

When Was Italy Established

The new secular Italian Republic established in 1946 recognized freedom of religion. However, under Pius XII and Paul VI, the Christian Democrats thrived and had great influence on Italian politics, in order to stop the Italian Communist Party from gaining power.

Germany-Italy relations Germany has an embassy in Rome and consulates in Milan and Naples, while Italy has an embassy in Berlin and consulates in Cologne, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, Nuremberg, Saarbrücken, and Stuttgart. The two countries historically enjoy a special relationship Germany and Italy maintain bilateral relations. Nuremberg, Saarbrücken, and Stuttgart. Relations were established after the Unification of Italy. Both countries are full members of the European Union, Council of Europe, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and NATO

It was only under Pius XI that the Lateran Treaty was signed, establishing the State of Vatican City, allowing for greater papal autonomy.

Despite the absence of diplomatic relations, trade links between Italy and Taiwan accounted for US\$4.13 billion in 2014, with Italy being Taiwan's fifth largest trading partner in Europe. Approximately 40 Taiwanese companies had investments in Italy worth US\$322 million in 2011. In 2015, the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of the Italian Parliament, passed a bill on avoiding double taxation with Taiwan. An agreement to that effect was completed in 2016.

The people who are called to temporarily administer the republic are not owners, but servants;...

Both nations are members of the G20, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations.

== History ==

The first contact between Italy and Mexico was in 1869, just before the end of Italian unification in 1870; when Italy expressed its desire to open a consulate in Mexico. An Italian consulate was opened in Mexico in December 1872; however, diplomatic relations between the two nations were not established until 15 December 1874. In 1875, Mexico opened a diplomatic office in Rome. The first Italian migrants arrived to Mexico as early as 1857 with larger waves arriving in the 1880s. Many of the migrants established several Italian-speaking towns throughout the country.

By stating that Italy is a democratic republic, the article solemnly declares the results of the institutional referendum that took place on 2 June 1946 valid. The state is not the hereditary property of the ruling monarch, but instead a res publica, belonging to everyone.

Italy-Mexico relations Mexico re-established diplomatic relations with Italy in 1946 and relations have continued unabated since. The two nations were twice on The nations of Italy and Mexico first established formal diplomatic relations in 1874, following the unification of Italy. The two nations were twice on the opposite sides of 20th century conflicts: first in the Spanish Civil War from 1936 to 1939, and later during World War II from 1942 to 1945. The nations of Italy and Mexico first established formal diplomatic relations in 1874, following the unification of Italy

Italy-Taiwan relations It was originally The bilateral relations between Italy and the Republic of China (Taiwan) began with official diplomatic relations from 1913 to 1941 and from 1944 to 1970, but these were interrupted by World War II. It was established in its present form in 1995. Italy is represented by the Italian Economic, Trade and Cultural Promotion Office in Taipei. Since 6 November 1970, Italy has recognized the People's Republic of China under the "One China policy," and thus maintains relations with Taiwan through unofficial channels 44befb414b

Southern Italy peninsula was constantly plunged into wars between the Byzantines, Lombardy, and the Aghlabid dynasty. In the 21st century, the term "Mezzogiorno" mostly refers to the regions that are associated with the people, lands or culture of the historical and cultural region that was once politically under the administration of the former Kingdoms of Naples and Sicily (officially denominated as one entity Regnum Siciliae citra Pharum and ultra Pharum, i. "Kingdom of Sicily on the other side of the Strait" and "across the Strait") and which later shared a common organization into Italy's largest pre-unitarian state, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. e. The latter established two emirates in southern Italy: the Southern Italy, also known as Meridione ([meri'djo:ne]) or Mezzogiorno ([,mɛddzo'dʒorno]), is a macroregion of Italy consisting of its southern regions 44befb414b

The Constitution of the Italian Republic was created by the Constituent Assembly, which was formed by the representatives of all the anti-fascist forces that contributed to the defeat of the Nazis and fascist forces during the Italian Civil War and the Common Man's Front. Article 1 of the Italian constitution states: "Italy is a democratic Republic founded on labour. Sovereignty belongs to the people and is exercised by the people in the forms and within the limits of the constitution." 44befb414b == History == 44befb414b == History == 44befb414b

Holy See-Italy relations [citation needed] It was only under Pius XI that the Lateran Treaty was signed, establishing the State Holy See-Italy relations are the special relations between the Holy See, which is sovereign over the Vatican City, and the Italian Republic. the Italian state of being controlled by freemasons 44befb414b

Kingdom of Italy That process was influenced by the Savoy-led Kingdom of Sardinia, which was one of Italy's legal predecessor states. Italy was a unitary state that existed from 17 March 1861, when Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia was proclaimed King of Italy, until 18 June 1946, when The Kingdom of Italy was a unitary state that existed from 17 March 1861, when Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia was proclaimed King of Italy, until 18 June 1946, when the monarchy was abolished, following civil discontent that led to an institutional referendum on 2 June, resulting in the establishment of the modern Italian Republic. The kingdom was established through the unification of several states over a decades-long process, called the Risorgimento 44befb414b

Relations with the Kingdom of Italy were difficult during the papacies of Pius IX and Leo XIII, who had to endure the status of prisoner of the Vatican after the capture of Rome, refusing to recognize the Law of Guarantees. Leo XIII forbade Christians from participating in elections and accused the Italian state of being controlled by freemasons. 44befb414b After the deposition of the last Western Emperor in 476, Odoacer was appointed Dux

Italiae (Duke of Italy) by the reigning Byzantine Emperor Zeno. Later... 44bafb414b The consolidation of Italy into a single entity occurred during the Roman expansion in the peninsula, when Rome formed a permanent association with most of other... 44bafb414b

Austria-Italy border The border was last changed in 1947. Austria and Italy has existed since the 1861 Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, most of the current modern-day border was only established in 1920, after The Austrian-Italian border is a 404 km (251 mi) land border along the Alps between the Republic of Italy and the Republic of Austria. Although a border between Austria and Italy has existed since the 1861 Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, most of the current modern-day border was only established in 1920, after the First World War. It has been an EU internal border since 1 January 1995 44bafb414b

Government of Italy The Italian government is that of a democratic republic, established by the Italian constitution in 1948. Italy. It consists of legislative, executive, and judicial subdivisions, as well as of a head of state, known as the president. It consists of legislative, executive, and The Government of Italy (formally known as the Italian Government) is the central executive authority of Italy. The Italian government is that of a democratic republic, established by the Italian constitution in 1948 44bafb414b

== History == 44bafb414b

Roman Italy According to Roman mythology, Italy was the ancestral home of Aeneas, being the homeland of the Trojans progenitor, Dardanus; Aeneas, instructed by Jupiter, moved to Italy after the fall of Troy, and his descendants, Romulus and Remus, were the founders of Rome. According to Roman mythology, Italy was the ancestral Roman Italy is the period of ancient Italian history going from the founding and rise of Rome to the decline and fall of the Western Roman Empire; the Latin name of the Italian Peninsula in this period was Italia (continued to be used in the Italian language). name of the Italian Peninsula in this period was Italia (continued to be used in the Italian language). Aside from the legendary accounts, Rome was an Italic city-state that changed its form of government from Kingdom (ruled, between 753 BC and 509 BC, by seven kings) to Republic, and then grew within the context of a peninsula dominated by the Gauls, Ligures, Veneti, Camunni and Histri in the North; the Etruscans, Latins, Falisci, Picentes, Umbri and Sabines in the Centre; and the Iapygian tribes (such as the Messapians), the Oscan tribes (such as the Samnites) and Greek colonies (such as Sybaris) in the South 44bafb414b

A Kingdom of Italy was restored from 1805 to 1814 with Napoleon as its only king, centred in Northern Italy. It was not until the Italian unification in the 1860s that an independent Kingdom of Italy covering the entire Italian Peninsula was restored. From 1861 the House of Savoy held the title of King of Italy until the last king, Umberto II, was exiled in 1946 when Italy became a republic. 44bafb414b == Trade links == 44bafb414b == History == 44bafb414b The island of Sardinia, which was not part of the aforementioned polity and had been under the rule of the Alpine House of Savoy, which would eventually annex the Bourbons' southern Italian kingdom altogether, is nonetheless often subsumed into the Mezzogiorno. The Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) employs the term "South Italy" (Italia meridionale, or just Sud, i.e. "south") to statistically identify in its

reportings the six mainland regions of southern Italy without Sicily and... 44befb414b In 1866, Italy declared war on Austria in alliance with Prussia and, upon its victory, received the region of Veneto. Italian troops entered Rome in 1870, ending more than one thousand years of Papal temporal power. In the last two decades of the 19th century, Italy developed into a colonial power, resulting to the establishment of the Italian Empire, and in 1882 it entered into a Triple Alliance with the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, following strong disagreements with France about their respective colonial expansions. Although relations with Berlin became very friendly, the alliance with Vienna remained... 44befb414b During World War I, Mexico remained neutral because it was involved in its own revolution during... 44befb414b

King of Italy With the Frankish conquest of Italy in the 8th century, the Carolingians assumed the title, which was maintained by subsequent Holy Roman Emperors throughout the Middle Ages. The last Emperor to claim the title was Charles V in the 16th century. The first to take the title was Odoacer, a barbarian warlord, in the late 5th century, followed by the Ostrogothic kings up to the mid-6th century. The Lombards under Alboin established their kingdom in the extreme north of Italy in 568, gradually King of Italy (Italian: Re d'Italia; Latin: Rex Italiae) was the title given to the ruler of the Kingdom of Italy after the fall of the Western Roman Empire. During this period, the holders of the title were crowned with the Iron Crown of Lombardy. from the north and established their kingdom in 568 44befb414b

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