

Decamerone

The Decameron

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The Decameron (; Italian: *Decameron* [de?ka?meron, dekame?r?n, -?ron] or *Decamerone* [dekame?ro?ne]), subtitled *Prince Galehaut* (Old Italian: *Prencipe Galeotto* [?prent?ipe ?ale??tto, ?pr?n-]) and sometimes nicknamed *l'Umana commedia* ("the Human comedy", as it was Boccaccio that dubbed Dante Alighieri's Comedy "Divine"), is a collection of short stories by the 14th-century Italian author Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375). The book is structured as a frame story containing 100 tales told by a group of seven young women and three young men; they shelter in a secluded villa just outside Florence in order to escape the Black Death, which was afflicting the city. The epidemic is likely what Boccaccio used for the basis of the book which was thought to be written between 1348–1353. The various tales of love in *The Decameron* range from the erotic to the tragic. Tales of wit, practical jokes, and life lessons also contribute to the mosaic. In addition to its literary value and widespread influence (for example on Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*), it provides a document of life at the time. Written in the vernacular of the Florentine language, it is considered a masterpiece of early Italian prose.

The Decameron (film)

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The Decameron (Italian: *Il Decameron*) is a 1971 anthology film written and directed by Pier Paolo Pasolini, based on the 14th-century collection of stories by Giovanni Boccaccio. It is the first film of Pasolini's *Trilogy of Life*, the others being *The Canterbury Tales* and *Arabian Nights*. Each film was an adaptation of a different piece of classical literature focusing on ribald and often irreligious themes. The tales contain abundant nudity, sex, slapstick and scatological humour.

Pasolini's intention was not to faithfully recreate the world of Boccaccio's characters but to criticise the contemporary world through metaphorical use of the themes present in the stories. Stories are often changed to southern Italy and heavy use of the Neapolitan dialect is used to signify the mistreatment and economic exploitation of the poorer region by the richer northern parts of Italy.

The film was entered into the 21st Berlin International Film Festival, where it won the Silver Bear Extraordinary Jury Prize.

Giovanni Boccaccio

Boccaccio and others fleeing the plague; illumination of a French edition of the Decamerone (c. 1485)

Giovanni Boccaccio (UK: b?-KATCH-ee-oh, US: boh-KAH-ch(ee)oh, b?--; Italian: [d?o?vanni bok?katt?o]); 16 June 1313 – 21 December 1375) was an Italian writer, poet, correspondent of Petrarch, and an important Renaissance humanist. Born in the town of Certaldo, he became so well known as a writer that he was sometimes simply known as "the Certaldese" and one of the most important figures in the European literary panorama of the fourteenth century. Some scholars (including Vittore Branca) define him as the greatest European prose writer of his time, a versatile writer who amalgamated different literary trends and genres, making them converge in original works, thanks to a creative activity exercised under the banner of experimentalism.

His most notable works are *The Decameron*, a collection of short stories, and *On Famous Women*. The *Decameron* became a determining element for the Italian literary tradition, especially after Pietro Bembo elevated the Boccaccian style to a model of Italian prose in the sixteenth century. Boccaccio wrote his imaginative literature mostly in Tuscan vernacular, as well as other works in Latin, and is particularly noted for his realistic dialogue which differed from that of his contemporaries, medieval writers who usually followed formulaic models for character and plot. The influence of Boccaccio's works was not limited to the Italian cultural scene but extended to the rest of Europe, exerting influence on authors such as Geoffrey Chaucer, a key figure in English literature, and the later writers Miguel de Cervantes, Lope de Vega and classical theatre in Spain.

Boccaccio is considered one of the "Three Crowns" of Italian literature along with Dante Alighieri and Petrarch. He is remembered for being one of the precursors of humanism, of which he helped lay the foundations in the city of Florence, in conjunction with the activity of his friend and teacher Petrarch. He was the one who initiated Dante's criticism and philology: Boccaccio devoted himself to copying codices of the *Divine Comedy* and was a promoter of Dante's work and figure.

In the twentieth century, Boccaccio was the subject of critical-philological studies by Vittore Branca and Giuseppe Billanovich, and his *Decameron* was transposed to the big screen by the director and writer Pier Paolo Pasolini.

Commedia sexy all'italiana

decamerotici (singular: *decamerotico*; alternative terms include *decameronico* and *decamerone*, as well as *boccaccesco*). The wave of *decamerotici* lasted from 1971 (starting

The *commedia sexy all'italiana* (Italian: [komˈmɛˈdʒa ˈsɛksɪ allitaˈljaˈna], lit. "sex comedy Italian style"), also known as *commedia scollacciata* ("low-cut comedy") or *commedia erotica all'italiana*, is a subgenre of the Italian *commedia all'italiana* film genre.

Parmesan

2015, Parma, Italy. doi:10.22004/ag.econ.200230. Giovanni Boccaccio, *Decamerone VIII 3*. The translation quoted here is that by J.M. Rigg Archived 2008-10-14

Parmesan (Italian: Parmigiano Reggiano, pronounced [parmiˈdʒaˈno redˈdʒaˈno]) is an Italian hard, granular cheese produced from cow's milk and aged at least 12 months. It is a grana-type cheese, along with Grana Padano, the historic Granone Lodigiano, and others.

The term Parmesan may refer to either Parmigiano Reggiano or, when outside the European Union and Lisbon Agreement countries, a locally produced imitation.

Parmigiano Reggiano is named after two of the areas which produce it, the Italian provinces of Parma and Reggio Emilia (Parmigiano is the Italian adjective for the city and province of Parma and Reggiano is the adjective for the province of Reggio Emilia); it is also produced in the part of Bologna west of the River Reno and in Modena (all of the above being located in the Emilia-Romagna region), as well as in the part of Mantua (Lombardy) on the south bank of the River Po.

The names Parmigiano Reggiano and Parmesan are protected designations of origin (PDO) for cheeses produced in these provinces under Italian and European law. Outside the EU, the name Parmesan is legally used for imitations, with only the full Italian name unambiguously referring to PDO Parmigiano Reggiano. A 2021 press release by the Italian farmer-rancher association Coldiretti reported that, in the United States, 90% of "Italian sounding" cheese sold as parmesan, mozzarella, grana, and gorgonzola was produced domestically.

Parmigiano Reggiano, among others, has been called "king of cheeses".

Antonio Margheriti

cinema Italiano]. Retrieved 16 January 2019. "Novelle galeotte d'amore dal Decamerone (1972)";. *Archivio del cinema Italiano*]. Retrieved 16 January 2019. "Ming

Antonio Margheriti (19 September 1930 – 4 November 2002), also known under the pseudonyms Anthony M. Dawson and Antony Daisies ("daisies" is "margherite" in Italian), was an Italian filmmaker. Margheriti worked in many different genres in the Italian film industry, and was known for his sometimes derivative but often stylish and entertaining science fiction, sword and sandal, horror/giallo, Eurospy, Spaghetti Western, Vietnam War and action movies that were released to a wide international audience. He died in 2002.

The Ribald Decameron

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The Ribald Decameron (Italian: Beffe, licenzie et amori del Decamerone segreto, also known as Love, Passion and Pleasure) is a 1972 Italian commedia sexy all'italiana film directed by Giuseppe Vari (here credited as Walter Pisani). Nominally based on the Giovanni Boccaccio's novel Decameron, it is part of a series of derivative erotic comedies based on the success of Pier Paolo Pasolini's The Decameron.

Filippo Argenti

"Argenti" by having his horse shod with silver. He makes an appearance in the Decamerone, 9.8, where Boccaccio tells a story that involves his temper. The Firenze's

Filippo Argenti or Filippo Argente (13th century), a politician and a citizen of Florence, was a member of the Caviccioli branch of the aristocratic family of Adimari, according to Boccaccio. Filippo's children were Giovanni Argente and Salvatore Argente. Salvatore later travelled to Spain and established himself in Barcelona and his descendants in Valencia, where his grandson Salvatore was established in the small village of Navarres and changed the spelling of his surname to Argente. The Adimari family were part of the Black Guelph political faction.

Filippo is reputed to have received the nickname "Argenti" by having his horse shod with silver. He makes an appearance in the Decamerone, 9.8, where Boccaccio tells a story that involves his temper. The Firenze's storia talks about his silver hair. He was a very tall man, very burly, bizarre, and famous for his iron fists.

Filippo Argenti appears as a character in the fifth circle of Hell in the Inferno, the first part of Dante's Divine Comedy. He is among the wrathful in the river Styx, and accosts Dante as the latter crosses the river. Filippo is then attacked by the other wrathful in the river Styx after this encounter with Dante and Virgil, and then turns on himself biting fiercely (Commedia, Inferno, VIII, 52-63).

Early commentators recount various incidents to explain the antipathy between Dante and Filippo:

Filippo once slapped Dante

Filippo's brother had taken Dante's possessions after Dante's exile from Florence

Filippo's family had opposed Dante's return from exile

Anna Pletnyova

(CD; Velvet Music; 2014) "????? (EP) Best of" (CD; Velvet Music; 2014)
"Decamerone" (CD; Velvet Music; 2014) "?????. LIVE 1.0" (2015) Singles ????
???";

Anna Yuryevna Pletnyova (Russian: ????? ????????; born 21 August 1977) is a Russian singer, composer, and songwriter. An ex-member of the Russian pop-group Litsey (from 1997 to 2005), Pletnyova has been a member of the pop-group Vintage since 2006. In 2016, she left Vintage and started a solo career.

Pletnyova has been included several times in the "Top 100 Sexiest Women in the World" of the Russian edition of FHM, including rankings on the 7th place in both 2012 and 2014, as well as 8th place in 2015. Alongside her singing career, Pletnyova was the director of Russian TV series Kadetstvo (?????????) and Kremlyovskie kursanty (?????????).

Fantasy literature

also inspired the Golden Ass of Apuleius, (2nd century A.D). Boccaccio's Decamerone (c.1353) the Pentamerone (1634, 1636) and all that class of facetious

Fantasy literature is literature set in an imaginary universe, often but not always without any locations, events, or people from the real world. Magic, the supernatural and magical creatures are common in many of these imaginary worlds. Fantasy literature may be directed at both children and adults.

Fantasy is considered a genre of speculative fiction and is distinguished from the genres of science fiction and horror by the absence of scientific or macabre themes, respectively, though these may overlap. Historically, most works of fantasy were in written form, but since the 1960s, a growing segment of the genre has taken the form of fantasy films, fantasy television programs, graphic novels, video games, music and art.

Many fantasy novels originally written for children and adolescents also attract an adult audience. Examples include Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, the Harry Potter series, The Chronicles of Narnia, and The Hobbit.

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