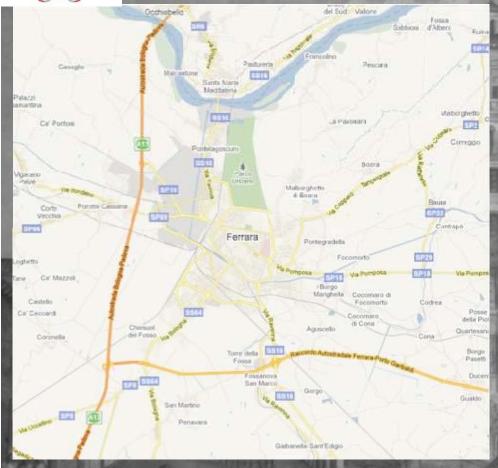




## The town of Ferrara





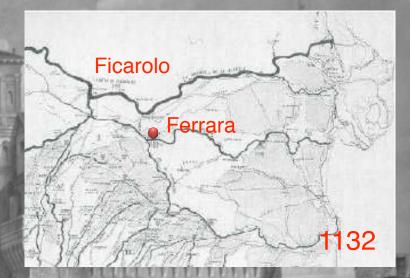


*Population = 134425 Density = 332.4 km*<sup>-2</sup>

Elevation = 9 m Distance from the see = 60 km

## Ferrara and the Po river







Tens of floods occurred over the years, which were dominated only in the XX century

## History of Ferrara

VI to III century B.C. - blooming of the Etruscan city of Spina



Via XX Settembre 122

Many finds of the Etruscan civilization are stored in the National Archaeological Museum, in palace Costabili, formerly the palace of "Ludovico il Moro"





# Middle Ages

VIII century - small Bizantine agglomerate at the split of two branches of the Po river, the "bizantine castrum"

During Middle
Ages the town
throve due to
trading via fluvial
transportation of
merchandise and
the town
expanded along
the Po river





Via delle Volte



### Renaissance



During Renaissance Ferrara became a duchy ruled by the Este family and reached a period of splendor

Expansion southward began in 1450 by Duke Borso d'Este



Palazzo Schifanoia
Via Scandiana 23
"Salone dei Mesi"



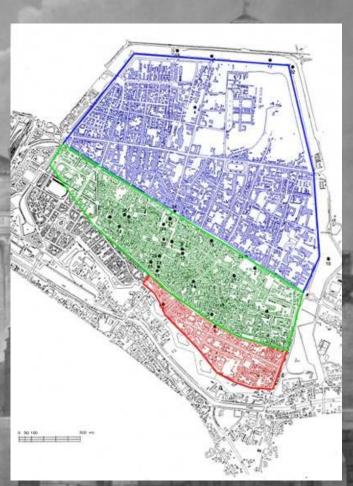
## The "addizione Eurculea"



Large expansion northward began in 1492 according to the design of architect Biagio Rossetti.

For this construction a modern city plan was needed, which has been recognized as the first example of modern urbanistics





Expansion was boosted by Duke Ercole I d'Este

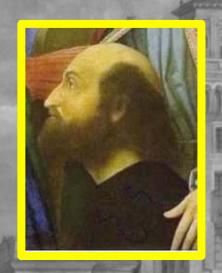


#### Art in Ferrara



The Este Court invited to Ferrara prominent artists of the time.









Torquato Tasso 1544-1595 Author of "Gerusalemme

Liberata"

Ludovico Ariosto
1474-1533
Author of
"Orlando Furioso"

Author of
"De hominis dignitate",
Oration on the Dignity
of Man, later named
"Manifesto of the

Renaissance"

Pico della Mirandola

Girolamo
Savonarola
1452-1498
Monc and phylosofist



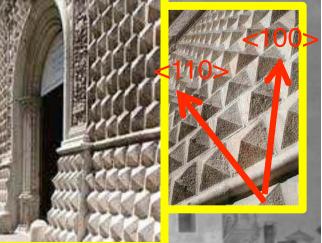
#### Cosmé Tura 1430-1495

# Art in Ferrara

"the Annunciation" Museum of the Cathedral









Dosso Dossi 1486-1542

"Circe and her lovers'



Architect and founder of modern urbanistics



## Ferrara and the Jews

Many Jews refuged in Ferrara from all over Europe because the Este Court protected them from prosecutions





There were three Synagogues, one of which is still operational



From 1598 because of lack of descendance of the Este Court, Ferrara was suddenly annexed to Papal State and suffered cultural decay.

However painting activity was very strong with an increasing number of authors

"Giudizio Universale" fresco in the Cathedral



In 1861 Ferrara joined the Kingdom of Italy and later the Republic of Italy after World War II

...More recently



Giorgio de Chirico (1888 – 1978) influential pre-surrealist and then surrealist



Giovanni Boldini (1842 — 1931) impressionist

The Disquieting Muses (1916)

Giulio Natta (1903-1979)

Nobel Prize laureated in chemistry (1963)

Invention of Polypropylene (1954)

# Ferrara today

It is town where modernity is harmonized with its glorious past.

Traffic in the urban area still benefits from its ancient city plan owing to architect Biagio Rossetti.

It is an environment friendly town because:

- about 50% of the urban area is geothermically supplied
- about 20% of cars have dual fuel engine (mostly methane supplied)
- most of the inhabitants like riding a bike for urban transportation



**City of bikers** 



## Not to be missed



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Property of mankind by UNESCO

Nearly complete ring of walls about 13 km long

Previously used for defence nowadays best treck for joggers











Palace Renée of France Rector's palace and our conference venue About 17000 students

Eight faculties

Architecture
Economics
Pharmacy
Law
Engineering
Humanities
Medicine

Sciences

Founded in 1391







