

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
ITALIAN REPUBLIC

THE PROVISIONAL HEAD OF STATE

“Enrico De Nicola”

Having regard to the resolution of the Constituent Assembly, in its session of 22 December 1947, approved the Constitution of the Republic of Italy;

PROMULGATES

The Constitution of the Republic of Italy

**12 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES
MADE IMMORTAL BY ART**

CONSTITUTION AND ART

- The work presented is a suggestion for reading the Italian Constitution.
- The Beauty of the constitutional text is expressed by means of beauty of an Artwork.
- A painting is associated to the human and natural landscape that emerges from each article

ARTICLE 1

Italy is a **Democratic Republic** founded on **work**.

Sovereignty belongs to the people and is exercised by the people in the forms and within the limits of the **Constitution**.



Title : “Il quarto stato”

Author: Giuseppe Pellizza da Volpedo

Date: 1901

Technique:oil painting on canvas

Site: Museum of nine hunderd, Milan

ARTICLE 2

The Republic recognises and guarantees **the inviolable rights** of the person, as an individual and in the social groups where human personality is expressed.

The republic expects that the **fundamental duties** of political, economic and social solidarity be fulfilled



Title: “La libertà che guida il popolo”

Author: Eugène Delacroix

Date: 1830 (Romanticism)

Technique: oil painting on canvas

Site: Louvre Museum, Paris

ARTICLE 3

All citizens are invested with equal social status and are equal before the law, without distinction as to sex, race, language, religion, political opinions, and personal or social conditions.

It is the responsibility of the Republic to remove all economic and social obstacles which, by limiting the freedom and equality of citizens, prevent the full development of the individual and the participation of all workers in the political, economic, and social organization of the country.



Title “Il vagone di terza classe”

Author: Honoré Daumier

Date: 1862-1864

Technique: oil on canvas on table

Site: National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

ARTICLE 4

The Republic recognises the right of all citizens to work and promotes those conditions which render this right effective.

Every citizen has the duty, according to personal potential and individual choice, to perform an activity or a function that contributes to the material or spiritual progress of society.



Title “Le spigolatrici”

Author: Jean Francois Millet

Date: 1857 (Realism)

Technique: oil color

Site: Orsay Museum, Paris

ARTICLE 5

The Republic, one and indivisible, recognises and promotes local autonomies, and implements the fullest measure of administrative decentralisation in those services which depend on the State. The Republic accords the principles and methods of its legislation to the requirements of autonomy and decentralisation.



Title “L'incontro a Teano”

Author: Pietro Aldi

Date: 1886-1891

Technique: fresco

Site: Public Building, Siena

ARTICLE 6

The Republic safeguards linguistic minorities by means of appropriate measures.



Title “Mattino in un villaggio sardo”

Author: Giuseppe Biasi

Date: 1913

Technique:tempera on paper

Side:Nazion Museum, Sassari

ARTICLE 7

The State and the Catholic Church are independent and sovereign, each within its own sphere.

Their relations are regulated by the Lateran Pacts. Changes to the Pacts that are accepted by both parties do not require the procedure of Constitutional amendment.



Title “L'imperatore Teodosio e Sant'Ambrogio”

Author: Antoon van Dyck

Date: 1619-1620 (Baroque)

Technique:oil painting on canvas

Site: National Gallery, London

ARTICLE 8

All religious confessions are equally free before the law.

Religious confessions other than Catholic one have the right to organise themselves in accordance with their own statutes, provided that these statutes are not in conflict with Italian law.

Their relations with the State are regulated by law on the basis of accords between the State and the respective representatives.



Title “L' ingresso dei crociati a Costantinopoli”

Author: Eugène Delacroix

Date: 1840 (Romanticism)

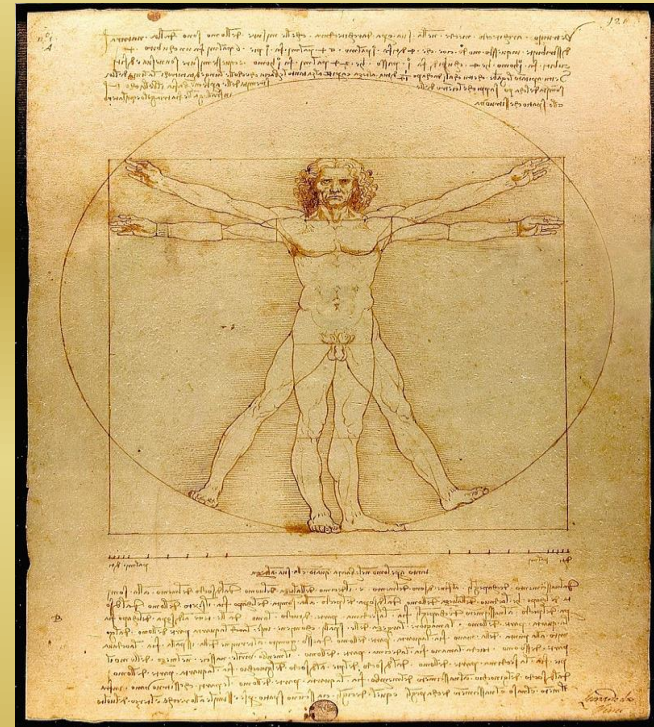
Technique: oil painting on canvas

Site: Louvre Museum, Paris

ARTICLE 9

The Republic promotes the development of culture and of scientific and technical research.

It safeguards natural landscape and the historical and artistic heritage of the Nation.



Title “Uomo vitruviano”

Author: Leonardo da Vinci

Date: 1490 (Rinascimento)

Technique:pen and ink on paper

Side: cabinet of drawings and prints of the galleries of the academy of Venice.

ARTICLE 10

The Italian legal system conforms to the generally recognised rules of international law.

The legal status of foreigners is regulated by law in conformity with international rules and treaties. .

A foreigner who is denied the effective exercise of the democratic liberties guaranteed by the Italian Constitution in his or her own country has the right of asylum in the territory of the Italian Republic, in accordance with the conditions established by law.

The extradition of a foreigner for political offenses is not admitted.



Titole “Due donne tahitiane”

Author: Paul Gauguin

Date: 1891

Technique:oil color

Side: Orsay Museum, Paris

ARTICLE 11

Italy rejects war as an instrument of aggression against the freedom of other peoples and as a means for the settlement of international disputes.

Italy agrees, on conditions of equality with other States, to the limitations of sovereignty that may be necessary to a world order ensuring peace and justice among the Nations. Italy promotes and encourages international organisations having such ends



Title “Il 3 maggio 1808”

Author: Francisco Goya

Date: 1814

Technique:oil color

Side:Prado Museum, Madrid

ARTICLE 12

The flag of the Republic is the Italian tricolour: green, white, and red, in three vertical bands of equal size.



Title :“Palazzo del Quirinale”

Location: Roma

Costruction: 1583

Architect: Bernini, Fuga,
Fontana e Mascherino

Owner: italian State