

HUI216

Italian Civilization

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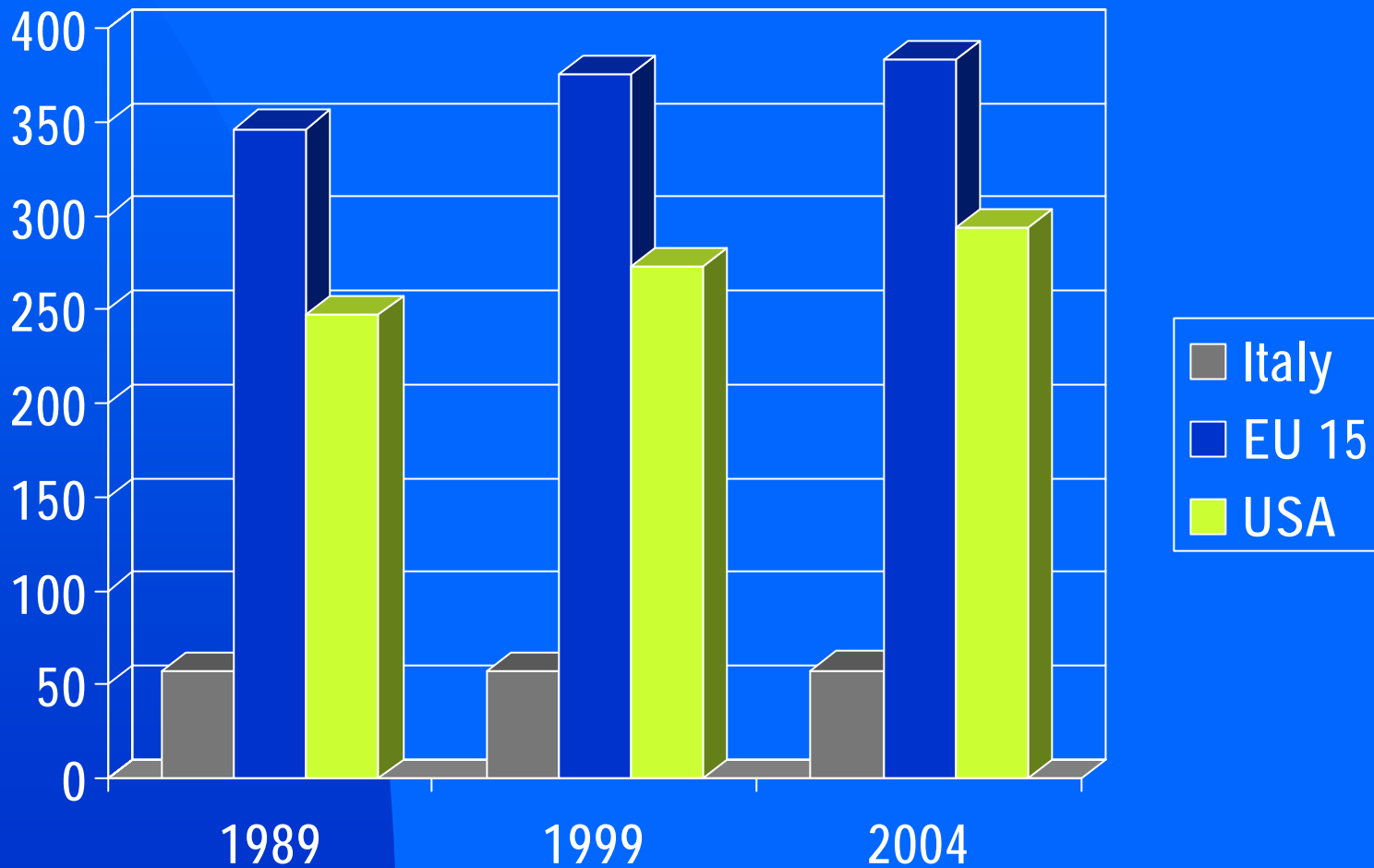
3.0 Announcements

- The class web page
 - <http://www.campo7.com/hui216>
- Suggested and required readings
- E-mail me your name and ID number to add to this class
- Master signatures and attendance sheet

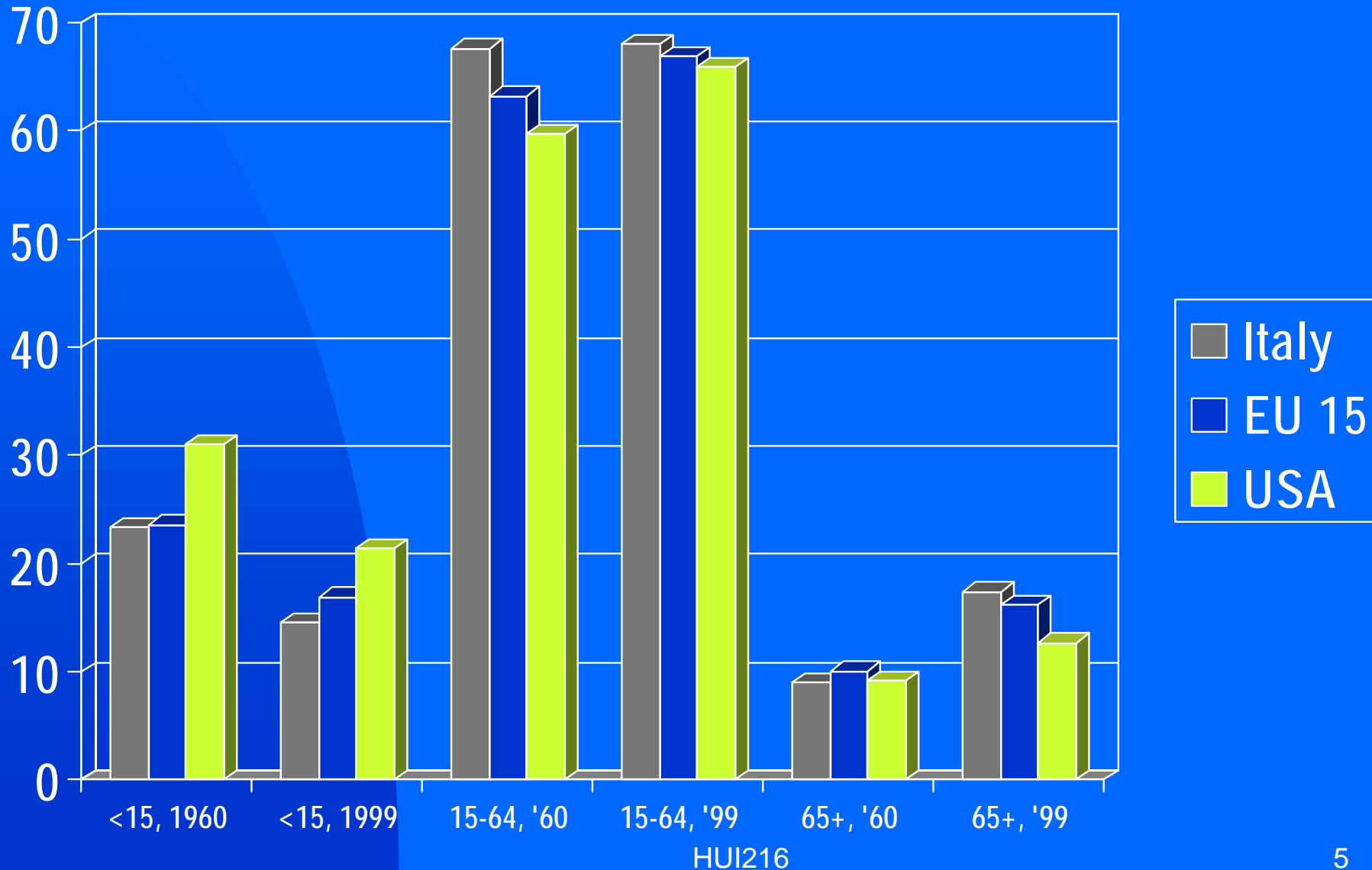
3.1 Statistics and data about modern Italy

- The following slides contain tables highlighting relevant features and trends in contemporary Italian society
- Many of these slides are based on data provided by OECD, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- If you are interested, look at the [latest global statistical data published by OECD](#), organized by topics and country

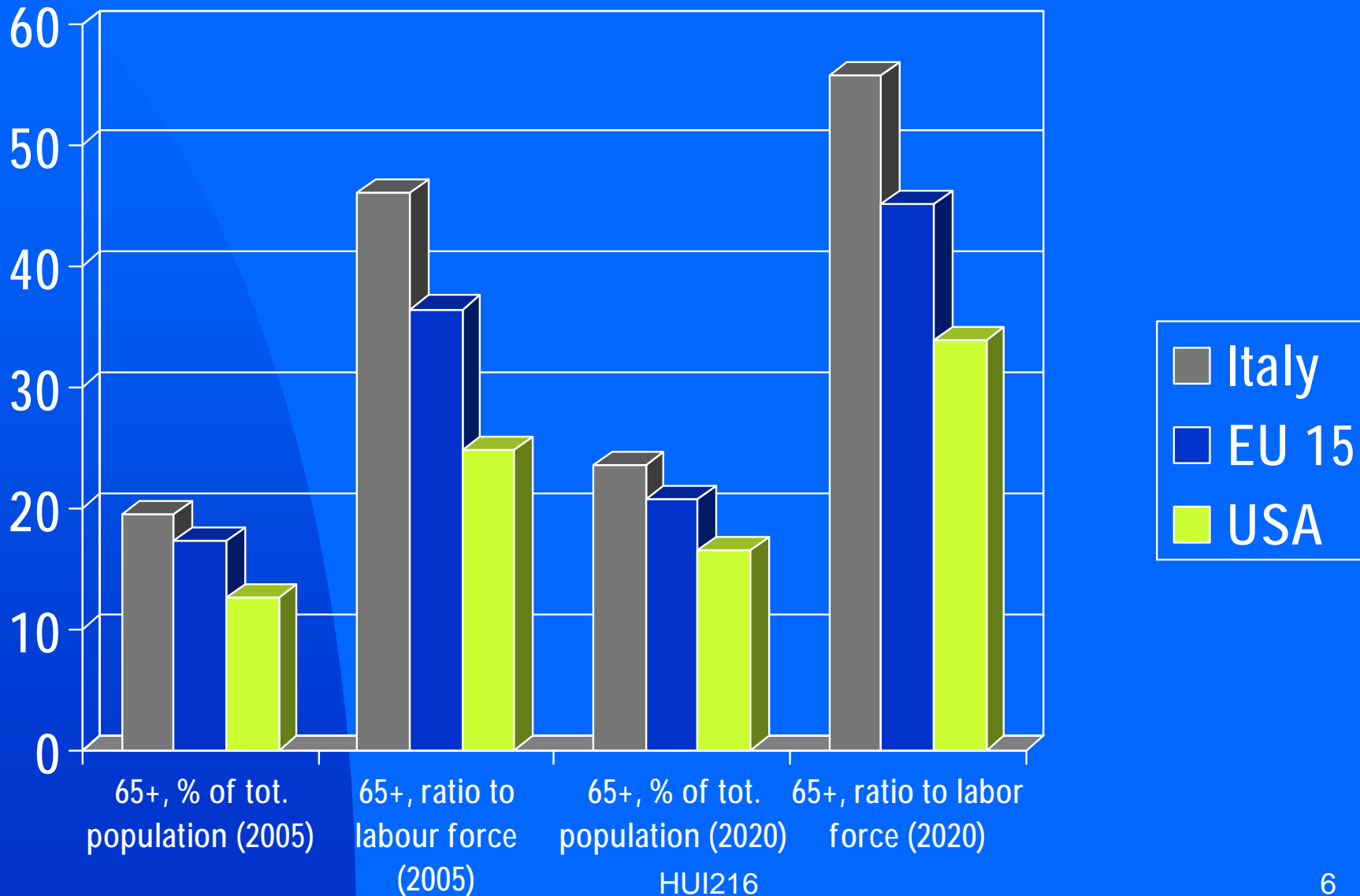
3.2 OECD: demographics, population, millions (1989-2004)



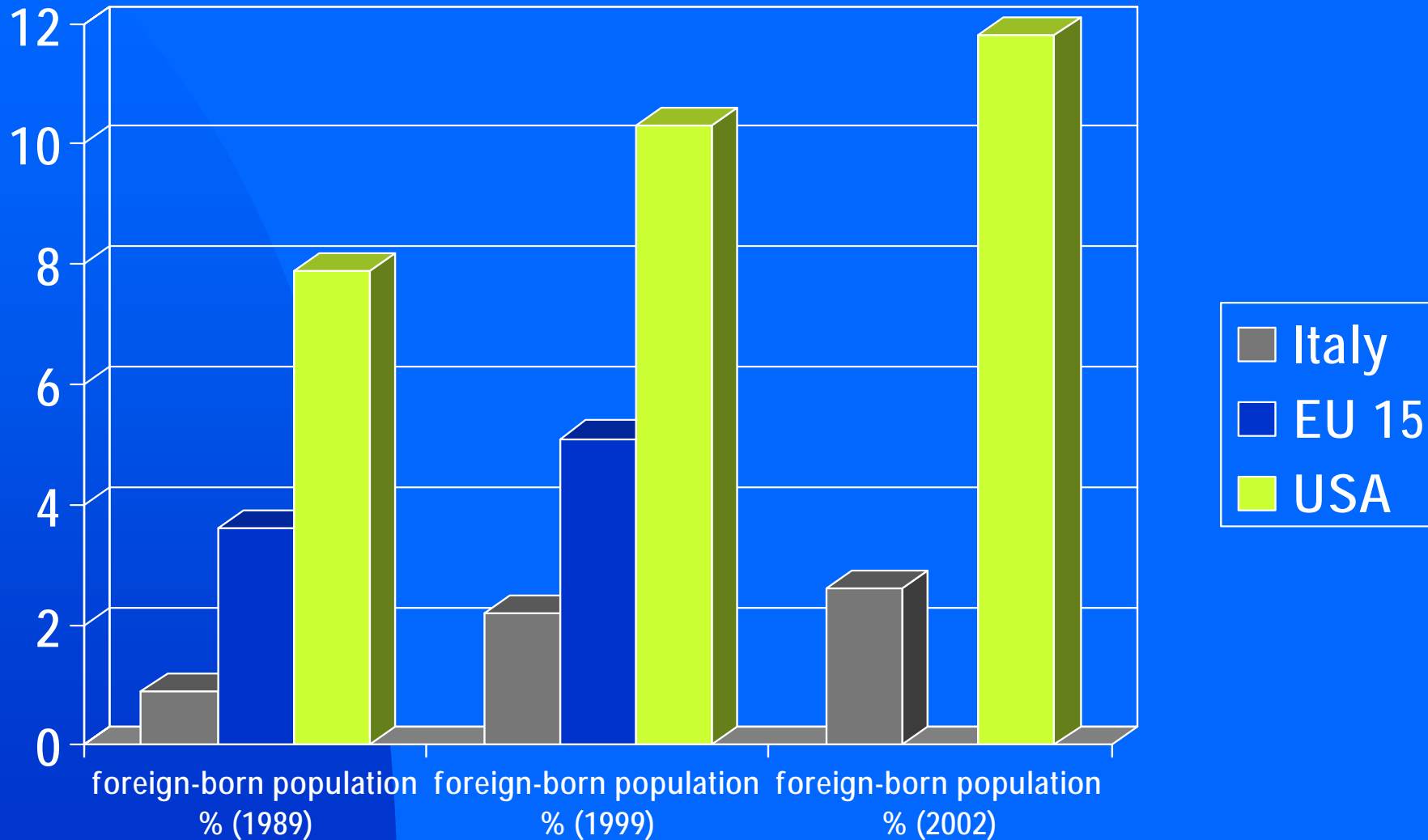
3.2 OECD: demographics, by age and percentage of the tot. population (1960-1999)



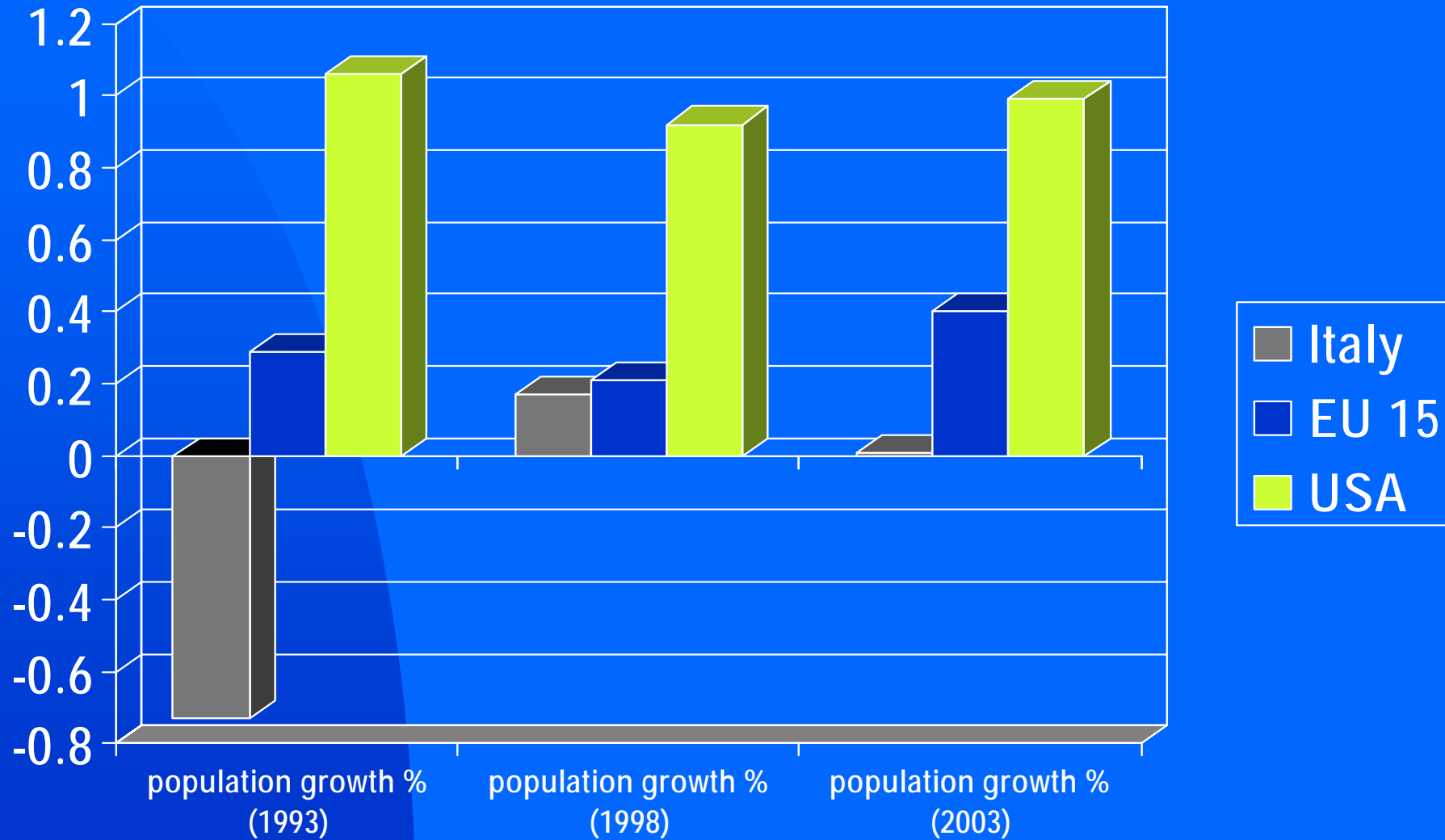
3.2 OECD: ageing societies, percentage of the tot. population, ratio to labor (2005, 2020)



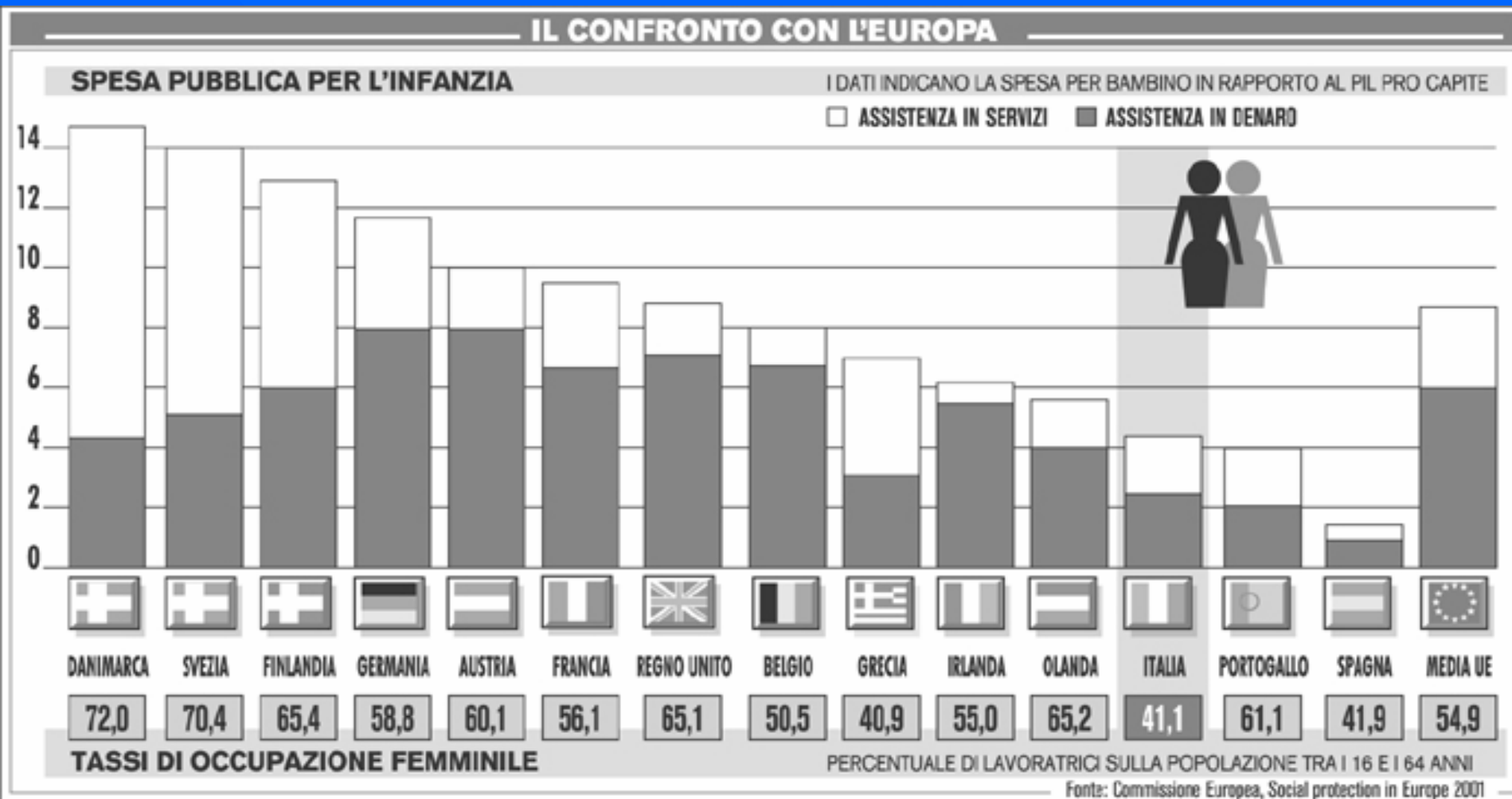
3.2 OECD: demographics, foreign population (1989-2002)



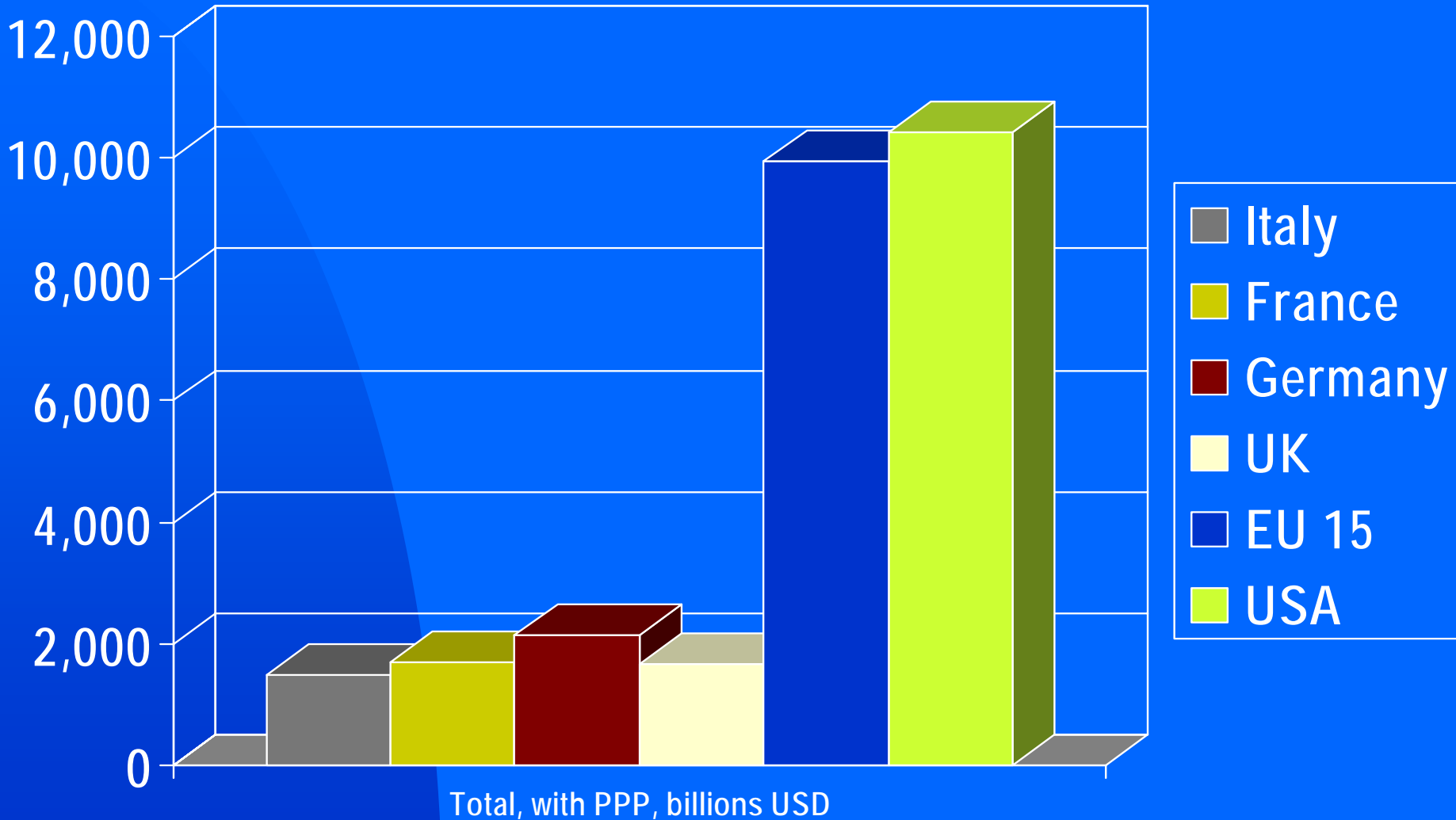
3.2 OECD: demographics, population growth rate (1993-2003)



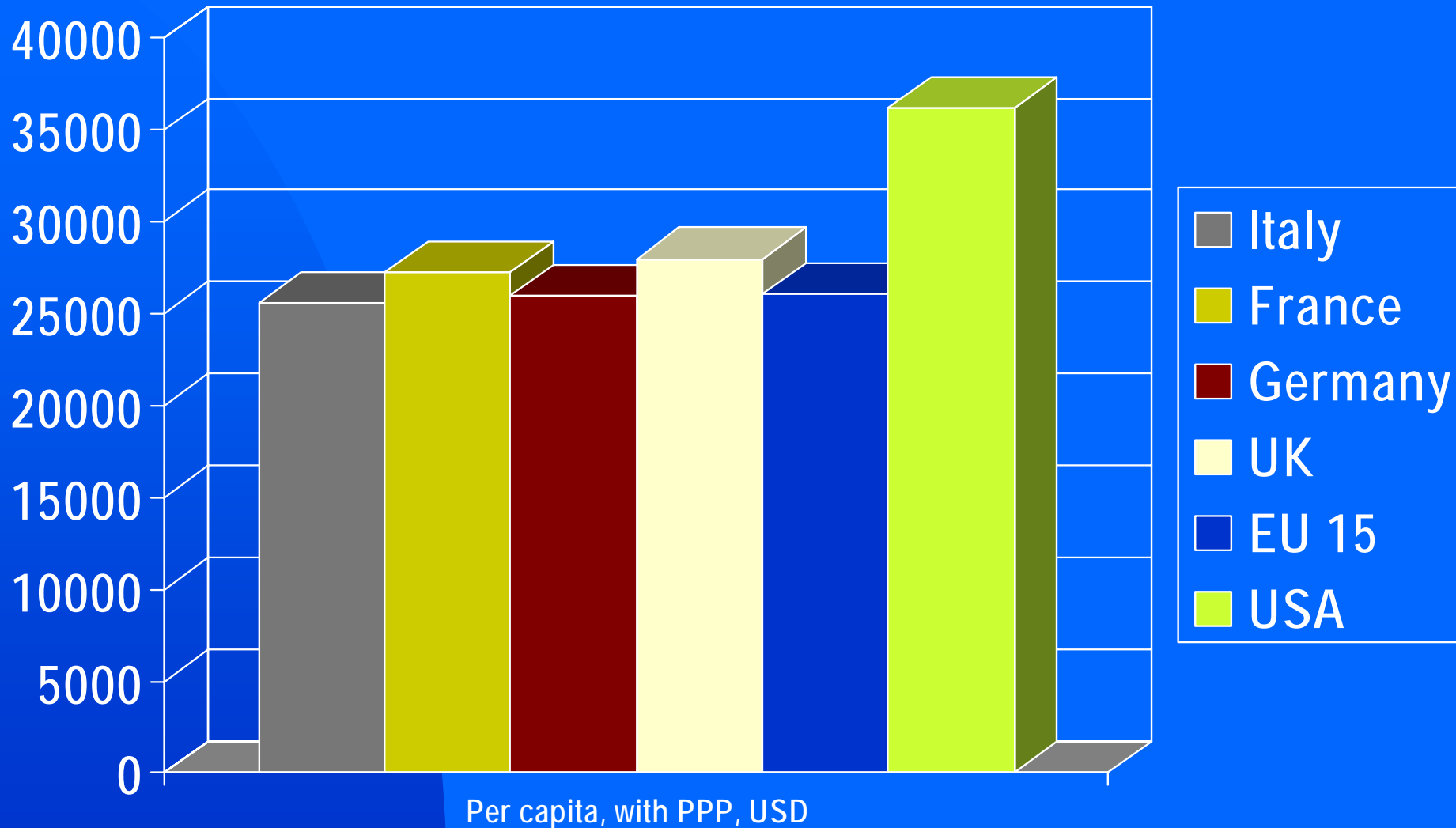
3.2 Public support per child in the EU (percentage of per capita income; services, direct funding)



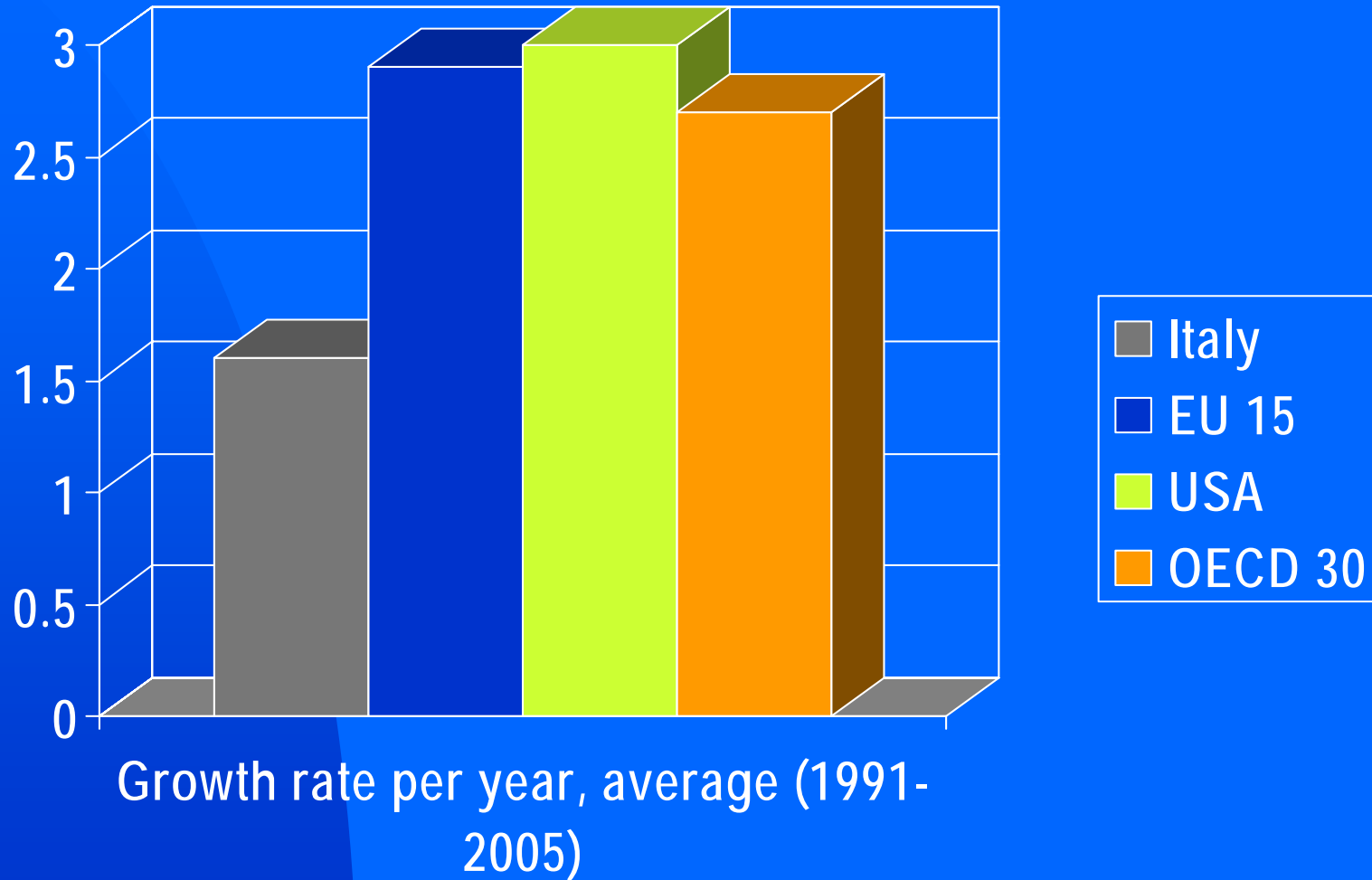
3.3 OECD: Gross Domestic Product, tot., equalized with Purchasing Power Parity (2002)



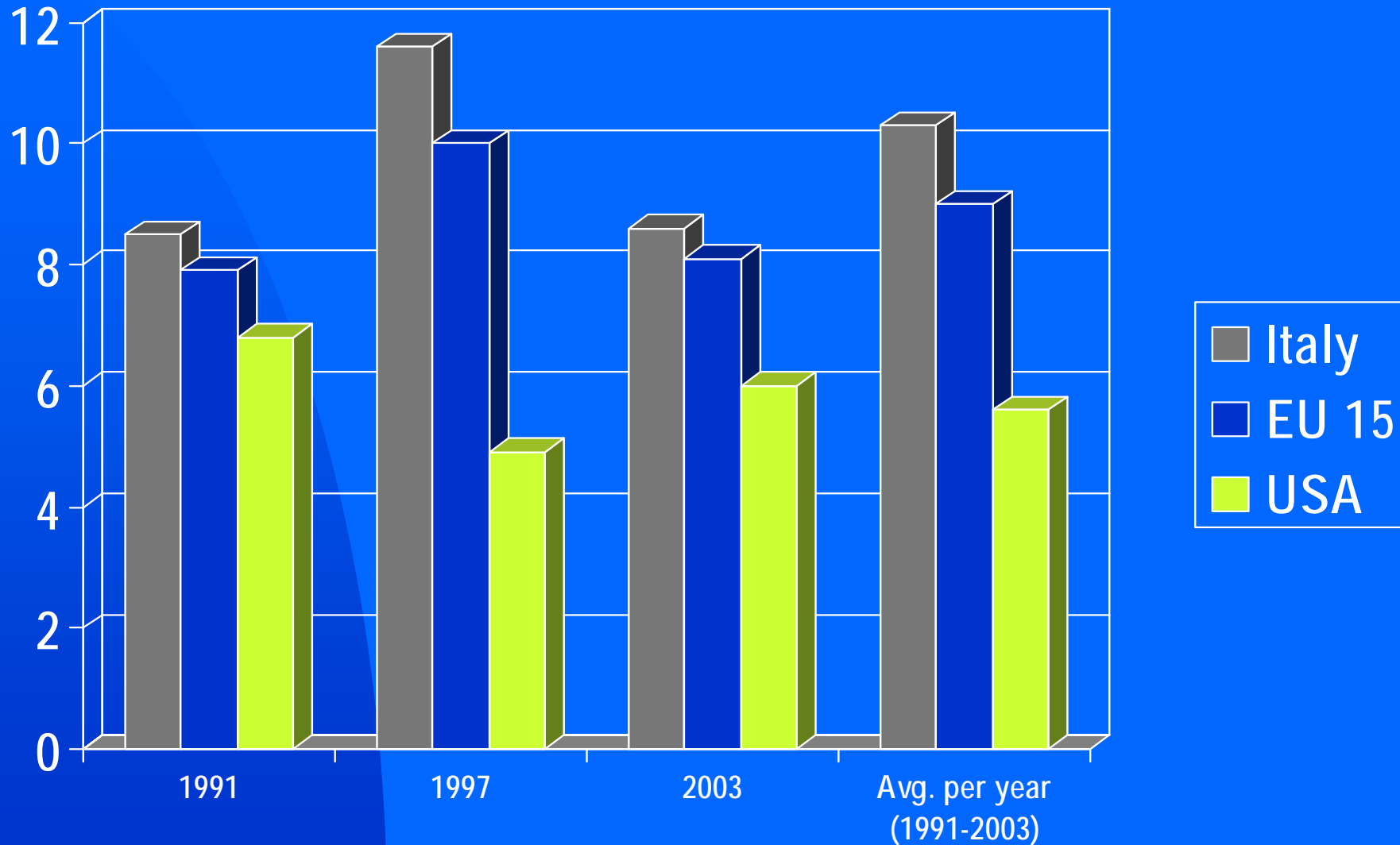
3.3 OECD: Gross Domestic Product, per capita, equalized with Purchasing Power Parity (2002)



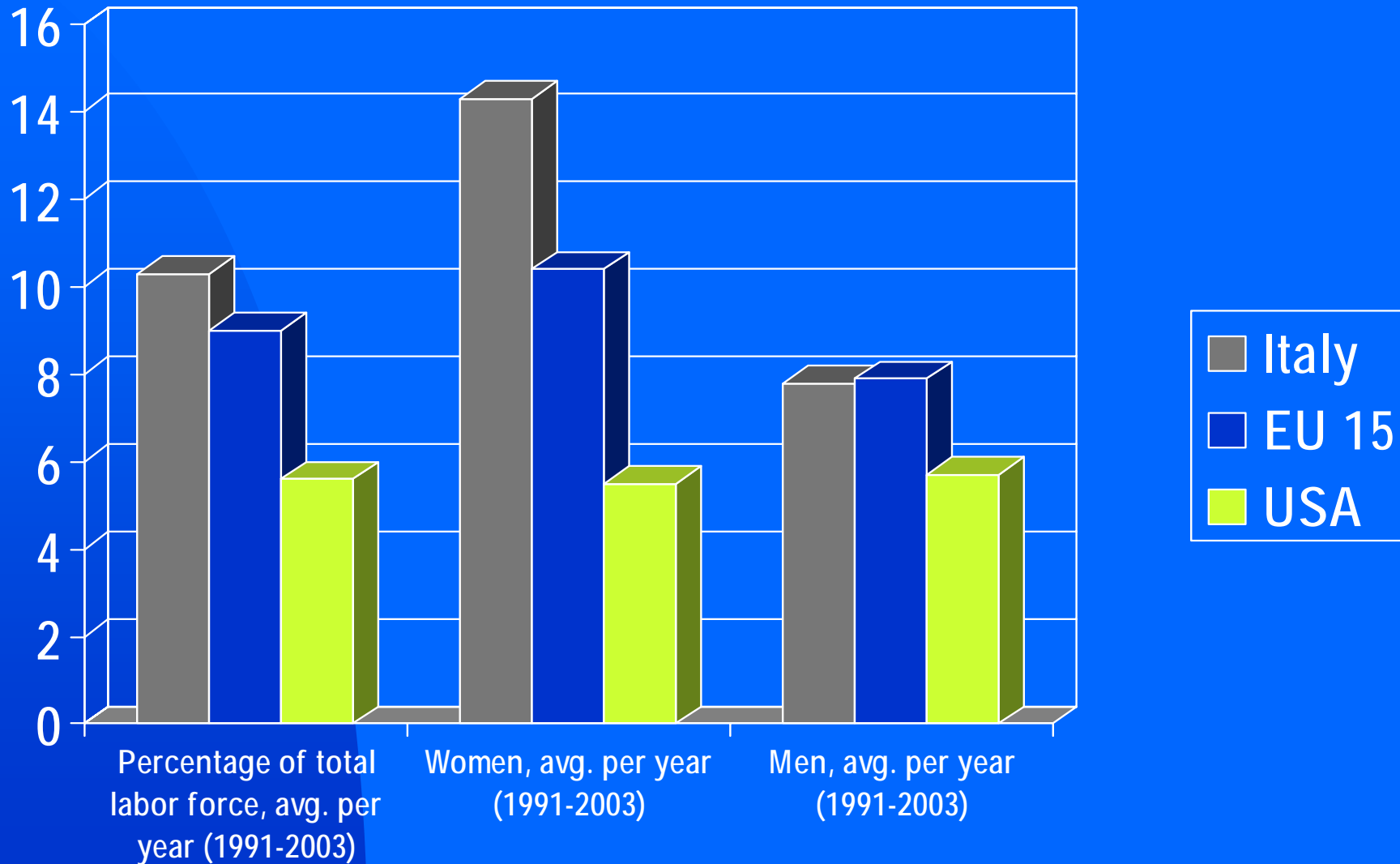
3.3 OECD: average economic growth of real GDP in percentage (1991-2005)



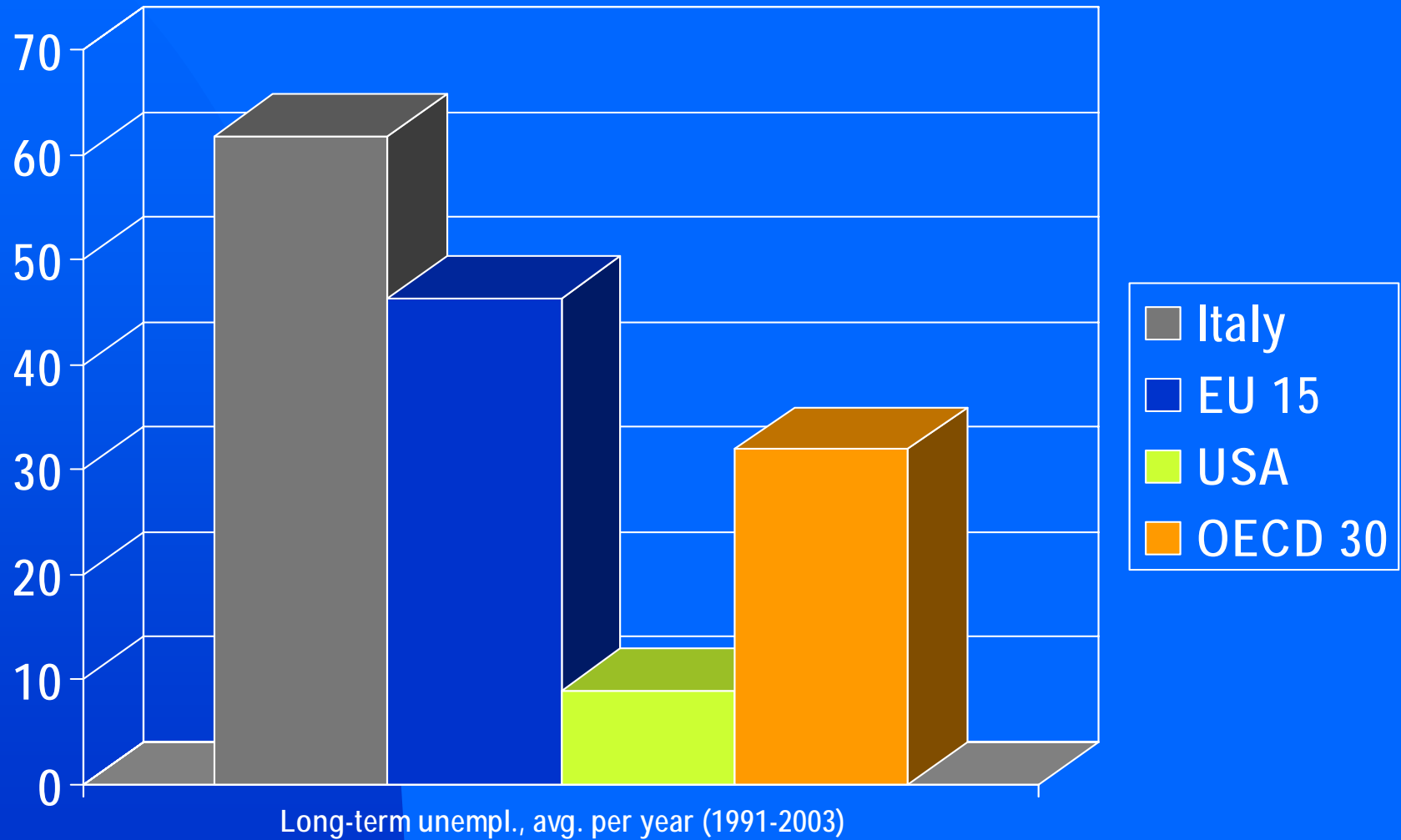
3.4 OECD: unemployment rates, percentage of labor force (1991-2003)



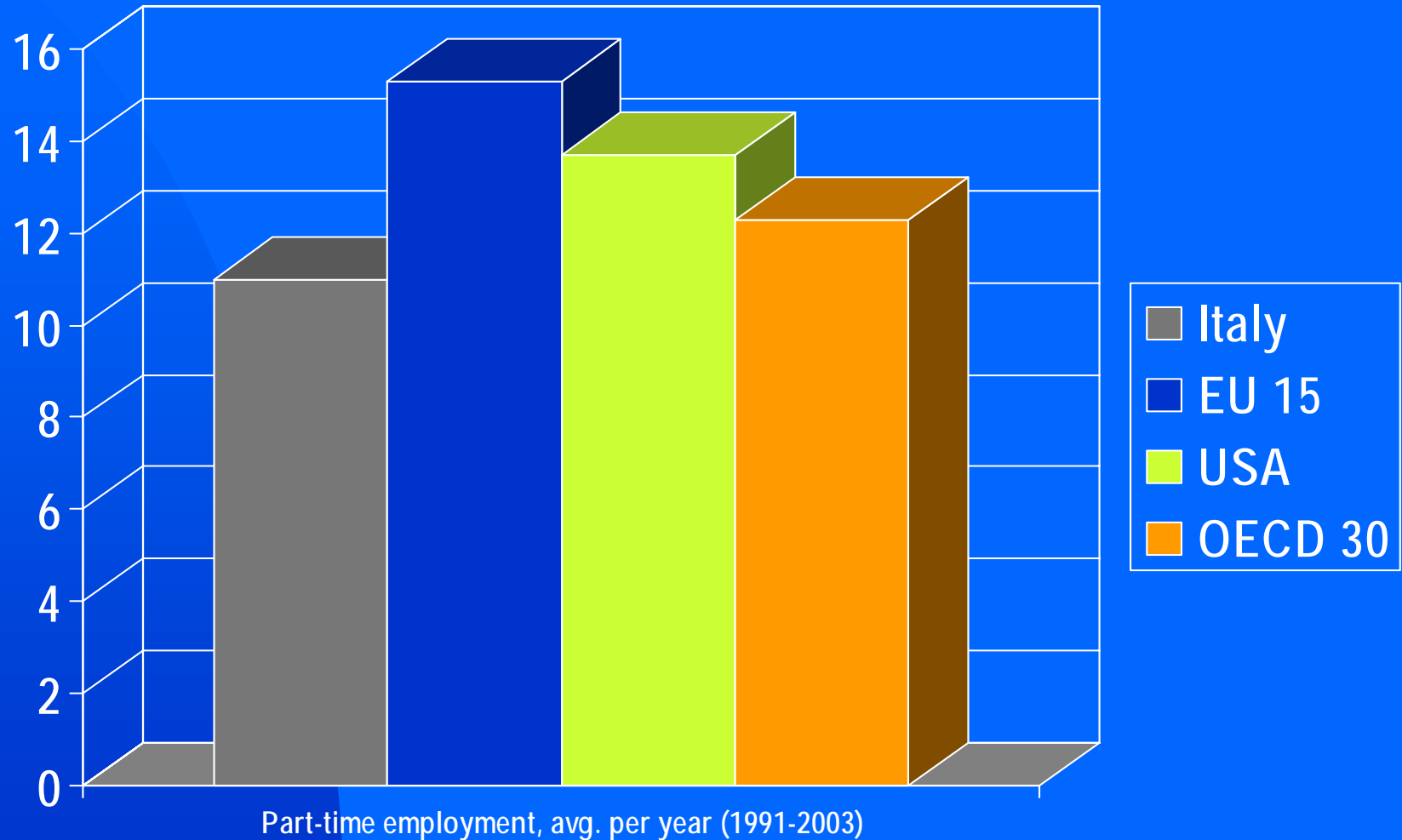
3.4 OECD: standardized unemployment rates, percentage of labor force (1991-2003)



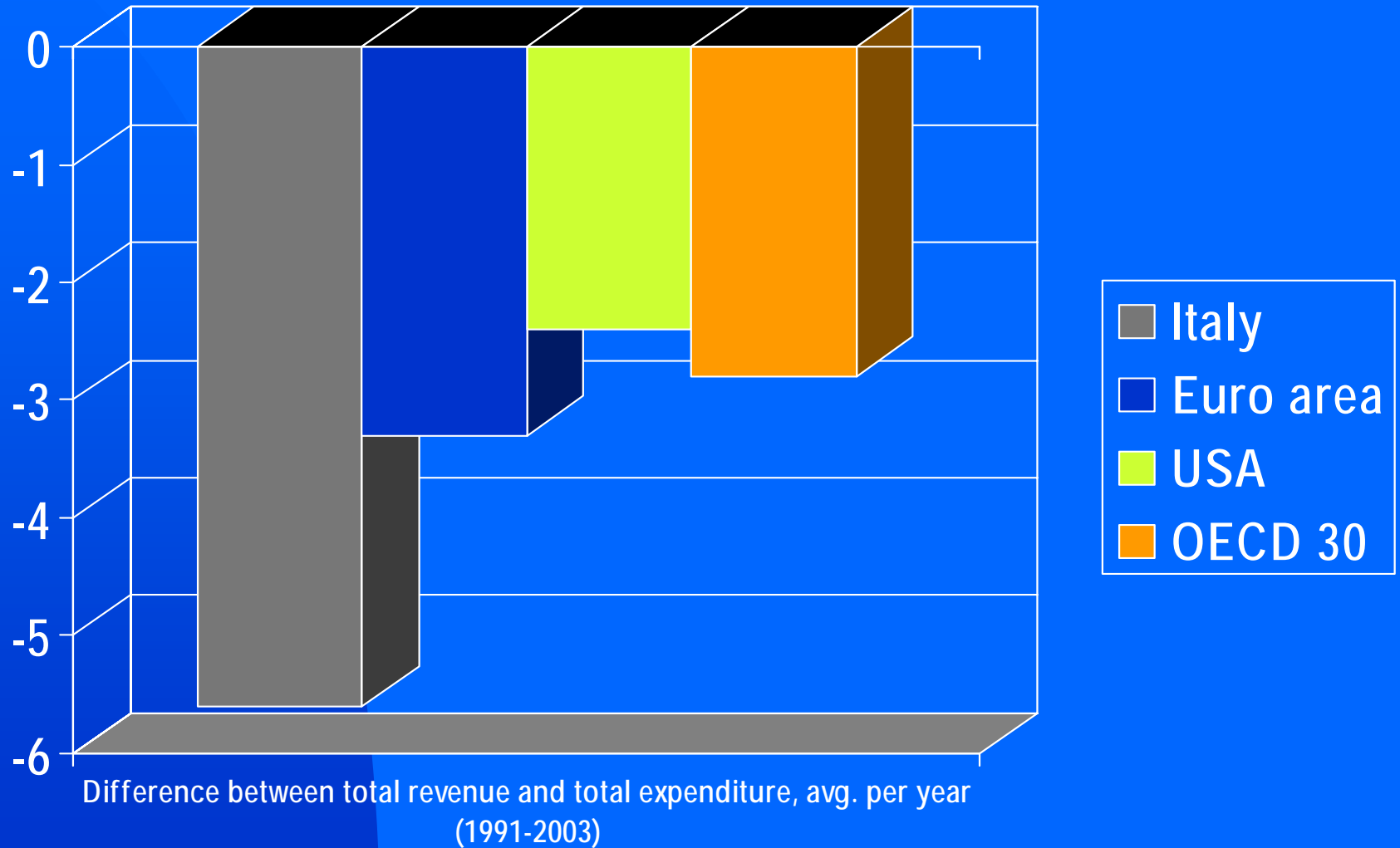
3.4 OECD: persons unemployed for 12+ months as a percentage of tot. unemployed (1991-2003)



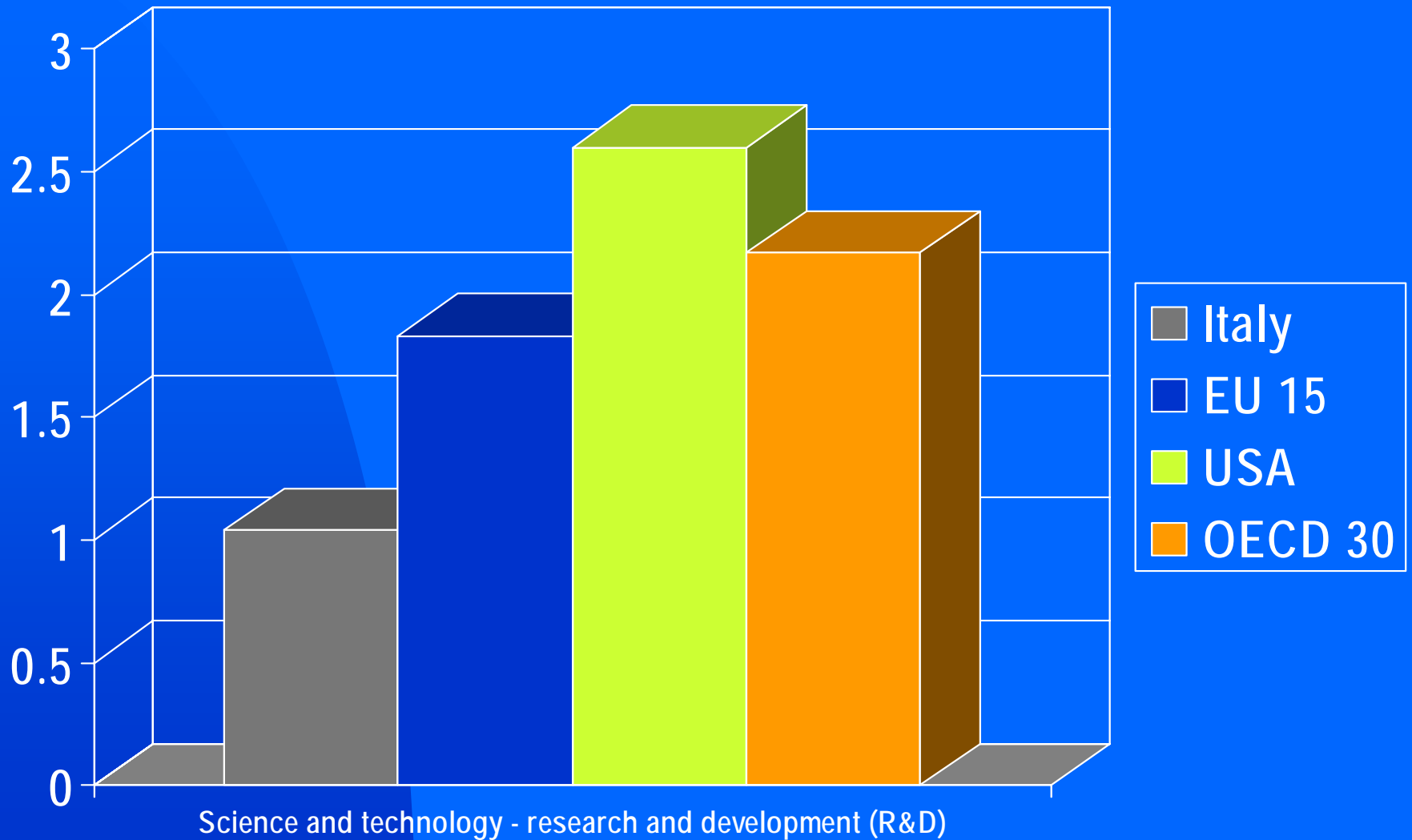
3.4 OECD: part-time employment (<30 hours/week, main job) as a percentage of labor force (1991-2003)



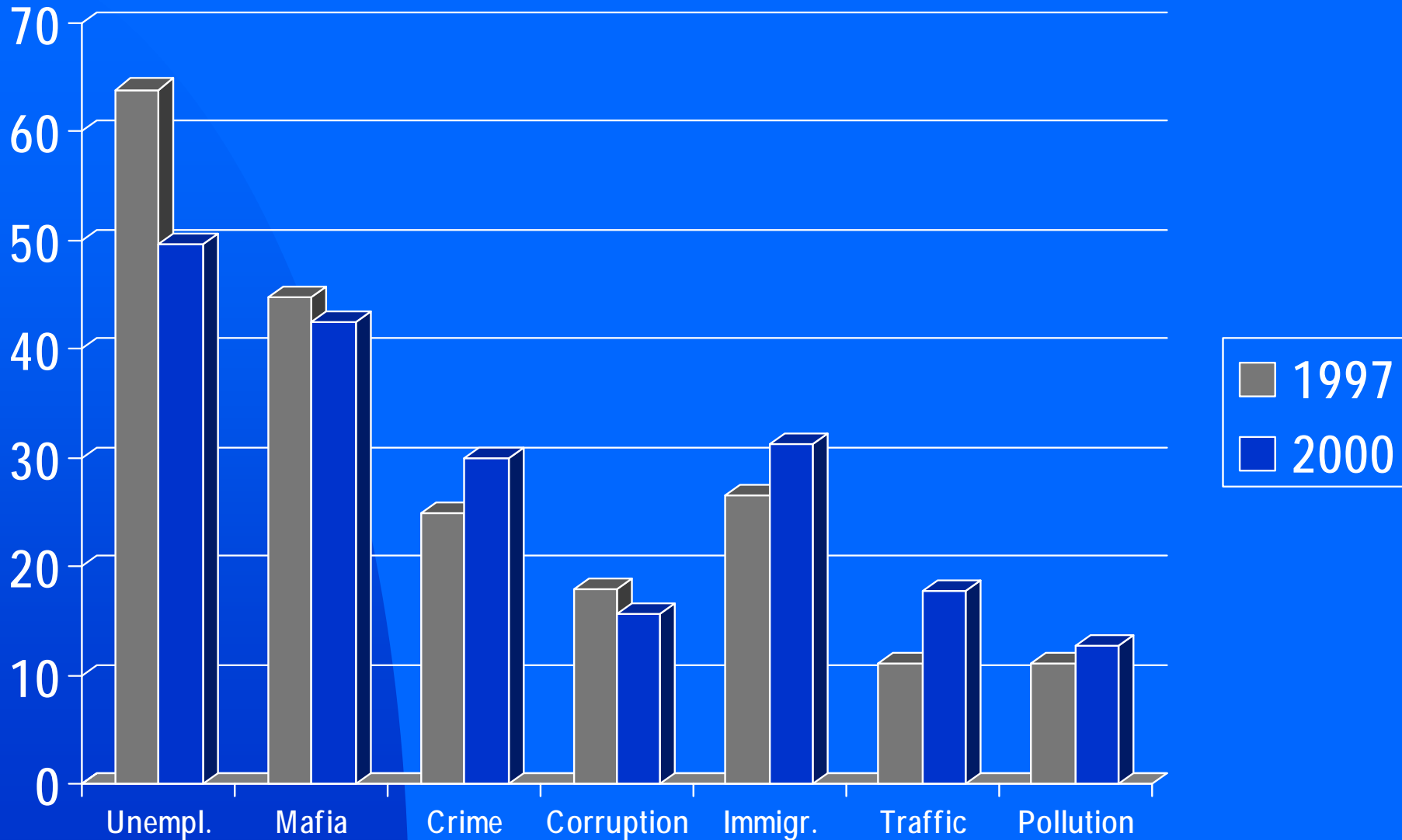
3.5 OECD: government deficits as a percentage of GDP, avg. rate per year (1991-2003)



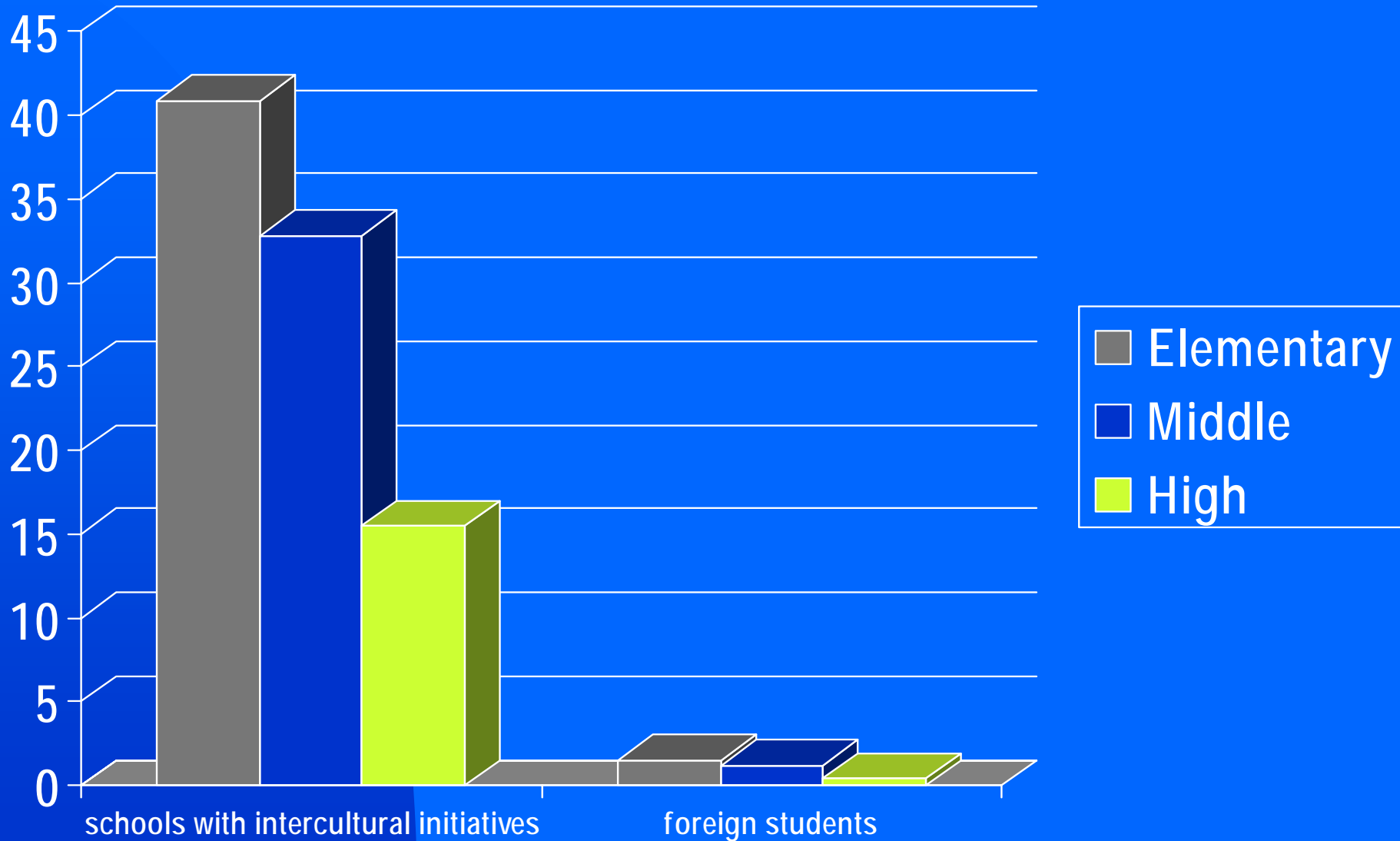
3.6 OECD: expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP, avg. rate per year (1995-2000)



3.7 Censis data: what Italians worry about



3.8 Censis data: multiculturalism in Italian schools (1998-99, percentages)



3.10 From the Italian census of 2001: demographics

- According to the latest Italian national census, completed in the Fall of 2001, the number of people living in Italy is 56,995,744
- It is close to the number that came out of the previous census, in 1991 (after proper verification the official number was 56,778,031)
- The number of women is approx. 29.4 million
- The number of men is approx. 27.6 million

3.10 From the Italian census of 2001: families

- The number of families has grown to 21,810,676 during the last 10 years, with an increase of roughly 1,600,000 units
- The average number of members per family has decreased, during the same time, from 2.8 to 2.6
 - families made of 1 person, % of tot. = 24.9 %
 - families made of 2 persons, % of tot. = 27.1 %
 - families made of 3 persons, % of tot. = 21.6 %
 - families made of 4 persons, % of tot. = 19 %
 - families made of 5 persons, % of tot. = 5.8 %
 - families made of 6+ persons, % of tot. = 1.7 %
 - families made of 3 persons or less, % of tot. = 73.5 %

3.10 From the Italian census of 2001: families, trends

- Data from ISTAT
 - In 1961, approx. 50 % of Italian families had 4+ members
 - In 1961, approx. 14 % had 6+ members
 - After the Second World War in the Italian northeast there were 4.2 members per family, and that number is now 2.5 in the same area
- The number of families made of just one person also increased (5.4 mill.), due in part to the fact that the average life span has increased, and a number of those mononuclear families are made of elderly people who live by themselves
 - 4.5 mill. widowed

3.10 From the Italian census of 2001: foreign-born residents

- The number of foreigners that are legal residents is 1,335,000
 - in 1991 the foreigners living in Italy were only 356,000
- There are now 23.4 foreigners per 1000 inhabitants, on average
 - 56 % of all foreigners live in the North
 - 8 % of them live in the South
 - barely 3 % live on the Italian islands
- Within the foreign population in Italy the majority of individuals is made of men between the ages of 15 and 44

3.10 From the Italian census of 2001: geographic distribution

- Of the general population living in Italy...
 - 45 % live in northern Italy
 - 19 % in central Italy
 - 25 % in the South
 - 11 % in the islands
- Rome is the largest Italian city with approx. 2.5 million inhabitants
 - The town with the highest density is Portici, near Naples: 13,000 inhabitants per square kilometer (189/Km is the national avg.)
- The margin of error for the data from the national census is estimated between 0.5 and 1 %

3.10 From the Italian census of 2001: distribution by municipality, internal migration

- 72% of Italian municipalities have less than 5,000 residents
 - 18.6% of the total population live there
- Only 42 municipalities (0.5%) have more than 100,000 residents
 - 23.2% of the total population live there
- 47.9% of the total population in Italy lives in a municipality with less than 20,000 residents!
- Internal migration, from region to region
 - 330,000 individuals changed residence in 2000-2001

3.11 Chronology

- We can simplify the more-than-2000 years of civilization that we will be studying by grouping historical, social and cultural events under three headings
 - The Latin or Roman era
 - The Middle Ages
 - Renaissance and Modernity
- Each one of these label encompasses many centuries and includes different cultures and different sociopolitical structures
 - these period definitions hide somewhat the complexity of the Italian civilization's actual developments and manifestations, but this periodization can become useful when seeking out major trends and patterns, or while trying to sort out and memorize information related to different times

3.11 The Roman/Latin Era (753 BCE-476 CE)

- 753 BCE: Rome is founded (it is a monarchy)
 - Years were often counted from this date in ancient Rome, whenever the names of leaders (kings, consuls, emperors) were not used as a reference for chronology (in this way: “during the seventh year of the Kingdom of Numa”, or “under the consulate of Cicero” etc.)
 - Archeological excavations have confirmed that the city of Rome was indeed founded during the eighth century BCE; 753 is the date that ancient Romans agreed on

3.11 The Roman/Latin Era (753 BCE-476 CE)

- Of course 753 is the corresponding year in our calendar, for which Christian scholars established the year 1 as the year of the birth of Jesus
- You may also know that when those scholars calculated how many years had passed from the birth of Jesus, they made a mistake: with all probability Jesus was born five or six years "before Christ," i.e. five or six years before the first year of our calendar
- Keep in mind that for most dates I am not using the traditional BC or AC (before Christ, after Christ), nor the Latin AD (*anno Domini* = in the year of the Lord), but rather the more politically correct BCE (before the common era) and CE (common era)

3.11 509 BCE: the Roman Republic begins

- 509 BCE is the traditional date, the one accepted and passed on by Roman historians
- 27 BCE: the Roman Empire is born
- 476 CE: the Roman Empire ends in Italy and in the West
- 1453 CE: the Byzantine (Roman) Empire ends in the East
- Even under the Romans, Italy was not unified politically and administratively until the beginning of the Empire

3.11 East and West at the Fall of the Roman Empire



3.12 The Middle Ages (476-1375)

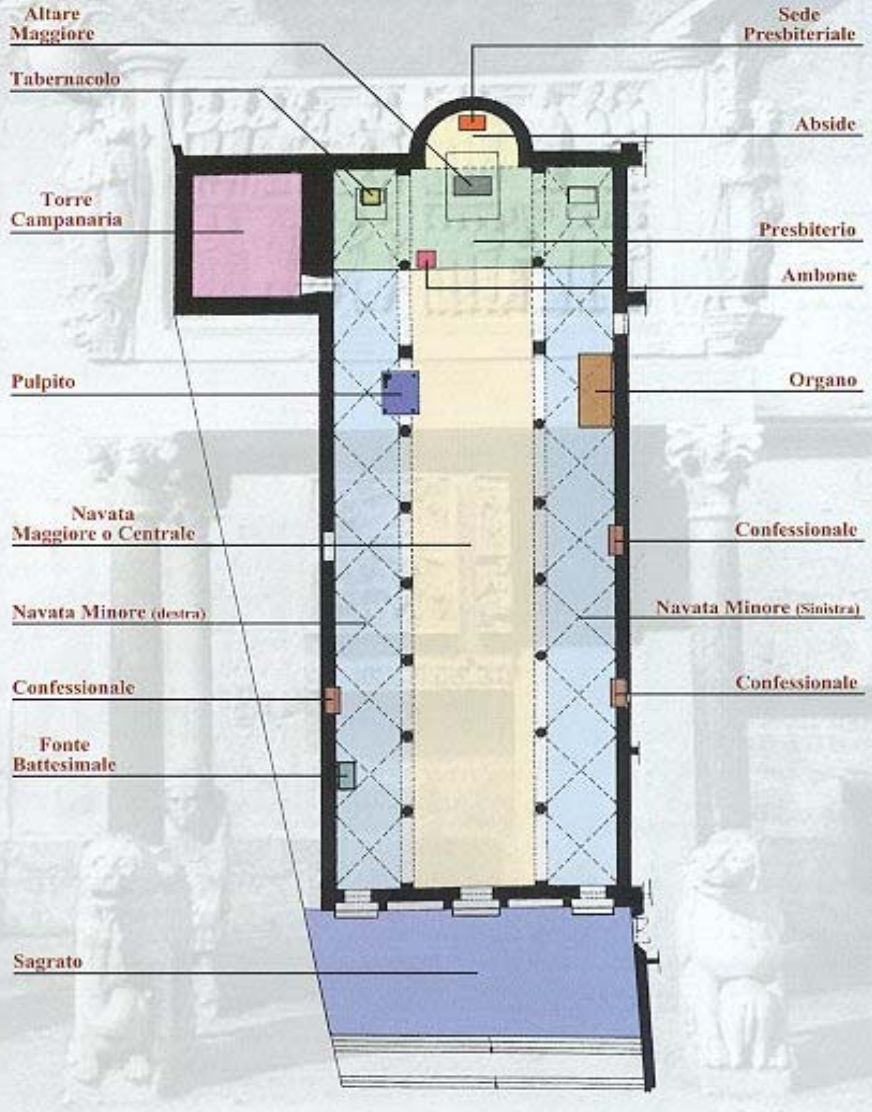
- IV-X centuries
 - The most important historic developments of this period are the collapse of the Roman Empire and the creation of Feudalism
 - It was a period of continued wars, fought frequently and often for short periods of time in different regions of Western Europe, including Italy; feudalism was the socio-political institution created to direct the limited resources available in the various local communities towards defending and protecting their members from those sudden, repeated attacks
 - One of the key characteristics of this age is the fact that local communities survive virtually isolated from one another: commerce is almost nonexistent; communications among different places in Italy and Europe are very limited (compared to modern standards); roads, seaports and shipyards that existed previously are not well maintained or adequately protected

3.12 The Middle Ages (476-1375)

- XI-XIV centuries: the communes (city-states)
 - After the XI century the regions North of Rome were often divided into dozens of small city-states, the chief example of this phenomenon being Northern Tuscany
 - In the South, which was unified under the kingdom of Naples, a similar fragmentation was in fact maintained by the survival of feudalism (which in some areas of the South lasted until the XIX century)
 - Many small districts of the South were administered by different members of the nobility, each one applying different rules of justice and politics, and implementing different strategies and policies, while the economy for the most part remained local, with little or no commerce and trading outside the community (with the partial but relevant exception of the cities along the shores of Campania, Apulia [Puglia], and Sicily)

3.12 The preservation of medieval culture and the revival of medieval traditions in Tuscany

- Architecture and the politics of restoration (XIX-XX c.)
 - The success of Romanticism in Italy prompted the multiplication of architectural projects bringing back the gothic style, or the more austere style of Romanesque, together with watch towers, palaces and castles
 - Give a look at [The house of Dante in Florence](#), built entirely during the XIX century, on the grounds where Dante's real house once was
 - This predilection for medieval architecture was carried over into the next century; the next 2 slides offer examples of that preference at the expense of other ages
 - Slide 35: San Bartolomeo is a church whose interior was stripped of baroque altars to restore a pure Romanesque interior
 - Slide 36: Pistoia's Palazzo dei Vescovi was partially destroyed and rebuilt to bring it back to the way it was originally during the Middle Ages, erasing the memory of later addition and changes that had been made through the centuries



3.12 San Bartolomeo in Pantano (St. Bartholomew in the swamp, Pistoia), XII c.



3.12 Antico Palazzo dei Vescovi (Older Bishop's Palace, Pistoia, XIII c.)



3.12 Neo-guelphism

- During the XIX century, pro-Papacy political positions received new attention in Italy, thanks to intellectuals such as Gioberti, author of *Del Primato civile e morale degli Italiani* (=The civic and moral primacy of the Italians), 1842-43
 - “In this lengthy and often turgid book, Gioberti ransacked history to espouse the myth of Italy's primacy. Having led the world twice in ancient and medieval times, Italy could do so a third time, in a civic and moral sense. He set forth a neo-Guelph program that called for reforms and a federation of existing Italian states, with the Pope as president”

3.12 Maurice Hewlett and the Anglo-American travelers from the early 1900s

- Anglo-American travel writers from the late 1800s and the early 1900s often managed to find in Tuscany not just ruins and memories of the past, but the vestiges and the living traces of that legendary period, the Middle Ages
- Their assumption was that, given the uniform history of most Tuscan towns, their medieval origins as independent city-states (*comuni*), the long-lasting fights, the numerous rebellions against the Florentine domination, the presumed lack of industrial development, the seemingly reduced social mobility, Tuscany was the perfect 'laboratory' to rediscover what life was like in a pre-modern civilization

3.12 Maurice Hewlett and the Anglo-American travelers from the early 1900s

- James Buzard, the author of a 1993 essay entitled *The Beaten Track. European Tourism, Literature, and the Ways to Culture, 1800-1918*, aptly talks about a process of "strategic omission" inside the tradition of nineteenth-century "picturesque seeing"
- "Everyday features of the visited place (populations included) either fell cleanly away from view or arranged themselves as part of the spectacle" (*PMLA* 34)
- "The gradual improvements in standard of living, the mundane political struggles, the ordinary commerce, and all the many other unpicturesque pursuits were what travelers sought to elide from the view they savored" (*PMLA* 35)