

Veronaaaaa

Teatro Filarmonico

The Teatro Filarmonico or Verona Philharmonic Theatre is the main opera theater in Verona, Italy, and is one of the leading Opera Houses in Europe. Having been built in 1716, and later rebuilt after a fire of January 21, 1749, and again after the allied bombing of February 23, 1945.

Full Article ↗ (<http://en.wikipedia.org/?curid=14931490>)

Palazzo Barbieri, Verona

Full Article ↗ (<http://en.wikipedia.org/?curid=44689801>)

Palazzo Canossa, Verona

Palazzo Canossa is a palace in Verona, northern Italy. It was erected by commission of the Marquises of Canossa to architect Michele Sanmicheli in 1527, not far from the Arco dei Gavi and the Castelvechio. Palazzo Canossa is in Mannerist style, with the entrance preceded by a notable portico. One of the ceilings had frescoes by Gian Battista Tiepolo, but they were lost during the bombings of Verona during World War II. In its history, the palace housed important figures such as tsar Alexander I of Russia, Napoleon Bonaparte and emperor Francis I of Austria.

Full Article ↗ (<http://en.wikipedia.org/?curid=12510627>)

Piazza Bra

Piazza Bra, often shortened to Bra, is the largest piazza in Verona, Italy, with some claims that it is the largest in the country. The piazza is lined with numerous cafés and restaurants, along with several notable buildings. The Verona Arena, originally an amphitheatre built nearly 2000 years ago, is now a world-famous music venue with regular operatic and contemporary music performances. Verona's town hall, the Palazzo Barbieri, also looks out across the piazza.

Full Article ↗ (<http://en.wikipedia.org/?curid=33232224>)

Congress of Verona

The Congress of Verona met at Verona on October 20, 1822 as part of the series of international conferences or congresses that opened with the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15, which had instituted the Concert of Europe at the close of the Napoleonic Wars. The Quintuple Alliance was represented by the following persons: Russia: Emperor Alexander I and Count Karl Robert Nesselrode (minister of foreign affairs). Count George Mocenigo (Ambassador of Russia in Torino), was also present; Austria: Prince Metternich; Prussia: Prince Hardenberg and Count Christian Gunther von Bernstorff; France: The duc de Montmorency-Laval (minister of Foreign Affairs) and François-René de Chateaubriand; United Kingdom: The Duke of Wellington, who was taking the place of Viscount Castlereagh after his tragic suicide on the eve of the congress.

