



## ITALY 2011 – 150th Anniversary of Italian Unification

In 2011 Italy will celebrate its 150th Anniversary. The celebration includes many appointments, dedicated to "the best of Italy": art, music, theatre, food, literature.

Our agency, Terrae by Il Tucano Viaggi Ricerca, has been selected to represent the excellence of Italy in travel business within the Project Italy 2011 [italia2011.it](http://italia2011.it). Here following, just an example of what could be an itinerary leading from South to North of Italy.

We are at your disposal to create theme itineraries, to organize visits and meetings to know, to understand, or simply to commemorate the movement of Risorgimento and the Italian country.

**We can offer complete travel packages, by taking care of accommodation, meals, transfers, guided visits, and entrance fees.**

## NAPLES



Visit to the wonderful city of Naples through an itinerary that shows the **passage from Borbonic Kingdom to Unification of Italy.**

Francesco II will be the last King of the Two Sicilies. In 1860, the debarkation in Marsala of the "Mille" led by Garibaldi was made easier by the mutiny of the Borbonic navy and by the goodwill of some generals working in Sicily. While Garibaldi's army marches northwards, it gains the consensus of the liberals, of the English and Piedmontese diplomacy, of the bourgeoisie and even of the local mafia.

Francesco II, not to stain with blood the Capital, leads his army to the north, across the Volturno river, and waits for Garibaldi, whom he will face in the battle of Caiazzo. In the middle between Garibaldi's army in the South and the Piedmontese army, which meanwhile hooks into from the North under the command of Vittorio Emanuele II, the Neapolitan regiments lock up themselves in Gaeta fortress, where they resist a long time but without any opportunity to avoid defeat. So, thanks to the memorable meeting in Teano, Vittorio Emanuele receives the whole South of Italy. On September 7<sup>th</sup> Garibaldi enters Naples and from the balcony of "Palazzo Doria d'Angri" announces to the people the annexation to the rising Italian State. The plebiscite of October 21<sup>st</sup> will confirm this act.

## CASERTA

Passing through the territory of Caserta, set of important episodes of the history of Italian Unification, it is not to miss a visit to admire the wonders of the **Royal Palace of Caserta.**



## ROME



Starting point of the visit will be the "**Vittoriano**": a monument dedicated to the first king of United Italy. The "Vittoriano" hosts the "Central Museum of the Risorgimento", designed for collecting testimonies related to the political, economic and social transformation of Italy during 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These evidences are composed by paper documents (letters, diaries, manuscripts), paintings, sculptures, drawings, engravings, prints, weapons, which, commemorating events and people of this important period of the history of Italy, create a wide archive of memories.

With a visit to the city centre, the visitor will have the opportunity to feel the universal dimension of **Rome in 19<sup>th</sup> century**, a major reference point during the process of education of many European artists who choose Rome and its suggestions as place of inspiration.

## FLORENCE

Thanks to the Second Independence War, Tuscany joined the Kingdom of Savoia in the unified Italy, and Florence became capital for 5 years, from 1865 to 1870. The event involved a magnificent and not always happy series of works of urban layout to adapt the city to the new role. They mainly consisted in the creation of infrastructures for the economy, which was approaching the third sector, and in the building of brand new areas for the middle-class and the lower class outside the elegant city centre. The project was fulfilled by the promenade of Hills Boulevard and by the opening of the panoramic Michelangelo square.

The urban old town centre underwent an elaborate renewal, which destroyed completely the old market and the Jewish borough, near Piazza della Repubblica. The Square represents the destruction of thousand years of urban stratification, replaced with an anonymous geometric disposition of buildings, with some monuments left untouched which stand out with no connection to the surrounding.

We suggest a dinner at Restaurant **La Loggia**

The restaurant overlooks Piazzale Michelangelo with a unique view of Florence. A late 19th century villa, La Loggia is a neo-classic monument built by G.Poggi, architect for the most important Florentine families during the period when Florence was capital of Italy.

La Loggia was meant to be a museum and to reunite the various works of art of Michelangelo which were outside Florence, such as "La Pietà" and "Il Mosè". This idea was unfortunately not accepted and La Loggia was designated as a simple coffee shop and restaurant, appearing to be an unjustified "work of luxury".



Instead, La Loggia became one of the main points of attractions of social life in Florence during the 800's and 900's. Many famous people have visited its lounges, and history saw protagonists such as Cavour, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Vittorio Emanuele.

## MILAN



"Hurry up! There is room only for the first thousand". Word of Garibaldi who, in an animated draw collocated right in front of the entrance, invites the audience to enter the just renewed **"Museo del Risorgimento"**. Looking forward to the celebrations for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Italian Unification, the museum suggests a series of exhibitions to reflect upon its identity of a place more and more able to represent the relationship between Milan and its own history. New multimedia installations highlight crucial moments in the history of Milan.

The visit goes on with the monument of **Napoleon III**, piazza Duomo and the Dom, symbol of Milan with its impressive crown of spirals and towers.

## **TURIN**

This tour, celebrating the Unification of Italy, has to end up in Turin, **patron city of the project Italy 2011**.

The best thing to do is to discover the city with an itinerary of its 32 monuments, built in memory of people and events which allowed Italy to become a Nation "ONE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT". From "Corso Vittorio Emanuele II", with the superb monument dedicated to the Father of the Country, then on to the equestrian monument dedicated to Duke Amedeo of Aosta, till Quintino Sella and Cesare Battisti.

In the building "**Ex Officine Grandi Riparazioni**", two big expositions will take place for all those who wish to know better the Italian soul. The first one will illustrate in how many ways Italy, in these last 150 years, has tried to carry out the project of Massimo d'Azeglio: «We created Italy, now let's create the Italian». The title of the operation will be exactly «Create the Italian». It has never been tried anything like this in the country: a widely shared reconstruction of how Italians were able to hold together a big, remarkable territory like the Italian one in probably the most complex and distressed period in the history of mankind.

The second part of the exposition will concern the job of Italians, seen particularly in its future projections.



In "**Venaria Reale**" other two exhibitions will highlight the points of strength of the Italian: inside the royal palace and the exhibition rooms, it will be displayed the great Italian art, from Middle age till nowadays; in the gardens, the protagonist will be instead that «return to the roots» which contributed to spread everywhere the cultural movement of Slow Food.