

ITALY

Part n. 5



The background of the image is the Italian flag, consisting of three vertical stripes of green, white, and red. The green stripe is on the left, the white stripe is in the center, and the red stripe is on the right. The text "Italian Culture" is written in a black, elegant script font across the center of the white stripe.

Italian Culture

The Italian Politics



The Italian Republic

Italy is parliamentary republic where the president of the Council of Ministers is the head of the government based on a parliamentary majority.

The government exercises executive power and legislative power is vested in the Parliament. The judiciary is independent from the executive and legislative powers, and exercises the judicial power. The President of the Republic is the Head of State and represents unity.



The Legislative Power



The Legislative power is the Parliament under Article. 70 of the Constitution, divided into two chambers: the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The Parliament

The Executive Power



The Executive power is entrusted to the government within which there are three different bodies: the President of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister), the ministers and the Council of Ministers, the latter formed by the union of two earlier bodies.

The Government

The Judicial Power



The judicial power is exercised by the Judiciary which is an autonomous and independent of any power. The Superior Council of Magistracy has the task of self-government, removing it entirely from the control of the Minister of Justice.

The Magistracy

The President of the Republic



The President of the Republic is the Head of State and represents national unity. It is the highest office in the State. It is a kind of meeting point between the three branches of government: appointment of the executive and the chairman of the judiciary.

Giorgio Napolitano

The Constitutional of Italy and the Costittutional Court

The Italian Constitution is the fundamental law of the Italian State.



The Constitutional Court plays the key role to support the Constitution.



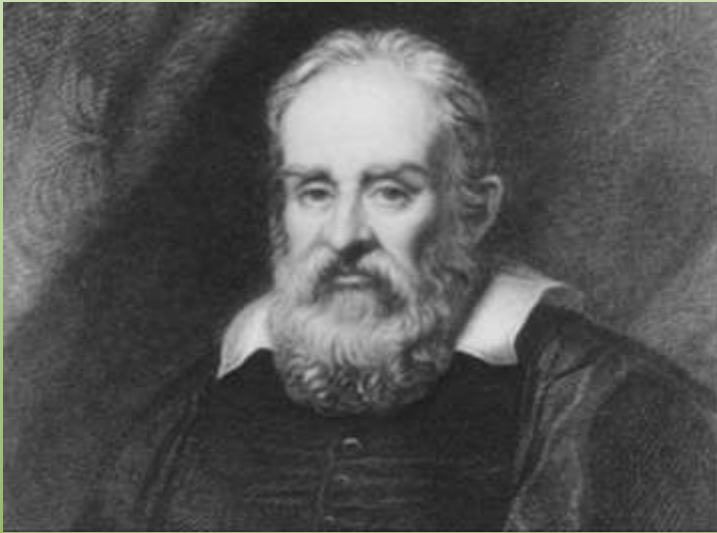
The article one of the Italian Constitution is the most important:

"Italy is a democratic republic founded on labour. Sovereignty belongs to the people and is exercised in the manner and within the limits of the Constitution. "

“ L'Italia è una
Repubblica **Art. 1**
democratica,
fondata sul lavoro.
La sovranità
appartiene al popolo,
che la esercita nelle
forme e nei limiti
della Costituzione. ”

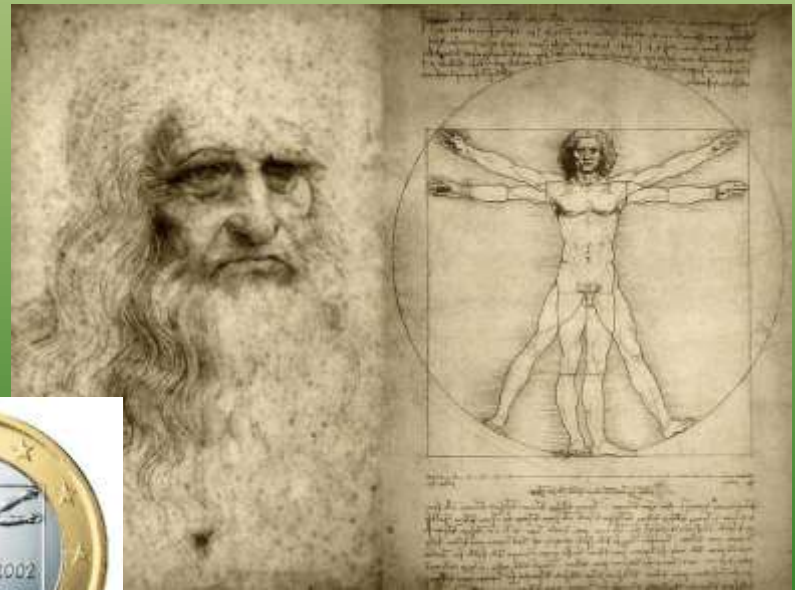
Most important Italian Scientists

Leonardo da Vinci & Galileo Galilei



(1452-1519) He was a very curious person, he made lots of important discoveries by observing the nature and he created for example the first parachute, helicopter, submarine and finally bicycle. And then he did the first autopsies. He was also a famous painter, sculptor and architect.

(1564-1642) He was one of the first Europe-known astronomers, he invented for example the telescope and he discovered Jupiter's satellites and other celestial bodies; then he had some problems both with the church and institutions because of his discoveries.



RITA LEVI MONTALCINI & MARGHERITA HACK



She is the first Italian woman scientist, she was born in 1909 and nowadays she is 102 years old! She won a Nobel prize for medicine (1986). She has been nominated senator for life. She has sponsored a lot of projects also with the young people.

She was born in 1922, she is a famous astrophysicist and she is interested in science and astronomy, too. She is the first woman who has directed an astronomic observatory in Italy. She has founded a newspaper called "The Astronomy"



The earl Alessandro Volta

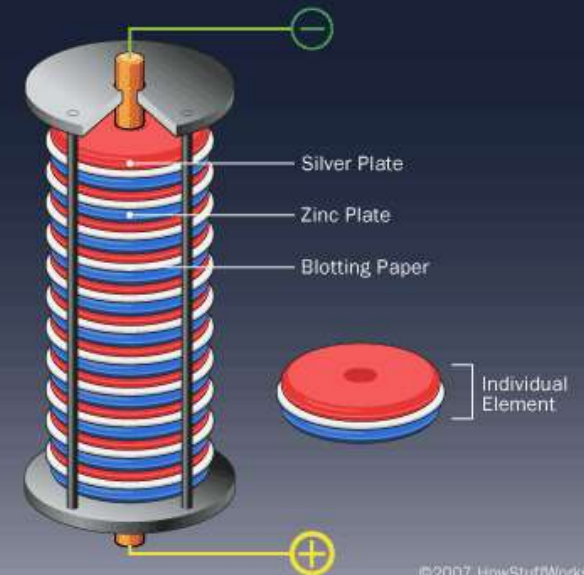
His real name is Alessandro Giuseppe Antonio Anastasio Gerolamo Umberto Volta



(1745-1827) He was a physicist and a philosopher; he's known above all for the invention of the pile and the discovery of methane. In 1778 he began his activity as a physic teacher at Pavia's university



How Batteries Work The Voltaic Pile



Guglielmo Marconi



(1874-1937) Even as a boy he took a keen interest in physical and electrical science. In 1895 he began laboratory experiments at his father's country estate. In December 1901 he used his system for transmitting the first wireless signals across the Atlantic, a distance of 2100 miles.

Between 1902 and 1912 he patented several new inventions. He received honorary doctorates of several universities and many other international honors and awards, among them the Nobel Prize for Physics



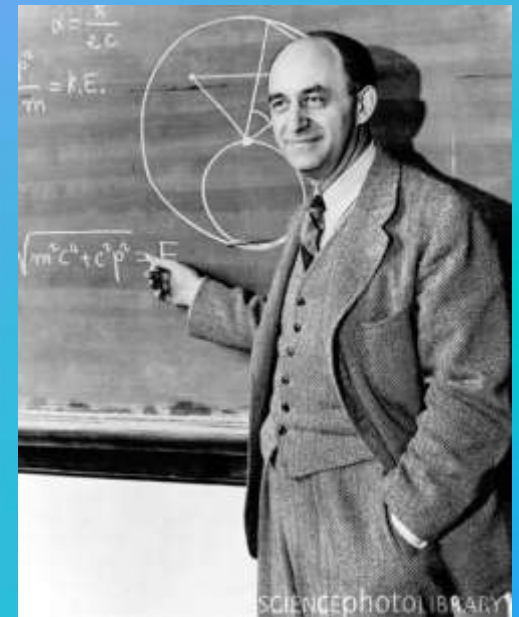
Camillo Golgi...



(1843-1926) He was a scientist and a doctor. He had a big passion for research; he discovered some elements of the cell and because of this, in 1906 he received the Nobel Prize for medicine. He was the first Italian person who received this kind of prize.

...and Enrico Fermi

(1901-1954) He worked as a physicist in America too. He contributed to the development of the first nuclear reactor, Chicago Pile-1, because he was interested in nuclear power. He was the first to use a neutron to produce the radioactive change of one element to another. He became known as "father of the atomic bomb".



THE END

