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## Repubblica napoletana 1799 pdf

LA REPUBBLICA NAPOLETANA DEL 1799, I PERSONAGGI E LE STORIE
Le vicende della Repubblica del 1799 sono complesse e fanno parte del grande patrimonio della storia e delle memorie della città di Napoli. Sullo sfondo dei noti episodi che si consumarono all'ombra del Vesuvio in quei mesi concitati emergono le storie e le aspirazioni quotidiane di una folla senza nome, volti e voci di coloro che presero parte a quegli avvenimenti. L'archivio storico del Banco di Napoli restituisce, grazie a deposizioni e pagamenti effettuati presso i banchi pubblici, i pensieri e le intenzioni di alcuni di quegli attori che contribuirono a dar seguito al governo della Repubblica o che la osteggiarono. A restaurazione avvenuta, i congiurati filo-realisti e coloro che ostacolarono le istituzioni della Repubblica si appellano alle istituzioni bancarie per ricevere un compenso, un riconoscimento per loro opera. Io sottoscritto Gennaro Gallo primo aiutante dell'artiglieria per insinuazione delli signori don Luigi Granato e Pietro Ametrano rimasi a servire l'infame abolita repubblica avendo conosciuta la congiura che li medesimi avevan fatta come per la presa del Castello di Sant'Elmo per la rivoluzione che dovrà seguire contro dei francesi e scellerati Patriott. Oltre ai notissimi nomi di Baccher e di Luisa Sanfelice, emergono così altri protagonisti, altre vicende che la grande storia non ha portato con sé. Eroi, rimasti senza nome e la cui memoria si è dispersa nell'andare dei secoli, riemergono in tutta la loro drammatica umanità. Sono le ultime ore della Repubblica Napoletana, uno sparuto manipolo di patrioti ancora asserragliati a Castel Nuovo sigla la resa con le truppe realiste, in cambio di un sicuro esilio in Francia. Tra gli esuli vi sono anche il Generale Oronzo Massa e la sua compagna d'origine spagnola, Serafina Vargas. Donna Serafina Vargas Macciucca per essersi ritirata nel Castello Nuovo con Oronzio Massa e che di là erano passati sui legni in mare a tenore della capitolazione e che in seguito, allorché il Massa fu trapassato sulla nave inglese e posto ai ferri, la medesima volle correre la stessa sorte del Massa, che col generale inglese dichiarò di essere suo marito, e l'ottenne. Ma all'ultimo istante i patti sono infranti, i patrioti verranno fucilati e coloro che li accompagnavano cadranno in disgrazia. La storia di Serafina Vargas e del suo compagno, il generale repubblicano Oronzo Massa, è una delle più significative tra quelle che l'Archivio Storico è capace di restituire. Una vicenda di amore e di fedeltà, che sullo sfondo conserva i grandi ideali politici della tormentata rivoluzione del 1799 e che restituisce nomi e volti di personaggi che altrimenti rimarrebbero ignoti. Il 23 gennaio 1799, dopo un anno intero di ribellioni e sommosse contro il Re Ferdinando IV, e in preda all'anarchia generale, con l'approvazione e l'appoggio dei comandanti dell'esercito francese, viene proclamata la Repubblica Napoletana. La vita della Repubblica fu difficile fin dagli inizi: mancava l'appoggio del popolo. Sebbene i repubblicani fossero spesso personalità di grande rilievo e cultura, erano alquanto lontani dalla conoscenza dei reali bisogni del popolo napoletano. A questo si aggiunse una repressione spietata contro gli oppositori del regime che non aiutò a conquistare le simpatie popolari. Nel mese di febbraio, il cardinale Fabrizio Ruffo, era intanto sbarcato in Calabria con l'assenso regio, riuscendo a costituire in poco tempo un'armata popolare l'Esercito della Santa Fede e a impadronirsi rapidamente della regione e quindi della Basilicata e delle Puglie, puntando su Napoli. I repubblicani tentano di difendersi da soli contro l'armata sanfedista che giunge da Sud, ma il 13 giugno la città è raggiunta e viene riconquistata dal cardinale Ruffo nell'ultima battaglia al Ponte della Maddalena e nonostante l'ultima strenua resistenza del Forte di Vigilena. Nei mesi seguenti, con una giunta nominata da Ferdinando cominciano dunque i processi contro i repubblicani su circa 8.000 prigionieri. Nel Carmine trovarono sepoltura 35 (non 91 come a volte è detto) esponenti della rivoluzione partenopea decapitati in piazza mercato. Tra i sepolti nell'atrio della chiesa, nella sala capitolare e nella congregazione furono: Mons. Natale (vescovo di Vico Equense), Ettore Carafa (conte di Rufo) Francesco Mario Pagano, Domenico Cirillo, il carmelitano P. Francesco Saverio Granata (professore di matematica nella reale accademia militare di Napoli), e la nobildonna Luisa Sanfelice. Republic of Naples of 1799 Parthenopean RepublicPartenopea1799 The flag of the Parthenopean Republic was the French tricolor with a yellow stripe in the place of the white one. It is similar to the flag of Romania which would be adopted in the 19th century.The Kingdom of Naples briefly became a republic in 1799.StatusClient state of FranceCapitalNaplesCommon languagesCentral Italian, Southern ItalianGovernmentPresidential directorial RepublicDirector • 1799 Carlo Lauberg • 1799 Ignazio Ciaia LegislatureLegislative CouncilHistorical eraFrench Revolutionary Wars • French invasion 21 January 1799• Sicilian invasion 13 June 1799 CurrencyNapoletan tornese, Neapolitan carlino Preceded by Succeeded by Kingdom of Naples Kingdom of Naples The Parthenopean Republic (Italian: Repubblica Partenopea, French: République Parthénoépénne) or Neapolitan Republic (Repubblica Napoletana) was a short-lived, semi-autonomous republic located within the Kingdom of Naples and supported by the French First Republic. The republic emerged during the French Revolutionary Wars after King Ferdinand IV fled before advancing French troops. The republic existed from 21 January to 13 June 1799, collapsing when Ferdinand returned to restore monarchical authority and forcibly subdued republican activities.[1] Origins of the Republic On the outbreak of the French Revolution King Ferdinand IV of Naples and Queen Maria Carolina did not at first actively oppose reform; but after the fall of the French monarchy they became violently opposed to it, and in 1793 joined the first coalition against France, instituting severe persecutions against all who were remotely suspected of French sympathies. Republicanism, however, gained ground, especially among the aristocracy. In 1796, peace with France was concluded, but in 1798, during Napoleon's absence in Egypt and after Nelson's victory at the Battle of the Nile, Maria Carolina induced Ferdinand to go to war with France once more. Nelson himself arrived at Naples in September 1798, where he was enthusiastically received. The Neapolitan army had 70,000 men hastily summoned under the command of the Austrian general Karl Mack. On 29 November, this army entered Rome,[2] which had been evacuated by the French, to restore Papal authority. However, after a sudden French counter-attack, his troops were forced to retreat and eventually routed. A contemporary satirist said of the king's conquest of Rome: "He came, he saw, he fled".[3] The king hurried back to Naples. Although the lazzaroni (the lowest class of the people) were devoted to the Bourbon dynasty and ready to defend it, he embarked on Nelson's Vanguard and fled with his court to Palermo in a panic. The prince Francesco Pignatelli Strongoli took over the city and the fleet was burned. The wildest confusion prevailed, and the lazzaroni massacred numbers of persons suspected of republican sympathies, while the nobility and the educated classes, finding themselves abandoned by their king, began to contemplate a republic under French auspices to avoid anarchy. On 12 January 1799, Pignatelli signed in Sparanise the surrender to the French general Jean Etienne Championnet. Pignatelli also fled to Palermo on 16 January 1799. When the news of the treaty with the French reached Naples and the provinces, the lazzaroni rebelled. Though ill-armed and ill-disciplined, they resisted the enemy with desperate courage. In the meantime, the Jacobin and Republican parties of Naples surged, and civil war broke out. On 20 January 1799, the Republicans under General Championnet[4] conquered the fortress of Castel Sant'Elmo, and the French entered the city the next day. The casualties were 8,000 Neapolitans and 1,000 French. The Republic On 21 or 23[4] January 1799, the Parthenopean Republic was proclaimed. The name referred to an ancient Greek colony Parthenope on the site of the future city of Naples. The Republic had no real domestic constituency and existed solely due to the power of the French Army. The Republic's leaders were men of culture, high character and birth, such as Gennaro Serra, Prince of Cassano Irpino but they were doctrinaire and impractical, and they knew very little of the lower classes of their own country. The new government soon found itself in financial difficulties, owing to Championnet's demands for money (he was later relieved for graft); it failed to organise an army (and was therefore dependent on French protection) and met with little success in its attempts to "democratise" the provinces. Meanwhile, the court at Palermo sent Cardinal Fabrizio Ruffo, a wealthy and influential prelate, to Calabria to organize a counter-revolution. He succeeded beyond expectation with his "Christian army of the Holy Faith" (Esercito Cristiano della Santa Fede). An English squadron approached Naples and occupied the island of Procida, but after a few engagements with the Republican fleet commanded by Francesco Caracciolo, an ex-officer in the Bourbon navy, it was recalled to Palermo, as the Franco-Spanish fleet was expected. Ruffo, supported by Russian and Turkish ships under the command of Admiral Ushakov, now marched on the capital, whence the French, except for a small force under Méjean, withdrew. The scattered Republican detachments were defeated, only Naples and Pescara holding out. On 13 June 1799, Ruffo and his troops reached Naples, and after a desperate battle at the Ponte della Maddalena, entered the city. For weeks the Calabresi and lazzaroni continued to pillage and massacre, and Ruffo was unable, even if willing, to restrain them. However, the Royalists were not masters of the city, for the French in Castel Sant'Elmo and the Republicans in Castel Nuovo and Castel dell'Ovo still held out and bombarded the streets, while the Franco-Spanish fleet might arrive at any moment. Consequently, Ruffo was desperately anxious to come to terms with the Republicans for the evacuation of the castles, in spite of the queen's orders to make no terms with the rebels. After some negotiation, the parties concluded an armistice and agreed on capitulation (onorevole capitolazione), whereby the castles were to be evacuated, the hostages liberated and the garrisons free to remain in Naples unmolested or to sail for Toulon. The capitulation was signed by Ruffo, and British, Russian and Turkish officers, as well as, for the Republicans, the French commander.[5] While the vessels were being prepared for the voyage to Toulon all the hostages in the castles were liberated save four, but on 24 June 1799 Nelson arrived with his fleet, and on hearing of the capitulation he refused to recognise it except insofar as it concerned the French.[5] Ruffo indignantly declared that once the treaty was signed, not only by himself but by the Russian and Turkish commandants and by the British captain Edward Foote, it must be respected, and on Nelson's refusal, he said that he would not help him to capture the castles. On 26 June 1799, Nelson changed his attitude and authorised Sir William Hamilton, the British minister, to inform the cardinal that he (Nelson) would do nothing to break the armistice; while Captains Bell and Troubridge wrote that they had Nelson's authority to state that the latter would not oppose the embarkation of the Republicans. Although these expressions were equivocal, the Republicans were satisfied and embarked on the vessels prepared for them. However, on 28 June, Nelson received despatches from the court (in reply to his own), in consequence of which he had the vessels brought under the guns of his ships, and many of the Republicans were arrested.[5] Caracciolo, who had been caught whilst attempting to escape from Naples, was tried by a court-martial of Royalist officers under Nelson's auspices on board the admiral's flagship, condemned to death and hanged at the yard arm. Aftermath On 10 July 1799, King Ferdinand entered the bay of Naples on a Neapolitan frigate, the Sirena. At four o'clock that afternoon, he went aboard the British Foudroyant, which was to be his headquarters for the next four weeks.[2] Of some 8,000 political prisoners, 99 were executed, including Prince Gennaro Serra, who was publicly beheaded, and others, such as the intellectual Mario Pagano, who had written the republican constitution; the scientist, Domenico Cirillo; Luisa Sanfelice; Gabriele Manthoné, the minister of war under the republic; Massa, the defender of Castel dell'Ovo; Ettore Carafa, the defender of Pescara, who had been captured by treachery; and Eleonora Fonseca Pimentel, court-poet turned revolutionary and editor of il Monitore Napoletano, the newspaper of the republican government. More than 500 other people were imprisoned (222 for life), 288 were deported and 67 exiled.[2] The subsequent censorship and oppression of all political movement was far more debilitating for Naples. After these events were reported in Britain, Charles James Fox denounced Nelson in the House of Commons for the admiral's part in "the atrocities at the Bay of Naples".[5] See also Naples Lazzaroni Giuseppe Abbanonte Altamuran Revolution References ^ Davis, John (2006). Naples and Napoleon: Southern Italy and the European Revolutions, 1780–1860. Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780198207559. ^ a b c Acton, Harold (1957). The Bourbons of Naples (1731–1825) (2009 ed.). London: Faber and Faber. ISBN 9780571249015. ^ Between Salt Water And Holy Water: A History Of Southern Italy, Tommaso Astarita, p. 250 ^ a b Rose, John Holland (1911). "Italy". In Chisholm, Hugh (ed.). Encyclopædia Britannica. 15 (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. p. 44. ^ a b c d North, Jonathan (2018). 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