

Ipazia

Elena Basile

Basile wrote several articles for Il Fatto quotidiano under the pseudonym "Ipazia", some of which were criticised as pro-Russian. In one of them she blamed

Elena Basile (born 26 December 1959) is a former Italian diplomat and author. From 2013 to 2021, she served as ambassador, whilst being a pro-tempore head of mission, to Sweden and Belgium, and in 2023 she left the diplomatic service with the rank of plenipotentiary.

Hypatia

"literary legend of Hypatia" began to rise. Diodata Saluzzo Roero's 1827 Ipazia ovvero delle Filosofie suggested that Cyril had actually converted Hypatia

Hypatia (born c. 350–370 – March 415 AD) was a Neoplatonist philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician who lived in Alexandria, at that time in the province of Egypt and a major city of the Eastern Roman Empire. In Alexandria, Hypatia was a prominent thinker who taught subjects including philosophy and astronomy, and in her lifetime was renowned as a great teacher and a wise counselor. Not the only fourth century Alexandrian female mathematician, Hypatia was preceded by Pandrosion. However, Hypatia is the first female mathematician whose life is reasonably well recorded. She wrote a commentary on Diophantus's thirteen-volume *Arithmetica*, which may survive in part, having been interpolated into Diophantus's original text, and another commentary on Apollonius of Perga's treatise on conic sections, which has not survived. Many modern scholars also believe that Hypatia may have edited the surviving text of Ptolemy's *Almagest*, based on the title of her father Theon's commentary on Book III of the *Almagest*.

Hypatia constructed astrolabes and hydrometers, but did not invent either of these, which were both in use long before she was born. She was tolerant toward Christians and taught many Christian students, including Synesius, the future bishop of Ptolemais. Ancient sources record that Hypatia was widely beloved by pagans and Christians alike and that she established great influence with the political elite in Alexandria. Toward the end of her life, Hypatia advised Orestes, the Roman prefect of Alexandria, who was in the midst of a political feud with Cyril, the bishop of Alexandria. Rumors spread accusing her of preventing Orestes from reconciling with Cyril and, in March 415 AD, she was murdered by a mob of Christians led by a lector named Peter.

Hypatia's murder shocked the empire and transformed her into a "martyr for philosophy", leading future Neoplatonists such as the historian Damascius (c. 458 – c. 538) to become increasingly fervent in their opposition to Christianity. During the Middle Ages, Hypatia was co-opted as a symbol of Christian virtue and scholars believe she was part of the basis for the legend of Saint Catherine of Alexandria. During the Age of Enlightenment, she became a symbol of opposition to Catholicism. In the nineteenth century, European literature, especially Charles Kingsley's 1853 novel *Hypatia*, romanticized her as "the last of the Hellenes". In the twentieth century, Hypatia became seen as an icon for women's rights and a precursor to the feminist movement. Since the late twentieth century, some portrayals have associated Hypatia's death with the destruction of the Library of Alexandria, despite the historical fact that the library no longer existed during Hypatia's lifetime.

Emilia Rensi

Sorrell Huxley, Ipazia: la prima martire della libertà di pensiero [Hypatia: the First Martyr of Freedom of Thought], Ragusa: Ipazia, 1979. Emilia Rensi

Emilia Rensi (26 February 1901 – 23 April 1990) was an Italian philosopher, free thinker, writer and teacher. She wrote for anarchist and progressive magazines, such as Flavia Steno's *La Chiosa*, *Volontà* (1960s), *Umanità Nova* (1960s) and Franco Leggio's *Sicilia Libertaria* (1980s). She began publishing books on social, cultural and ethical subjects from the late 1960s onwards.

Novara

founded in 1992 by Ugo Amaldi Eni Research Center Applied Research Center "Ipazia" located at the Centro di Ricerca Traslazionale sulle Malattie Autoimmuni

Novara (Italian: [noˈvaːra] ; Novarese: [nuˈ(?)aːra]) is the capital city of the province of Novara in the Piedmont region in northwest Italy, to the west of Milan. With 101,916 inhabitants (on 1 January 2021), it is the second most populous city in Piedmont after Turin. It is an important crossroads for commercial traffic along the routes from Milan to Turin and from Genoa to Switzerland. Novara lies between the streams Agogna and Terdoppio in northeastern Piedmont, 50 km (31 mi) from Milan and 95 km (59 mi) from Turin. It is only 15 km (9.3 mi) distant from the river Ticino, which marks the border with Lombardy region.

Sardinian surnames

Sardegna: Significato e origine di 8.000 cognomi indigeni e forestieri. Ipazia Books. Le origini dei cognomi sardi, dai colori agli animali, La Nuova Sardegna

Sardinian surnames are surnames with origins from the Sardinian language or a long, identifiable tradition on the Western Mediterranean island of Sardinia.

Lead Plaque of Magliano

1991 Pittau, M. (2016). Studi Sulla Studi Etrusca (in Italian). Sassari: Ipazia Books. pp. 155–163. van der Meer, L. B. (2007). Liber linteus zagrabiensis

The Lead Plaque of Magliano (or Lead Plate of Magliano or Lead Disk; CIE 5237), which contains 73 words in the Etruscan language, seems to be a dedicatory text, including as it does many names of mostly underworld deities. It was found in 1882, and dates to the mid 5th century BC. It is now housed in the National Archaeological Museum in Florence.

Agora (film)

volume 54, number 4, pages 352–369. A. Zaccuri (14 April 2010). "Una strana Ipazia illuminista" (in Italian). Archived from the original on 18 April 2010.

Agora (Spanish: *Ágora*) is a 2009 English-language Spanish historical drama film directed by Alejandro Amenábar and written by Amenábar and Mateo Gil. The biopic stars Rachel Weisz as Hypatia, a mathematician, philosopher and astronomer in late 4th-century Roman Egypt, who investigates the flaws of the geocentric model and the heliocentric model that challenges it. Surrounded by religious turmoil and social unrest, Hypatia struggles to save the knowledge of classical antiquity from destruction. Max Minghella co-stars as Davus, Hypatia's father's slave, and Oscar Isaac as Hypatia's student, and later prefect of Egypt, Orestes.

The story uses historical fiction to highlight the relationship between religion and science at the time amidst the decline of Greco-Roman polytheism and the Christianization of the Roman Empire. The title of the film takes its name from the agora, a public gathering place in ancient Greece, similar to the Roman forum. The film was produced by Fernando Bovaira and shot on the island of Malta from March to June 2008. Justin Pollard, co-author of *The Rise and Fall of Alexandria* (2007), was the historical adviser for the film.

Agora was included in the official selection at the 2009 Cannes Film Festival, but screened out of competition. It opened in Spain on 9 October 2009 becoming the highest-grossing film of the year for that country. Although the film had difficulty finding distribution, it was released country by country throughout late 2009 and early 2010. The film received a 53% overall approval rating from Rotten Tomatoes and seven Goya Awards in Spain, including Best Original Screenplay. It was awarded the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Feature Film Prize at the Hamptons International Film Festival.

Elsa (river)

DIZIONARIO DELLA LINGUA ETRUSCA: Dictionary of the Etruscan Language. Italy: Ipazia Books. p. 190. ISBN 978-1980816324. Retrieved March 24, 2020. Associazione

The Elsa () is a river in the Italian region of Tuscany. It flows northward to empty into the left bank of the Arno. From its source at Molli, Sovicelle, the flow of the river is low until it reaches its major tributaries at Vene di Onci and Caldane. The mouth of the river divides Frazione Marcignana of Empoli and Isola, San Miniato. The basin of the Elsa has been continuously inhabited since at least the time of the Etruscan civilization.

The Elsa River Basin is located between Montagnola Senese and the rolling hills of Chianti, roughly corresponding to the eponymous valley Val d'Elsa. Catchments are predominantly fan shaped. It encompasses a number of comune (municipalities) in the provinces of Florence and Siena.

Hospito

Historia ecclesiastica per annos digesta. Vol. 13. p. 98. Massimo Pittau (2018). Compendio della civiltà dei Sardi nuragici. Ipazia Books. p. 394. v t e

Hospito (Hospiton in Latin, Ospitone in Sardinian) was a Sardinian chief of Barbagia (dux Barbaricinorum) who converted to Christianity in the late sixth century. Gregory the Great, in a letter dated to 594, commended Hospito for his Christianity at a time when most of the Sardinians from the interior (Barbaricini) were still pagans "living, all like irrational animals, ignorant of the truth of God and worshiping wood and stone."

Hospito confirmed a peace with the Byzantine dux Zabardas and allowed the missionaries Felix and Ciriacus into Barbagia.

Arbatax

/url= (help) Massimo Pittau, Luoghi e toponimi della Sardegna , Dublin, Ipazia books, 2018, p. 53, ISBN 978-1-9809-3360-1. <https://books.google.it/books>

Arbatax (Italian pronunciation: [arba'taks]; Sardinian: Arbatassa) is the largest hamlet (frazione) of Tortolì, Sardinia, in Italy, with a population of almost 5,000 inhabitants.

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