

Solo Per la Patria

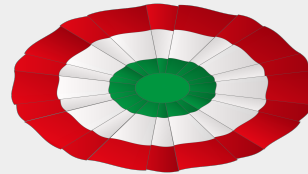


SIMBOLI PATRIOTTICI ITALIANI

- **The flag of Italy, that is, the green, white and red tricolour national flag, as provided for in Article 12 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic.**
- **The emblem of the Italian Republic, that is, the iconic symbol identifying the Italian State.**
- **The Canto degli Italiani by Goffredo Mameli and Michele Novaro, that is, the Italian national anthem, which is performed at all public events.**



- The Italian presidential standard, that is, the distinctive banner that represents the Presidency of the Italian Republic;
- Il Vittoriano o Altare della Patria.
- La Festa della Repubblica Italiana, celebrated every year on June 2.
- Italia Turrita, that is, the national personification of Italy in the form of a young woman with her head encircled by a crown of walls completed by towers.
- La coccarda Italiana tricolore.
- Azzurro Savoia
- Il Corbezzolo.
- La Stella D'Italia.
- Frecce Tricolori.



IL TRICOLORE

The flag of Italy, born in 1947, is also known in Italian as the tricolor, is a three-color flag composed of green, white and red starting from the pole, with three vertical bands of equal size, as defined by Article 12 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic. The Festa del Tricolore is dedicated to the Italian flag, held every year on January 7.



Il Canto degli Italiani

Il Canto degli Italiani, also known as Fratelli d'Italia, Inno di Mameli, Canto nazionale or Inno d'Italia, is a song of the Risorgimento written by Goffredo Mameli and set to music by Michele Novaro in 1847, the national anthem of the Italian Republic.]

Il Canto degli Italiani ,Duration: one minute and 37 seconds.1:37

Instrumental version performed by the Central Band of the Italian Navy.

The song was very popular during the Risorgimento and in the following decades,although after the unification of Italy (1861) the Royal March, which was the official song of the House of Savoy, was chosen as the anthem of the Kingdom of Italy. The Song of the Italians was in fact considered too conservative for the political situation of the time: Brothers of Italy, with a clear republican and Jacobin connotation,was difficult to reconcile with the outcome of the Risorgimento, which was monarchic in nature.

EMBLEMA DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

The emblem of the Italian Republic is the national emblem identifying the Italian State. In force since January 31, 1948.

It is formed by the Star of Italy superimposed on a steel cogwheel, symbol of work, which is the basis of the Republic.

The set formed by the cogwheel and the star of Italy is enclosed by an oak branch, located on the right, which symbolizes the strength and dignity of the Italian people

and by an olive branch, located on the left, which represents Italy's desire for peace, both internally and towards other nations.



STENDARDO PRESIDENZIALE

The Italian presidential standard is the distinctive flag of the presence of the President of the Italian Republic. It therefore follows the Head of State whenever he leaves the Quirinale Palace, where it is displayed during his presence. The standard is displayed on the means of transport on which the president boards, outside the prefectures when the president is visiting a city and inside the rooms where he speaks in an official capacity.



L'ALTARE DELLA PATRIA

The National Monument to Vittorio Emanuele II or Vittoriano, also called the Altar of the Fatherland, is an Italian national monumental complex located in Rome in Piazza Venezia. The most important celebrations that take place at the Vittoriano take place annually on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Liberation of Italy, the Feast of the Italian Republic (2 June) and the Day of National Unity and the Armed Forces (4 November), during which the President of the Italian Republic and the highest officials of the State pay homage to the shrine of the Unknown Soldier by laying a laurel wreath in memory of the fallen and missing Italians in the wars.

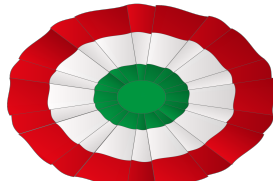
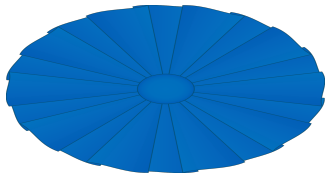


COCCARDA AZZURRA E TRICOLORE

Savoy blue is a shade of blue with a saturation between peacock blue and periwinkle, lighter than peacock blue. The national colour of Italy, it owes its name to the fact that it is the colour of the House of Savoy, the dynasty that reigned in Italy from 1861 to 1946.

The Italian blue cockade is one of the representative ornaments of Italy, obtained by circularly pleating a blue ribbon. Derived from the Savoy blue, the color of the Italian royal house from 1861 to 1946.

The first sport to adopt the blue jersey as a symbol of belonging to Italy was football. At the debut of the Italian national football team, in 1910, a white uniform was used with starched cuffs and collar and a tricolour ribbon pinned on top.



LE FRECCE TRICOLORI

The Frecce Tricolori, whose full name is Pattuglia Acrobatica Nazionale, constituting the 313th Aerobatic Training Group, are the national aerobatic team (PAN) of the Italian Air Force, founded in 1961 following the decision of the Air Force to create a permanent group for the collective aerobatic training of its pilots. They are based at the Rivolto airport, in the province of Udine. With ten aircraft, nine of which in formation and one solo, they are the largest aerobatic team in the world.



LA STELLA D'ITALIA E LA LIRA

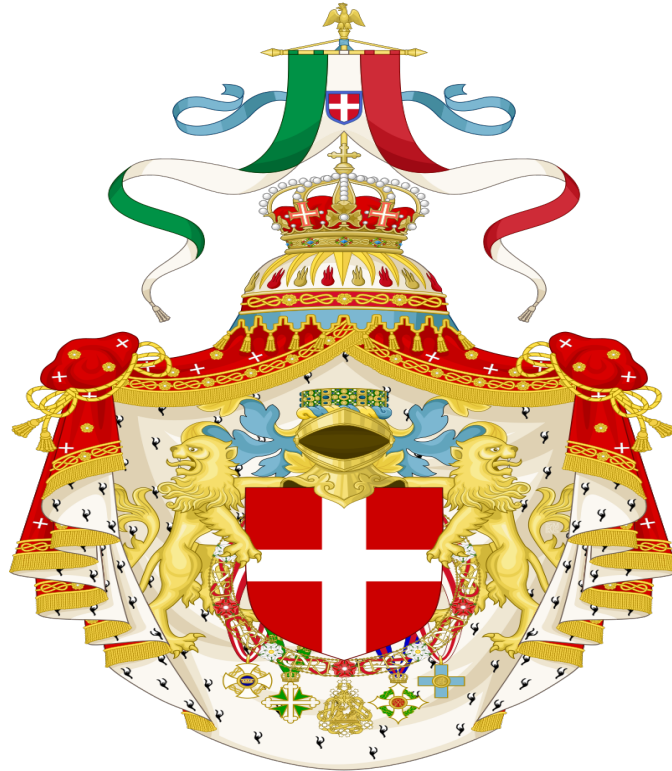
The Star of Italy, popularly known as Stellone, is a five-pointed, white star that has represented the Italian land for many centuries. It is the oldest Italian patriotic symbol, dating back to ancient Greece.

The Italian lira was the official currency of Italy until 1 January 1999, when it was officially replaced by the euro. The name "lira" derives from the Latin libra ("scale"), which, first with the Libripens of ancient Rome and then with Charlemagne, will indicate both a unit of weight (in Italian pound) and a good, such as a monetary unit (the pound of silver).



LO STEMMA SABAUDO

The coat of arms of the Kingdom of Italy was the national emblem of the Kingdom of Italy. It is essentially formed by a Savoy cross (red with a silver cross).



Preghiera per l'Italia

Dio Onnipotente del cielo e della terra, sii benedetto! Ti preghiamo di benedire il nostro paese, di aiutare il popolo italiano tramite le mani della Vergine Maria. Ti preghiamo, nostro Signore, di liberare il popolo italiano dalla fame, dalla miseria e dalle guerre.

Liberaci nostro Dio dalle ingiustizie, aiuta tutti coloro che sono vittime di falsità, vittime di errori. Aiuta tutti coloro che si trovano in difficoltà finanziaria e non riescono a provvedere ai loro amati figli.

Aiutaci Dio Santo, affinché nel nostro paese sia presente lo Spirito Santo, affinché sia presente lo Spirito della Verità e della Giustizia. Liberaci dalle sofferenze e condividi le nostre speranze.

Sii benedetto!

Amen

