

DOMANDE DI INGLESE

With its strategic location, Bologna has been a primary crossroad of goods and people since the Roman times.

Bologna is the centre of a transport and business network of vital importance to Italy and Europe. It is the major hub in the country for highways and rails.

The University of Bologna, founded in 1088, is the oldest in the Western world and one of the most important in Italy, with a core district located in the heart of the city historical centre.

Bologna old town with porticoes stretching for 40 kilometres, which has recently applied for the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, is one of the most beautifully preserved medieval centres in the world.

The Metropolitan City of Bologna borders the provinces of Prato, Pistoia, Modena, Ferrara and Ravenna and the Metropolitan City of Florence.

The Metropolitan City of Bologna has little more than a million inhabitants on about 3,700 square kilometers of surface, with an altitude ranging from 8 at 1945 meters above sea level.

The Archiginnasio is one of the most important palaces in Bologna. Located in the heart of the historic city centre, it has been the home of the Municipal Library since 1838.

Accursi Tower (Torre Accursi), also known as the Clock Tower, is located in Piazza Maggiore. The owner of the tower was Accursio, a young man who had moved from Florence to Bologna to study law.

The City of Bologna, capital to the Emilia Romagna Region, has a population of about 400,000 inhabitants within the city boundaries and one million in the metropolitan area.

In 2015, the territory of the province of Bologna became Metropolitan City, replacing in fact the provincial administrative body.

From an economic point of view, the Metropolitan City of Bologna is one of the richest areas in Italy, with a pro capita income of about 33 thousand euros.

Porta Maggiore was built in the second half of the 13th century and rebuilt again in the 14th and 15th centuries and many sovereigns and popes passed under this gate.

Via Galliera, until the creation of via Indipendenza in the late 19th century, was considered the noblest street of Bologna and was travelled by those, who entered the city from the north.

The Sanctuary of San Luca, located on Colle della Guardia, has been the symbol of Bologna as well as a place of religious worship for centuries.

The two towers are commonly recognized as symbols of Bologna and are located in the heart of the city at the point where the ancient Via Emilia (Aemilian Way) entered the city.

Asinelli Tower was built between 1109 and 1119 by the family bearing the same name and at the top at a height of 97 metres offers spectacular views of the city.

Torre Garisenda, built at the same time as Asinelli tower, is different due to its shorter height of 47 metres.

The heart of the city, Piazza Maggiore is the result of centuries-old transformations that gradually enriched it with important buildings.

Piazza Maggiore dates back to 1200, when the Municipality began to acquire houses and land to build a square, which to represent the importance of the municipal institution.

Bologna and Florence are the only two neighboring metropolitan cities in Italy; by train the two historical centers can be reached in 37 minutes.

The two towers were built during the Middle Ages and had a military function as well as representing, with their grandeur, the social prestige of the family that had them built.

Established in 1564 to highlight the statue of Neptune to which it owes its name, the square was the result of the expansion of the space existing between Palazzo d'Accursio and Palazzo del Podestà through the demolition of a block of buildings.

The statue of Neptune was built between 1563 and 1567 by the Flemish sculpture Jean de Boulogne, known as Giambologna, and by Tommaso Laureti, called The Sicilian.

Torre Garisenda is known for its steep overhang due to a subsidence of the land and the foundations, so much so that Dante featured it in Canto XXXI of the Inferno.

On one side of the Nettuno square is Sala Borsa, the Civic Multimedia Library since 2001, and on the other, next to Palazzo del Podestà, is Palazzo Re Enzo.

Rocchetta Mattei, located in the municipality of Grizzana Morandi, is certainly one of the most interesting and original buildings around Bologna.

The National Gallery of Bologna is located a few minutes from the Two Towers inside the 17th-century former Jesuit novitiate of St. Ignatius.

Porta Maggiore could be called the "Gate of honour" because it has been standing on the old Roman road Via Emilia that goes towards Romagna region.

Porta San Donato was built in the 13th century on the road to Argenta and Ferrara and it was part of a bigger complex together with houses for guards.

Ever since Medieval times, the Middle Market has been a place of flavours, encounters, trade, memory and gastronomic tradition.