

10/26/2018

Italy

Italy (Italian: Italia [iˈtaːlja] (🔊 listen)), officially the Italian Republic (Italian: Repubblica Italiana [reˈpubblika itaˈljaːna]),^{[10][11][12][13]} is a country in Europe. Located in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea, **Italy** shares open land borders with France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia, San Marino, and Vatican City. **Italy** covers an area of 301,340 km² (116,350 sq mi) and has a largely temperate seasonal and Mediterranean climate. With around 61 million inhabitants, it is the fourth-most populous EU member state and the most populous in southern Europe.

Due to its central geographic location in Europe and the Mediterranean, **Italy** has historically been home to a myriad of peoples and cultures. In addition to the various ancient Italian tribes and Italic peoples dispersed throughout the Italian Peninsula and insular **Italy**, beginning from the classical era, Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Greeks established settlements in the south of **Italy**, with Etruscans and Celts inhabiting the centre and the north of **Italy** respectively. The Italic tribe known as the Latins formed the Roman Kingdom in the 8th century BC, which eventually became a republic that conquered and assimilated its neighbours. In the first century BC, the Roman Empire emerged as the dominant power in the Mediterranean Basin and became the leading cultural, political and religious centre of Western civilisation. The legacy of the Roman Empire is widespread and can be observed in the global distribution of civilian law, republican governments, Christianity and the Latin script.

During the Early Middle Ages, Italy endured sociopolitical collapse and barbarian invasions, but by the 11th century, numerous rival city-states and maritime republics, mainly in the northern and central regions of Italy, rose to great prosperity through shipping, commerce and banking, laying the groundwork for modern capitalism.^[14] These mostly independent statelets served as Europe's main trading hubs with Asia and the Near East, often enjoying a greater degree of democracy than the larger feudal monarchies that were consolidating throughout Europe; however, part of central Italy was under the control of the theocratic Papal States, while Southern Italy remained largely feudal until the 19th century, partially as a result of a succession of Byzantine, Arab, Norman, Angevin and Spanish conquests of the region.^[15]

$$F_2 = x^2 + x^3 - v_2^6$$

- Πουλί
 - Κότα
 - Πάπια
- Ψάρι
 - Χρυσόψαρο
 - Τσιπούρα
 - Θάλασσας
 - Ποταμιού
 - Μουρμούρα
- Ζώο
 - Άλογο
 - Σκύλος
 - Μεγάλο
 - Ροντβάιλερ
 - Μικρό
 - Πεκινούα
 - Γάτα