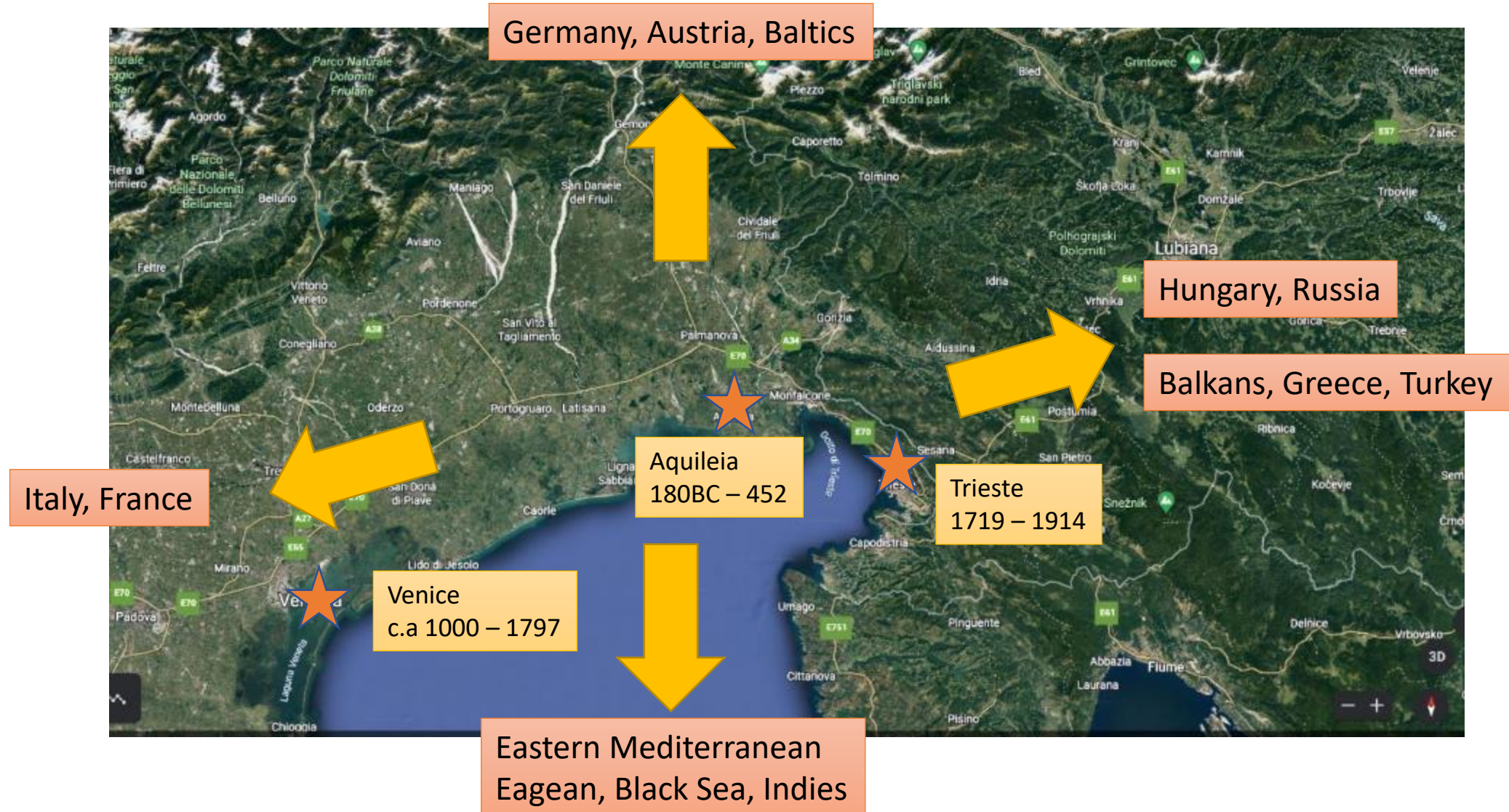


A short introduction to Trieste and its history

An aerial photograph of Trieste, Italy, taken from a high vantage point. The city is densely packed with buildings, mostly in shades of white and light brown, built on a hillside that descends towards the sea. The Gulf of Trieste is visible, with several large industrial piers and docks extending into the water. In the background, the sea stretches to the horizon under a clear, light blue sky. The foreground is dominated by dark green foliage, likely trees and bushes, which frames the view of the city.

2000 years in 12 slides!

History and geography – the four trade routes



Trieste – from Rome to Vienna

- Roman colony, gateway to the Balkans
- 1200-1300 Free commune
- 1368-1381 Venetian domination
- 1382: Submission to the Duke of Austria



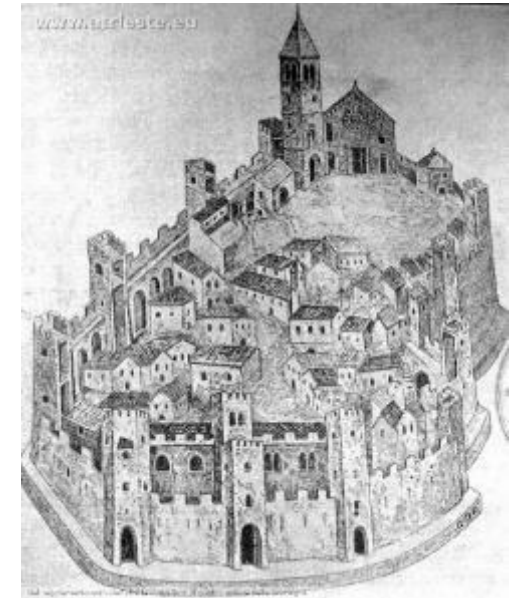
*C. Dell'Acqua,
"La dedizione di
Trieste
all'Austria"*



Tergeste, Roman city

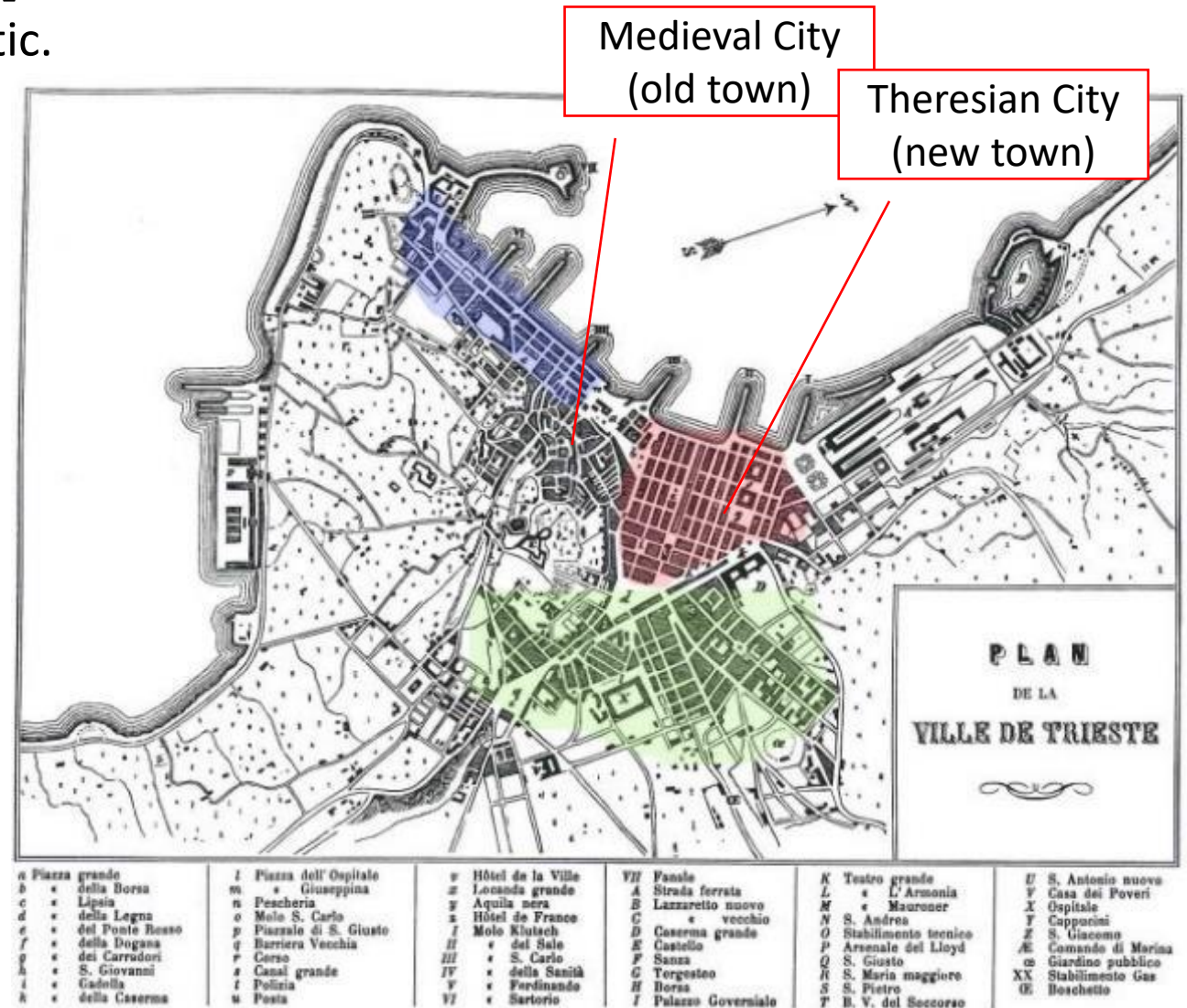


The medieval town and its salt fields



Free navigation in the Adriatic and the new town

- For more than 3 centuries, Venice forbids non-Venitian ships to travel and trade in the Adriatic.
- In 1717 Emperor Charles VI declares free navigation in the Adriatic. In 1719 Trieste becomes Austria's "Free Port" (from custom duties).
- 1754-1788 Empress Maria Theresia builds the new "Theresian" town and port replacing the salt fields.

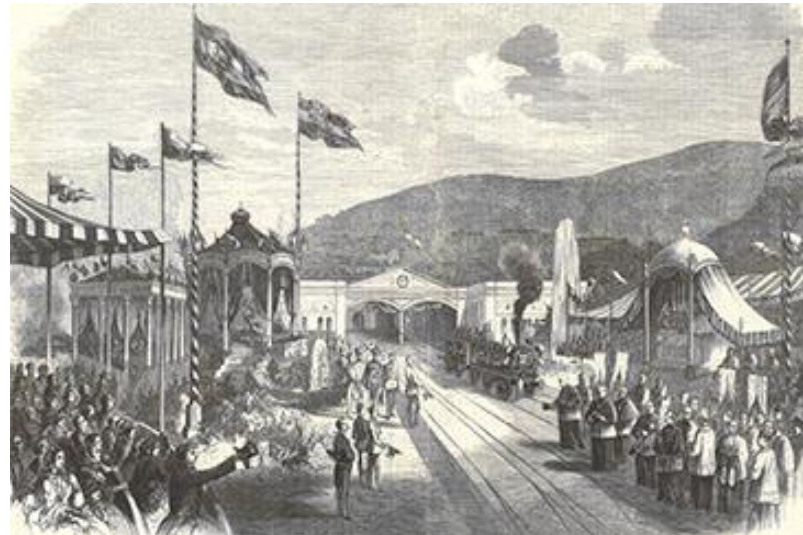


The Austrian emporium

- 1831 Foundation of the “Generali” insurance company
- 1836 Foundation of the Austrian Lloyd steamship company
- 1857 Opening of the Vienna-Trieste (“Südbahn”) railway
- 1869 Opening of the Suez canal
- 1868-1887 Construction of the new (now “old”) port



The Grand Canal



Opening of the Vienna-Trieste railway



Artist's view of the Suez canal

Trieste in 1914: end of a golden era

Trieste in 1914:

Population 263,000

Nationalities (1910):

- 52% Italian
- 25% Slovenian
- 5% German (Austrian)
- 1% others (Greek, Serbian, ...)
- 17% foreigners (native Italians and others)

A city politically divided between a large fraction of the Italian-speaking population willing to join Italy, and the others in favour of Austria – or of new Slavish entities inside or outside of Austria.



Trieste, 2 July 1914, funeral of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sofia after the Sarajevo assassination



A linguistic parenthesis

A region at the meeting point between the 3 main European language groups / civilisations: Latins, Germans, Slavs.



The present contact point between the 3 groups: the triple border stone between Italy, Austria, and Slovenia at Monte Forno (Tarvisio)



From Austria to Italy

- WWI (the front is at 20 km) increases the divide in the population and inside families.
- In November 1918 Trieste and the surrounding region become Italian.
- Movements of population, restructuring of industry, reduction of trade and shipping.
- Italy becomes fascist in 1923: repression of Slovenians and socialists, and from 1938 of the strong Jewish community.



3 November 1918, the first Italian ships land in Trieste

13 July 1920, the fascists burn the "Narodni Dom", Slovenian cultural centre

6 flags in 36 years – new borders pop up



1. Austrian-Hungarian Empire, 1382-1918



2. Kingdom of Italy, 1918-1943



3. German Reich, 1943-45



4. Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, 1945



5. UK-USA administration, 1945-47 and Free Territory of Trieste, 1947-54

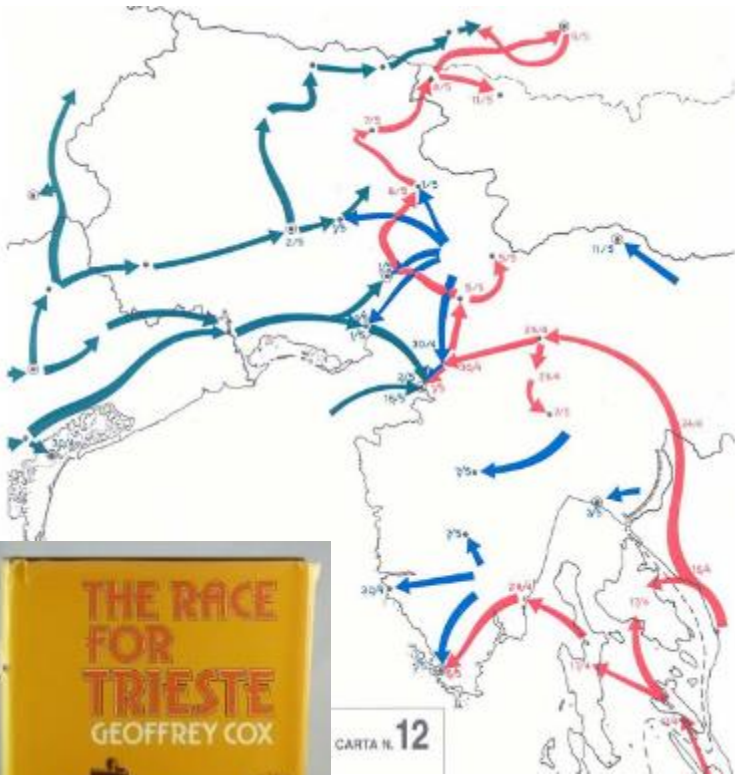


6. Republic of Italy, 1954-today

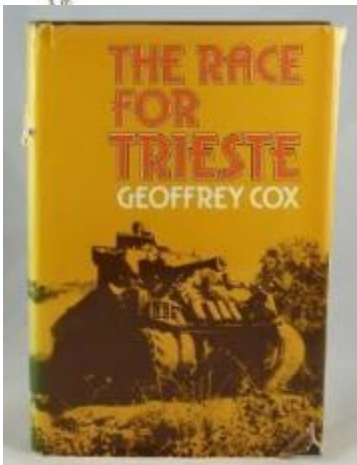


WWII and the race for Trieste

WWII in the region is a civil war: Italians against Slovenes, fascists against communists, Nazis against anyone else
At end of WWII, the “race for Trieste” between the Yugoslav IX Korpus and the 2nd New Zealand Division.



- 1 May to 10 June 1945: Trieste is administered by the People's Republic of Yugoslavia.
- June 1945 to 1947: Trieste is under a joint UK/US administration.
- 1947 to 1954 Trieste is part of the Free Territory of Trieste (FTT) under UK-US administration



The iron curtain



The border moves west from the old Italian-Yugoslavian border to:

- the “Morgan line”
- the “French line”, present border between Italy and Slovenia



Trieste becomes the southern end of the Iron Curtain



Cold war years

- The Free Territory of Trieste goes back to Italy only in 1954, after the protests of the Italian population and a last diplomatic and military crisis with Yugoslavia (and giving away more territory).
- Trieste becomes the last outpost of the West, a “showroom” of Western products and lifestyle, full of refugees, smugglers, and spies.
- In the 60’s and 70’s the border with Yugoslavia opens up and Trieste becomes a huge open air market of cheap Western goods (jeans) to be traded in all Eastern Europe.



European Union and Renaissance

- 25 June 1991 Slovenian independence, joins EU in 2004.
- 22 December 2007: Slovenia enters Schengen, the border disappears.
- Thanks to less polarised young generations, Trieste is making peace with its past and rediscovering its multicultural roots.
- 13 July 2020: Italian and Slovenian presidents jointly honour the victims of WWII civil war and sign the restitution of “Narodni Dom” to the Slovenian community.
- After the EU borders have disappeared, the port is flourishing again.
- Science is one of the pillars of this “Trieste Renaissance”.





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Barcola
Faro della Vittoria
Temporarily closed

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Trebiciano

Vilenica

GRETTA

Università degli Studi di Trieste

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Petrol - Bencinski servis - Lipica

Piazza Unità d'Italia

BARRIERA NUOVA

Trieste

Parco comunale di Villa Revoltella

Padriciano

Museo Revoltella

Piscina Agonistica Comunale Bruno

Museo Civico di Storia Naturale

Longera

Basovizza

Monumento Foiba di Basovizza

Torri d'Europa

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Ospedale di Cattinara

Grozzana

CHIARBOLA

San Giuseppe della Chiusa

Sant'Antonio in Bosco

San Lorenzo

Pesek

Risiera di San Sabba

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