

NAME OF THE CHARACTER: PINOCCHIO

Pinocchio is the protagonist of the children's novel "The Adventures of Pinocchio" written by Italian writer Carlo Collodi in 1883

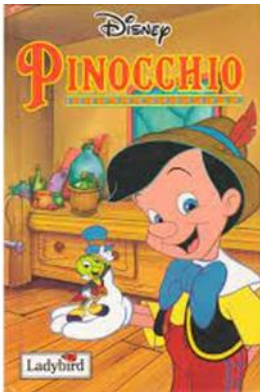


DESCRIPTION

Pinocchio is a wooden puppet, slim with a round face and a big nose. He wears short pants and a wide shirt and a pointed hat, he has got a long nose that becomes longer every time he tells lies.

- Where the character appears:

Pinocchio is considered one of the greatest works of children's literature, he has inspired hundreds of new editions, stage plays, merchandising, television series and movies. The book has been translated in 240 languages worldwide making it one of the best-selling books ever published.



- Importance for the country

It is a both fable for children as well as a metaphor of human condition, a critical and satirical picture of the society in which we live. Pinocchio is full of drawings, metaphors, animals, allegories and symbols. The Cat and the Fox represent the vices, the passions of the body that distract him from school, the monkey (the judge who condemns Pinocchio even though he was the injured party) is a symbol of corruption, the Cricket is conscience virtue

The characters of the stories have become parts of our language: Pinocchio is used to indicate a great liar, the Cat and the Fox is a sly couple from whom we must stay away, while the Jiminy Cricket is the intrusive wise man who dispenses advice while Lucignolo is the symbol of the friend who has a bad influence and gets you down the wrong path.

Pinocchio is unparalleled in popular culture: there is no story that has produced a more unforgettable parable about the dangers of telling a lie. Generations of children have grown up with the words of the Blue Fairy: "Lies, my boy, are immediately recognizable, because there are two kinds: there are lies that have short legs, and lies that have long noses: yours is precisely one of those who have a long nose".

According to Collodi, the truth always reaches someone who tells a lie with short legs. The lies that have a long nose are the ones that are obvious, to everyone except the person who told the lie, lies that make the liar ridiculous. In both cases, according to Collodi, lies are bad because they cause bad consequences for the liar. Pinocchio is a story of interior and ontological transformation, not only of a child but of the 'human being. Collodi starts from the idea of a wooden puppet, therefore without a soul, and takes him on an initiatory path that leads him to a profound metamorphosis that involves both his inner and outer world. Pinocchio teaches us the greatest of lessons, that for salvation, therefore, truth, knowledge and respect are needed.

- Students considerations

Every child knows the stories of Pinocchio, since you are a young boy or girl you are told his misadventures that are used by adults as example of bad behavior. When you joke with friends and say lies they call you Pinocchio, while Lucignolo is considered a bad influencer, and when you frequent a friend that tries to make you do what he wants he/she is called Lucignolo.

- Statues and souvenirs and movies



In Collodi it is possible to admire the world's largest wooden Pinocchio, placed in 2009 in a space open to the public next to the Park: an amazing work made on commission by the National Carlo Collodi Foundation

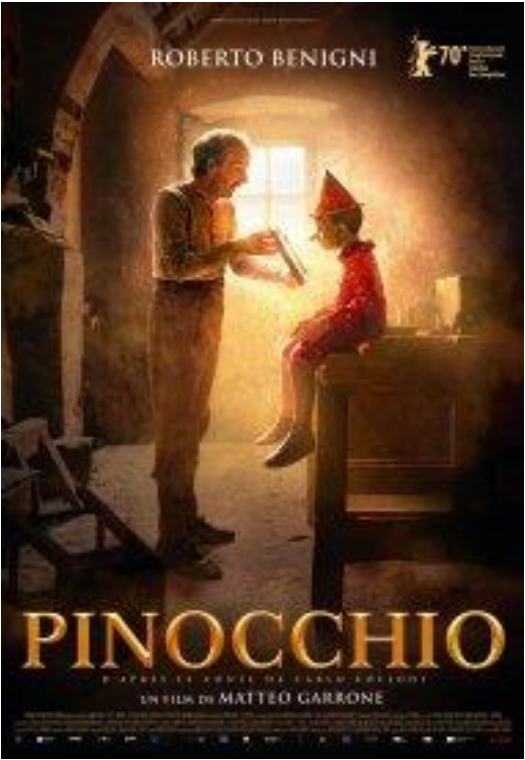


Walt Disney movie 1940



Movie 1972 Director Comencini

Movie 1919



PLOT WITH SCENES FROM THE MOVIE

“The Adventures of Pinocchio, story of a puppet ”opens with a carpenter called Mastro Ciliegia, who having found a wood with strange characteristics because he "cried and laughed like a child", decides to give it to Geppetto an elderly carpenter who wishes to use wood to make a puppet of company.



But even before completing his work, even before carving the eyes of his puppet, Geppetto realizes that Pinocchio is making strange noises to him.

When Geppetto creates his legs, the puppet runs off down the street chased by the carpenter. A carabinieri, seeing the scene, arrests Geppetto thinking he was mistreating Pinocchio and takes him to prison.

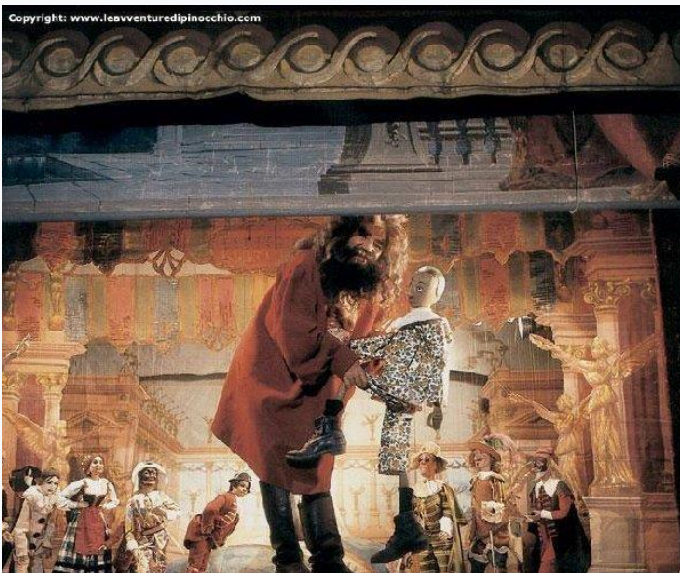
Before returning home, Pinocchio has a special encounter with Jiminy Cricket who reproaches him for his bad behavior. The puppet, for the whole answer, pushes him against the wall.

Eventually, the puppet, tired of that tiring day, goes to sleep near a brazier, forgetting that it is made of wood. Thus he burns his legs, later rebuilt by Geppetto. From that moment on, the poor carpenter decides to be his father and give him an education.



She takes care of him and sells his tunic to send him to school. But Pinocchio always gets into trouble: he sells his primer to be able to see a puppet show, giving yet another disappointment to the poor carpenter.

The puppet has various encounters, including Mangiafuoco who initially wants to burn him, but then, moved by tears, gives him gold coins to dare to Geppetto.



Along the way, as he is about to return home, Pinocchio runs into the Cat and the Fox who mock him, attack him and threaten to hang him. Fortunately, however, the Blue Fairy arrives to save him and will take care of him together with the Crow, the Owl and the Jiminy Cricket. He lies to the Blue Fairy about what happened. In her magical

presence, his nose grows and grows with every lie. His nose grows so long that he gets trapped in the bedroom.



But Pinocchio continues not to learn the lesson and puts himself in danger again. Pinocchio reunites with Fox and Cat, and they finally succeed in stealing the rest of his coins.



Pinocchio tries to return to the house of the Blue Fairy, but gets caught in a weasel trap and is used as a farmer's watchdog. Pinocchio then returns to the house of the Blue Fairy to discover her grave.

He follows Lucignolo in the Land of Toys where he doesn't have to do anything except for play. After some time the boys grow donkey ears and are transformed into



donkey

Pinocchio was sold to the circus where he broke his leg and with a broken leg he was useless for the circus. They tied a rock around his neck and threw him into the sea.

Pinocchio emerges as a wooden puppet, as he escapes he finds himself in the belly of a whale. There is also Geppetto who with his boat went to look for Pinocchio at sea and was trapped in the mouth of the beast for two years



With the help of the tuna fish he carries his father out of the whale while it was



sleeping with his mouth wide open.

Arriving on shore, Pinocchio and Geppetto find a straw hut in the middle of a field, Pinocchio begins to work for a market gardener, Giangio, filling a hundred buckets of water in exchange for a glass of milk for his father every day for five months until Geppetto regains his strength. When he heard that Fairy didn't have any money he worked long hours so he could give her some money.

After various adventures and misadventures Pinocchio seems to have understood, so he promises himself to become good and it is for the honesty of his choice that the Blue Fairy rewards him with fantastic magic. and turned him into a real flesh and blood boy and healed Geppetto.

NAME OF THE CHARACTERS: RENZO and LUCIA

Renzo and Lucia are the protagonists of *The Betrothed*, (Italian title "I promessi sposi") the historical novel by Alessandro Manzoni, whose definitive version was published between 1840 and 1842.



- DESCRIPTION OF THE CHARACTERS

When we talk about *The Betrothed*, we are talking about the two of them, Renzo and Lucia, the couple of unforgettable characters.

RENZO is Lucia's boyfriend he is an orphan, a textile worker and farmer, of average economic conditions. He symbolizes the naive and willing, good soul, with simple and honest moral values; but he is also impulsive and therefore capable of getting into trouble, as happens in Milan.

LUCIA symbol of innocence and the pure values of Catholicism. Renzo's fiancée, a weaver and fatherless girl; lives with his mother Agnese. A god-fearing girl endowed with solid morals, but also capable of subtle wiles.

- IMPORTANCE FOR THE COUNTRY

Set in Lombardy in 1628, during the years of Spanish rule, the novel is also famous for its extraordinary description of the plague that struck Milan around 1630

It has been called the most famous and widely read novel in the Italian language. It became a model for subsequent Italian literary fiction. No other Italian literary work, with the exception of the *Divine Comedy*, has been the object of more intense scrutiny or more intense scholarship. In Italy the novel is considered a true masterpiece of world literature and a basis for the modern Italian language, and as such is widely studied in Italian secondary schools (usually in the second year, when students are 15). Many expressions, quotes and names from the novel are still commonly used in Italian, such as *Perpetua* (meaning a priest's house worker) or *Questo matrimonio non s'ha da fare* ("This marriage is not to be performed", used ironically). *The Betrothed* have been defined as the first, true, great historical novel of the new Italy, strongly committed to its search for political, historical, literary, human, social and cultural identity

The Betrothed is also a novel of a realistic nature, as Manzoni tries to outline the living conditions of the peasant and humble populations of the time, and to criticize the inefficiency and inadequacy of the government and political institutions in the face of serious events like plague and famine. The most significant theme, however, the one on which Manzoni's message rests, refers to the religious vision of life, in which the leitmotif of the novel dominates, that is the work of God's Providence in history and in human affairs.

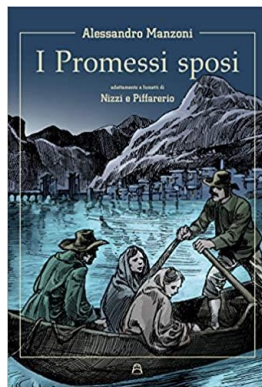
The Betrothed are current because highlight themes that still recur today and its modernity is used for a historical and social context that deals with, unchanged, the problems of life: love, power, war, pain, justice, faith and finally celebrate the triumph of life.

- WHERE THE CHARACTERS APPEARS

Cinema, theater, opera and television could not fail to try their hand at a work like this. Opera begins in 1856, but for the cinema we have to wait until 1909 with a silent film. Then have followed different movies and tv series and comic strip versions.



movie 1941



comic strip



soap opera



I promessi sposi 1989 Rai Play TV series



Musical 2010

PLOT OF THE NOVEL

The story takes place in Lombardy between 1628 and 1630, at the time of the Spanish domination.

Don Abbondio, curate of a small town on Lake Como, is ordered not to celebrate the marriage of Renzo Tramaglino with Lucia Mondella, of whom Don Rodrigo, the local squire, has fallen in love with.

Forced by the arrogance of the powerful to leave their hometown with the help of the good friar Cristoforo, Lucia and her mother Agnese take refuge in a convent in Monza, while Renzo goes to Milan with the vague intention of somehow obtaining justice.

Don Rodrigo has Lucia kidnapped by the Unnamed, another arrogant gentleman broken to all crimes, but the sight of the girl so unjustly tormented and the arrival of Cardinal Borromeo provoked a crisis of conscience to the shady hitman: instead of handing the girl over to Don Rodrigo, the Unnamed frees her. Meanwhile, Renzo has arrived in Milan while the people are in turmoil for famine and, mistaken for one of the capitals of the riot, is forced to flee to Bergamo.

Lombardy is torn by war and plague, but Renzo returns to Milan to look for his betrothed. He finds Lucia in a hospital with Brother Cristoforo who takes care of the sick, among whom, abandoned by everyone, is Don Rodrigo dying.

After the plague, after so many vicissitudes Renzo and Lucia can become husband and wife.

The main characters symbolize the vice and virtue of their society:

Don Abbondio presbyter of the town, scary and coward, he turns into the antagonist's assistant symbolizing those who, despite being invested with institutional responsibilities, bow to the strongest, a petty and outcast character, a succubus who tries to have the least damage at the expense of the poorest.

Azzecca-garbugli is the nickname of a lawyer from Lecco he symbolizes the manipulation of the law in defence of privileges, at the service of the powerful people.

Don Rodrigo symbolizes the bullies and the Spanish misrule of the time, he is a bossy, capricious, offensive, sarcastic and violent nobleman.

Unnamed is a noble, powerful outlaw initially he helps the antagonist, then the protagonists; historical character symbolizes repentance, conversion, redemption and the basic values of Christianity.