

APPUNTI di SANDRINO MODENA

INFORMAZIONI PRINCIPALI

omonimous = homonymous

[eponymous is of, relating to, or being the person or entity after which something or someone is named while homonymous is having the same name as another.]

The **Galleria Estense** is an art gallery in the heart of Modena, centered around the collection of the **d'Este family**: rulers of Modena, Ferrara and Reggio from 1289 to 1796. Located on the top floor of the **Palazzo dei Musei**, on the St. Augustine square, the museum showcases a vast array of works ranging from fresco and oil painting to marble, polychrome and terracotta sculpture; musical instruments; numismatics; curios and decorative antiques.

The **Biblioteca Estense** (Estense Library), was the family library of the marquis and dukes of Este. Today the Library's collection contains more than 500,000 printed works, about 11,000 codexes (manuscript books), more than 100,000 manuscript leaves, and 1,662 incunabula (early printed books).

D.O.P.: (Denominazione di Origine Protetta) in English this translates to PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN. What does DOP Mean? DOP is a strict labeling of food in Italy to preserve and protect regionally produced foods from less superior versions.

D.O.C.: Italy's **DENOMINAZIONE DI ORIGINE CONTROLLATA** (DOC) system, introduced in 1963, is based on the French model, but goes one step further: It specifies not only the production area and methods for each WINE, but also guarantees the quality standard of certain wines which pass a government taste test.

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Vino da Tavola (VdT): Wine without a geographical indication is called Vino da Tavola, or VdT, which means "table wine." Table wines are made from grapes grown anywhere in Italy and are rarely of high enough quality to be bottled for the European market or export to the US.

Indicazione Geografica Tipica (IGT): The broadest category is Indicazione Geografica Tipica, or IGT. All grapes in IGT wines should come from the IGT region stated on the label, but otherwise the wines do not have to conform to strict standards regarding the style of wine. Wines in the IGT category are often, but not always, of lower quality than DOC wines. Some producers of high quality, non-traditional wines, like the makers of some super Tuscans, may release their wines under the IGT classification when they do not wish to adhere to the strict DOC or DOCG restrictions.

Denominazione di Origine Controllata (DOC): The next highest quality level is Denominazione di Origine Controllata, or DOC, which means "designation of controlled origin." There are 329 different DOCs in Italy, which cover many types of wine, from the sparkling wines of Prosecco, to the Vin Santo dessert wines of Tuscany, to a wide range of red and white wines across the country. Each DOC has its own rules about permitted grape varieties, maximum harvest yields, and aging requirements.

Denominazione di Origine Controllata e Garantita (DOCG), is the highest quality level. The DOCG designation was created in 1980 in response to criticisms that there were too many DOCs and their quality was variable. DOCG wines, in contrast, were to be truly the best of what Italian wines could offer. The first DOCG wines were Barolo and Barbaresco, both red wines made from the nebbiolo grape in Piedmont; and Brunello di Montalcino and Vino Nobile di Montepulciano, both red wines made from the sangiovese grape in Tuscany. There are now 74 DOCG wines in Italy, most of them concentrated in the regions of Piemonte, Tuscany, and the Veneto.

BREVE STORIA

Sappiamo che intorno al 200 a.C. **Mutina** era già un'importante COLONIA ROMANA cinta da mura

The **Duomo of Modena** (Santa Maria Assunta e San Geminiano), the **Torre della Ghirlandina** and **Piazza Grande** are a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1997.

Ghirlandina - wreath of flowers

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_Sites_in_Italy

PATRIMONIO DELL'UMANITÀ UNESCO

A **World Heritage Site** is a landmark or area with legal protection by an international convention administered by the **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO). World Heritage Sites are designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance. The sites are judged to contain "cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity".[2] To be selected, a World Heritage Site must be a somehow unique landmark which is geographically and historically identifiable and has special cultural or physical significance. For example, World Heritage Sites might be ancient ruins or historical structures, buildings, cities,[a] deserts, forests, islands, lakes, monuments, mountains, or wilderness areas.[5][6] A World Heritage Site may signify a remarkable accomplishment of humanity, and serve as evidence of our intellectual history on the planet, or it might be a place of great natural beauty.[7] As of June 2020, a total of 1,121 World Heritage Sites (869 cultural, 213 natural, and 39 mixed properties) exist across 167 countries. With 55 selected areas each, China and Italy are the countries with the most sites on the list.[8]

The sites are intended for practical conservation for posterity, which otherwise would be subject to risk from human or animal trespassing, unmonitored, uncontrolled or unrestricted access, or threat from local administrative negligence. Sites are demarcated by UNESCO as protected zones.[2] The World Heritage Sites list is maintained by the international World Heritage Program administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, composed of 21 "states parties" that are elected by their General Assembly.[9] The program catalogues, names, and conserves sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common culture and heritage of humanity. The program began with the "Convention Concerning the Protection of the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage",[10] which was adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO on 16 November 1972. Since then, 193 states parties have ratified the convention, making it one of the most widely recognized international agreements and the world's most popular cultural program.

PIAZZA GRANDE

harangue: a lengthy and aggressive speech

stima: esteem, high regard

DRONE VIDEO

<https://youtu.be/meHrnJEtDu0>