## Traditori Al Governo

2022 Italian government formation

calendario delle consultazioni per la formazione del nuovo governo. Centrodestra (unito) atteso al Colle venerdì". Il Fatto Quotidiano (in Italian). 19 October

In the 2022 Italian general election, the centre-right coalition led by Giorgia Meloni's Brothers of Italy (FdI) won an absolute majority of seats in the Italian Parliament. On 20 October, a few days following the elections of the presidents of the two houses of Parliament, Ignazio La Russa of FdI on 13 October for the Senate of the Republic, and Lorenzo Fontana of the League on 14 October for the Chamber of Deputies, consultations on the formation of a new cabinet officially began.

The Cabinet was announced on 21 October and was officially sworn in on the next day. It was one of the fastest government formations in the history of the Italian Republic. The first Italian cabinet headed by a female Prime Minister, it was variously described as a shift to the political right, and as the first...

2017 Democratic Party (Italy) leadership election

segretario: congresso anticipato e scissione Renzi, mossa anti traditori con lo sbarramento al 5%. E Orlando ora si candida Emiliano resta nel Pd. Renzi in

The 2017 Democratic Party leadership election was an open primary election held on 30 April 2017. The three candidates were Matteo Renzi, former Prime Minister and party secretary until February 2017, Michele Emiliano, President of Apulia, and Andrea Orlando, the Minister of Justice. Renzi was elected by a landslide 70%, and appointed Maurizio Martina as his deputy secretary.

2022 Italian general election

Renzi a Conte, è caccia ai 'traditori'". Il Riformista (in Italian). 13 October 2022. Retrieved 20 October 2022. "Governo, la Lega indica Fontana per

Early general elections were held in Italy on 25 September 2022. After the fall of the Draghi government, which led to a parliamentary impasse, President Sergio Mattarella dissolved Parliament on 21 July, and called for new elections. Regional elections in Sicily were held on the same day. The results of the general election showed the centre-right coalition led by Giorgia Meloni's Brothers of Italy, a national-conservative party, winning an absolute majority of seats in the Italian Parliament. Meloni was appointed Prime Minister of Italy on 22 October, becoming the first woman to hold the office.

In a record-low voter turnout, Meloni's party became the largest in Parliament with 26% of the vote; as per the pre-election agreement among the centre-right coalition parties, she became the prime...

## Future and Freedom

Retrieved 22 October 2011. " Niente prove di terzo polo Noi non-siamo traditori ". Corriere della Sera (in Italian). Archived from the original on 26 October

Future and Freedom (Italian: Futuro e Libertà), whose full name was Future and Freedom for Italy (Futuro e Libertà per l'Italia, abbreviated to FLI), was a political party in Italy, comprising both liberal and national conservative elements.

FLI was formed by followers of Gianfranco Fini in July 2010 as a split from The People of Freedom (PdL), the major Italian centre-right party of the time, led by Silvio Berlusconi. Fini, former leader of the Italian Social Movement (MSI) and National Alliance (AN) and co-founder of the PdL in 2009, had taken a long journey from post-fascism to become a liberal conservative. Soon after the PdL's foundation, he started to become a critic of Berlusconi's government and leadership style.

The core of FLI was constituted by Generation Italy (GI), led by Italo...

Act! (Italy)

Radicale. "Stefano Casali e Andrea Bassi non sono più tosiani. Venturi: "Traditori" ". VeronaSera. "Casali e Bassi creano nuovo gruppo in regione". TGVerona

Act! (Italian: Fare!) was a centre-right liberal political party in Italy, based in Veneto.

Its leader was Flavio Tosi, former mayor of Verona and former leader of Liga Veneta–Lega Nord (LV–LN), who was expelled from it in the run-up of the 2015 Venetian regional election, due to his opposition to Matteo Salvini's political line.

Giorgio Napolitano

11 May 2006. Retrieved 24 September 2023. "Berlusconi: 'Su Letta 60 traditori, tutti Udc'". Corriere della Sera (in Italian). 10 May 2006. Retrieved

Giorgio Napolitano (Italian: [?d?ord?o napoli?ta?no]; 29 June 1925 – 22 September 2023) was an Italian politician who served as President of Italy from 2006 to 2015. At the time the longest-serving president in Italian history and the first to achieve re-election, he played a dominant role in Italian politics, leading some critics to derisively refer to him as Re Giorgio ("King Giorgio").

Napolitano was a longtime member of the Italian Communist Party, which he joined in 1945 after taking part in the Italian resistance movement, and of its post-Communist democratic socialist and social democratic successors, from the Democratic Party of the Left to the Democrats of the Left. He was a leading member of migliorismo, a reformist, moderate, and modernizing faction on the right-wing of the PCI,...

State-Mafia Pact

Cronaca. 15 luglio 2014. (in Italian) Da Subranni a La Barbera, Servizi e traditori di Stato a contatto con Cosa nostra Archived 6 November 2014 at the Wayback

The term State-Mafia Pact (Italian: trattativa Stato-mafia) describes an alleged series of negotiations between important Italian government officials and Cosa Nostra members that began after the period of the 1992 and 1993 terror attacks by the Sicilian Mafia with the aim to reach a deal to stop the attacks; according to other sources and hypotheses, it began even earlier. In summary, the supposed cornerstone of the deal was an end to "the Massacre Season" in return for a reduction in the detention measures provided for Italy's Article 41-bis prison regime. 41-bis was the law by which the Antimafia pool led by Giovanni Falcone had condemned hundreds of mafia members to the "hard prison regime". The negotiation hypothesis has been the subject of long investigations, both by the courts and in...

Wikipedia: WikiProject Spam/LinkReports/italian.ruvr.ru

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