

UNIVERSITA DAGLI STUDI DI VENEZIA
FACOLTA DI ARCHETTURA

RICERCA SU VENEZIA

ASO ABRAHIM AZEEZ

VENEZIA

Venice is the main city in the Veneto region and of north - eastern capital of the province and of the Veneto region . And ' it listed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO .

The city is located , together with numerous small islands within the lagoon of Venice , in the northwestern part of the Adriatic Sea . His municipality has 270,000 inhabitants , including 60,000 in the historic center , 180,000 in the municipalities of mainland (Mestre - Carpenedo Marghera , Chirignago - Zelarino and Favaro Veneto) and 30,000 in the various islands of the Lagoon (Murano , Burano , Lido and Pellestrina) .

Historically known as " La Serenissima " , it has been for more than a millennium capital of the Republic of Venice .





Venice is located on the Venetian lagoon in the gulf and is 28 km from Treviso and 30 from Padua. The historic city has always been isolated from the mainland, until in 1841 began work on the construction of the railway bridge to get to the Venice railway station Saint Lucia. The trains began to arrive in Venice in January 1846. For coming by car it was not until 1933, when Mussolini inaugurated the Ponte Littorio, later called Freedom Bridge, 4 Km long, that connects Mestre to Piazzale Roma. The district includes, in addition to the same city of Venice and the lagoon islands, a large portion of land comprising Mestre and Porto Marghera, with its vast industrial center. It is the city with the highest flow of tourists in Italy.

The city of Venice is divided into the six districts of Dorsoduro, Santa Croce, San Polo, San Marco, Cannaregio and Castello, spread over 118 small islands connected by 354 bridges and separated by 177 canals. It is at the center of the homonymous lagoon along the Adriatic coast.

Murano the island of glass

Murano (Amuriana) is an island in the Venetian Lagoon , located north - east of Venice and was , like the island of Torcelloe Burano , one of the major centers founded by the inhabitants of Altino in the year 453 , when they fled from invasions Huns .

Murano is made up of seven islands in turn connected by bridges and like Venice has its Grand Canal that runs through it and where many buildings are reflected : among which we mention the most characteristic, the Palazzo da Mula (Murano Hall) , dating the thirteenth century , with typical Gothic façade .

Before the advent of Napoleon Bonaparte , in the island there were eighteen parishes , monasteries and convents .

Today, after all the historical events that made a sharer, remain only three churches functioning (Santa Maria and Donato, St. Peter Martyr, Santa Maria Degli Angeli), while there are the remains of some other churches such as Santa Chiara, San Maffio and Santo Stephen. These are supplemented by the oratory of Saints Joseph and Teresa with the nearby hospice Briati.

The most important churches of Murano is the Cathedral of Santa Maria and Donato, who was born in the seventh century and was primarily dedicated to Santa Maria. Then, in 1125, after the conquest of Kefalonia, there were placed the remains of San Donato.

Extremely curious feature of this island is the fact of being equipped with its own beacon.

The Murano lighthouse is located at Foundation Francesco Maria Piave (the beginning of "Viale Bressaggio") and is a cylindrical building in Istrian stone.

Despite its internal position than the sea's role it is to illuminate the mouth of the Lido.

During the Dark Ages, the lighthouse was made of wood and the fires needed to illuminate the Laguna.

The Museum of Glass in Murano

The Glass Museum of Murano is located in Fondamenta Marco Giustinian: built in the Gothic style, was the former residence of the bishops of Torcello.

In 1805, after the fall of the Venetian Republic, the suppression of the diocese of Torcello and a severe crisis of Murano glass, the building became the property of the Patriarchate of Venice until 1840 when it was sold to the town of Murano.

In 1861 he founded the Museum of Glass by Antonio Colleoni and Vincenzo Zanetti.

Inside you can admire vases, bowls, sculptures and especially majestic chandeliers, of which the most impressive, sixty arms, made by Master Giovanni Fuga and Lorenzo Santi.

For a short time it was also established a school for the design and production of blown glass, where he was taught the evolution of the art over the centuries.

The Museum is part of the Venetian Civic Museums since 1923, the year of the annexation of the island to the city of Venice. It was also the seat of the Municipality of Murano, later transferred to Palazzo da Mula.

The birth of the factories of Murano glass

Murano until 1171 was part of the Venice Maritime (territory Byzantine Empire), then it was joined to the district of Santa Croce and then from 1275 became an independent municipality , with its own mayor and a council made up of noble Murano (about five) so have the privilege of being able to make laws , to mint its own currency (Osella) and to have a coat of arms (the Rooster) .

In 1295 it was decreed that the glassworks in Venice (active already before a thousand) , were transferred to

Murano for security reasons , as the furnaces of the workshops were often responsible for the disastrous fires Venetian houses , mainly built of wood .

The island of Murano from the moment it became known throughout the world for its glass and became a holiday destination for artists and for many aristocratic families patrician , which here they built villas , palaces , churches and monasteries

Have transferred the glass factories from Venice to Murano served the Serenissima to better control the production and control the masters Glaziers , they could leave the island only with special permission .

In this way he wanted to avoid that the techniques and " tricks of the trade" to come out from the island .

Unfortunately, this did not avoid the escape of many artisans and not avoided especially one of the most important crisis that struck the glass industry in the fifteenth century , when it began the manufacture of Bohemian crystal , perhaps inspired aivetri Murano .

Venice came out , renewing and using glass for other uses such as the realization of famosilampadari Murano still exported worldwide .

Venezian short history of Venice

The path up to the Queen of the Adriatic Venice

It is difficult to ascertain an exact date of the founding of Venice . During the invasion of the Huns many residents of the mainland took refuge in the lagoon and founded settlements on the islands . Get used to the sea and the waves , Venetian fishermen sailed out to sea and slowly built a business empire . During the height of his power , the Venetian possessions

arrived from Cyprus through the Dalmatia , Istria to the Alps and Ravenna . Long and bloody battles against the Ottomans strengthened as well as shifting of the center of the Mediterranean in the Atlantic did downgrade the importance and then brought the Queen of the decline . In 1797 Venice surrendered to the French without a fight and after the time of the Austrian occupation was incorporated in

No short history of Venice

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The beginnings of Venice

It is difficult to reconstruct the foundation of Venice with an exact date . With the fall of the Roman Empire and the invasion by the Huns and the Germans from the north , many of today's inhabitants took refuge in the Veneto lagoon in search of protection . The first settlements were built on the islands

In Venice in the Queen of the Adriatic

In 812 Venice became a Byzantine province - under the protection of the Roman Empire d'Oriente , the city was able to develop calmly . In 828 Venetian merchants stole the remains dell'evangelista Marco d'Alessandria . It was found as a patron for the city and its symbol , the winged lion , became from then on the emblem of Venice . Dwelling on the water , the Venetians were the eminent navigators and good traders . With the support of Byzantium , which opened all the ports to the Venetians , the city of the lagoon quickly developed into a trading power that earned a state of well-being exceptional .

Following the flourishing trade , Venice finally became più grande financial center in Europe. Thanks to a powerful military fleet , Venice was able to conquer step by step Friuli , of Istria and Dalmatia . Moreover , he exploited the Fourth Crusade to the Holy Land to attack her protector than once , the Eastern Roman Empire , and occupied Constantinople . With the conquest of Byzantium , Venice was the mistress of the Greek islands in the Aegean sea . Many art treasures , including horses sulla Basilica of San Marco , were imported in Venice . In 1381 he managed to defeat the sworn enemy , Genoa , at Chioggia and from then on the whole area dominated republic duca eastern Mediterranean . Venice itself grew quickly and with 150,000 inhabitants became the third city in Europe largest after Paris and Naples . Thus was born a European power - the Queen of the Adriatic .

With 3,900 commercial ships and 15,000 sailors, Venice dominated trade in the Mediterranean. Within the state ruled a particular stability and the hinterland is not well equipped, this maritime power did not have to fear any danger. Without delay he was later conquered a large part of the hinterland; Padua, Vicenza and Verona were step by step integrated Venetian empire. It reached its greatest expansion and thus the height of its power with the conquest of Cyprus. In 1453 the situation began to change after the conquest of Constantinople by the Ottomans. Venice was involved in a war against the Turks which lasted 300 years. In the same period, with the discovery of America, the center moved from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. New great powers were born in Europe and Venice slipped more and more political isolation. The League of Cambrai, the Austria, France and Spain formed an alliance against the Republic of Venice. Despite The last great success in the naval battle of Lepanto against the Turks, the Venetian empire began to crumble from all angles. After two cruel plague epidemics (1575 and 1630) and further wars against the Ottomans, Venice decided to give up his possessions in the Mediterranean in order to concentrate on the defense of its properties around the lagoon.

Venice: From modern times to today

Towards the end of the eighteenth century Venice experienced a cultural flowering, but politically it was the shadow of herself. When in 1797 Napoleon arrived front of the lagoon, the city surrendered without a fight. Napoleon sacked the town and delivered shortly after the Austrian integrarono Venice in the Habsburg Empire until 1866. The Austrians modernized the city of the lagoon and connected it for the first time by the railway bridge to the mainland. In 1866 the Habsburgs withdrew from Venice and entrusted the city of the lagoon to the new Kingdom of Italy. Poverty and economic decline characterized the following years. Only after the First World War, he moved to Port Marghera, beginning with the organization of heavy industry. With the development of modern tourism in the second half of the twentieth century also it began the renewed rise of Venice that has continued until today. The question whether this success story of Venice continue in future will depend predominantly on how they resolve i problemi environmental lagoon.

Sailing history of the Republic of Venice begins conventionally with the birth of the first political independence in the homonymous lagoon and the founding of the Venetian state, and ends with the annexation of the Napoleonic Veneto, including a period of more than a millennium.

Venice is a city that was founded on the ruins of a system of suburban settlements of the X Regio Venetia et Histria Roman said that following the barbarian invasions, as early as the sixth century, began to be populated by Latino immigrants here, safe from German assaults, thanks the protection of the Byzantine Empire, the age of Justinian on the territory into different administrative forms. The geographical distance from the imperial capital Constantinople, from Ravenna, and the growing economic development were the circumstances that allowed the local population to be rather self-government which led to the creation of an autonomous state commonly known as the Republic of Venice. In short, the city gained its political and military hegemony in the Adriatic and, until the Battle of Lepanto in the Mediterranean, becoming also the main sea port and center of trade. Venetian society widely felt the greatness of your country, actively participating

decisions and international military action , so that an organization and culture purely municipal Venice was formed soon a local identity and a civil order to

The Republic of Venice originated from Byzantine territories of Venetia maritima , employees since the mid -sixth century Exarchate of Ravenna , following the conquests of Emperor Justinian I. The province of Venetia et Histria was overwhelmed in 568 by the invasion of Lombards , who occupied the hinterland , relegating Venetics in coastal and lagoon , where they developed new urban centers : Grado, Eracliana , Equilio , Torcello , Rivoalto , Metamauco , Chioggia and others.

In 580 the Emperor Tiberius II tried to reorder Planning aggregating these territories eparchy Annonaria , but already in 584 the emperor Mauritius separated territories venetici from Ravenna , making them into district with the name of greek Venetikà .

The expansion in the Mainland and the age of the Serenissima [edit | change wikitext]

Golden Duchy of Doge Antonio Venier .

For centuries the Republic was purely a state composed of the metropolitan territory of Dogado and from the islands and from the overseas territories that made up the so-called State of MAR . Only limited areas of the inland lagoon inclusions were made to be strongholds defensive against the expansion of the neighboring cities when they had threatened to disrupt the trade routes of the mainland . However exceeded the time of crisis and the serious danger posed by the war of Chioggia , Venice undertook a more aggressive policy towards the neighboring towns which , allied with the Genoese , they had put at risk the existence .

The wars with Padua and Milan [edit | change wikitext]

Gian Galeazzo Visconti , the death of the Duke of Milan , whose domains were a source of serious concern for LaRepubblica of Venice , was the fuse of war that led to the expansion of Padua in the Mainland .

During the brief period of Doge Michele Morosini , which lasted from June 10 to October 16, 1382 , Venice saw grow with increasing concern the power of Carrara , who moved war to Leopold of Austria , got into a feud of the strongholds Ceneda , Treviso , Feltre Belluno .

Doge died of plague, October 21 was appointed Antonio Venier, then engaged in Candia, who arrived in the city until the beginning of 1382. Meanwhile, the Carrara, close alliance with Gian Galeazzo and Bernabo Visconti, lords of Milan, to threaten residues possessions Scala, also intervened in the internal disputes to ecclesiastical Principality of Aquileia, getting new possessions that led them to completely surround the Venetian Doge. The Republic then squeezed a league with the Archduke of Austria, the Patriarch of Aquileia and the Counts of Gorizia, declaring war in 1385 in Padua. While the Adriatic Venice took advantage of the dynastic conflict between Mary of Hungary and Charles III of Naples recovering Corfu, Gian Galeazzo Visconti, became sole ruler of Milan in 1387, defeated the Scala family, finally conquering Verona and Vicenza. Failed the aim of the alliance between Carrara and Visconti Gian Galeazzo allied with Venice in 1388, which in July of that year laid siege Padua, whose rioting forced Francesco I da Carrara to abdicate in favor of his son Francesco Novello, who continued the war with Venice. In 1391, however, he moves against the Visconti, allied with Venice, which took Padua and forced him to barricade himself in Treviso. The new threat posed by the proximity of the great Milanese domain was however not tolerable for the Czech and looked even more dangerous than the previous lordship Carrara. So, while the

Electoral Palatine Visconti was pressed Robert II of Wittelsbach and the Count of Armagnac Bernard VII, Venice, Treviso conquered so, forced 24 November 1392 Francesco Novello da Carrara to worship at the feet of the Doge and to beg to be admitted in the Venetian nobility in exchange for return of Padua. The threat posed by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, however, was still strong, so when they made a covenant with the father of

new king of Hungary and Croatia Sigismund, the King of the Romans Wenceslaus of Luxembourg, who recognized him duke of Milan, he felt strong enough to attack Florence, but was defeated in Governolo. Then Florence shook with Venice and the other enemies of the Visconti a defensive league which frenesse in future ambitions.

On 1 December 1400 he was elected doge Michele Steno. In 1402 the death of Gian Galeazzo Visconti left Milan without strong leadership and Florence took advantage, along with Carrara, to expand against the Duchy. When Padovani took Verona and Vicenza besieged, in March 1404, the Milanese regent Catherine Visconti asked for help to the Doge Steno, promising in exchange for the sale of the two cities. On April 24, there was so dedication of Vicenza, followed on May 7 from that of Cologna Veneta, Venice and ordered him to Francesco Novello da Carrara to end the devastation in its new territories. The refusal of the Lord Paduan war was declared. Caterina Visconti, unable to defend them, ceded to the Republic also Belluno (18 May), Bassano (10 June) and Feltre (June 15), while the Carrara allied with the Este of Ferrara. At the beginning of 1405 the Venetians besieged Padova, while in March the Este were forced to surrender the Polesine and to abandon the conflict. On June 24 there was the dedication of Verona, followed, finally, by Padua. Family members of Carrara, translated to Venice, were imprisoned and, after unsuccessfully pleaded forgiveness, executed. In 1406, in Rome, the Venetian Angelo Correr was elected Pope with the name of Pope Gregory XII. Hoping to end the schism, the Council of Pisa and the anti Benedict summoned Gregory XIII, however, faced with the refusal of the two to appear, June 5, 1409, both were declared deposed as schismatics, heretics, and perjurers scandalous. In their place, the council elected the antipope or Pope Alexander V, from the Venetian colony of Candia. Alexander died suddenly in 1410 and was succeeded by the anti-pope John XXIII. Chaos revolving around the question of the schism and the involvement of members of the Venetian nobility pushed on July 13 of that year to exclude from meetings of the boards of the Republic on issues related to the papacy and the Church all those who were somehow related to the different pope and the clergy. To enable this special lists were prepared, these for papalistas ("out papalisti"), the command was shouted at when members had to abandon the assemblies. The Doge, old and sick, died Dec. 26, 1413.

On 7 January 1414 he was elected doge Tommaso Mocenigo. In 1415 the Council of Constance, held under the patronage of the King of Hungary and Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund of Luxembourg brought an end to the Western Schism accepting the abdication of Gregory XII and anti-popes and in 1417 leading to the election of Pope Martin V. Building on this success

Emperor in 1418 shook a threatening anti - Venetian alliance with the new Patriarch of Aquileia, Louis of Teck. In the war that followed, despite being attacked on two fronts, Venice passed quickly on the offensive, capturing the entire Friuli and Cadore, who were eventually annexed to the domains of the Mainland in 1420, while maintaining its role officially time of the Patriarch of Aquileia. But above all, peace with Hungary returned to

Venice possession of Dalmatia . Tommaso Mocenigo was the last doge to act in the name of the Commune Veneciarum . The new cycle of expansion of the Republic in fact coincided with the release by the last vestiges - albeit purely formal - the communal period . The Doge Mocenigo was

also marked by a growing excitement building , in particular with regard to the reconstruction in the form of monumental Palazzo Ducale , the heart of the state. Despite strong pressure to the contrary , however , the doge realistically always preferred to curb the expansionist drive of the city , recalling the time, even in his will , the risks associated all'avventurarsi in long and costly wars that would have only shifted the focus of the state from the sea the mainland . After a long illness , the Doge died April 4, 1423 , at almost eighty years .

The apogee and the birth of Venice (serenissima)

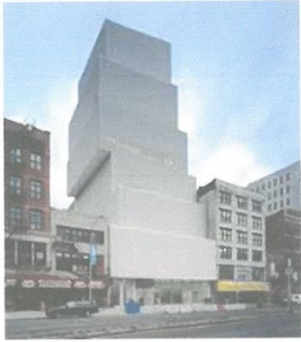
The Doge Francesco Foscari : the suodogado marked the apogee dellaSerenissima Republic , decreeing at the same time the irreversible shift in balance from traditional maritime and mercantile interests to those of neiDomini Mainland .

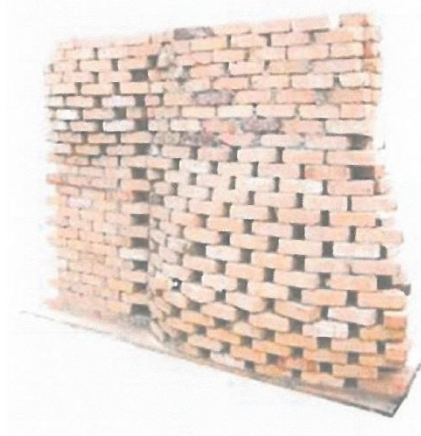
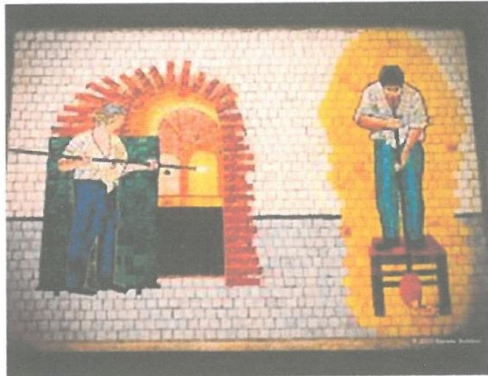
Despite the will of his predecessor , who was praying not to elect him , 15 April 1423 became promptly Doge Francesco Foscari . The Great Council decreed for the occasion, the final abolition of Concio popular and public bodies stopped so from that time to refer to the ancient City . The doge took so the title of Serene Prince and with him the supreme organ of the presidency of the state assemblies came to be called Signoria of Venice , while the state became all the Serenissima Republic

In that year , taking advantage of the weakness of the dying Byzantine Empire , it was approved the purchase in the East of the largest commercial city of Thessalonica . The city , then under siege by the Ottomans , was sold to Venice from Despot Andronicus Palaeologus , hoping to save her from the hands of infidels . The Venetian flag was then hoisted 14 September 1423 and the defenses were assigned to Peter Loredan .

Venetian possessions nell'Egeoalla half of the fifteenth century : the fall of Constantinople November 20, 1453 marked the end of the world in which she grew the power of Venice .







Mestre Venezia



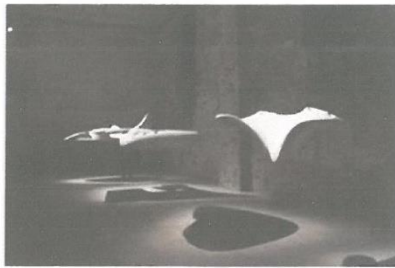
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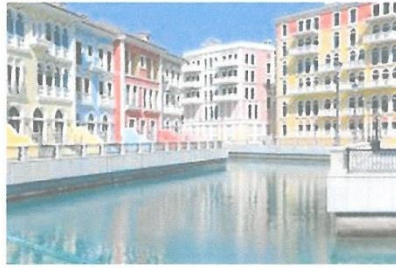
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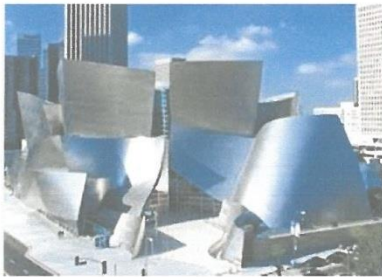
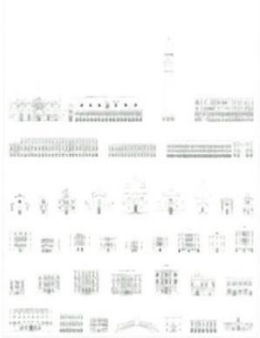
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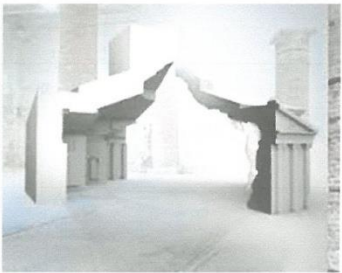
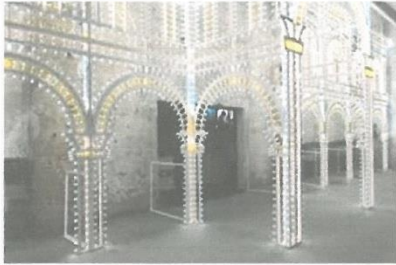




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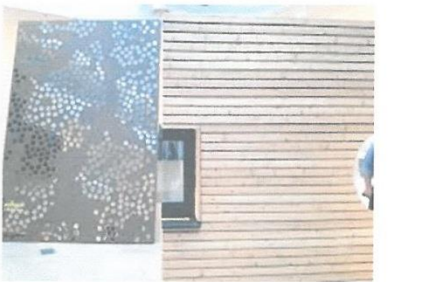
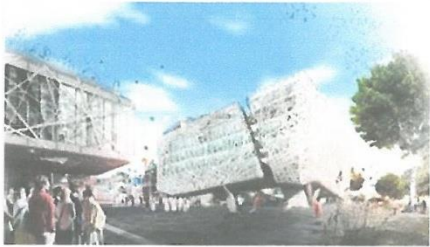
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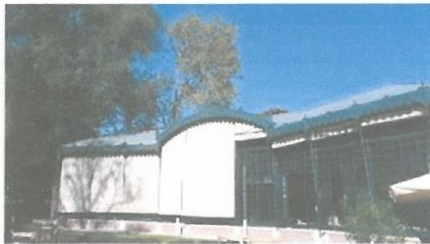
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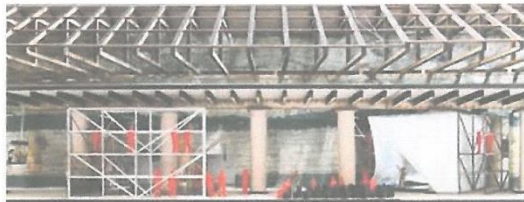


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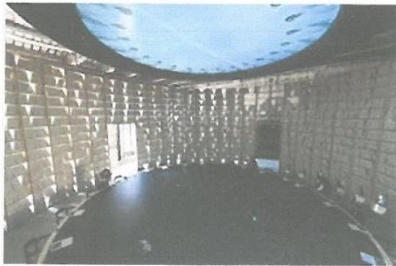


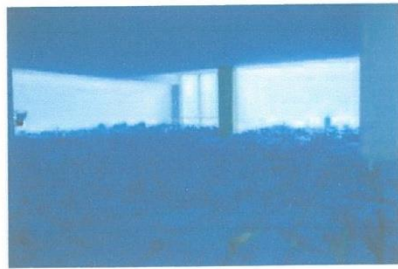


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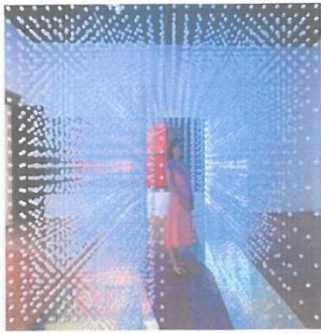
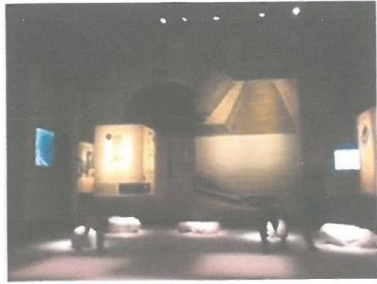




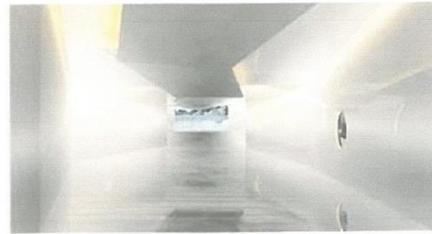




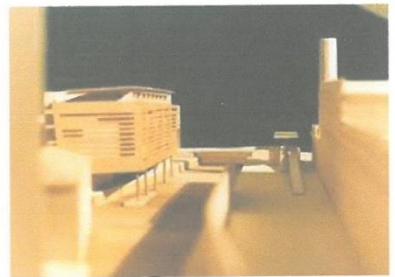
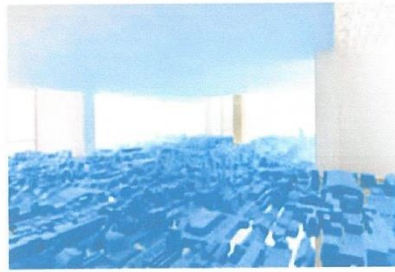
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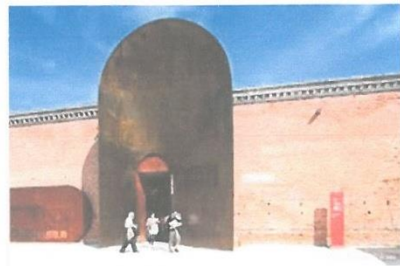
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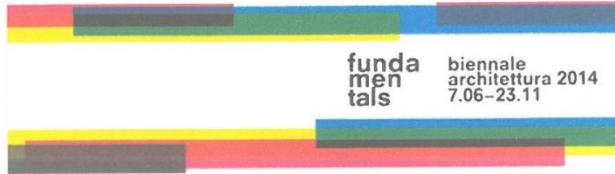


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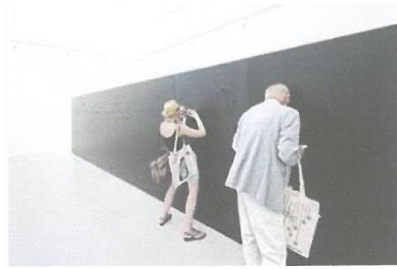


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