

# Diplomazia

## Diptych

*ISBN 0-486-29139-1 Marco Cristini: Eburnei nuntii: i dittici consolari e la diplomazia imperiale del VI secolo. In: Historia: Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte*

A diptych (, DIP-tick) is any object with two flat plates which form a pair, often attached by a hinge. For example, the standard notebook and school exercise book of the ancient world was a diptych consisting of a pair of such plates that contained a recessed space filled with wax. Writing was accomplished by scratching the wax surface with a stylus. When the notes were no longer needed, the wax could be slightly heated and then smoothed to allow reuse. Ordinary versions had wooden frames, but more luxurious diptychs were crafted with more expensive materials.

## Royal free city

*Rapporti tra la Repubblica Fiorentina e il Regno d'Ungheriaa livello di diplomazia, migrazione umana, reti mercantili e mediazione culturale nell'età del*

A royal free city, or free royal city (Latin: libera regia civitas), was the official term for the most important cities in the Kingdom of Hungary from the late 12th century to the Hungarian Revolution of 1848.

The cities were granted certain privileges by the King of Hungary to prevent their control by the Hungarian nobility, hence "royal", and exercised some self-government in relation to their internal affairs and so were "free". From the late 14th century, the elected envoys of the royal free cities participated in the sessions of the Hungarian Diet and so they became part of the legislature. This list also includes cities in the Kingdom of Croatia and the Banate of Bosnia, which were part of the Lands of the Hungarian Crown.

The term "royal free city" in the kingdom's languages is as follows:

Latin: Libera regia civitas

Hungarian: Szabad királyi város

German: Königliche Freistadt

Romanian: Ora? liber regesc

Slovak: Slobodné krá?ovské mesto

Croatian: Slobodni kraljevski grad

Serbian: ???????? ?????????? ????, romanized: Slobodni kraljevski grad

They had a status similar to the free imperial cities in the Holy Roman Empire.

## Special Operations Executive

*"Diplomazia clandestina: Emilio Lussu ed Inghilterra nei documenti dello Special Operations Executive, saggio introduttivo a E. LUSSU, Diplomazia clandestina"*

Special Operations Executive (SOE) was a British organisation formed in 1940 to conduct espionage, sabotage and reconnaissance in German-occupied Europe and to aid local resistance movements during

## World War II.

SOE personnel operated in all territories occupied or attacked by the Axis powers, except where demarcation lines were agreed upon with Britain's principal Allies, the United States and the Soviet Union. SOE made use of neutral territory on occasion, or made plans and preparations in case neutral countries were attacked by the Axis. The organisation directly employed or controlled more than 13,000 people, of whom 3,200 were women. Both men and women served as agents in Axis-occupied countries.

The organisation was dissolved in 1946. A memorial to those who served in SOE was unveiled in 1996 on the wall of the west cloister of Westminster Abbey by the Queen Mother, and in 2009 on the Albert Embankment in London, depicting Violette Szabo. The Valençay SOE Memorial honours 91 male and 13 female SOE agents who lost their lives while working in France. The Tempsford Memorial was unveiled in 2013 by the Prince of Wales in Church End, Tempsford, Bedfordshire, close to the site of the former RAF Tempsford.

## Ca' Foscari University of Venice

*MIRENO, BERRETTINI (2010). La Gran Bretagna e l'Antifascismo italiano. Diplomazia clandestina, Intelligence, Operazioni Speciali (1940–1943). Italy. OCLC 890908714*

Ca' Foscari University of Venice (Italian: Università Ca' Foscari Venezia), or simply Ca' Foscari, is a public research university and business school in Venice, Italy. Since its foundation in 1868, it has been housed in the Venetian Gothic palace of Ca' Foscari, from which it takes its name. The palace stands on the Grand Canal, between the Rialto and San Marco, in the sestiere of Dorsoduro, while the rest of the University is scattered around the historical centre. In addition to the historical centre of Venice, Ca' Foscari also has campuses in Mestre and Treviso.

Ca' Foscari was founded in 1868 after the annexation of the Veneto region in the Kingdom of Italy as the Regia Scuola Superiore di Commercio (Royal College of Commerce). As such, it is the second oldest business school in the world, after the Institut Supérieur de Commerce d'Anvers, founded in 1853. Ca' Foscari expanded throughout the 1900s and became a full-fledged university in 1968. It currently has eight departments and almost 21,000 students, and is Venice's biggest university.

Its teaching and research is centred around economics & business, humanities, and modern languages.

## Anti-Comintern Pact

*dichiarazione di guerra del luglio 1945. Inquiete convergenze, geopolitica, diplomazia, conflitti globali e drammi individuali (1934–1952). Edizioni Ca' Foscari*

The Anti-Comintern Pact, officially the Agreement against the Communist International was an anti-communist pact concluded between Nazi Germany and the Empire of Japan on 25 November 1936 and was directed against the Communist International (Comintern). It was signed by German ambassador-at-large Joachim von Ribbentrop and Japanese ambassador to Germany Kintomo Mushanokuchi. Italy joined in 1937 (earlier it had signed the Italo-Soviet Pact directed partly against Hitler), but it was legally recognized as an original signatory by the terms of its entry. Spain and Hungary joined in 1939. Other countries joined during World War II.

The Japanese signatories had hoped that the Anti-Comintern Pact would effectively be an alliance against the Soviet Union, which was how the Soviets perceived it. There was also a secret additional protocol which specified a joint German-Japanese policy specifically aimed against the Soviet Union.

After August 1939, Japan distanced itself from Germany as a result of the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact. The Anti-Comintern Pact was followed by the September 1940 Tripartite Pact, which identified the United States

as the primary threat rather than the Soviet Union (although in theory applying to the Soviets as well), however by December 1941 this too was virtually inoperative. The Anti-Comintern Pact was subsequently renewed in November 1941 and saw the entry of several new members into the pact. The Nazi regime saw signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact as a "litmus test of loyalty".

The Anti-Comintern Pact ceased to exist with the end of World War II.

Luigi Corti

*Britannica Università degli Studi di Lecce (1987). La formazione della diplomazia nazionale (1861-1915) Repertorio bio-bibliografico dei funzionari del*

Count Luigi Corti (24 October 1823 – 19 February 1888), Italian diplomat, was born at Gambarana in the Kingdom of Lombardy–Venetia (present-day Province of Pavia). represented Italy at the Congress of Berlin in 1878 together with Edoardo de Launay.

Tripartite Pact

*dichiarazione di guerra del luglio 1945. Inquiete convergenze, geopolitica, diplomazia, conflitti globali e drammi individuali (1934–1952). Edizioni Ca' Foscari*

The Tripartite Pact, also known as the Berlin Pact, was an agreement between Germany, Italy, and Japan signed in Berlin on 27 September 1940 by, respectively, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Galeazzo Ciano, and Saburō Kurusu (in that order) and in the presence of Adolf Hitler. It was a defensive military alliance that was eventually joined by Hungary (20 November 1940), Romania (23 November 1940), Slovakia (24 November 1940), Bulgaria (1 March 1941), and Yugoslavia (25 March 1941). Yugoslavia's accession provoked a coup d'état in Belgrade two days later. Germany, Italy, and Hungary responded by invading Yugoslavia. The resulting Italo-German client state, known as the Independent State of Croatia, joined the pact on 15 June 1941.

The Tripartite Pact was, together with the Anti-Comintern Pact and the Pact of Steel, one of a number of agreements between Germany, Japan, Italy, and other countries of the Axis Powers governing their relationship.

The Tripartite Pact formally allied the Axis Powers with one another, and it was directed primarily at the United States. Because of the long distance between Japan and the two European Powers, the pact recognized two different regions that were to be under Axis rule. Japan recognized "the leadership of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe". In return, Germany and Italy recognized Japan's right to establish a new order "in Greater East Asia". But the pact's practical effects were limited since the Italo-German and Japanese operational theatres were on opposite sides of the world, and the high contracting powers had disparate strategic interests. As such, the Axis was only ever a loose alliance. Its defensive clauses were never invoked, and signing the agreement did not oblige its signatories to fight a common war per se.

Agostino Casaroli

*diplomatie, an. 2013, vol. 2, pp. 157-178, A. Pedone, Paris. Marco Lavopa, La diplomazia dei piccoli passi; L'Ostpolitik vaticana di Mons Agostino Casaroli,*

Agostino Casaroli (24 November 1914 – 9 June 1998) was an Italian Catholic priest and diplomat for the Holy See, who became Cardinal Secretary of State. He was an important figure behind the Vatican's efforts to deal with the religious persecution of the Church in the nations of the Soviet bloc after the Second Vatican Council.

## Greater Romania

2004, p. 128 Ignác Romsics, *The Paris Peace Treaty of 1947*, In: *Storia & Diplomazia Rassegna dell'Archivio Storico del Ministero degli Affari Esteri*, 2013

Greater Romania (Romanian: România Mare) is the Kingdom of Romania during the interwar period, within its borders achieved after the Great Union; or the related pan-nationalist ideal of a nation state which would incorporate all Romanian-speakers.

In 1920, after the incorporation of Transylvania, Bukovina, Bessarabia and parts of Banat, Crișana, and Maramureș, the Romanian state reached its largest peacetime geographical extent (295,049 km<sup>2</sup>). Today, the concept serves as a guiding principle for the unification of Moldova and Romania.

The idea is comparable to other similar conceptions such as Greater Bulgaria, Megali Idea, Greater Yugoslavia, Greater Hungary and Greater Italy.

## Action Party (Italy)

Mireno Berrettini (2010). *La Gran Bretagna e l'antifascismo italiano. Diplomazia clandestina, intelligence, Operazioni Speciali (1940-1943)*. Florence.

The Action Party (Italian: Partito d'Azione, PdA) was a liberal-socialist political party in Italy. The party was anti-fascist and republican. Its prominent leaders were Carlo Rosselli, Ferruccio Parri, Emilio Lussu and Ugo La Malfa. Other prominent members included Leone Ginzburg, Ernesto de Martino, Norberto Bobbio, Riccardo Lombardi, Vittorio Foa and the Nobel-winning poet Eugenio Montale.

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