa)

The **Cervino**,
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matterhorn#Names>)

And The **Gran Paradiso**
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gran_Paradiso) superano i 4000 metri.





The island territory consists of the two major islands of Sicily and Sardinia and many other smaller ones. The island territory consists of the two major islands of Sicily and Sardinia and many other smaller ones.



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- (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apulia>)
 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Marco_in_Lamis)
 (<http://www.dinosauriborgocelano.it/>)





Coliseum

On the banks of the Tiber rises Rome, capital of Italy since 1871. Its predominant role is political and administrative.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rome>



Saint Peter'



[Vittoriano](#)



[Foro Romano](#)



[Campidoglio](#)



[Piazza di Spagna](#)



[Duomo di Milano](#)

The second city according to the number of inhabitants, but first in importance as an economic and financial center is Milan.

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milan>)



[Palazzo della Banca D'Italia](#)



[Arco della Pace](#)



Third is Naples in an area where the population density exceeds 8000 inhabitants per Km².

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naples>)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mount_Vesuvius)

[←Certosa di san Martino](#)



[Napoli](#)

Other cities, important for economic development and number of inhabitants, are **Turin**, in transformation from an industrial city to a city of services; **Genoa** with the port in first place in Italy; **Bologna**, for its university, from the artistic and cultural point of view among the many cities, **Florence** and **Venice** are the main centers of tourist attraction in the whole world.

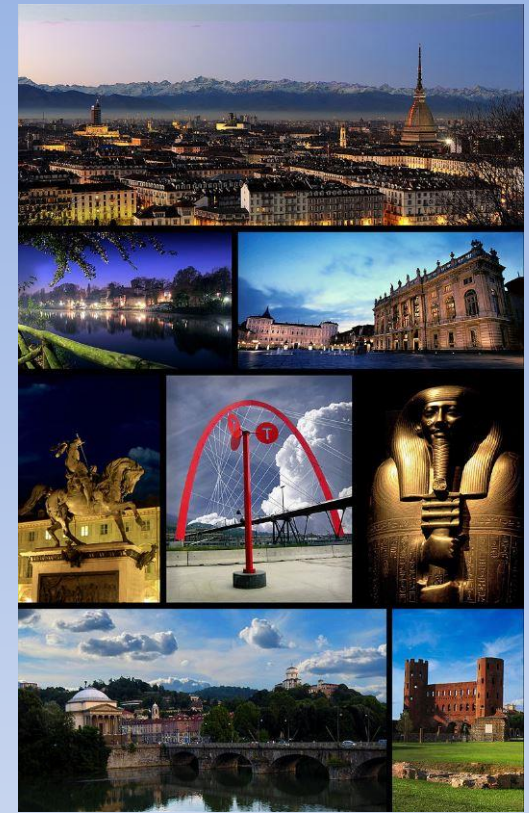
(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turin>)

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(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bologna>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florence>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Venice>)



[Torino](#)



[Genova](#)



[Bologna](#)



[Firenze](#)



[← Venezia](#)

Many are the Italian thinkers, writers, artists who have extended their influence throughout the world DANTE, GALILEO, LEONARDO, MICHELANGELO, RAFFAELLO; CARAVAGGIO, LEOPARDI and in Verdi and Puccini music.

(https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dante_Alighieri)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galileo_Galilei)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonardo_da_Vinci)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelangelo>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raphael>)

(<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caravaggio>)

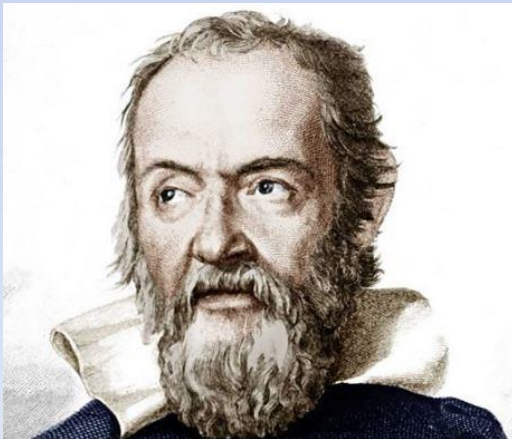
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giacomo_Leopardi)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giuseppe_Verdi)

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giacomo_Puccini)



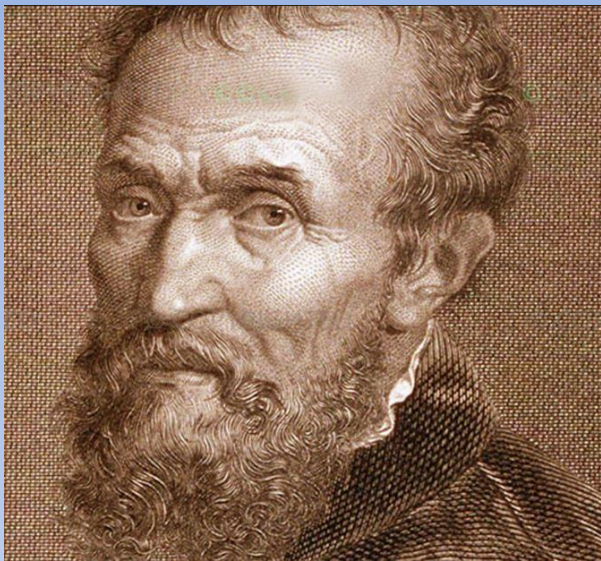
Dante Alighieri



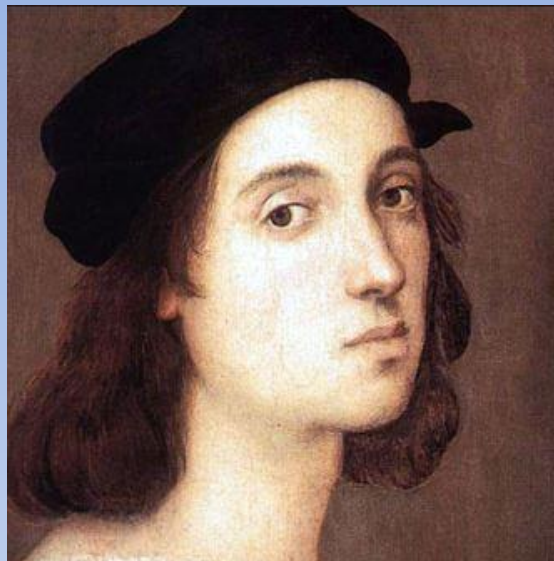
Galileo Galilei



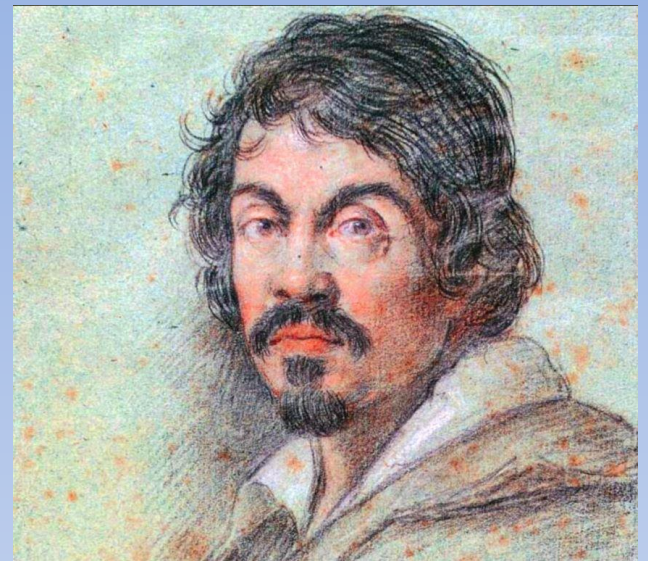
Leonardo da Vinci



Michelangelo Buonarroti



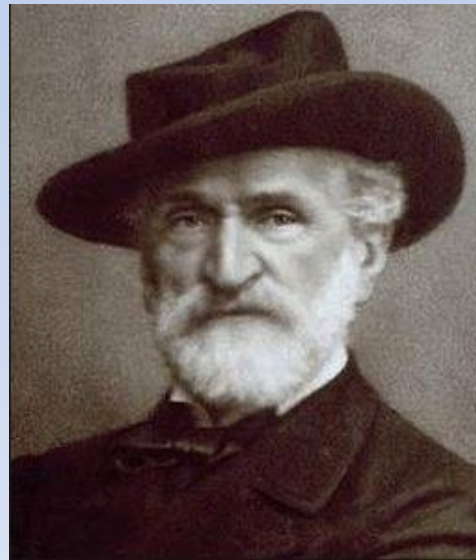
Raffaello Sanzio



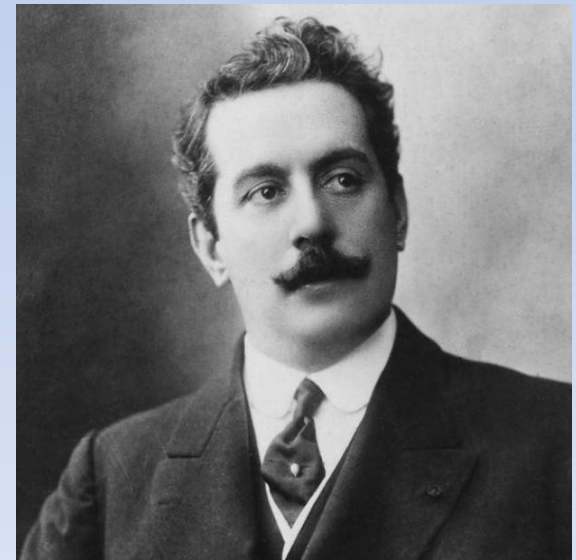
Caravaggio



Giacomo Leopardi



Giuseppe Verdi



Giacomo Puccini

Italy is currently the nation that holds the largest number of sites included in the list of World Heritage Sites. Italy has 51 cultural assets, such as Venice and its lagoon, and natural, like the mountain group of the Dolomites, and is at the top not only in the European classification, but also in the world. Furthermore, in the Italian peninsula there are two assets in the Vatican City and one in San Marino.



The Italian Excellence

FERRARI

The story officially begins in 1947, when the first Ferrari-branded car, the 125 S, came out of the historic door of Via Abetone Inferiore in Maranello, a car that was the result of the passion and determination of the founder Enzo Ferrari. Born in Modena on 18 February 1898 and died on 14 August 1988, Enzo Ferrari has dedicated his whole life to motor racing. Alfa Romeo's official driver in 1924, five years later he founded the Scuderia Ferrari, in Viale Trento Trieste in Modena, with the aim of allowing his members, especially gentlemen, to take part in motor racing competitions.



In this company Enzo Ferrari built a sports car, an 8-cylinder spider, 1500 cm³ called 815, which was built in two copies and participated in the Mille Miglia of 1940. The beginning of World War II ended all competitive activities.

At the end of 1943 the Auto Avio Costruzioni workshops were moved from Modena to Maranello. At the end of the conflict began the design and construction of the first Ferrari, the 125 S, 12 cylinders, 1500 cm³ which, entrusted to Franco Cortese, made its debut on the Circuit of Piacenza on 11 May 1947 and on the 25th of the same month won its first race at the Grand Prix of Rome, on the circuit around the Baths of Caracalla.



Since then, Ferrari has captured more than 5,000 victories on the circuits and roads of the world, creating the basis of the Ferrari legend. In 1969, in order to cope with increasing market demands, Enzo Ferrari ceded 50% of its shares to the Fiat Group, a percentage that rose to 90% in 1988.

In 1991 Luca di Montezemolo was appointed president, who remained in office until October 2014, when Sergio Marchionne, who currently holds the role of CEO, arrived at the top of the company. Under his leadership, Ferrari was first listed on the New York Stock Exchange in October 2015 and in January 2016 at the Milan Stock Exchange, and became an independent company.

To date, the most significant sporting achievements obtained by Ferrari are: 15 F1 World Championships, 16 Formula One World Championships, 14 World Marches Sport Championships, 9 successes at the 24 Hours of Le Mans, 8 at the Mille Miglia, 7 at the Targa Florio and 226 victories in F1 Grand Prix

The brand that distinguishes Ferrari cars has a heroic origin. The fighter pilot Francesco Baracca, gold medalist of the First World War, had adopted it as a personal emblem, painting it on the fuselage of his plane.



At the end of the conflict, the parents of Baracca entrusted the image of the Cavallino to Enzo Ferrari, who assumed it as a symbol of the car stable he founded (affixing it on a yellow shield, the color of the city of Modena, surmounted by the tricolor).

The typical red color of the Ferrari, never abandoned, is instead taken from the Italian national one for the Grand Prix cars, established by the International Automobile Federation in the first years of the last century.

PIZZA MARGHERITA UNESCO HERITAGE

The history of pizza is long, complex and uncertain. The first written statements of the word "pizza" go back to the vulgar Latin of Gaeta, in 997, and in a lease with date on the back 31st January 1201 in Sulmona and later in that of other cities. In the sixteenth century in Naples a crushed bread was given the name of pizza that derives from the distortion of the word "Pitta".



Pizza Margherita