Where is Italy located

Italy is located in south central Europe. Italy borders France, Austria and Switzerland to the north and also borders Slovenia along the Alps. The islands of Sicily and Sardinia form part of the country of Italy.



 Italian Animals

 Italian Greyhound

 

They are active dogs and do need daily exercise, especially when they are young. (And they act like puppies until they are 2-4 years old!) They like to go for long walks, but aren't really fond of being outdoors, so they are not into games like fetch. If given the choice between walking on grass or concrete, they will usually choose the concrete. They cannot be trusted off lead. They can spot things 300 yards away, and they will chase anything they decide is prey: squirrels, ferrets, rabbits, cats, etc. They are also easily startled and may take off if something frightens them. They can run over 35 mph, so if they got away, you won't be able to catch them. And they have no road sense. They are intelligent, but not terribly fond of obedience. Due to their fine bone structure and sensitive personality, they would not make good pets for families with very young children or very large dogs. They are usually reserved around strangers. They can become particularly possessive of their owners, but do not make terribly affective watch dogs. While some iggies will bark to announce an approaching stranger, some will not. Some iggies never bark at all, while some whine, bark, and howl. Italian Greyhounds get along well with other dogs and cat .In fact you might think they are part cat-based



Another would be the Euarasian lynx

; The Eurasian lynx is one of the widest ranging cats in the world and can be found in the forests of southern or Western Europe,

;The Eurasian lynx can be considered quite a secretive creature. The sounds it makes are very low and often not heard, and their presence in an area can go unnoticed for years!

;The Eurasian lynx's distinctive features are its black tufts at the tips of its ears and a long white facial 'ruff'. It has grey, rusty or red fur which grows thicker in winter. Its coat is also patterned, almost always with dark spots

;The Eurasian lynx measures around 90-110cm in length, and around 60 -70cm in hen the wild, the Eurasian lynx can survive up to 17 years. Captive Eurasian lynx in sanctuaries have been known to live to up to 24 year.

 Italian foods

Tuscan beef is an item belonging to the north whereas black truffles originated in Marches. The south is credited for producing mozzarella cheese and provolone along with a rich growth of citrus fruits. There was great variance even amongst the most commonly consumed items in Italy such as the different types or breads and pastas. We find the southern part of Italy was into hard boiled spaghetti whereas the northern regions were more akin to consuming soft egg noodles. Pizza originated from Naples, tortellini from Bologna and Milan is famous for risotto i

 Tuscan.beef

A mix of egg noodles , potatoes and beef ,

And a creamy sauce mixed in with tomato sauce

Italian Biscuits



Ingredient

125g softened butter

100g sugar

pinch salt

125g plain flour

125g self raising flour

1 egg (splash of milk)

Art in Italy

 The history of Italian art is the art of Italy through time and Republic and Empire that dominated this part of the world for many centuries, Italy was central to European art during the Renaissance. Italy also saw European artistic dominance in the 16th and 17th centuries with the Baroque artistic movement. It re-established a strong presence in the international art scene from the mid-19th century onwards, with movements such as the Macchiaioli, Futurism, Metaphysical, Novecento Italiano, Spatialism, Arte Povera and Transavantgarde.

Italian art has influenced several major movements throughout the centuries and has produced several great artists, including painters and sculptors. Today, Italy has an important place in the international art scene, with several major art galleries, museums and exhibitions; major artistic centres in the country include its capital city, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Naples, Turin, and other cities.

Famous Paintings in Italy

The Mona Lisa (Monna Lisa or La Gioconda in Italian; La Joconde in French) is a half-length portrait of a woman by the Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci, which has been acclaimed as "the best known, the most visited, the most written about, the most sung about, the most parodied work of art in the world."[1]

The painting, thought to be a portrait of Lisa Gherardini, the wife of Francesco del Giocondo, is in oil on a white Lombardy poplar panel, and is believed to have been painted between 1503 and 1506, although Leonardo may have continued working on it as late as 1517. It was acquired by King Francis I of France and is now the property of the French Republic, on permanent display at The Louvre museum in Paris since 1797.[2]

The ambiguity of the subject's expression, which is frequently described as enigmatic,[3] the monumentality of the composition, the subtle modeling of forms and the atmospheric illusionism were novel qualities that have contributed to the continuing fascination and study of the work



Raphael

Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino[2] better known simply as Raphael, was an Italian painter and architect of the High Renaissance. His work is admired for its clarity of form and ease of composition and for its visual achievement of the Neoplatonic ideal of human grandeur. Together with Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci, he forms the traditional trinity of great masters of that period.

Raphael was enormously productive, running an unusually large workshop and, despite his death at 37, leaving a large body of work. Many of his works are found in the Vatican Palace, where the frescoed Raphael Rooms were the central, and the largest, work of his career. The best known work is The School of Athens in the Vatican Stanza della Segnatura. After his early years in Rome much of his work was executed by his workshop from his drawings, with considerable loss of quality. He was extremely influential in his lifetime, though outside Rome his work was mostly known from his collaborative printmaking. After his death, the influence of his great rival Michelangelo was more widespread until the 18th and 19th centuries, when Raphael's more serene and harmonious qualities were again regarded as the highest models.

