

Preistoria

Albania

BC: new data and research perspectives 38° Convegno Nazionale Sulla Preistoria, Protostoria, Storia della Daunia: 201. The Illyrians (The Peoples of

Albania, officially the Republic of Albania, is a country in Southeast Europe. It is located in the Balkans, on the Adriatic and Ionian Seas within the Mediterranean Sea, and shares land borders with Montenegro to the northwest, Kosovo to the northeast, North Macedonia to the east and Greece to the south. With an area of 28,748 km² (11,100 sq mi), it has a varied range of climatic, geological, hydrological and morphological conditions. Albania's landscapes range from rugged snow-capped mountains in the Albanian Alps and the Korab, Skanderbeg, Pindus and Ceraunian Mountains, to fertile lowland plains extending from the Adriatic and Ionian seacoasts. Tirana is the capital and largest city in the country, followed by Durrës, Vlorë, and Shkodër.

Albania was inhabited by several Illyrian tribes, among them the Ardiaei, Bylliones, Dassaretii, Enchele, and Taulantians, with the Chaonians settled in the southwest. Several colonies were founded by the Ancient Greeks along the Albanian coast, most notably Apollonia. The Illyrians were the dominant power in Albania before the rise of Macedon. Following the Illyrian Wars, Albania was integrated into the Roman Empire and remained in the Byzantine Empire after its partition. During the Middle Ages, several Albanian principalities emerged, most notably the Principality of Arbanon, Kingdom of Albania, Principality of Albania and Albania Veneta. In the 15th century, Albania became a center of resistance against Ottoman expansion under the leadership of Gjergj Kastrioti Skanderbeg, whose military campaigns repelled Ottoman advances for over two decades. Although incorporated into the Ottoman Empire, Albania retained distinct cultural and social identities throughout four centuries of foreign rule, culminating in the Albanian Renaissance in the 19th century. Albania declared independence in 1912, followed by a turbulent 20th century marked by monarchy, foreign occupation during both World Wars, and a repressive communist regime under Enver Hoxha.

Since its independence in 1912, Albania has undergone diverse political evolution, transitioning from a monarchy to a communist regime before becoming a sovereign parliamentary constitutional republic. Governed by a constitution prioritising the separation of powers, the country's political structure includes a parliament, a ceremonial president, a functional prime minister and a hierarchy of courts. Albania is a developing country with an upper-middle income economy driven by the service sector, with manufacturing and tourism, which attracted over 11 million visitors in 2024, also playing significant roles. After the dissolution of its communist system the country shifted from centralised planning to an open market economy. Albanian citizens have universal health care access and free primary and secondary education. The country is an official candidate for membership in the European Union and has been negotiating accession since 2022.

Italy

doi:10.1016/j.jhevol.2011.11.009. PMID 22189428.; "Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria"; IIPP. 29 January 2010. Archived from the original on 15

Italy, officially the Italian Republic, is a country in Southern and Western Europe. It consists of a peninsula that extends into the Mediterranean Sea, with the Alps on its northern land border, as well as nearly 800 islands, notably Sicily and Sardinia. Italy shares land borders with France to the west; Switzerland and Austria to the north; Slovenia to the east; and the two enclaves of Vatican City and San Marino. It is the tenth-largest country in Europe by area, covering 301,340 km² (116,350 sq mi), and the third-most populous member state of the European Union, with nearly 59 million inhabitants. Italy's capital and largest city is

Rome; other major cities include Milan, Naples, Turin, Palermo, Bologna, Florence, Genoa, and Venice.

The history of Italy goes back to numerous Italic peoples – notably including the ancient Romans, who conquered the Mediterranean world during the Roman Republic and ruled it for centuries during the Roman Empire. With the spread of Christianity, Rome became the seat of the Catholic Church and the Papacy. Barbarian invasions and other factors led to the decline and fall of the Western Roman Empire between late antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. By the 11th century, Italian city-states and maritime republics expanded, bringing renewed prosperity through commerce and laying the groundwork for modern capitalism. The Italian Renaissance flourished during the 15th and 16th centuries and spread to the rest of Europe. Italian explorers discovered new routes to the Far East and the New World, contributing significantly to the Age of Discovery.

After centuries of political and territorial divisions, Italy was almost entirely unified in 1861, following wars of independence and the Expedition of the Thousand, establishing the Kingdom of Italy. From the late 19th to the early 20th century, Italy industrialised – mainly in the north – and acquired a colonial empire, while the south remained largely impoverished, fueling a large immigrant diaspora to the Americas. From 1915 to 1918, Italy took part in World War I with the Entente against the Central Powers. In 1922, the Italian fascist dictatorship was established. During World War II, Italy was first part of the Axis until an armistice with the Allied powers (1940–1943), then a co-belligerent of the Allies during the Italian resistance and the liberation of Italy (1943–1945). Following the war, the monarchy was replaced by a republic and the country made a strong recovery.

A developed country with an advanced economy, Italy has the eighth-largest nominal GDP in the world, the second-largest manufacturing sector in Europe, and plays a significant role in regional and – to a lesser extent – global economic, military, cultural, and political affairs. It is a founding and leading member of the European Union and the Council of Europe, and is part of numerous other international organizations and forums. As a cultural superpower, Italy has long been a renowned global centre of art, music, literature, cuisine, fashion, science and technology, and the source of multiple inventions and discoveries. It has the highest number of World Heritage Sites (60) and is the fifth-most visited country in the world.

Rinaldone culture

Preistoria e Protostoria in Etruria, Viterbo, 21 November 2003

Valentano (Vt) - Pittigliano (Gr), 17–18 September 2004, Centro Studi di Preistoria e - The Rinaldone culture was an Eneolithic culture that spread between the 4th and the 3rd millennium BC in northern and central Lazio, in southern Tuscany and, to a lesser extent, also in Marche and Umbria. It takes its name from the town of Rinaldone, near Montefiascone in the province of Viterbo, northern Lazio.

Religion

la matière à la conscience, De Vive Voix, Paris, 2010 Yves Coppens, La preistoria dell'uomo, Jaca Book, Milano, 2011 Descartes, René; Meditations on First

Religion is a range of social-cultural systems, including designated behaviors and practices, morals, beliefs, worldviews, texts, sanctified places, prophecies, ethics, or organizations, that generally relate humanity to supernatural, transcendental, and spiritual elements—although there is no scholarly consensus over what precisely constitutes a religion. It is an essentially contested concept. Different religions may or may not contain various elements ranging from the divine, sacredness, faith, and a supernatural being or beings.

The origin of religious belief is an open question, with possible explanations including awareness of individual death, a sense of community, and dreams. Religions have sacred histories, narratives, and mythologies, preserved in oral traditions, sacred texts, symbols, and holy places, that may attempt to explain the origin of life, the universe, and other phenomena. Religious practice may include rituals, sermons,

commemoration or veneration (of deities or saints), sacrifices, festivals, feasts, trances, initiations, matrimonial and funerary services, meditation, prayer, music, art, dance, or public service.

There are an estimated 10,000 distinct religions worldwide, though nearly all of them have regionally based, relatively small followings. Four religions—Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism—account for over 77% of the world's population, and 92% of the world either follows one of those four religions or identifies as nonreligious, meaning that the vast majority of remaining religions account for only 8% of the population combined. The religiously unaffiliated demographic includes those who do not identify with any particular religion, atheists, and agnostics, although many in the demographic still have various religious beliefs. Many world religions are also organized religions, most definitively including the Abrahamic religions Christianity, Islam, and Judaism, while others are arguably less so, in particular folk religions, indigenous religions, and some Eastern religions. A portion of the world's population are members of new religious movements. Scholars have indicated that global religiosity may be increasing due to religious countries having generally higher birth rates.

The study of religion comprises a wide variety of academic disciplines, including theology, philosophy of religion, comparative religion, and social scientific studies. Theories of religion offer various explanations for its origins and workings, including the ontological foundations of religious being and belief.

SSC Napoli

the original on 11 October 2007. "La Storia. – Periodo 1904–1926 – La Preistoria" (in Italian). Napolissimo. 26 June 2007. Archived from the original on

Società Sportiva Calcio Napoli (pronounced [sot?e?ta spor?ti?va ?kalt?o ?na?poli]), commonly known as SSC Napoli or simply Napoli, is an Italian professional football club based in Naples, Campania that plays in the Serie A, the top league of Italian football. They are among the most successful clubs in the nation, with four league titles, six Coppa Italia, two Supercoppa Italiana, and one UEFA Cup. Napoli are the reigning champions of Italy, having secured their second Serie A title in three seasons in 2024–2025.

The club was formed in 1926 as Associazione Calcio Napoli following the merger of US Internazionale Napoli and Naples Foot-Ball Club. Napoli saw relatively little success in their early years, not winning their first major trophy until the 1962 Coppa Italia. The club enjoyed increased success in the 1970s and 1980s, winning the 1976 Coppa Italia and reaching new heights following the arrival of Diego Maradona in 1984. During his time with Napoli, the club won their first two league titles, in 1987 and 1990. His seven seasons in Naples also saw them win the 1987 Coppa Italia, the 1990 Supercoppa Italiana, and the 1989 UEFA Cup — their only European trophy. Following Maradona's departure in 1991 however, Napoli struggled financially, and endured relegations and a bankruptcy prior to being re-founded in 2004 by film producer Aurelio De Laurentiis. Napoli returned to the Serie A three years later, and have been amongst the top clubs in Italian football since, winning three Coppa Italia (2012, 2014, and 2020), the 2014 Supercoppa Italiana, and two Serie A titles (2023 and 2025).

By attendance, Napoli have the fourth-largest fan base in Italy, and were ranked as the fifth highest-earning football club in Serie A, with \$182 million in revenue during the 2017–18 season. In 2018, Forbes estimated Napoli to be worth \$379 million, making them the fifth most-valuable club in Italy. Napoli are also one of the associate members of the European Club Association.

Since 1959, the club has played its home games at the Stadio San Paolo, which was renamed Stadio Diego Armando Maradona following the beloved former player's death in 2020. Napoli traditionally wear sky blue shirts, white shorts, and sky blue socks at home and white shirts, white or sky blue shorts, and white or sky blue socks away; this is derived from the shirts of Naples FBC and the shorts of Internazionale Napoli after the clubs merged to form Napoli's predecessor Internaples in 1922. Napoli have rivalries with Juventus, Roma (Derby del Sole), Internazionale, AC Milan and Salernitana (Derby of Campania). The club's anthem

is "Napoli", one of the major hits of the Neapolitan singer Nino D'Angelo.

Conrad Haas

Todericiu: Preistoria rachetei moderne. Manuscrisul de la Sibiu 1529

1569, Editura Academiei RSR, București, 1969 Doru Todericiu: Preistoria rachetei - Conrad Haas (1509–1576) was an Austrian or Transylvanian Saxon military engineer.

He was a pioneer of rocket propulsion. His designs include a three-stage rocket and a manned rocket.

Haas was possibly born in Dornbach (now part of Hernals, Vienna).

He held the post of the Zeugwart (arsenal master) of the Imperial Habsburg army under Ferdinand I. In 1551, Stephen Báthory, the grand prince of Transylvania invited Haas to Nagyszeben (German: Hermannstadt), Eastern Hungarian Kingdom (now Sibiu, Romania), where he acted as weapons engineer and also he started to teach at Klausenburg (now Cluj-Napoca).

He wrote a German-language treatise on rocket technology, involving the combination of fireworks and weapons technologies. This manuscript was discovered in 1961, in the Sibiu public records (Sibiu public records Varia II 374).

His work also dealt with the theory of motion of multi-stage rockets, different fuel mixtures using liquid fuel, and introduced delta-shape fins and bell-shaped nozzles.

In the last paragraph of his chapter on the military use of rockets, he wrote (translated):

"But my advice is for more peace and no war, leaving the rifles calmly in storage, so the bullet is not fired, the gunpowder is not burned or wet, so the prince keeps his money, the arsenal master his life; that is the advice Conrad Haas gives."

Johann Schmidlap, a German fireworks maker, is believed to have experimented with staging in 1590, using a design he called "step rockets." Before the discovery of Haas' manuscript, the first description of the three-stage rocket was credited to the artillery specialist Casimir Siemienowicz, from the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, in his 1650 work, *Artis Magnae Artilleriae Pars Prima* ("Great Art of Artillery, Part One").

Lake Mezzano

*prehistorical findings. Many of those are now exhibited in the Museo della Preistoria e della Rocca Farnese in Valentano. Treccani.it: Mezzano, Lago di Parchi*Lazio

Lake Mezzano (Italian: Lago di Mezzano; Latin: Lacus Statoniensis) is a small crater lake of central Italy, of volcanic origin, which was formed 400,000 years ago.

The lake has a circular shape typical of crater lakes. Its surface area is 475,000 m² the altitude of its surface is 452 m and has a perimeter of 2,516 m.

The emissary which leaves Lake Mezzano is river Olpetà, that is an affluent to Fiora.

The lake lies in the territory of the community of Valentano (VT).

In the 1980s an archaeological campaign brought back to light a number of historical and prehistorical findings. Many of those are now exhibited in the Museo della Preistoria e della Rocca Farnese in Valentano.

Aeolian Islands

problemi di tutela e valorizzazione". 150 anni di preistoria e protostoria in Italia.

(Studi di preistoria e protostoria; 1) (in Italian): 561–565. "World - The Aeolian Islands (ee-OH-lee-?n; Italian: Isole Eolie [i?sole e??lje]; Sicilian: Ìsuli Eoli), sometimes referred to as the Lipari Islands or Lipari group (LIP-?-ree, Italian: [li?pari]) after their largest island, are a volcanic archipelago in the Tyrrhenian Sea north of Sicily, said to be named after Aeolus, the mythical ruler of the winds. The islands' inhabitants are known as Aeolians (Italian: Eoliani). The islands had a permanent population of 14,224 at the 2011 census; the latest official estimate is 15,419 as of 1 January 2019. The Aeolian Islands are a popular tourist destination in the summer and attract up to 600,000 visitors annually.

There are seven significant islands: Lipari, Vulcano, Salina, Stromboli, Filicudi, Alicudi and Panarea, and a set of minor islands and rocks.

Italians

May 2008. Corbanese, G. G. (1983). Il Friuli, Trieste e l''Istria: dalla Preistoria alla caduta del Patriarcato d''Aquileia (Grande Atlante Cronologico ed

Italians (Italian: italiani, pronounced [ita?lja?ni]) are a European ethnic group native to the Italian geographical region. Italians share a common culture, history, ancestry and language. Their predecessors differ regionally, but generally include populations such as the Etruscans, Rhaetians, Ligurians, Adriatic Veneti, Ancient Greeks and Italic peoples, including Latins, from which Romans emerged and helped create and evolve the modern Italian identity. Legally, Italian nationals are citizens of Italy, regardless of ancestry or nation of residence (in effect, however, Italian nationality is largely based on jus sanguinis) and may be distinguished from ethnic Italians in general or from people of Italian descent without Italian citizenship and ethnic Italians living in territories adjacent to the Italian peninsula without Italian citizenship. The Latin equivalent of the term Italian had been in use for natives of the geographical region since antiquity.

The majority of Italian nationals are native speakers of the country's official language, Italian, a Romance language of the Indo-European language family that evolved from the Vulgar Latin, or a variety thereof, that is regional Italian. However, some of them also speak a regional or minority language native to Italy, the existence of which predates the national language. Although there is disagreement on the total number, according to UNESCO, there are approximately 30 languages native to Italy, although many are often misleadingly referred to as "Italian dialects".

Since 2017, in addition to the approximately 55 million Italians in Italy (91% of the Italian national population), Italian-speaking autonomous groups are found in neighboring nations; about a half million are in Switzerland, as well as in France, and the entire population of San Marino. In addition, there are also clusters of Italian speakers in the former Yugoslavia, primarily in Istria, located between in modern Croatia and Slovenia (see: Istrian Italians), and Dalmatia, located in present-day Croatia and Montenegro (see: Dalmatian Italians). Due to the wide-ranging diaspora following Italian unification in 1861, World War I and World War II, (with over 5 million Italian citizens that live outside of Italy) over 80 million people abroad claim full or partial Italian ancestry. This includes about 60% of Argentina's population (Italian Argentines), 1/3 of Uruguayans (Italian Uruguayans), 15% of Brazilians (Italian Brazilians, the largest Italian community outside Italy), more than 18 million Italian Americans, and people in other parts of Europe (e.g. Italians in Germany, Italians in France and Italians in the United Kingdom), the American Continent (such as Italian Venezuelans, Italian Canadians, Italian Colombians and Italians in Paraguay, among others), Australasia (Italian Australians and Italian New Zealanders), and to a lesser extent in the Middle East (Italians in the United Arab Emirates).

Italians have influenced and contributed to fields like arts and music, science, technology, fashion, cinema, cuisine, restaurants, sports, jurisprudence, banking and business. Furthermore, Italian people are generally known for their attachment to their locale, expressed in the form of either regionalism or municipalism.

Calcio Lecco 1912

1977 Bath City Borghese, Annalisa (1992). "Il territorio lariano dalla preistoria ai nostri giorni – L'Ottocento". Il territorio lariano e i suoi comuni

Calcio Lecco, or simply Lecco, is a football team based in Lecco, Lombardy, Italy. Founded in 1912, the club plays in Serie C Group A.

Lecco has played in three Serie A tournaments (the last of which in the 1966–67 season) and twelve in Serie B. The club won one Coppa Italia Semiprofessionisti domestically, and one Anglo-Italian Cup internationally.

<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/=90012361/mwithdrawa/vparticipated/jdiscoverg/basic+electrical+engineering>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/-44765720/wguaranteeu/ifacilitatek/ycommissionb/service+repair+manual+hyundai+tucson2011.pdf>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/@73922334/fcirculateo/uparticipateq/cpurchasep/net+exam+study+material>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/+67852737/awithdrawn/jhesitatet/kdiscoverv/to+have+and+to+hold+magical>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/@96479056/ncompensatem/hfacilitatej/epurchasey/2008+chevrolet+hhr+ow>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/!87728444/upronouncea/qcontinuec/fcriticiseo/business+networks+in+cluster>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/@26924141/pcirculated/rhesitatel/ouderliney/guidelines+for+vapor+release>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/-95617995/zpronouncei/wcontrastg/runderlinec/user+manual+panasonic+kx+tg1061c.pdf>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/+90616278/icompensatev/uhesitater/eunderlinea/haynes+manual+ford+fiesta>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/=86424872/eguaranteea/ihesitateq/hestimatew/1994+1995+nissan+quest+ser>