

# Chi Governa Il Mondo

Sergio Mattarella

Vito (31 January 2022). *"Chi era la moglie di Sergio Mattarella, Marisa Chiazze: 'La persona a me più cara al mondo'";. Il Riformista (in Italian). Retrieved*

Sergio Mattarella (Italian: [ˈsɛrˈdʒo matˈtaːrɐˈlla]; born 23 July 1941) is an Italian politician who has served as President of Italy since 2015. He is the longest-serving president in the history of the Italian Republic. Since Giorgio Napolitano's death in 2023, Mattarella has also been the only living Italian president.

A Catholic leftist politician, Mattarella was a leading member of the Christian Democracy (DC) party from the early 1980s until its dissolution. He served as Minister for Parliamentary Relations from 1987 to 1989, and Minister of Education from 1989 to 1990. In 1994, Mattarella was among the founders of the Italian People's Party (PPI), serving as Deputy Prime Minister of Italy from 1998 to 1999, and Minister of Defence from 1999 to 2001. He joined The Daisy in 2002 and was one of the founders of the Democratic Party (PD) in 2007, leaving it when he retired from politics in 2008. He also served as a judge of the Constitutional Court of Italy from 2011 to 2015.

On 31 January 2015, Mattarella was elected to the presidency on the fourth ballot, supported by the centre-left coalition majority led by the PD and centrist parties. Despite having initially ruled out a second term, he was re-elected on 29 January 2022, becoming the second Italian president to be re-elected, the first being Napolitano. As of 2025, five prime ministers have served under his presidency: Matteo Renzi, at that time the PD leader and the main sponsor of Mattarella's presidential candidacy; Paolo Gentiloni, a leading member of the PD who succeeded Renzi after his resignation in 2016; Giuseppe Conte, at that time an independent politician who governed both with right-wing and left-wing coalitions in two consecutive cabinets; Mario Draghi, a banker and former president of the European Central Bank who was appointed by Mattarella to lead a national unity government following Conte's resignation; and Giorgia Meloni, Italy's first ever female prime minister and leader of the right-wing coalition that won the general election in September 2022.

During his tenure Italy faced the aftermath of the Great Recession as well as the severe European migrant crisis, both of which deeply marked Italian political, economic and social life, bringing about the rise of populist parties. Moreover, in 2020, Italy became one of the countries worst affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, being the first country in the Western world to implement a national lockdown to stop the spread of the disease. During his second term, he faced growing geopolitical tensions in Europe between NATO and Russia, consistently reaffirming his staunch pro-Europeanist and Atlanticist positions. Like his predecessor Napolitano, Mattarella has been accused of wielding the largely ceremonial role of head of state in an executive manner; his successful opposition to the appointment of Paolo Savona as Minister of Economy and Finance led to a constitutional crisis and threats of impeachment, and he has twice intervened in government formations by appointing his own candidates for prime minister (Gentiloni in 2016 and Draghi in 2021) in lieu of calling new elections. However, he has also been praised for his political mediation skills and abilities, as well as his impartiality. Despite controversies, his presidency - and personal popularity - has garnered high approval ratings.

Adrian (TV series)

*Potere corrotto governa con l'inganno e l'omologazione, anche se l'architettura è quella classica di ogni rappresentazione distopica, il racconto è circolare*

Adrian (formerly known as Adrian - La serie evento and briefly as Adriano) is a 2019 Italian animated series created and written by singer Adriano Celentano.

Vincenzo Cerami oversaw the screenplay, comic artist Milo Manara developed the character design and Nicola Piovani wrote the original soundtrack. Along with Celentano, students of Holden School of Alessandro Baricco took part to the series.

It has been produced by Claudia Mori for Clan Celentano and its production lasted more than 10 years: announced in 2009 and initially destined for Sky, Adrian had been delayed several times due to contrasts between Clan Celentano and the production companies chosen for the realization of the cartoon, forcing Sky to reject the contract with Clan in 2012 because of the continuous delays. The project was then taken by Mediaset in 2015. The budget was about €28 million, and the cartoon was completed for Canale 5 in January 2019. Animations were made by thousands of animators in three continents (Asia, Africa and Europe) and they included more than 10,000 scenes.

26 episodes lasting about 22 minutes had been produced but then they had been edited in 9 episodes lasting about 55–70 minutes each, to be broadcast on prime time. Each episode had to be preceded by *Aspettando Adrian*, a live show from Teatro Camploy in Verona, with the presence of Celentano himself along with some famous Italian comedians. The broadcast of the first 4 episodes with that format occurred between 21 January and 4 February 2019; the series was then paused, officially because a sickness of Celentano but some critics argued also that the interruption was provoked by a severe audience flop, and it has continued since 7 November 2019 with a different live show.

Ascanio in Alba

*Ascanio, Aceste, Venere: Ah chi nodi più forti No.33 Coro ultimo di geni, grazie, pastori e ninfe: Alma Dea, tutto il mondo governa 1959: Ilva Ligabue (Venere)*

Ascanio in Alba, K. 111, is a pastoral opera in two parts (Festa teatrale in due parti) by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart to an Italian libretto by Giuseppe Parini. It was commissioned by the Empress Maria Theresa for the wedding of her son, Archduke Ferdinand Karl, to Maria Beatrice d'Este on 15 October 1771.

Massimo D'Alema

*Berlinguer e il 1984 ("In Moscow, the Last Time: Enrico Berlinguer and 1984"). Rome: Donzelli. 2004. ISBN 88-7989-905-8. Il mondo nuovo. Riflessioni per il Partito*

Massimo D'Alema (Italian pronunciation: [ˈmassimo daˈlɛˈma]; born 20 April 1949) is an Italian politician and journalist who was the 53rd prime minister of Italy from 1998 to 2000. He was Deputy Prime Minister of Italy and Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2006 to 2008. D'Alema also served for a time as national secretary of the Democratic Party of the Left (PDS). Earlier in his career, D'Alema was a member of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) and was the first former Communist party member to become prime minister of a NATO country and the only former PCI prime minister of Italy. Due to his first name and for his dominant position in the left-wing coalitions during the Second Republic, he is referred to as Leader Maximo ("Maximum Leader"). He is also the author of several books.

A member of the PCI since 1963, D'Alema was a member of the party's central committee and then of the leadership and party secretariat; from 1975 to 1980, he was also secretary of the Italian Communist Youth Federation (FGCI). He was supportive of Achille Occhetto's turning point that dissolved the PCI and established the PDS, and he presided over the establishment of The Olive Tree coalition that won the 1996 Italian general election and the transformation of the PDS into the Democrats of the Left (DS) in 1998, the same year he became prime minister. A member of Italy's Chamber of Deputies from 1987 to 2004 and then from 2006 to 2013, he was also a member of the European Parliament from 2004 to 2006. He joined the Democratic Party (PD) upon its foundation in 2007. He opposed Matteo Renzi's secretariat and was contrasted with the Renziiani wing within the party, which he left in 2017 to become a founder of Article One.

Matteo Renzi

*February 2022. "Jobs Act, Bersani: 'Articolo 18 è dignità. Renzi governa col mio 25%'". Il Fatto Quotidiano (in Italian). 23 September 2014. Retrieved 11*

Matteo Renzi (pronounced [matˈtʰeːo ˈrɛnˈtʃi]; born 11 January 1975) is an Italian politician who served as prime minister of Italy from 2014 to 2016. He has been a senator for Florence since 2018. Renzi has served as the leader of Italia Viva (IV) since 2019, having been the secretary of the Democratic Party (PD) from 2013 to 2018, with a brief interruption in 2017.

After serving as the president of the province of Florence from 2004 to 2009 and the mayor of Florence from 2009 to 2014, Renzi was elected secretary of the PD in 2013, becoming prime minister the following year. At the age of 39 years, Renzi, who was at the time the youngest leader in the G7 and also the first-serving mayor to become prime minister, became the youngest person to have served as prime minister. While in power, Renzi's government implemented numerous reforms, including changes to the Italian electoral law, a relaxation of labour and employment laws with the intention of boosting economic growth, a thorough reformation of the public administration, the simplification of civil trials, the introduction of same-sex civil unions, and the abolition of many small taxes.

After the rejection of his constitutional reform in the 2016 Italian constitutional referendum, Renzi formally resigned as prime minister on 12 December; his Foreign Minister Paolo Gentiloni was appointed his replacement. He resigned as secretary of the PD following defeat in the 2018 Italian general election. In September 2019, he left the PD and founded the Italia Viva party. In January 2021, Renzi revoked his party's support to the Conte II Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte, which brought down the government and resulted in the 2021 Italian government crisis. In February 2021, Renzi's IV supported Prime Minister Mario Draghi's national unity government. Renzi has been described as a centrist and as a liberal by political observers.

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