

Delfini

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Delfini may refer to: Delfini (family), an Italian noble family Delfini (Split band), a Yugoslav rock and pop band from Split Delfini (Zagreb band), a - Delfini may refer to:

Delfini (family), an Italian noble family

Delfini (Split band), a Yugoslav rock and pop band from Split

Delfini (Zagreb band), a Yugoslav rock band from Zagreb

FV Delfini, a Greek fishing vessel in service 1962–72

Delfini (Zagreb band)

Delfini (trans. The Dolphins) were a Yugoslav rock band formed in Zagreb in 1963, notable as one of the pioneers of the Yugoslav rock scene. Delfini were - Delfini (trans. The Dolphins) were a Yugoslav rock band formed in Zagreb in 1963, notable as one of the pioneers of the Yugoslav rock scene.

Chelemys delfini

Chelemys delfini, also known as the Magellanic long-clawed akodont, is a species of rodent in the genus Chelemys of family Cricetidae. It is endemic to - Chelemys delfini, also known as the Magellanic long-clawed akodont, is a species of rodent in the genus Chelemys of family Cricetidae. It is endemic to the areas of Punta Arenas and Torres del Paine National Park in southern Chile, where it lives in the grassland and scrub of the Magellanic steppe. It has sometimes been considered a subspecies of *C. megalonyx*.

Delfin (family)

(1688-1762), Cardinale (by Benedict XIV), Patriarch of Aquileia. Giovanni Paolo Delfini (1736-1819), Bishop. Caterina Dolfin (1736-1796), poet. Daniel Delfin (1748-1798) - The Delfin family, singular Dolfin or Delfin[o], is a prominent noble family of Venice, part of the twelve original noble lineages of the Republic, known as the "apostolic families", thought to have elected the first Doge of Venice in the year 697 a.C.

Delfini (Split band)

Delfini (trans. The Dolphins) were a Yugoslav band formed in Split in 1963. They were one of the pioneers of the Yugoslav rock scene. In the 1960s the - Delfini (trans. The Dolphins) were a Yugoslav band formed in Split in 1963. They were one of the pioneers of the Yugoslav rock scene.

In the 1960s the band performed beat music, gaining a reputation as one of the best Yugoslav beat bands, owing to which they started to perform as backing band for a number of popular Yugoslav singers. In the late 1960s they moved towards pop sound. They continued their career as a pop band throughout the 1970s, disbanding at the end of the decade, making occasional reunions during the following decades.

Silver Spoon Set

Silver Spoon Set (Italian: *I Delfini*, also known as *The Dolphins*) is a 1960 Italian–French drama film directed by Francesco Maselli starring Claudia Cardinale - Silver Spoon Set (Italian: *I Delfini*, also known as *The Dolphins*) is a 1960 Italian–French drama film directed by Francesco Maselli starring Claudia Cardinale.

MV Sirena Seaways

Seaways (previously named Baie de Seine, Dana Sirena and MS Golfo Dei Delfini) is a RoPax ferry that as of April 2025 operates for DFDS Seaways, operates - Sirena Seaways (previously named Baie de Seine, Dana Sirena and MS Golfo Dei Delfini) is a RoPax ferry that as of April 2025 operates for DFDS Seaways, operates again between Kapellskär and Paldiski. The vessel previously operated for DFDS Seaways between Klaipėda and Karlshamn, as well as between Paldiski and Kapellskär, and before that between Esbjerg and Harwich. Between 2015 and 2020, the vessel operated as Baie de Seine for Brittany Ferries on a variety of different routes between Portsmouth, France, and Spain.

Slovenia

ISBN 961-6324-17-9. Archived from the original (PDF) on 25 November 2012. "Delfini pri nas" (in Slovenian). Morigenos. Retrieved 6 April 2006. "Puška po?i - Slovenia, officially the Republic of Slovenia, is a country in Central Europe. It borders Italy to the west, Austria to the north, Hungary to the northeast, Croatia to the south and southeast, and a short (46.6 km) coastline within the Adriatic Sea to the southwest, which is part of the Mediterranean Sea. Slovenia is mostly mountainous and forested, covers 20,271 square kilometres (7,827 sq mi), and has a population of approximately 2.1 million people. Slovene is the official language. Slovenia has a predominantly temperate continental climate, with the exception of the Slovene Littoral and the Julian Alps. Ljubljana, the capital and largest city of Slovenia, is geographically situated near the centre of the country. Other larger urban centers are Maribor, Ptuj, Kranj, Celje, and Koper.

Slovenia's territory has been part of many different states: the Byzantine Empire, the Carolingian Empire, the Holy Roman Empire, the Kingdom of Hungary, the Republic of Venice, the Illyrian Provinces of Napoleon's First French Empire and the Habsburg Empire. In October 1918, the Slovenes co-founded the State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. In December 1918, they merged with the Kingdom of Montenegro and the Kingdom of Serbia into the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. During World War II, Germany, Italy, and Hungary occupied and annexed Slovenia, with a tiny area transferred to the Independent State of Croatia, a newly declared Nazi puppet state. In 1945, it again became part of Yugoslavia. Post-war, Yugoslavia was allied with the Eastern Bloc, but after the Tito–Stalin split of 1948, it never subscribed to the Warsaw Pact, and in 1961 it became one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement. In June 1991, Slovenia declared independence from Yugoslavia and became an independent sovereign state.

Slovenia is a developed country, with a high-income economy characterized by a mixture of both traditional industries, such as manufacturing and agriculture, and modern sectors, such as information technology and financial services. The economy is highly dependent on foreign trade, with exports accounting for a significant portion of the country's GDP. Slovenia is a member of the Council of Europe, the European Union, the United Nations, NATO, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and other associations in the global community.

Antonio Gramsci

Angioletti (1960) • Alberto Moravia (1961) • Giorgio Bassani (1962) • Antonio Delfini – Sergio Solmi (1963) • Giuseppe Berto (1964) • Goffredo Parise - Angelo - Antonio Francesco Gramsci (UK: GRAM-shee, US: GRAHM-shee; Italian: [an?t??njo fran?t?esko ??ram?i] ; 22 January 1891 – 27 April 1937) was an Italian Marxist philosopher and politician. He was a founding member and one-time leader of the Italian

Communist Party. A vocal critic of Benito Mussolini and fascism, he was imprisoned in 1926, and remained in prison until shortly before his death in 1937.

During his imprisonment, Gramsci wrote more than 30 notebooks and 3,000 pages of history and analysis. His Prison Notebooks are considered a highly original contribution to 20th-century political theory. Gramsci drew insights from varying sources—not only other Marxists but also thinkers such as Niccolò Machiavelli, Vilfredo Pareto, Georges Sorel, and Benedetto Croce. The notebooks cover a wide range of topics, including the history of Italy and Italian nationalism, the French Revolution, fascism, Taylorism and Fordism, civil society, the state, historical materialism, folklore, religion, and high and popular culture.

Gramsci is best known for his theory of cultural hegemony, which describes how the state and ruling capitalist class—the bourgeoisie—use cultural institutions to maintain wealth and power in capitalist societies. In Gramsci's view, the bourgeoisie develops a hegemonic culture using ideology rather than violence, economic force, or coercion. He also attempted to break from the economic determinism of orthodox Marxist thought, and so is sometimes described as a neo-Marxist. He held a humanistic understanding of Marxism, seeing it as a philosophy of praxis and an absolute historicism that transcends traditional materialism and traditional idealism.

Santa Margherita Ligure

small village of fishermen and millers. It is located along the “Costa dei Delfini”, halfway between Santa Margherita and Portofino. It is about 3 kilometres - Santa Margherita Ligure (Ligurian: Santa Margaita) is a comune (municipality) in the Metropolitan City of Genoa in the Italian region Liguria, located about 35 kilometres (22 mi) southeast of Genoa, in the area traditionally known as Tigullio. It has a port, used for both tourism and fishing activities. Part of comune territory is included in the Regional Natural Park of Portofino. Santa Margherita Ligure borders the following municipalities: Camogli, Portofino, Rapallo.

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