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Chapter 1 : The Times & The Sunday Times

Strong in tradition and yet innovative: the puzzles of the Italian family / Francesca Bettio Changes in the workplace and their impact on the family / Marcus Rebick The emergence of "nurturing fathers": discourses and practices of fatherhood in contemporary Japan / Ayami Nakatani.

In Italy, as in many parts of the world, social structures and norms have changed dramatically over the last 50 years. Traditionally large families were particularly common in the countryside and, in more recent decades, have become more associated with the South, rather than the North. In the US, on the other hand, large families are still the norm, especially in the Midwest and in the Southern States, and the average number of children born to a woman is 2. This relevance is not only and simply embodied by the parents and siblings, but also by grandparents, uncles and cousins, which contribute to the creation of a large and reliable family network. The Italian extended family: Grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins always played a more important role in the everyday life of Italians than in most parts of the US, and they still do. Italians in their mid-thirties "and even more so those of older generations" have, very likely, been brought up by their grandparents as much as their parents, and many have for years considered cousins just as important as siblings. Originally, this emotional closeness and reliance among generations was the result of both necessity and habit: In this context, it was natural to share the care of children among the women of the house whether were they mothers, grandmothers or aunts. Italian families are not this large anymore. Ron Zanoni on flickr flic. Today, many young Italians are forced to leave the city and the area where they were born to achieve the same: They are now only able to see their families a couple of times a year and, as consequence, when they decide to start a family and have children, they lack the familiar supports their own parents "and their grandparents before that" had. Grandparents, uncles and aunts are far and the dream of a resisting Italian family, still united and old fashioned, in spite of the time inerorably passing, has begun to crumble. Italian and American families Traditionally Italians embraced the concept of extended families more than Americans. Grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins always played an important role in the everyday life of Italians than in most parts of the United States. In both countries the divorce rate is at an alarming percentage as divorce has become the norm. The increasing number of working women has impacted family structures and gender roles. In Italy and the United States women are often juggling family roles with a career. Society in general has become fast paced, something newer to Italy than the United States. This leads to less time spent together as a family and instead reserving meals for the few special days and holidays. Many are also finding that weddings and funerals are the most common times that extended families find themselves together. Italy has tried to regulate gay marriage while states in the U. What about the Italo-American family? Because of the history itself of the US, many of its familiar nuclei are formed by people of different cultures and ethnicities. Even though decades may have passed since the first time a member of an Italo-American family has set foot on US soil, many have preserved old-fashioned interactions and ways of being, closely associated to how an Italian family may have been in the past. In a way, the first Italo-Americans, following a trend that is natural for all those that expatriate, became more Italians than the Italians themselves, and fought homesickness by keeping their memories and customs alive: His family could have been any Italian family of the early 20th century, a family that those of us who grew up with their grandparents may have still have the luck to experience, albeit briefly.

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The changing Japanese family / Marcus Rebick and Ayumi Takenaka -- Demographics of the Japanese family: entering uncharted territory / Naohiro Ogawa, Robert D. Retherford, and Rikiya Matsukura -- Japanese youth's attitudes towards marriage and child-rearing / Nobuko Nagase -- Strong in tradition and yet innovative: the puzzles of the Italian family / Francesca Bettio -- Changes in the.

The Romans used the name Italia to refer to the Italian peninsula. Additionally, Italy has been invaded and settled by many different peoples. Etruscans in Tuscany preceded the Romans and Umbria, while Greeks settled the south. Jews entered the country during the period of the Roman republic, and Germanic tribes came after the fall of Rome. Mediterranean peoples Greeks, North Africans, and Phoenicians entered the south. The Byzantine Empire ruled the southern part of the peninsula for five hundred years, into the ninth century. Sicily had many invaders, including Saracens, Normans, and Aragonese. In , Austrians ruled Sicily and at about the same time controlled northern Italy. There is a continuing ethnic mixing. Italy is in south central Europe. It consists of a peninsula shaped like a high-heeled boot and several islands, encompassing , square miles , square kilometers. The most important of the islands are Sicily in the south and Sardinia in the northwest. The Mediterranean Sea is to the south, and the Alps to the north. A chain of mountains, the Apennines, juts down the center of the peninsula. The fertile Po valley is in the north. The climate is generally a temperate Mediterranean one with variations caused by the mountainous and hilly areas. Moreover, agriculture in most of the country has been of a subsistence type and has led to deforestation. Since World War II, many Italians have turned away from rural occupations to engage in the industrial economy. Rome was a natural choice for the national capital in when the modern state was united after the annexation of the Papal States. The population growth rate is. Life expectancy at birth is Population growth declined quickly after World War II with the industrialization of the country. The majority of the people are ethnically Italian, but there are other ethnic groups in the population, including French-Italians and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italian and Greek-Italians in the south. This ethnic presence is reflected in the languages spoken: The official language is Italian. Various "dialects" are spoken, but Italian is taught in school and used in government. Sicilian is a language with Greek, Arabic, Latin, Italian, Norman French, and other influences and generally is not understood by Italian speakers. There are pockets of German, Slovene, French, and other speakers. Italian patriotism is largely a matter of convenience. Old loyalties to hometown have persisted and the nation is still mainly a "geographic expression" i. The red, green, and white flag has meaning for most citizens but does not stir a great deal of fervor. Therefore, politicians make appeals for loyalty to the nation based on loyalty to the family, stressing ties to the patria "fatherland". History and Ethnic Relations Emergence of the Nation. It was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that Italy as we know it today came to be. Until that time, various city-states occupied the peninsula, each operating as a separate kingdom or republic. Forces for Italian unification began to come together with the rise of Victor Emmanuel to the throne of Sardinia in Rome became the capital of the new nation. The Etruscans were the first major power in the Italian peninsula and Italy was first united politically under the Romans in 90 B. After the collapse of the Roman Empire in the fifth century C. Chaos followed the fall of the Roman Empire. Charlemagne restored order and centralized government to northern and central Italy in the eight and ninth centuries. Charlemagne brought Frankish culture to Italy, and under the Franks, the Church of Rome gained much political influence. The popes were given a great deal of autonomy and were left with control over the legal and administrative system of Rome, including defense. The Carolingian line became increasingly weak and civil wars broke out, weakening law and order. Arabs invaded the mainland from their strongholds in Sicily and North Africa. In the south, the Lombards claimed sovereignty, where they established a separate government, until they were replaced by the Normans in the eleventh century. City governments, however, had profited from Carolingian rule and remained vibrant centers of culture. Local families strengthened their hold on the rural areas and

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replaced Carolingian rulers. Italy had become difficult to rule from a central location. It had become a collection of city-states. Through the ensuing years, numerous rulers from beyond the Alps, with or without the consent of the papacy, failed to impose their authority. Throughout the fourteen and fifteenth centuries of *campanilismo* local patriotism, only a minority of people would have heard the word "Italia. However, there were elements that made a strong contrast to the world beyond the Alps: Three features in particular from this period solidified the notion of a unified culture. The first was the maturing of the economic development that had originated in the earlier centuries. Northern and central Italian trade, manufacture, and financial capitalism, together with increasing urbanization, were to continue with extraordinary vigor and to have remarkable influence throughout much of the Mediterranean world and Europe as a whole—a development that served as the necessary preliminary for the expansion of Europe beyond its ancient bounds at the end of the fifteenth century. Second came the extension of *de facto* independent city-states, which, whether as republics or as powers ruled by one person or family, created a powerful impression upon contemporaries and posterity. Finally, and allied to both these movements, it was from this society that was born the civilization of the "Italian Renaissance" that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was to be exported to the rest of Europe. Italian rivalries of status, class, family, and hometown prevented unity throughout its history. The period from the fifteenth through the mid-eighteenth centuries was no exception. Nations grew and their ambitions, as well as those of the Italian city-states, continued to plague Italy. France and Spain in particular intervened in Italian affairs. Moreover, the chaos caused by these invasions led the Italian states to seek to further their own particular goals. Spain established complete control over all the Italian states except Venice. Italy was ready for the new ideas of the French Enlightenment after the economic depression, plagues, wars, famines, and invasions of the seventeenth century. Some changes in administration, taxation, and the economy were made by Habsburg rulers Maria Theresa and Joseph, but these reforms did not go far enough. Under the leadership of Victor Emmanuel, Count de Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi, the various city-states moved toward unity. The writings of Alessandro Manzoni in the common tongue aided the forging of an Italian identity. Spinoza provided a romantic image of Italy struggling against outside forces. The issue of regionalism has plagued Italy to the present day. Originally, the issue was one of the more developed north against the poor south. Italian regions had their own separate histories over a fourteen-hundred-year period. Many different "dialects" were spoken, and customs varied from area to area. In the period since the *Risorgimento*, the Italian unification movement, there has been a great deal of unity achieved. There is still a difference between the north, the central region, and the south. However, literacy has made a common language the norm. Television, radio, and newspapers have aided education by fostering a sense of national culture. Many countries and peoples have occupied Italy over the centuries. Italians resented each of these conquerors. However, they intermarried with them and accepted a number of their customs. Many customs, for example, in Sicily are Spanish in origin. Italians have assimilated a number of people within their culture. Albanians, French, Austrians, Greeks, Arabs, and now Africans have generally found a welcome in peaceful social interaction. This mixture is reflected in the wide variety of physical characteristics of the people—skin and hair colorings, size, and even temperaments. Italians easily incorporate new foods and customs into the national mix. In all, there are about one million resident foreigners. Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space The northern area is highly industrialized and urbanized. Milan, Turin, and Genoa form the "industrial triangle. The architecture throughout Italy has strong Roman influences. In Sicily, Greek and Arabic ones join these influences. Throughout, a strong humanistic tone prevails but it is a humanism touched with deep religious feeling. There is a "family" feeling about the divine that often baffles non-Italians. Italians tend to cluster in groups, and their architecture encourages this clustering. The piazzas of each town or village are famous for the parading of people through them at night with friends and relatives. Public space is meant to be used by the people, and their enjoyment is taken for granted. Food and Economy Food in Daily Life. Food is a means for establishing and maintaining ties among family and friends. No one who enters an Italian home should fail to receive an offering of food and drink. Typically, breakfast consists of a hard roll, butter, strong coffee, and

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fruit or juice.

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Chapter 3 : All About Italian Culture, Customs, and Traditions

"The changing Japanese family" Strong in tradition and yet innovative: the puzzles of the Italian family / Francesca Bettio -- Changes in the workplace and.

Check new design of our homepage! All About Italian Culture, Customs, and Traditions Italy is very well-known for its beautiful monuments, rich food culture, and lavish lifestyle. Historyplex Staff Last Updated: Feb 28, I love places that have an incredible history. I love the Italian way of life. I love the food. I love the attitudes of Italians. It is a large country that has an incredibly long and deep-rooted history, which has given rise to the diversity in the culture of the country. The culture, customs, and traditions vary from region to region. For example, the traditions of Italians from Sicily, Veneto, and Campania vary greatly from each other. The architectural style of Italy began with ancient styles of the Etruscans and Greeks, which further progressed into classical Roman during the Renaissance, and then evolved into the Baroque era. The architecture of ancient Rome adopted the elements of Greek architecture around the 2nd century BCE, thereby giving birth to an altogether different architectural style. The use of vaults and arches in their architecture, combined with their sound knowledge of building materials, enabled the Romans to create some of the greatest masterpieces of the Italian architecture. The Colosseum, along with the aqueducts of Rome, the Baths of Diocletian, and the Baths of Caracalla are excellent examples of this. The Milan Cathedral St. The Byzantines kept the Roman architecture style intact with a slight Eastern twist. Their monuments had a slightly flatter dome, and used more gilded mosaics and icons instead of statues. The Renaissance in the 15th century is considered the golden period of Italian architecture. Italy proudly boasts of 95, monumental churches, 40, forts and castles, 30, historical residences with 4, gardens, 36, archives and libraries, 20, historical cities and towns, 5, museums and archaeological sites, and 1, convents. Italian art has influenced several major artistic movements and has given birth to the most notable painters and sculptors. Italy is home to some of the most famous art galleries, museums, and exhibitions. Art in Italy was mainly transformed during Roman times. The Roman art brought three major features in Italian art: After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Roman art tradition continued to exist. The Italian Renaissance is said to be the golden period of art in Italy, which spanned from the 14th to the 17th century. Italy has a rich combination of masterpieces to offer from different areas, from the Ancient Greeks and Romans to the present day. Florence, Venice, and Rome are home to innumerable art galleries, museums, and exhibitions. The museums in Italy attract a lot of tourists. They showcase some of the greatest works of art and culture. Piano and violin were invented in Italy, and so were the classical music forms such as symphony, concerto, and sonata. Music in Italy is heavily influenced by its history. The traditional music in Italy differs from region to region. Opera, one of the most renowned music forms, was also invented in Italy in the early 17th century. Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, and Puccini are some of the most famous operas of Italy, and are still performed all over the world. The La Scala opera house in Milan is one of the best opera houses in the world. Music in the northern half of the country has Celtic influences, while that in the southern half has Greek and Arabic influences. Sardinia is very well-known for its distinctive style of chanting done through a triple clarinet instrument, which is played using circular breathing. The couple dances in Italy are collectively referred to as saltarello. The flag dances and the monferrina of Italy are also very popular. Clothing Italians are very well-known for their dressing style. The dress code in Italy is usually formal and elegant, unlike in North European and North American countries. Italians are known to dress appropriately, according to the occasion. Bathing costumes and revealing tops and shirts are considered unfit for shops, streets, or restaurants, and are usually limited to pools and beaches. Moreover, jeans is also considered inappropriate for churches or restaurants. Therefore, the traditional Italian clothing differs from region to region. The clothing in Northern Italy is mainly inspired from the peasant dresses in the Middle Ages. In the Veneto region, the clothing for women includes embroidered skirts and bodices over lightweight blouses. They are worn with elaborate hats, which have flowers and fruits on them.

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They usually wear white shirts with longitudinal wrinkles, and tight bodices that are short, sleeveless, and buttoned. An apron is tied in the front, and handkerchiefs or hats are used as headgear. Footwear is generally made out of wool, and recalled hooves or scarpete. Their clothing is characterized by a white shirt, vest open or buttoned, knee breeches, and sometimes a hat. Most traditional clothing is made from a waterproof type of wool called orbace. South Italy is represented by costumes that are filled with vibrant colors, and have aprons and light shawls. Fashion Italian fashion is mainly dominated by Milan, Rome, and Florence, which are among the top 30 fashion capitals of the world. Other major players such as Prada and Chanel have large offices and stores situated in Florence and its outskirts. It is popular all over the world, and has its influence on various cuisines. In Italy, wine, cheese, and pasta form an integral part of the meal. Pasta, is loved and preferred, in the various shapes and lengths that it is available in. This includes penne, spaghetti, linguine, fusilli, and lasagna. Pasta Lasagna Fish, potatoes, sausages, rice, and pork form the main ingredients in the northern part of the country, whereas southern cooking is mainly dominated by tomatoes. Capers, olives, garlic, eggplant, and ricotta cheese are other main ingredients of southern cooking. The Central Italian cuisine uses ingredients like tomatoes, pecorino cheese, fish, and all kinds of meat. The meals usually consist two courses: Typically, fresh or dried fruit or a little cheese is served as dessert. Religion Roman Catholicism is the largest religion in Italy. Vatican City serves as the center of Roman Catholicism all over the world, and is the home of the Pope. Some of the religious Italian traditions, such as creating a nativity scene outside a church, have become worldwide traditions. Pope Benedict after the Christmas Mass, The regular religious practices include weekly church services, observance of religious holidays, and obeying the religious doctrine, as instructed by the Pope. Italian celebrations too, place a lot of emphasis on the saints and Virgin Mary. The second largest religion followed in Italy is Islam, with 1. Baptism and Weddings Italian Wedded Couple Religion plays a very important role when a child is born into an Italian family. The baby is baptized in a traditional Roman Catholic ceremony, where the parents choose a godmother and godfather for the baby, who are obligated to raise the baby in case the birth parents fail to do so, due to some reason. Italians too, wear a diamond ring as a symbol of engagement and marriage. The wedding is usually held at a morning mass, which is followed by a day-long feast and a reception. The reception features a traditional Italian meal which includes various drinks, appetizers, three or four courses, side dishes, cheese and fruit, and a variety of desserts. The guests at the wedding form a circle and dance around the couple. It is called the dance of a spider, and involves light movements with passionate hand gestures. Festivals Italy is a land of festivals, and each festival has a deep-rooted tradition. It hosts various colorful religious rituals, historical pageants, medieval-style tournaments, film festivals, contemporary art events, bizarre traditional spectacles, and much more. Most festivals symbolize historical events, and involve processions of hundreds and thousands of people dressed up in costumes. Venice and Florence remain the topmost destinations, when it comes to attracting visitors during festivals. Flower Festival in Diano Marina, Italy The outstanding opening of the Venice Carnival, along with the two-week festival is something that is celebrated with great enthusiasm in Italy. The Scoppio del Carro, celebrated in Florence on the Easter Sunday morning, has been in existence for over years now, and is an excellent combination of fireworks, bizarre spectacle, and a religious tradition. Battle of Oranges in Italy Participants in Masks during the Venice Carnival The Festa della Madonna Bruna, celebrated in Matera, is another popular festival, and is an unusual combination of religion and destruction. The festival showcases the loudest and most brightest fireworks in Europe. Also notable are the various flower art festivals that are held in early summer, especially the Almond Blossom Festival at Agrigento in Sicily, where magnificent art works are created using only the flower petals and seeds. Family Life Italians are very family-oriented. In the olden days, the families used to be large, where the couple often had more than six children. The Italian families are relatively smaller in size, and are made up of only one or two children. People, nowadays, marry later and less frequently, and have fewer children. Usually, families in the South will have more children than the ones in the North. Also, the members share a very strong bond, even if they live far from their families, and always join their families on every small and big festival. Children in the families

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tend to stay with their families longer than those in the Western countries. And even after they are married, they often choose to live closer to the parents of one of the parties. Sometimes, they even choose to live in the same building or house. Older members in the family are highly respected. They usually have the most power, and often make all the decisions in the family. However, there are a number of dialects like Sardinian, Friulian, Neapolitan, Sicilian, Ligurian, Piedmontese, Venetian and Calabrian, spoken throughout the country.

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