



Comune di Lamezia Terme



Assessorato alla Cultura
Regione Calabria

Telesio – Galilei Academy of Science & Associazione culturale LocalMente Lamezia Terme

in collaborazione con:

Sindacato Nazionale Libero Scrittori Sez. Calabria

Associazione Calabria Day Roma

Associazione Terra di Calabria

Centro Studi di Biometeorologia onlus

SIAECM

Con il Patrocinio di:

Comune di Lamezia Terme

Assessorato Cultura Regione Calabria

COMUNICATO STAMPA

Calabresi? Sì, grazie!

Lo direbbero forte e chiaro, e con sicurezza, Bernardino Telesio, Tommaso Campanella, Raffaele Piria scopritore dell'aspirina, Renato Dulbecco Premio Nobel per la medicina, Giovanni Nicotera ideologo dei Mille e primo Ministro dell'Interno, come l'altro grande Ministro dell'Interno e Presidente Emerito della Repubblica, originario di Sambiasi, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro.

Lo direbbero i nomi che più spiccano nel libro d'oro dei calabresi doc insieme ai meno conosciuti, ma non per questo meno significativi protagonisti di ogni tempo, da Pitagora a Giacomo Mancini. Se ne parlerà nel

CONVEGNO

DAL RINASCIMENTO AL RISORGIMENTO IL RUOLO DEI CALABRESI NEL PENSIERO MODERNO E NELL'UNITÀ D'ITALIA

Lunedì 30 Agosto 2010

ore 15.00-20.00

Aula Nuova Consiglio Comunale

Via A. Perugini - Lamezia Terme (CZ)

Il congresso, organizzato dall'Accademia "Telesio-Galilei", in collaborazione con l'Associazione "LocalMente" e altre associazioni di origine calabrese, e che apre i suoi lavori nella nuova sala consiliare del Comune di Lamezia Terme, intende avviare una riflessione culturale sull'identità calabrese, spesso al centro di equivoci e misinterpretazioni. Rivalutare l'identità - che una veloce, quanto approssimativa revisione storica, vuole spazzare via - ha l'obiettivo di ridare il giusto e legittimo orgoglio di appartenenza alla Calabria e ai calabresi.

Una storia calabrese che da Pitagora, fondatore della Matematica; a Telesio, uno dei padri del Rinascimento; da Piria, fondatore della farmacologia moderna; a Nicotera, uno dei protagonisti dell'Unità d'Italia, ha dato contributi primari alla Civiltà moderna. Impegno che continua fra l'altro con grandi leader della scienza, come Renato Dulbecco; o della politica come Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, Giacomo Mancini; ed esponenti di primo piano del giornalismo come Eugenio Scalfari, o della musica moderna come i compianti Rino Gaetano e Mia Martini e la Loredana Berté.

All'incontro, si ricorderanno i calabresi e il loro lavoro nello snodo e nello sviluppo del pensiero moderno tra Rinascimento e Risorgimento. Personalità che con il loro esempio indicano la via dell'emancipazione e del successo alle nuove generazioni. Una direzione più congeniale e gratificante rispetto ai vecchi e nuovi brigantaggi che restano inevitabilmente marginali, contrastati e poco onorati nelle Società Moderne.

Un Convegno che si configura come un rito di rifondazione, teso a rinsaldare i piloni di un passato per lanciare un ponte robusto verso il futuro delle nuove generazioni nate nella terra Ausonia, o Enotria, insomma in quella terra del re arcade Italo, progenitore dell'Italia stessa.

Programma

- ore 15.00: registrazione
- ore 15.30: saluto Autorità

Apertura dei lavori Paolo Strangis Presidente **“LocalMente”**.
Jeremy Dunny Davies, Presidente **Accademia Telesio Galilei**

Terence Clifford Vice Presidente Accademia Telesio Galilei
Telesio contribution to modern philosophy of science.

1. Vincenzo Villella, storico
L'ossessione di Calvino: il martire calabrese Valentino Gentile e gli antitrinitari europei del XVI secolo.
2. Francesco Sorgiovanni, storico e giornalista
Tommaso Campanella: “riformatore” degli uomini ed artefice della *renovatio mundi*.
3. Antonio Landolfi, storico e Presidente Fondazione Giacomo Mancini
Il ruolo dei Calabresi nel Risorgimento.
4. Ulderico Nisticò, storico
Altro Risorgimento.
5. Ferdinando Ierardo, storico
Michele Morelli Protomartire del Risorgimento Italiano.
6. Giovanni Ierfone, giornalista
Giovanni Nicotera ideologo dei Mille, Ministro dell'Interno dell'Italia Unita.
7. M. Cristina Lucchetta, medico
Raffaele Piria padre della farmacologia moderna.
8. Sergio Paolo Foresta, Presidente sindacato libero scrittori sez. Calabria
Fu vera Unità?
9. Cesare Mulè, storico
Nasce in Calabria la parola Italia.
10. Silvana Mancini
Dalla Magna Grecia alla Calabria: verso un nuovo soggetto autonomo d'eccellenza per l'Unità delle diversità in Europa e nel Mondo.
11. Vincenzo Valenzi, Vice presidente LiUM
La Calabria tra passato e futuro: quali protagonisti e quali contributi calabresi al Pensiero e alla Società Moderna?

- ore 20.00: conclusioni

Biografie

Famous Calabrians

Past

This section of our website is dedicated to all of the Calabrians that have helped make the world better in some way.

HISTORICAL FIGURES

Giovanni Paolo Parisio (1470-1522)

Beside Gravina, Giovan Paolo Parisio (1470 -1522) from Cosenza is seen as an enlightened humanist and a more ingenious critic of his age. He was called "Parrisio" and was the founder and animator, together with Telesio, of the Academy of Cosenza. His eloquence, vocal for many years in Rome and Milan, spread a refined taste for the classical and the beautiful. His thoughts are condensed into his Epistles collected in "De Rebus per Epistulam Quaesitis".

Bernardino Telesio (1509 – 1588)

Telesio was born in Cosenza in 1509 and died there in 1588. He was one of the most important exponents of Renaissance thought, particularly the naturalistic current.

Bernardino Telesio was the first scientist to develop ideas beyond the restrictions of the Aristotelian-scholastic tradition.

Telesio was a fervent critic of metaphysics and insisted on a purely empiricist approach in natural philosophy—he thus became a forerunner of early modern philosophy.

He had a remarkable influence on Tommaso Campanella, Giordano Bruno, Pierre Gassendi, Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes and authors of the clandestine Enlightenment like Guillaume Lamy and Giulio Cesare Vanini.

ON EVOLUTION.

Telesio's vision of the genesis of nature is simple to the point of being archaic, yet at the same time astonishingly modern in the sense that he seems to have been one of the very first defenders of a theory of natural evolution without metaphysical or theological presuppositions, for

all natural things result from the battle of these antagonistic forces for the possession of matter.

The main region of that creative battle is the surface of the earth, where they create metals, stones and animate beings. The primary activity of warmth is to move fast and to dilate and rarefy matter, whereas that of cold is to hinder movement and to condense matter. Things differ according to the amount of heat or cold they possess (and therefore according to their density and derivative qualities such as velocity and colour).

ON COSMOLOGY.

Telesio's cosmology puts an end to metaphysical explanations. Telesio thought space to be absolute thus abolishing the Aristotelian notion of a bipartite cosmos divided into a sublunary world, in which generation and corruption take place, and a supralunary sphere with eternal regular movements.

Luigi Giglio (1510)

Little is known about Luigi Giglio's life; he was probably born in 1510 at Cirò. He studied medicine in Naples and subsequently he was at Earl Carafa's service. His name is more connected with astronomy than medicine and with the reform of the calendar in 1582 by Pope Gregorio XIII. His untimely death in 1576 did not allow him to carry out his "Compendium".

Tommaso Campanella, Philosopher and Writer (1568-1639)

Tommaso Campanella was born in Stilo in 1568 and died in Paris in 1639. He is considered one of the most important Italian Philosophers and poets of the 17th century. At the age of 14 years, he entered the religious order of the Dominicans, but very soon he provoked many suspicions and was persecuted for his activity as a writer and scholar. He believed in the occult sciences and was an enthusiastic supporter of Telesio. He was

confined first to prison in Naples where he underwent his sentence for heresy in 1591. After that he wandered throughout the North of Italy in search of a podium from which to spread his ideas. He was repeatedly tortured and persecuted by the Roman Inquisition. In 1598, he returned to Stilo with the intention of exploiting the widespread discontent against the Spanish Government in Southern Italy in order to carry out his ideal example of State -- a religious republic governed by a prince-priest and of which he should have been the legislator. In 1599 a plot was uncovered and Campanella. Known for his radical ideas and his support of a revolution was brought to Naples again, submitted to a trial for subversive action, judged mad and condemned to prison for all his life. He was kept in prison for 27 years during which time he was able to meditate, to study, to write poetry and to complete substantial works, the best known being "La Città del sole" which abridges his ideals of utopia. Released in 1626 he was allowed to live in Rome under the Inquisition's control. Pope Urban VIII facilitated his escape in France as a result of claims he was involved in a plot against the deputy of Naples. When he arrived in Paris, he was appointed court astrologer by Louis XIII and spent the last years of his life studying quietly in France.

<u>Clearco da Reggio</u> (500 B.C.)	<u>Pitagora</u> 570/580
<u>Agatocle</u> (360 B.C.)	<u>Ibico</u> (5th C.)
<u>Flavio Magno Aurelio Cassiodoro</u> 480	<u>Giacchino da Fiore</u> (1130 - 1202)
Gian Vincenzo Gravina (1664)	Mattia Preti 1613
Giuseppe Poerio 1775	Pasquale Galluppi 1770
Guglielmo Pepe 1783	Florestano Pepe 1778
Giovanni Nicotera 1790	Michele Morelli 1790
Umberto Boccioni 1882	Francesco Cilea 1866
Corrado Alvaro 1895	Nicolo Manfroce - Musician-Composer from 1800's Palmi, RC

SAINTS

San Francesco da Paola (1268)

The Angevin rule (1268 - 1442) marked a domestic setback for all of Southern Italy. This situation was further accentuated under the Aragonese (1442 - 1502) with the added development of a feudal institution in which the barons, powerful and overbearing, burdened people with taxes and compulsory services.

In 1461, the common people rose unsuccessfully, unable to relieve the yoke of oppression. Eventually, a steady and authoritative voice was raised against all the abuses -- that of Saint Francisco d'Alessio, the Monk from Paola. He founded the order of "Minimi" (1435) that was characterized by a penitent life and by the saying "Charitas." Francisco from Paola died in France and was declared Blessor Soul in 1513 and proclaimed a Saint in 1519.

Approfondimenti:

<http://www.sambiase.com/modules.php?name=News&file=print&sid=125>

http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raffaele_Piria

Musiche calabresi

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4HUjx8qxrqE&feature=related>

Mia Martini

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lZe9JspTES4&feature=related>

Loredana Berté

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XB3TfBXUOKw>

Rino Gaetano

Comitato organizzatore

Giovanni degli Antoni, Antonio Landolfi, Francesco Fucilla, Giuseppe Petronio, , Mario Giancotti, Paolo Stangis, Nicola Galloro, Nino Russo, Sergio Paolo Foresta, Cesare Mulè, Maria C.ristina Lucchetta, Giovanni Ierfone, Francesco Catanzariti, Aurelio Cannatà, Vincenzo Valenzi

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- Gabriella Belisario gabriella.belisario@libero.it tel. 3483517424
- Giovanni Ierfone gierfone@gmail.com tel. 3476405226