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2025 weekly high school football schedule for Collier, Lee and LaBellefootball Geography & Travel Cities & Towns Cities & Towns Cities & Towns M-O Naples, city, capital of Naples provincia, Campania regione, southern Italy. It lies on the west by the
smaller Gulf of Pozzuoli and to the southeast by the more extended indentation of the Gulf of Salernothe city is situated between two areas of volcanic activity: Mount Vesuvius occurred in 1944. In 1980 an earthquake damaged Naples and its
outlying towns, and since then Pozzuoli to the west has been seriously afflicted by bradyseism (a phenomenon involving a fall or rise of land). Naples is located near the midpoint of the arc of hills that, commencing in the promontory of Posillipo and terminating in the south with the Sorrentine peninsula, form the central focus of the Bay of
Naples. To the south of the bays entrance to the Tyrrhenian Sea, the island of Capri forms a partial breakwater, visible from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasingly screened by polluted air from the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasing the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasing the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasing the city in clear weather and at times of impending storm but increasing the city in clear weather and at times and at times at time
the waters of the port, obliging the more scrupulous practitioners of the immemorial Neapolitan fishing industry to withdraw ever farther from their native shore. While the importance of Naples as the principal port of southern Italy is at last in decline, the city remains the centre of the nations meridional commerce and culture, beset by inveterate
difficulties, and distinguished by an adroit and original spirit that retains many suggestions of the classical past and of assimilated historical experience. Of all the cities of southern Italy with Greek origins, Naples presents the most striking example of a lively continuity. It is also perhaps the last great metropolis of western Europe whose monuments
albeit often in decay, may still be seen in their popular context, without distractions of tourism or self-conscious commercialism. Since World War II, during which Naples suffered but often speculative prosperity is reflected in
new suburbs now proliferating in once-rural surroundings. However, Naples remains arcane and compelling, a city whose richness requires from the visitor time, accessibility, and some knowledge of the Neapolitan past. Its historic centre was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1995. Pop. (2022 est.) 914,758; metropolitan area, 3,054,956.
Generations of observers have described Naples as a vast popular theatre, a designation applying as much to the citys aspect of a tiered arena as to its animated street life. It may also be characterized as an immense presepio, in evocation of the populous scene of the traditional Neapolitan Christmas crchethe expansive natural setting being
countered, within the town itself, by a congested vitality. In the shadow of Vesuvius, within the sweep of the bay, the Neapolitan decor is still predominantly one of moldering palaces in red or ochre and ancient churches in stone or stucco. Although the narrow old streets, teeming and traffic-ridden, clamber up hillsides topped by new constructions,
few buildings in central Naples as yet rise more than 10 stories. Three fortified castlestwo of them on the seafront and one on a central eminencestill define the citys heart. At the picturesque, pale Castel dellOvo, the shoreline divides into two natural crescents. Guess the City by Its River Quiz The blond, volcanic tuff, or tufa, of the region is much
used in construction, as is the dark Vesuvian lava that paves the older streets. Magisterial use was also made, in past centuries, of the dark southern colours interspersed with evergreen groves of ilex, palm, camellia, and umbrella pine reflects a climate in which
balconies are in use most of the year. High temperatures in July and August often exceed 90 F (32 C), while the damp, chilly winter is alleviated by many brilliant days. Winter temperatures rarely fall to freezing, and the snow occasionally appearing on Vesuvius is seldom seen in the town itself. The south wind, the sand-laden sirocco, intermittently
brings a burdensome humidity, terminating in rain. Naples and vicinity (c. 1900), from the 10th edition of Encyclopdia Britannica. Suburban Naples incorporates the headland of Posillipo, which joins the city at the yachting port of Mergellinasignaled by the church of Santa Maria del Parto. The nearby church of Santa Maria di
Piedigrotta, centre of a now-diminished popular festival, is steeply overlooked by a small park encompassing the entrance to the Roman columbarium known as the Tomb of Virgil, and the sepulchre of the Roman tolumbarium known as the Tomb of Virgil, and the sepulchre of the Roman columbarium known as the Tomb of Virgil, and the sepulchre of the Roman grotto called the Crypta Neapolitana. This poignant place also contains the Roman grotto called the Crypta Neapolitana.
From Mergellina, the seaside sweep of Via Francesco Caracciolo is flanked by the long, public park called Villa Comunale, sheltering the Zoological Station and the Aquarium (the oldest in Europe), both founded in 1872. Along the inland border of the park runs the Riviera di Chiaia, marking what was once the shoreline. (The name Chiaia probably
derives from ghiaia, denoting a shingle.) Still for the most part lined with handsome old palazzi, the Riviera di Chiaia was a favourite residential area for foreign visitors in the 1820s, is now, with its period furnishings, a museum. Recessed in
contiquous streets, the churches of Santa Maria in Portico and the Ascensione a Chiaia contain works of the prolific 17th- and 18th-century Neapolitan painters. Above this busy littoral, the panoramic Corso Vittorio Emanuele unfurls northeastward around the lower slopes of the town, toward the labyrinthine zone of Rione Mater Dei. Higher still, the
prosperous Vomero district is served, like other upper areas of the city, by spiraling roads and a funicular railway. Among the modern blocks of the Vomero, the early 19th-century Villa Floridianahousing the national museum Duca di Martina, with a fine collection of European and Oriental porcelain and ceramicsis easily distinguished in its extensive
park. Piazza della Vittoriawhose titular church commemorates the Battle of Lepanto (1571)closes the sweep of Villa Comunale and leads inland to the fashionable shops of Piazza dei Martiri, Via Chiaia, and Via dei Mille. The waterfront road, becoming Via Partenope, passes along the ancient quarter of Santa Luciamuch altered since the late 19th
century by land reclamation and monotonous construction and bordered on the seafront by some of the Roman general Lucius Licinius Lucullusa brief causeway leads to the seagirt Castel dellOvo, its
ancient origins incorporated in a medieval fortress. On the bays second crescent, the eastbound road passes below the long, red flank of the Royal Palace and arrives at the foot of the mighty Castel Nuovo, which, with its round towers, dominates the main port on the one hand and, on the other, the large Piazza del Municipio. "Napoli" redirects here.
For other uses, see Napoli (disambiguation). Naples (/neplz/ NAY-plz; Italian: Napoli [napoli]; Neapolitan: Napole (disambiguation) and Naples (disambiguation) and Naples (/neplz/ NAY-plz; Italian: Napoli [napoli]; Neapolitan: Napoli [napoli]; Neapolitan: Napoli (disambiguation) and Naples (/neplz/ NAY-plz; Italian: Napoli [napoli]) [a] is the regional capital of Campania and the third-largest city of Italy, [3] after Rome and Milan, with a population of 908,082 within the city's administrative limits as of 2025, while its province-level
municipality is the third most populous metropolitan city in Italy with a population of 2,958,410 residents, [2] and the eighth most populous in the European Union. [4] Its metropolitan area stretches beyond the boundaries of the city wall for approximately 30 kilometres (20 miles). Naples also plays a key role in international diplomacy, since it is home
to NATO's Allied Joint Force Command Naples[5] and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean. Naples Napoli(Italian) Napule (Neapolitan) Comune Comune di Napoli Flag Coat of Naples Centro direzionale di Napoli Flag Coat of Naples Centro di 
armsNickname:PartenopeLocation of NaplesNaplesLocation of Naples in CampaniaShow map of ItalyNaplesNaples (Campania)Show map of CampaniaCoordinates: 40509N 141455E / 40.83583N 14.24861CountryItalyRegionCampaniaMetropolitan cityNaples (NA)GovernmentMayorGaetano Manfredi
(Independent)Area[1]Total117.27km2 (45.28sqmi)Elevation[1]99.8m (327.4ft)Highestelevation0m (0ft)Population(2025)[2]Total908,082Density7,700/km2 (20,000/sqmi)Demonym(s)NapoletanoPartenopeoNapulitano (Neapolitan)Neapolitan (English)Time zoneUTC+1 (CET)Summer (DST)UTC+2 (CEST)Postal code80100
80121-80147Dialingcode081ISTAT code063049 Patron saintJanuariusSaint day19 SeptemberWebsitecomune.napoli.itFounded by Greeks in the first millennium BC, Naples is one of the oldest continuously inhabited urban areas in the world. In the eighth century BC, a colony known as Parthenope (Ancient Greek: ) was established on the Pizzofalcone
hill. In the sixth century BC, it was refounded as Nepolis.[6] The city was an important part of Magna Graecia, played a major role in the merging of Greek and Roman society, and was a significant cultural centre under the Romans.[7]Naples served as the capital of the Duchy of Naples (6611139), subsequently as the capital of the Kingdom of Naples
(12821816), and finally as the capital of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies until the unification of Italy in 1861. Naples is also considered a capital of the Baroque, beginning with the artist Caravaggio's career in the 17th century and the artistic revolution he inspired.[8] It was also an important centre of humanism and Enlightenment.[9][10] The city
has long been a global point of reference for classical music and opera through the Neapolitan School.[11] Between 1925 and 1936, Naples was expanded by the Fascist regime. During the later years of World War II, it sustained severe damage from Allied bombing as they invaded the peninsula. The Four Days of Naples (Italian:
Quattro giornate di Napoli) was an uprising in Naples on 1 October during World War II. The city underwent extensive reconstruction work after the war.[12]Since the late 20th century, Naples has had
significant economic growth, helped by the construction of the Centro Direzionale business district and an advanced transportation network, which includes the Alta Velocit high-speed rail link to Rome and Salerno and an expanded subway network, which includes the Alta Velocit high-speed rail link to Rome and Salerno and an expanded subway network.
Naples is one of the most important in Europe. Naples' historic city centre has been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. A wide range of culturally and historically significant sites are nearby, including the Palace of Caserta and the Roman ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Naples is undoubtedly one of the world's cities with the highest
density of cultural, artistic, and monumental resources, described by the BBC as "the Italian city with too much history to handle."[14][15]Main article: History of NaplesFor a chronological guide, see Timeline of Naples history. See also: Magna Graecia and Ancient RomeMount Echia, the place where the polis of Parthenope aroseThe Columns of the
Temple of Castor and Pollux incorporated into the facade of San Paolo MaggioreA scene featuring the siren Parthenope, the mythological founder of Naples[16]Map of pre-Roman NeapolisNaples has been inhabited since the Neolithic period.[17] In the second millennium BC, a first Mycenaean settlement arose not far from the geographical position
of the future city of Parthenope.[18]Sailors from the Greek island of Rhodes established probably a small commercial port called Parthenope (, meaning "Pure Eyes", a Siren in Greek mythology) on the island of Megaride in the ninth century BC.[19] By the eighth century BC, the settlement was expanded by Cumaeans, as evidenced by the
archaeological findings, to include Monte Echia.[20] In the sixth century BC the city was refounded as Nepolis (), eventually becoming one of the foremost cities of Magna Graecia.[21] The city grew rapidly due to the influence of the powerful Greek city-state of Syracuse, [22] and became an ally of the Roman Republic against Carthage. During the
Samnite Wars, the city, now a bustling centre of trade, was captured by the Samnites; [23] however, the Romans greatly respected Naples
as a paragon of Hellenistic culture. During the Roman era, the people of Naples maintained their Greek language and customs. At the same time, the city was expanded with elegant Roman villas, aqueducts, and public baths. Landmarks such as the Temple of Dioscures were built, and many emperors chose to holiday in the city, including Claudius
and Tiberius.[24] Virgil, the author of Rome's national epic, the Aeneid, received part of his education in the city, and later resided in its environs. It was during this period that Christianity first arrived in Naples; the apostles Peter and Paul are said[according to whom?] to have preached in the city. Januarius, who would become Naples' patron saint,
was martyred there in the fourth century AD.[25] The last emperor of the Western Roman Empire, Romulus Augustulus, was exiled to Naples and List of Dukes of Naples The Gothic Battle of Mons Lactarius on Vesuvius, painted by Alexander ZickFollowing the decline
of the Western Roman Empire, Naples was captured by the Ostrogoths, a Germanic people, and incorporated into the Ostrogoths, but the
Byzantines seized control of the area following the Battle of Mons Lactarius on the slopes of Vesuvius. [26] Naples was expected to keep in contact with the Exarchate fell, a Duchy of Naples was created. Although Naples' Greco-Roman culture
endured, it eventually switched allegiance from Constantinople to Rome under Duke Stephen II, putting it under papal suzerainty by 763.[28]The years between 818 and 832 saw tumultuous relations with the Byzantine Emperor, with numerous local pretenders feuding for possession of the ducal throne.[29] Theoctistus was appointed without
imperial approval; his appointment was later revoked and Theodore II took his place. However, the disgruntled general populace chased him from the city and elected Stephen III instead, a man who minted coins with his initials rather than those of the Byzantine Emperor. Naples gained complete independence by the early ninth century, [29] Naples
allied with the Muslim Saracens in 836 and asked for their support to repel the siege of Lombard troops coming from the neighbouring Duchy of Benevento. However, during the 850s, Muslim general Muhammad I Abu 'l-Abbas sacked Miseno, but only for Khums purposes (Islamic booty), without conquering the territories of Campania.[30][31]The
duchy was under the direct control of the Lombards for a brief period after the capture by Pandulf IV of the Principality of Capua, a long-term rival of Naples; however, this regime lasted only three years before the Greco-Roman-influenced dukes were reinstated. [29] By the 11th century, Naples had begun to employ Norman mercenaries to battle
their rivals; Duke Sergius IV hired Rainulf Drengot to wage war on Capua for him.[32]By 1137, the Normans had attained great influence in Italy, controlling previously independent principalities and duchies such as Capua, Benevento, Salerno, Amalfi, Sorrento and Gaeta; it was in this year that Naples, the last independent duchy in the southern part
of the peninsula, came under Norman control. The last ruling duke of the duchy, Sergius VII, was forced to surrender to Roger II, who had been proclaimed King of Sicily by Antipope Anacletus II seven years earlier. Naples thus joined the Kingdom of Sicily, with Palermo as the capital.[33]Main article: Kingdom of SicilyFrederick IIAfter a period of
Norman rule, in 1189, the Kingdom of Sicily was in a succession dispute between Tancred, King of Sicily of an illegitimate birth and the Hohenstaufens, a Germanic royal house, [34] as its Prince Henry had married Princess Constance the last legitimate heir to the Sicilian throne. In 1191 Henry invaded Sicily after being crowned as Henry VI, Holy
Roman Emperor, and many cities surrendered. Still, Naples resisted him from May to August under the leadership of Richard, Count of Acerra, Nicholas of Ajello, Aligerno Cottone and Margaritus of Brindisi before the Germans suffered from disease and were forced to retreat. Conrad II, Duke of Bohemia and Philip I, Archbishop of Cologne died of
disease during the siege. During his counterattack, Tancred captured Constance, now empress. He had the empress imprisoned at Castel dell'Ovo at Naples before her release on May 1192 under the pressure of Pope Celestine III. In 1194 Henry started his second campaign upon the death of Tancred, but this time Aligerno surrendered without
resistance, and finally, Henry conquered Sicily, putting it under the rule of Hohenstaufens. The University of Naples, the first university in Europe dedicated to training secular administrators, [35] was founded by Frederick II, making Naples the intellectual centre of the kingdom. Conflict between the Hohenstaufens and the Papacy led in 1266 to Pope
Innocent IV crowning the Angevin duke Charles I King of Sicily:[36] Charles officially moved the capital from Palermo to Naples, where he resided at the Castel Nuovo.[37] Having a great interest in architecture, Charles I imported French architecture, Charles I imported French architecture, Charles I would in several building projects in the city.[38] Many examples
Sicily was divided into two. The Angevin Kingdom of Sicily leach the southern part of the Italian peninsula, while the island of Sicily became the Aragonese Kingdom of Sicily became the competing dynasties continued until the Peace of Caltabellotta in 1302, which saw Frederick III recognised as king of Sicily, while Charles II was
recognised as king of Naples by Pope Boniface VIII.[36] Despite the split, Naples grew in importance, attracting Pisan and Genoese merchants, [40] Tuscan bankers, and some of the most prominent Renaissance artists of the time, such as Boccaccio, Petrarch and Giotto.[41] During the 14th century, the Hungarian Angevin king Louis the Great
captured the city several times. In 1442, Alfonso I conquered Naples were separated since 1282, but remained dependencies of Aragon under Ferdinand I.[43] The new dynasty enhanced Naples' commercial standing by
establishing relations with the Iberian Peninsula. Naples also became a centre of the Renaissance, with artists such as Laurana, da Messina, Sannazzaro and Poliziano arriving in the city.[44] In 1501, Naples came under direct rule from France under Louis XII, with the Neapolitan king Frederick being taken as a prisoner to France; however, this state
of affairs did not last long, as Spain won Naples from the French at the Battle of Garigliano in 1503.[45]The Viceroy of Naples with Admiral Byng's Fleet at Anchor, 1718. Painting by Gaspar Butler. Following the Spanish victory, Naples became
part of the Spanish Empire, and remained so throughout the Spanish Habsburg period.[45] The Spanish sent viceroys to Naples to directly deal with local issues: the most important of these viceroys was Pedro lvarez de Toledo, who was responsible for considerable social, economic and urban reforms in the city; he also tried to introduce the
 Inquisition.[46][bettersourceneeded] In 1544, around 7,000 people were taken as slaves by Barbary pirates and brought to the Barbary Coast of North Africa.[47]By the 17th century, Naples had become Europe's second-largest city second only to Paris and the largest European Mediterranean city, with around 250,000 inhabitants.[48] The city was a
major cultural centre during the Baroque era, being home to artists such as Caravaggio, Salvator Rosa and Bernini, philosophers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and writers are such as Bernardino Telesio, Giordano Bruno, Tommaso Campanella and Giambattista Vico, and Wico, an
independent Neapolitan Republic in 1647. However, this lasted only a few months before Spanish rule was reasserted.[45] In 1656, an outbreak of bubonic plague killed about half of Naples' 300,000 inhabitants.[49] Departure of Charles III of Spain from Naples, 1759In 1714, Spanish rule over Naples came to an end as a result of the War of the
Spanish Succession; the Austrian Charles VI ruled the city from Vienna through viceroys of his own.[50] However, the War of the Spanish Bourbons.[51]In
1755, the Duke of Noja commissioned an accurate topographic map of Naples. During the time of Ferdinand IV, the effects of the French Revolution were felt in Naples: Horatio Nelson, an ally of the
Bourbons, arrived in the city in 1798 to warn against the French republicans. Ferdinand was forced to retreat and fled to Palermo, where he was protected by a British fleet. [52] However, Naples' lower class lazzaroni were strongly pious and royalist, favouring the Bourbons; in the mle that followed, they fought the Neapolitan pro-Republican
aristocracy, causing a civil war.[52]Naples depicted during the ephemeral Parthenopean Republic Eventually, the Republicans conquered Castel Sant'Elmo and proclaimed a Parthenopean Republic Eventually, the Republicans conquered Castel Sant'Elmo and proclaimed a Parthenopean Republic Eventually, the Republicans conquered Castel Sant'Elmo and proclaimed a Parthenopean Republic Eventually, the Republicans conquered Castel Sant'Elmo and proclaimed a Parthenopean Republic Eventually, the Republicans conquered Castel Sant'Elmo and proclaimed a Parthenopean Republic Eventually, the Republicans conquered Castel Sant'Elmo and proclaimed a Parthenopean Republic Eventually, the Republic Eventually Eventually, the Republic Eventually Eventual
they met with great success, and the French were forced to surrender the Neapolitan castles, with their fleet sailing back to Toulon.[52]Ferdinand IV was restored as king; however, after only seven years, Napoleon conquered the kingdom and installed Bonapartist kings, including installing his brother Joseph Bonaparte.[53] With the help of the
Austrian Empire and its allies, the Bonapartists were defeated in the Neapolitan War. Ferdinand IV once again regained the throne and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, [53] with Naples as the capital city
In 1839, Naples became the first city on the Italian Peninsula to have a railway, with the construction of the Naples on 7 September 1860After the Expedition of the Kingdom of Italy
in 1861 as part of the Italian unification, ending the era of Bourbon rule. The economy of the area formerly known as the Two Sicilies as dependent on agriculture suffered the international pressure on prices of wheat, and together with lower sea fares prices lead to an unprecedented wave of emigration, [55] with an estimated 4million people
emigrating from the Naples area between 1876 and 1913.[56] In the forty years following unification, the population of Naples grew by only 26%, vs. 63% for Turin and 103% for Milan; however, by 1884, Naples was still the largest city in Italy with 496,499 inhabitants, or roughly 64,000 per square kilometre (more than twice the population density
of Paris).[57]:1114,18Public health conditions in certain areas of the city were poor, with twelve epidemics of cholera and typhoid fever claiming some 48,000 people between 1834 and 1883.[57] Then in August 1884, Naples fell
victim to a major cholera epidemic, caused largely by the city's poor sewerage infrastructure. In response to these problems, in 1885,[58] the government prompted a radical transformation of the city called risanamento to improve the sewerage infrastructure and replace the most clustered areas, considered the main cause of insalubrity, with largest problems, in 1885,[58] the government prompted a radical transformation of the city called risanamento to improve the sewerage infrastructure.
and airy avenues. The project proved difficult to accomplish politically and economically due to corruption, as shown in the Saredo Inquiry, land speculation and extremely long bureaucracy. This led to the project to massive delays with contrasting results. The most notable transformations made were the construction of Via Caracciolo in place of the
beach along the promenade, the creation of Galleria Umberto I and Ga
military occupation; for the first time in Europe, the Nazis, whose leader in this case was Colonel Scholl, negotiated a surrender in the face of insurgents. The city was already completely freed by 1 October 1943,[61] when British and American forces entered the city.[62] Departing Germans burned the library of the university, as well as the Italian
Royal Society. They also destroyed the city archives. Time bombs planted throughout the city continued to explode into November. [63] Departing Germans also "looted all the food and fuel. They blew up the city's gas, water and sewage piping. They destroyed its port facilities ... and scuttled more than 300 ships in the harbor. They destroyed 75% of
the major bridges, stole nearly 90% of the city's trucks, buses and trams, demolished railroad tracks and tunnels...."[64]The symbol of the rebirth of Naples was the rebuilding of the church of Santa Chiara, which had been destroyed in a United States Army Air Corps bombing raid.[12]Special funding from the Italian government's Fund for the South
was provided from 1950 to 1984, helping the Neapolitan economy to improve somewhat, with city landmarks such as the Piazza del Plebiscito being renovated.[65] However, high unemployment continues to affect Naples. Italian media attributed the city's recent illegal waste disposal issues to the Camorra, the organized crime network centered in
Campania.[66] Due to illegal waste dumping, as exposed by Roberto Saviano in his book Gomorrah, severe environmental contamination and increased health risks remain prevalent.[67] In 2007, Silvio Berlusconi's government held senior meetings in Naples to demonstrate their intention to solve these problems.[68] However, the late-2000s
recession had a severe impact on the city, intensifying its waste-management and unemployment problems. [69] By August 2011, the number of unemployed in the Naples area had risen to 250,000, sparking public protests against the economic situation. [70] In June 2012, allegations of blackmail, extortion, and illicit contract tendering emerged
concerning the city's waste management issues.[71][72]Naples hosted the sixth World Urban Forum in September 2012.[73] and the 63rd International Astronautical Congress in October 2012.[74] In 2013, it was the host of the Universal Forum of Cultures and the host for the 2019 Summer Universide. Main article: Architecture of NaplesSee also:
Buildings and structures in Naples and Archaeological sites in Naples and Archaeological sites in Naples and Archaeological sites in Naples and Monuments, from medieval has been supported by the Session of Naples and Archaeological sites in Naples and Archaeolo
castles to classical ruins, and a wide range of culturally and historically significant sites nearby, including the Palace of Caserta and the Roman ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. In 2017 the BBC defined Naples as "the Italian city with too much history to handle".[75]The most prominent forms of architecture visible in present-day Naples are the
Medieval, Renaissance and Baroque styles.[76] Naples has a total of 448 historical churches (1000 in total[77]), making it one of the most Catholic cities in the world in terms of the number of places of worship.[78] In 1995, the historical churches (1000 in total[77]), making it one of the most Catholic cities in the world in terms of the number of places of worship.[78] In 1995, the historical churches (1000 in total[77]), making it one of the most Catholic cities in the world in terms of the number of places of worship.[78] In 1995, the historical churches (1000 in total[77]), making it one of the most Catholic cities in the world in terms of the number of places of worship.[78] In 1995, the historical churches (1000 in total[77]), making it one of the most Catholic cities in the world in terms of the number of places of worship.[78] In 1995, the historical churches (1000 in total[77]), making it one of the most Catholic cities in the world in terms of the number of places of worship.[78] In 1995, the historical churches (1000 in total[77]), making it one of the most Catholic cities in the world in terms of the number of places of worship.[78] In 1995, the historical churches (1000 in total[77]), making it one of the most Catholic cities in the world in terms of the number of places of worship.[78] In 1995, the historical churches (1000 in total[78]) In 1995, the historical churches (
catalogue and conserve sites of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of mankind. Naples is one of the most ancient cities in Europe, whose contemporary urban fabric preserves the elements of its long and eventful history. The rectangular grid layout of the ancient Greek foundation of Neapolis is still discernible. It has
indeed continued to provide the layout for the present-day Historic Centre of Naples, one of the major Mediterranean port cities. From the Middle Ages to the 18th century, Naples was a focal point in terms of art and architecture, expressed in its ancient forts, the royal ensembles such as the Royal Palace of 1600, and the palaces and churches
sponsored by the noble families. UNESCO's CriterionSee also: List of palaces in NaplesThe Egg CastleThe main city square or piazza of the city is the Bourbon king Ferdinand IV. The piazza is bounded on the east by the Royal Palace and on the
west by the church of San Francesco di Paola, with the colonnades extending on both sides. Nearby is the Teatro di San Carlo, which is the oldest opera house in Italy. Directly across San Carlo is Galleria Umberto. Naples is well known for its castles: The most ancient is Castle dell'Ovo ("Egg Castle"), which was built on the tiny islet of Megarides,
where the original Cumaean colonists had founded the city. In Roman times the islet became part of Lucullus's villa, later hosting Romulus Augustulus, the exiled last western Roman emperor. [79] It had also been the prison for Empress Constance between 1191 and 1192 after her being captured by Sicilians, and Conradin and Giovanna I of Naples
before their executions. Castel Nuovo, also known as Maschio Angioino, is one of the city's top landmarks; it was built during the time of Charles I, the first king of Naples. Castel Nuovo has seen many notable historical events: for example, in 1294, Pope Celestine V resigned as pope in a hall of the castle, and following this Pope Boniface VIII was
elected pope by the cardinal collegium, before moving to Rome. [80] Castel Capuano was built in the 12th century by William I, the son of Roger II of Sicily, the first monarch of the Kingdom of Naples. It was expanded by Frederick II and became one of his royal palaces. The castle was the residence of many kings and queens throughout its history. In
the 16th century, it became the Hall of Justice.[81]Another Neapolitan castle is Castel Sant'Elmo, which was completed in 1329 and is built in the shape of a star. Its strategic position overlooking the entire city made it a target of various invaders. During the uprising of Masaniello in 1647, the Spanish took refuge in Sant'Elmo to escape the
revolutionaries.[82]The Carmine Castle, built in 1392 and highly modified in the 16th century by the Spanish, was demolished in 1702, was destroyed in 1799 during the royalist war against the Parthenopean Republic and is
now abandoned and in ruin.[83]See also: List of museums in NaplesNational Archaeological Museum of CapodimonteNaples is widely known for its wealth of historical museums. The Naples National Archaeological Museum of CapodimonteNaples is widely known for its wealth of historical museums.
in the world.[84] It also houses many of the antiques unearthed at Pompeii and Herculaneum, as well as some artefacts from the Greek and Renaissance periods.[84] Previously a Bourbon palace, now a museum and art gallery, the Museo di Capodimonte is another museum of note. The gallery features paintings from the 13th to the 18th centuries,
including major works by Simone Martini, Raphael, Titian, Caravaggio, El Greco, Jusepe de Ribera and Luca Giordano. The royal apartments are furnished with antique 18th-century furniture and a collection of porcelain and majolica from the various royal residences: the famous Capodimonte Porcelain Factory once stood just adjacent to the
palace.In front of the Royal Palace of Naples stands the Galleria Umberto I, which contains the Coral Jewellery Museum. Occupying a 19th-century palazzo renovated by the Portuguese architect lvaro Siza, the Museo d'Arte Contemporanea Donnaregina (MADRE) features an enfilade procession of permanent installations by artists such as Francesco
Clemente, Richard Serra, and Rebecca Horn. [85] The 16th-century palace of Roccella hosts the Palazzo delle Arti Napoli, which contains the civic collections of art belonging to the City of Naples, and features temporary exhibits of art and culture. Palazzo Como, which dates from the 15th century, hosts the Museo Civico Filangieri of plastic arts,
created in 1883 by Gaetano Filangieri. See also: List of churches in Naples, Spires of Naples, and Fontanelle cemeteryNaples CathedralChurch of Ges NuovoHanging gardens of the Certosa di San MartinoInterior of the CathedralChurch of Ges NuovoHanging gardens of the Cathedral of Cathedral Church of Ges NuovoHanging gardens of the Certosa di San MartinoInterior of the Cathedral Church of Ges NuovoHanging gardens of the Cathedral Chur
Naples is the city's premier place of worship; each year on 19 September, it hosts the longstanding Miracle of Saint Januarius, the city's patron saint.[86] During the miracle, which thousands of Neapolitans flock to witness, the dried blood of Januarius is said to turn to liquid when brought close to holy relics said to be of his body.[86] Below is a
selective list of Naples' major churches, chapels, and monastery complexes: Certosa di San MartinoNaples CathedralSan Francesco di PaolaGes NuovoGirolaminiSan Domenico MaggioreSanta Maria della Sanit, NaplesSanta Maria del CarmineSant'Agostino alla ZeccaMadre del Buon ConsiglioSanta Maria Donna
Regina NuovaSan Lorenzo MaggioreSanta Maria Donna Regina VecchiaSanta Caterina a FormielloSantissima Annunziata MaggioreSanta RestitutaSansevero ChapelSan Pietro a MaiellaSan Gennaro extra MoeniaSan FerdinandoPio
Monte della MisericordiaSanta Maria di MontesantoSant'Antonio AbateSanta Caterina a ChiaiaSan Pietro MartireHermitage of CamaldoliArchbishop's PalaceInside Galleria Umberto IAside from the Piazza del Plebiscito, Naples has two other major public squares: the Piazza del Martiri. The latter originally had only a memorial to
religious martyrs, but in 1866, after the Italian unification, four lions were added, representing the four rebellions against the Bourbons.[87]The San Gennaro dei Poveri is a Renaissance-era hospital for the Poor started by
Charles III. This was for the destitute and ill of the city; it also provided a self-sufficient community where the poor would live and work. Though a notable landmark, it is no longer a functioning hospital.[88]Underground NaplesMain articles: Beneath Naples, Catacombs of Sain Gennaro, Catacombs of Saint Gaudiosus, and San Pietro ad
AramUnderneath Naples lies a series of caves and structures created by centuries of mining, and the city rests atop a major geothermal zone. There are also several ancient Greco-Roman reservoirs dug out from the soft tufo stone on which, much of the city is built. Approximately one kilometre (0.62 miles) of the many kilometres of
tunnels under the city can be visited from the Napoli Sotteranea, situated in the historic centre of the city in Via dei Tribunali. This system of tunnels and cisterns underlies most of the city and lies approximately 30 metres (98ft) below ground level. During World War II, these tunnels were used as air-raid shelters, and there are inscriptions on the
walls depicting the suffering endured by the refugees of that era. There are large catacombs in and around the city, and other landmarks such as the Piscina Mirabilis, the main cistern serving the Bay of Naples during Roman times. Several archaeological excavations are also present; they revealed in San Lorenzo Maggiore the macellum of Naples,
and in Santa Chiara, the biggest thermal complex of the city in Roman times. Main articles: Villas in Naples, and List of fountains in Naples, the most prominent are the Villa ComunaleOf the various public parks in Naples, and List of fountains in Naples, the most prominent are the Villas in Naples, and List of fountains in Napl
"Royal Garden", reserved for members of the royal family, but open to the public on special holidays. The Bosco di Capodimonte, the city's largest green space, served as a royal hunting reserve. The Park has 16 additional historical buildings, including residences, lodges, churches, fountains, statues, orchards and woods.[90]Another important park is
the Parco Virgiliano, which looks towards the tiny volcanic islet of Nisida; beyond Nisida lie Procida and Ischia.[91] Parco Virgiliano was named after Virgil, the classical Roman poet and Latin writer who is thought to be entombed nearby.[91] Naples is noted for its numerous stately villas, fountains and stairways, such as the Neoclassical Villa
Floridiana, the Fountain of Neptune and the Pedamentina stairway. Aselmeyer Castle, built by Lamont Young in the Neo-Gothic styleOne of the city's various examples of Liberty NapoletanoVarious buildings inspired by the Gothic Revival are extant in Naples, due to the influence that this movement had on the Scottish-Indian architect Lamont Young, and the Pedamentina stairway.
one of the most active Neapolitan architects of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Young left a significant footprint in the cityscape and designed many urban projects, such as the city's first subway (metro). In the first years of the 20th century, a local version of the Art Nouveau phenomenon, known as "Liberty Napoletano", developed in the city.
creating many buildings which still stand today. In 1935, the Rationalist architect Luigi Cosenza designed a new fish market for the city's "service center" were built, all in a Rationalist-Functionalist style, including the Palazzo delle Poste and the Pretura buildings. The Centro Direzionale
di Napoli is the only adjacent cluster of skyscrapers in southern Europe. The Gulf of Naples. On the western coast of southern Italy; it rises from sea level to an elevation of 450 metres (1,480ft). The small rivers that formerly crossed the city's centre have since been covered by
construction. It lies between two notable volcanic regions, Mount Vesuvius and the Campi Flegrei is considered a supervolcano. [92] The islands of Procida, Capri and Ischia can all be reached from Naples by hydrofoils and ferries. Sorrento and the Amalfi Coast are situated south of the city. At the same time, the
Roman ruins of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Oplontis and Stabiae, which were destroyed in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD, are also visible nearby. The port towns of Pozzuoli and Baia, which were destroyed in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD, are also visible nearby. The port towns of Pozzuoli and Baia, which were destroyed in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD, are also visible nearby.
Donn'Anna beach in PosillipoThe thirty quarters (quartieri) of Naples are listed below. For administrative purposes, these thirty districts are grouped together into ten governmental community boards. [93]1. Pianura2. Bagnoli3. Posillipo4. Fuorigrotta5. Soccavo6. Chiaiano7. Arenella8. Vomero9. Chiaiano7. Aren
Giuseppe 13. Avvocata 14. Porto 15. Pendino 16. San Lorenzo 17. Mercato 18. Vicaria 19. Stella 20. San Pietro a Patierno 26. Poggioreale 27. Zona Industriale 28. San Giovanni a Teduccio 29. Barra 30. Ponticelli Naples has a hot-summer Mediterranean climate (Kppen climate
classification: Csa), that is bordering closely on a humid subtropical climate (Kppen climate and fertility of the Gulf of Naples made the region famous during Roman times, when emperors such as Claudius and Tiberius holidayed near the city. [24] Maritime features mitigate the winters but occasionally cause
heavy rainfall, particularly in the autumn and winter. Summers feature high temperatures and humidity. Winters are mild, and snow is rare in the driest. Climate data for Naples (Naples International Airport) (19912020 normals, extremes
1971 present) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record \ high \ C\ (F) 21.5 (70.7) 24.2 (75.6) 27.8 (82.0) 31.0 (87.8) 34.8 (94.6) 37.4 (99.3) 39.0 (102.2) 40.0 (104.0) 37.2 (99.0) 31.5 (88.7) 29.4 (84.9) 24.4 (75.9) 40.0 (104.0) Mean \ daily \ maximum \ C
(F)4.7(40.5)4.9(40.8)7.3(45.1)10.0(50.0)14.3(57.7)18.4(65.1)20.9(69.6)21.4(70.5)17.6(63.7)13.8(56.8)9.5(49.1)5.9(42.6)12.4(52.5)5.6(42.1)2.6(36.7)3.4(25.9)4.6(23.7)5.6(21.9)4.6(23.7)5.6(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9)4.9(21.9
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dew point 19912020)[97][98]Servizio Meteorologico (precipitation and sun 19712000)[99]Average sea temperature (Neapolitan Riviera):[100]JanFebMarAprMayJunJulAugSepOctNovDecYear14.6C (58.3F)13.9C (57.6F)15.6C (60.1F)19.0C (66.2F)23.6C (78.8F)24.9C (78.8F)24.9C (76.8F)21.5C (70.7F)19.2C (66.6F)16.4C
known as Greater Naples, has a population of approximately 4.4million.[106] The demographic profile for the Neapolitan province in general is relatively young: 19% are under the age of 14, while 13% are over 65, compared to the national average of 14% and 19%, respectively.[106] Naples has a higher percentage of females (52.5%) than males
(47.5%).[107] Naples currently has a higher birth rate than other parts of Italy, with 10.46 births per 1,000 inhabitants, compared to the Italian average of 9.45 births.[108] Naples's population rose from 621,000 in 1971, declining to 910,000 in 2022 as city dwellers moved to the suburbs. According to different sources, Naples
metropolitan area is either the second-most-populated metropolitan area in Italy after Milan (with 4,434,136 inhabitants according to Svimez Data)[109] or the third (with approximately 8,182 people per square kilometre;[107]
however, it has seen a notable decline in population density since 2003, when the figure was over 9,000 people per square kilometre.[111]2023 largest resident foreign-born groups[112]Country of birthPopulation Sri Lanka14,627 Ukraine7,510 China4,477 Pakistan3,344 Romania2,356 Bangladesh2,101 Philippines1,721 Nigeria1,550 Senegal1,184
Dominican Republic 1,076In contrast to many northern Italian cities, there are relatively few foreign immigrants in Naples; 94.3% of the city's inhabitants are Italian nationals. In 2023, there were a total of 56,153 foreigners in the city of Naples; the majority of these are mostly from Sri Lanka, China, Ukraine, Pakistan and Romania. [112] Statistics
show that, in the past, the vast majority of immigrants in Naples were female; this happened because male immigrants in Italy tended to head to the wealthier north. [106][113] Main building of the University of Naples Federico IINaples is noted for its numerous higher education institutes and research centres. Naples hosts what is thought to be the
oldest state university in the world, in the form of the University of Naples Federico II, which was opened in 1807 by Joseph Bonaparte,
using plans drawn up under the Bourbon king Ferdinand IV. The garden's 15 hectares feature around 25,000 samples of over 10,000 species.[115]Naples is also served by the University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, a modern university which opened in 1989, and which has strong links to the nearby province of Caserta.[116] Another notable centre
of education is the University of Naples "L'Orientale", which specialises in Eastern culture, and was founded by the Jesuit missionary Matteo Ripa in 1732, after he returned from the court of Kangxi, the emperor of the Manchu Qing dynasty of China.[117]Other prominent universities in Naples include the Parthenope University of Naples, the private
Suor Orsola Benincasa University of Naples, and the Jesuit Pontifical Theological Seminary of Southern Italy, [118][119] The San Pietro a Maiella music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan music conservatory is the city's foremost institution of musical education; the earliest Neapolitan musical education; the earliest Neapolitan musical education is the city's foremost institution of musical education musical education musical education is the city is the city is the city is the city
located on the Via Santa Maria di Costantinopoli is the city's foremost art school and one of the oldest in Italy.[121] Naples hosts also the Astronomer Federigo Zuccari,[122] the oldest marine zoological study station in the world, Stazione Zoologica
Anton Dohrn, created in 1872 by German scientist Anton Dohrn, and the world's oldest permanent volcano observatory, the Vesuvius, near the city of Ercolano, and is now a permanent specialised institute of the Italian National Institute of Geophysics. Main articles:
Politics of Campania, List of mayors of Naples, and Elections in NaplesPalazzo San Giacomo, the city hallPalazzo delle Poste in Naples, Gino Franzi, 1936. The masterpiece of modernism, marble and diorite. Each of the 7,896 comune in Italy is today represented locally by a city council headed by an elected mayor, known as a sindaco and informally
called the first citizen (primo cittadino). This system, or one very similar to it, has been in place with members of the nobility filling mayoral roles. By the end of the 19th century, party politics had begun to
emerge; during the fascist era, each commune was represented by a podest. Since World War II, the political landscape of Naples has been neither strongly right-wing nor left-wing both Christian democratic socialists have governed the city at different times, with roughly equal frequency. Since the early 1990s, the mayors of Naples
have all belonged to left-wing or center-left political groups. Since 2021, the mayor of Naples is Gaetano Manfredi, an independent politician candidated by the center-left coalition, former minister of university and research in the second Conte government, and former rector of the University of Naples Federico II.1st municipality Chiaia, Posillipo, San
Ferdinando2nd municipality Avvocata, Mercato, Montecalvario, Pendino, Porto, San Giuseppe3rd municipality Arenella, Vomero6th municipality Barra, Ponticelli, San Giovanni a Teduccio7th municipality Miano, San Pietro a Patierno,
Secondigliano8th municipality Chiaiano, Marianella, Piscinola, Scampia9th municipality Pianura, Soccavo10th 
purchasing power, with an estimated 2024 GDP of 28.4 billion, equivalent to 30.804 per capita [123][124][125] Naples is a major cargo terminal, and the port of Naples is a major cargo terminal, and the port of Naples is a major cargo terminal, and the port of Naples is a major problem.
and the city is characterised by high levels of political corruption and organised crime. Naples in the 18th century during the Grand Tour. In the last decades, there has been a move away from a traditional
agriculture-based economy in the province of Naples to one based on service industries. [citation needed] The service sector employs the majority of Neapolitans, although more than 10 workers; about 70 companies are said to be medium-sized with more than 200 workers, and about 15 have more
than 500 workers.[citation needed]Naples is, with Florence, Rome, Venice and Milan, one of the main Italian tourist destinations. With 18,000,000 visitors in 2025,[130][131] the city has completely emerged from the strong tourist destinations. With 18,000,000 visitors in 2025,[130][131] the city has completely emerged from the strong tourist destinations.
the city's image caused by the Italian media,[132][133] from the 1980 Irpinia earthquake and the waste crisis, in favour of the coastal centres of its metropolitan area).[134] To adequately assess the phenomenon, however, it must be considered that a large slice of tourists visit Naples per year, staying in the numerous localities in its surroundings,
[135] connected to the city with both private and public direct lines.[136][137] Daily visits to Naples are carried out by various Roman tour operators and by all the main tourist resorts of Campania: as of 2019, Naples is the tenth most visited municipality in Italy and the first in the South.[138]The sector is constantly growing[139][140] and the
prospect of reaching the art cities of its level is once again expected in a relatively short time; [141] tourism is increasingly assuming a decisive weight for the city's economy, which is why, exactly as happened for example in the case of Venice or Florence, the risk of gentrification of the historic centre is now high. [142][143]Naples International
AirportThe square of Piazza Garibaldi at Napoli CentraleToledo Station of the Naples to Milan.[144][145]Naples is served by several major motorways (it: autostrada A1, the longest motorway in Italy, links Naples to Milan.[146] The A3 runs southwards
from Naples to Salerno, where the motorway to Reggio Calabria begins, while the A16 runs east to Canosa [147] The A16 is nicknamed the autostrada dei Due Mari ("Motorway of the Two Seas") because it connects the Tyrrhenian Sea to the Adriatic Sea [148] Suburban rail services are provided by Ente Autonomo Volturno and Trenitalia through the
Naples metropolitan railway serviceThe city's main railway station is Napoli Centrale, which is located in Piazza Garibaldi; other significant stations include the Napoli Centrale railway station. Naples' streets are famously narrow (it
was the first city in the world to set up a pedestrian one-way street),[150] so the general public commonly use compact hatchback cars and scooters for personal transit.[151] Since 2007, trains running at 300km/h (186mph) have connected Naples with Rome with a journey time of under an hour,[152] and direct high speed services also operate to
Florence, Bologna, Milan, Turin and Salerno. Direct sleeper 'boat train' services operate nightly to cities in Sicily, The port of Naples runs several ferry, hydrofoil, and SWATH catamaran lines to Capri, Ischia and Sorrento, Salerno, Positano and Amalfi.[153] Services are also available to Sicily, Sardinia, Ponza and the Aeolian Islands.[153] The port
serves over 6million local passengers annually,[154] plus a further 1million international cruise ship passengers annually from July to September, maintained by a consortium of shipowners and local administrations.[156]The Naples International Airport is located in the
suburb of San Pietro a Patierno. It is the largest airport in southern Italy, with around 250 national and international flights arriving or departing daily.[157]The average commuters ride for more than 2hours every day. The average time people wait
at a stop or station for public transit is 27 minutes, while 56% of riders wait for over 20 minutes. The average distance people usually ride in a single direction. [158] Naples has an extensive public transport network, including trams, buses and trolleybuses, [159]
most of which are operated by the municipally owned company Azienda Napoletana Mobilit (ANM). Some suburban services are operated by AIR Campania. The city furthermore operates both surface railway lines and the city's metro
stations, many of which are noted for their decorative architecture and public art. In fact, the station of Via Toledo is often in the top spots of the most beautiful metro stations in the world.[159]There are also four funiculars in the city (operated by ANM): Centrale, Chiaia, Montesanto and Mergellina.[160] Five public elevators are in
operation in the city: within the bridge of Chiaia, in via Acton, near the Sanit Bridge,[161]under the Mount Echia, and in the Ventaglieri Park, accompanied by two public escalators.[162]A Romantic painting by Salvatore Fergola showing the 1839 inauguration of the Naples-Portici railway lineNaples has long been a centre of art and architecture.
dotted with Medieval-, Baroque- and Renaissance-era churches, castles and palaces. A critical factor in the development of the Neapolitan school of painting was Caravaggio's arrival in Naples went through a period of neoclassicism, following the discovery of the remarkably intact Roman ruins of Herculaneum and
Pompeii. The Neapolitan Academy of Fine Arts, founded by Charles III of Bourbon in 1752 as the Real Accademia di Disegno (en: Royal Academy of Design), was the centre of the artistic School of Posillipo in the 19th century. Artists such as Domenico Morelli, Giacomo Di Chirico, Francesco Saverio Altamura and Gioacchino Toma worked in Naples
during this period, and many of their works are now exhibited in the academy's art collection. The modern Academy offers courses in painting, decorating, sculpture, design, restoration, and urban planning. Naples is also known for its theatres, which are among the oldest in Europe: the Teatro di San Carlo opera house dates back to the 18th
century, Naples is also the home of the artistic tradition of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now on display in the Museum of Capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of whose artworks are now of the capodimonte, many of 
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French. Neapolitan cuisine emerged as a distinct form in the 18th century. The ingredients are typically rich in taste while remaining affordable to the general popular among the upper classes: famously,
the Margherita pizza was named after Queen Margherita of Savoy after her visit to the city.[164] Cooked traditionally in a wood-burning oven, the ingredients of Neapolitan pizza have been strictly regulated by law since 2004, and must include wheat flour type "0" with the addition of flour type "0" yeast, natural mineral water, peeled tomatoes or
fresh cherry tomatoes, mozzarella, sea salt and extra virgin olive oil. [165] Spaghetti is also associated with the city, and is commonly eaten with clams vongole or lupini di mare. A popular in Naples include Parmigiana di melanzane,
spagnetti alle vongole and casatiello.[167] As a coastal city, Naples is furthermore known for numerous seafood dishes, including impepata di cozze (peppered mussels), purpetiello affoqato (octopus poached in broth), alici marinate (marinated anchovies), baccal alla napoletana (salt cod) and baccal fritto (fried cod), a dish commonly eaten during the
Christmas period. Naples is well known for its sweet dishes, including colourful gelato, which is similar to ice cream, though more fruit-based. Popular Neapolitan pastry dishes include zeppole, bab, sfogliatelle and pastiera, the latter of which is prepared specially for Easter celebrations. [168] Another seasonal sweet is struffoli, a sweet-tasting honey
dough decorated and eaten around Christmas.[169] Neapolitan coffee is also widely acclaimed. The traditional Neapolitan flip coffee pot, known as the cuccuma or cuccumella, was the basis for the invention of the espresso machine, and also inspired the Moka pot. Wineries in the Vesuvius area produce wines such as the Lacryma Christi ("tears of
Christ") and Terzigno. Naples is also the home of limoncello, a popular lemon liqueur.[170][171]In May 2024, Time Out has named Naples the best city for food.[172]The cultural significance of Naples is often represented through a series of festivals held in the city. The following is a list of several festivals that take place in Naples (note: some
festivals are not held on an annual basis). An 1813 depiction of the Piedigrotta festivalFesta di Piedi
citizens of Naples and surrounding areas.[173]Pizzafest As Naples is famous for being home to pizza, the city hosts an eleven-day festival dedicated to this iconic dish. This is a key event for Neapolitan pizza. In addition to pizza tasting, a variety of
entertainment shows are displayed.[174]Maggio dei Monuments") A cultural event where the city hosts a variety of special events dedicated to the birth of King Charles of Bourbon. It festival features art and music of the 18th century, and many buildings which may normally be closed throughout the year are opened for visitors
to view.[175]Il Ritorno della festa di San Gennaro ("The Return of the Feast of San Gennaro") An annual celebration and feast of faith held over three days, commemorating Saint Gennaro. Throughout the festival, parades, religious processions and musical entertainment are featured. An annual celebration is also held in "Little Italy" in Manhattan.
[176][177]Main article: Neapolitan languageThe Neapolitan language and mainly spoken in the city, is also found in the region of Campania and has been diffused into other areas of Southern Italy by Neapolitan migrants, and in many different places in the world. On 14 October 2008, a regional law was enacted
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by Campania which has the effect that the use of the Neapolitan language is protected. [178] This linguistic group is spoken throughout most of southern continental Italy, including the Gaeta and Sora district of southern and central Apulia. In 1976, there were an estimated 7,047,399 native speakers of this group of dialects. [179] This section has multiple issues.

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leading centres of Italian literature. The history of the Neapolitan language was deeply entwined with that of the Tuscan dialect, which then became the current Italian language. The first written testimonies of the Italian language are the Placiti Cassinensi legal documents, dated 960 A.D., preserved in the Monte Cassino Abbey, which are, in fact,
evidence of a language spoken in a southern dialect. The Tuscan poet Boccaccio lived for many years at the court of King Robert the Wise and his successor Joanna of Naples as a setting for a number of his later novels. His works contain some words that are taken from Neapolitan instead of the corresponding Italian, e.g. "testo" (neap.
 "testa"), which in Naples indicates a large terracotta jar used to cultivate shrubs and little trees. King Alfonso V of Aragon stated in 1442 that the Neapolitan was replaced by Italian in the first half of the 16th century,[180][181] during Spanish
domination. In 1458 the Accademia Pontaniana, one of the first academies in Italy, was established in Naples as a free initiative by men of letters, science and literature. In 1634 Giambattista Basile collected Lo Cunto de li
Cunti five books of ancient tales written in the Neapolitan dialect rather than Italian. Philosopher Giordano Bruno, who theorised the existence of infinite solar systems and the infinity of the entire universe, completed his studies at the University of Naples. Due to philosopher Such as Giambattista Vico, Naples became one of the centres of the Italian
peninsula for historical and philosophy of history studies. Jurisprudence studies were enhanced in Naples thanks to eminent personalities of jurists like Bernardo Tanucci, Gaetano Filangieri and Antonio Genovesi. In the 18th century Naples, together with Milan, became one of the most important sites from which the Enlightenment penetrated Italy.
Poet and philosopher Giacomo Leopardi visited the city in 1837 and died there. His works influenced Francesco de Sanctis was one of the first literary critics to discover, study and diffuse the poems and literary works of the great poet from
Recanati.Writer and journalist Matilde Serao co-founded the newspaper Il Mattino with her husband Edoardo Scarfoglio in 1892. Serao was an acclaimed novelist and writers in the Neapolitan dialect, and many of his poems were adapted to music, becoming famous
Neapolitan songs. In the 20th century, philosophers like Benedetto Croce pursued the long tradition of philosophy studies in Naples, and personalities like jurists and lawyer Enrico De Nicola pursued the long tradition of philosophy studies in Naples, and personalities like jurists and lawyer Enrico De Nicola pursued the long tradition of philosophy studies in Naples, and personalities like jurists and lawyer Enrico De Nicola pursued the long tradition of philosophy studies in Naples, and personalities like jurists and lawyer Enrico De Nicola pursued the long tradition of philosophy studies in Naples, and personalities like jurists and lawyer Enrico De Nicola pursued legal and constitutional studies.
of President of the Italian Republic. Other noted Neapolitan writers and journalists include Antonio De Curtis, Giancarlo Siani, Roberto Saviano and Elena Ferrante. [182] In Naples' 44, An Intelligence Officer in the Italian Labyrinth (London, Eland, 2002), the acclaimed British travel writer Norman Lewis records the lives of the Napolitean people
following the liberation of the city from Nazi forces in 1943. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (June 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this article by adding citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations for verification.
was one of the centres of the peninsula from which originated the modern theatre genre as nowadays intended, evolving from 16th century commedia dell'arte. The music Opera genre of opera buffa was created in Naples in the 18th
century and then spread to Rome and northern Italy. In the period of Belle poque, Naples rivalled Paris for its caf-chantants, and many famous Neapolitan song is "Nin Tirabusci". The history of how this song was born was dramatised in the
eponymous comedy movie "Nin Tirabusci: la donna che invent la mossa" starring Monica Vitti. The Neapolitan popular genre of sceneggiata is an important genre of sceneggiata is an important genre of modern folk theatre worldwide, dramatising common canon themes of thwarted love stories, commonly about honest people becoming camorra outlaws due
to unfortunate events. The Sceneggiata became very popular amongst Neapolitans and eventually one of the best-known genres of Italian cinematography thanks to actors and dramas for this genre. Actors and comedians like
Eduardo Scarpetta and then his sons Eduardo De Filippo, Peppino De Filippo and Titina De Filippo contributed to making the Neapolitan theatre. Its comedies and tragedies, such as "Filumena Marturano" and Music conservatories of NaplesThe interior of
the Teatro San CarloNaples has played an important role in the history of Western European art music for more than four centuries. [183] The first music conservatories were established in the city under Spanish rule in the 16th century. The San Pietro a Majella music conservatory, founded in 1826 by Francesco I of Bourbon, continues to operate
today as both a prestigious centre of musical education and a musical museum. During the late Baroque period, Alessandro Scarlatti, the father of Domenico Scarlatti, established the Neapolitan school of opera originating in Naples is opera
buffa, a style of comic opera strongly linked to Battista Pergolesi and Piccinni; later contributors to the genre included Rossini and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.[185] The Teatro di San Carlo, built in 1737, is the oldest working theatre in Europe, and remains the operatic centre of Naples.[186] Tarantella in Napoli, a 1903 postcardNeapolitan
mandolinThe earliest six-string guitar was created by the Neapolitan Gaetano Vinaccia in 1779; the instrument is now referred to as the romantic guitar. The Vinaccia family also developed the mandolin.[187][188] Influenced by the Spanish, Neapolitans became pioneers of classical guitar music, with Ferdinando Carulli and Mauro Giuliani being
prominent exponents.[189] Giuliani, who was actually from Apulia but lived and worked in Naples, is widely considered to be one of the greatest guitar players and composers of the 19th century, along with his Catalan contemporary Fernando Sor.[190][191] Another Neapolitan musician of note was opera singer Enrico Caruso, one of the most
prominent opera tenors of all time:[192] he was considered a man of the People in Naples, hailing from a working-class background.[193]A popular traditional dance in Southern Italy and Naples is the Tarantella, which originated in Apulia and spread throughout the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The Neapolitan tarantella is a courtship dance
performed by couples whose "rhythms, melodies, gestures, and accompanying songs are quite distinct", featuring faster, more cheerful music. A notable element of popular Neapolitan music is the Canzone Napoletana style, essentially the traditional music of the city, with a repertoire of hundreds of folk songs, some of which can be traced back to the
13th century.[194] The genre became a formal institution in 1835, after the introduction of the annual Festival of Piedigrotta songwriting competition.[194] Some of the best-known recording artists in this field include Roberto Murolo, Sergio Bruni and Renato Carosone.[195] There are furthermore various forms of music popular in Naples but not
well known outside it, such as cantautore ("singer-songwriter") and sceneggiata, which has been described as a musical soap opera; the most well-known exponent of this style is Mario Merola.[196]See also: Cinema of Naples and Category: Films set in NaplesThis section has multiple issues. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the talk
page. (Learn how and when to remove these messages) This section may require cleanup to meet Wikipedia's quality standards. The specific problem is: Unsourced and very badly written. Please help improve this section if you can. (June 2013) (Learn how and when to remove these message) This section needs additional citations for verification. Please
help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (June 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Learn ho
relevance, many films and television shows are set (entirely or partially) in Naples. In addition to serving as the backdrop for several movies and shows, many talented celebrities (actors, actresses, directors, and producers) are originally from Naples. Naples was the location for several early Italian cinema masterpieces. Assunta Spina (1915) was a
silent film adapted from a theatrical drama by Neapolitan writer Salvatore Di Giacomo. The film was directed by Neapolitan Gustavo Serena. Serena also starred in the 1912 film Romeo and Juliet. [197] [198] [199] A list of some well-known films that take place (fully or partially) in Naples includes: [200] Shoeshine (1946), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio
De SicaHands over the City (1963), directed by Neapolitan, Francesco RosiJourney to Italy (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neapolitan, Vittorio De SicaIt Started in Naples (1964), directed by Neap
Italian colour films, Toto in Color (1952), starring Tot (Antonio de Curtis), a famous comedic actor born in Naples (Academy Award-winning movie), It Started
in Naples, L'oro di Napoli again by Vittorio De Sica, dramatic movies like Dino Risi's Scent of a Woman, war movies like The Four Days of Naples by Sardinian director Nanni Loy, music and Sceneggiata movies like Il Camorrista with Ben
Gazzara playing the part of infamous camorra boss Raffaele Cutolo, and historical or costume movies like That Hamilton Woman starring Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. More modern Neapolitan films include Ricomincio da tre, which depicts the misadventures of a young emigrant in the late 20th century. The 2008 film Gomorrah, based on the
book by Roberto Saviano, explores the dark underbelly of the city of Naples through five intertwining stories about the powerful Neapolitan crime syndicate, as well as the TV series of the same name. Several episodes of the animated series Tom and Jerry also have references/influences from Naples. The song "Santa Lucia" played by Tom Cat in Cat
and Dupli-cat has its origins in Naples. "Neapolitan Mouse" takes place in the same city. The Japanese series JoJo's Bizarre Adventure's part 5, Vento Aureo, takes place in the city. Naples has appeared in episodes of TV serials such as The Sopranos and the 1998 version of The Count of Monte Cristo, starring Grard Depardieu. The Stadio Diego
Armando MaradonaWall painting of MaradonaFootball is by far the most popular sport in Naples. Brought to the city by the British during the early 20th century, [202] the sport is deeply embedded in local culture: it is popular at every level of society, from the scugnizzi (street children) to wealthy professionals. The city's best known football club is
Napoli, which plays its home games at the Stadio Maradona in Fuorigrotta. The club's stadium was renamed Stadio Maradona in honour of the Argentinian attacking midfielder who played for the club for seven years. [203] The team plays in Serie A and has won the Scudetto four times, the Coppa Italia six times and the Supercoppa
Italiana twice. The team has also won the UEFA Cup,[204] and once named FIFA Player of the Century Diego Maradona among its players. Naples is the birthplace of numerous prominent professional footballers, including Ciro Ferrara and Fabio Cannavaro was captain of Italy's national team until 2010 and led the team to victory in the
2006 World Cup. He was consequently named World Player of the Year. Some of the city is smaller clubs include Sporting Neapolis and Internapoli, which play at the Stadio Arturo Collana. The city of Bagnoli. The city co-hosted the
EuroBasket 1969. Partenope Rugby is the city's best-known rugby union side: the team has won the rugby union Serie A twice. Other popular local sports include futsal, water polo, horse racing, sailing, fencing, boxing and martial arts. The Accademia Nazionale di Scherma (National Academy and Fencing School of Naples) is the only place in Italy
where the titles "Master of Sword" and "Master of Kendo" can be obtained. [205] Neapolitan tailoring was born as an attempt to loosen up the stiffness of English tailoring, which did not suit the Neapolitan lifestyle. [206] The Neapolitan jacket is shorter, lighter, quarter-lined or unlined, and has no shoulder padding. See also: List of twin towns and
sister cities in ItalyNaples is twinned with:[207] Gafsa, Tunisia Kragujevac, Serbia Palma de Mallorca, Spain Athens, Greece Santiago de Cuba and Santiago de Cuba Marseille, France[208] Nosy Be, Madagascar Nablus, Palestine Limerick, Ireland Sassari, Italy Sulaymaniyah, Iraq[209] Sighetu Marmaiei, Romania[207] Clrai,
Romania[207] Budapest, Hungary[207] Kagoshima, Japan[210] Baku, Azerbaijan[211] Tripoli, Lebanon[citation needed] Kolkata, India[212] Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina (since 1964)[213]Italy portalEuropean Union portalCities portalNeapolitan Mastiff From Latin: Neapolis, from Ancient Greek: , romanized:Nepolis, lit.'new city'. a b
"Principali statistiche geografiche sui comuni". www.istat.it (in Italian). 28 February 2019. Archived from the original on 2 March 2020. Retrieved 1 April 2019.^ a b "Monthly Demographic Balance". ISTAT.^ Mazzeo, Giuseppe (2009). "Naples". Cities. 26 (6): 363376. doi:10.1016/j.cities.2009.06.001.^ "Statistics on European cities - Statistics
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WikinewsQuotations from WikiquoteTexts from WikisourceTextbooks from WikisourceTextbooks from WikivoyageOfficial website (in Italian)Retrieved from " experience with our daughter to play around and saw that we could have birthday parties.
here. We immediately booked our little one's party. We invited a bunch of her friends and the packages were great! The owner and his wife were very involved and interacted with the animals. The owner was concerned about a land developer coming in due
to the orange grove at the end of the lane being purchased to build homes. He sated he wanted to try and save some of the orange trees. If you are from Florida, Honeybells are the best to get! This grove had them and he was trying to help rescue the area. When we
were there, they had taken in a few animals. During the party the animals that were not treated the best before, and GMR gave them the best life I feel they could have. I read a lot of reviews on here and a lot of the party the animals. During the party the animals didn't want that much
because most were fed earlier. The party was great, and the facility was perfect! It is extremely disappointing to see someone saying such negative things as they do not understand the time and effort that it takes to have an amazing farm. We saw individuals bawk at the price which was not even $20 per kid. At the end of the day, this place was
awesome. Keep up the amazing work guys. we can't wait to come back! Review of: Good Mood RanchTons of Memories! Our family vacation! A&B accommodated our family of 7 perfectly! All of us were fishing at the same time and almost constantly had fish on the lines. We
purchased the full day. Arrived at the port a 6:45am and were back by 4pm. We caught hundreds of fish. We couldn't believe it. Captain Minel and his crewmate were keeping our lines bated, getting fish unhooked, keeping the boat clean, and seeking out good spots all day! They were friendly and patient with us as none of us was very experienced
 We went home with LOTS of fish to eat and lifelong memories! Thank you, A&B and Captain Minel!Review of: A&B Fishing ChartersWe visited Naples at the end of June and interests. You cannot get the same experience
just driving around old Naples, you need to take the time that being on a bike gives you to view everything and of course a knowledgeable guide. Review of: Naples Bicycle ToursA Perfect Sunset Cruise with Captain Perry! I recently took a sunset boat charter with Captain Perry, and it was absolutely perfect! He was welcoming, knowledgeable, and
made the experience even better. The boat was clean, spacious, and ideal for relaxing whether you're celebrating a special occasion or just want to enjoy a peaceful, scenic sunset on the water, this cruise is a must-do. I can't recommend Perrydise Charters enough a truly unforgettable experience! Thanks for giving us the opportunity to show you a
great time. We enjoyed the laughs your family brought to the trip. See ya soon. Review of: Perrydise Charters and Sunset Cruises The Baker Museum in Naples completely exceeded my expectations. Its a beautifully designed and well-curated space that offers a perfect balance of art, culture, and local relevance. I give it five stars without hesitation.
The highlight of my visit was the Everglades exhibition it was absolutely amazing. There was so much to discover, from interactive displays to detailed information about the same time. You could easily spend hours exploring all the
details, and it was refreshing to see an exhibit that connected so directly with Floridas natural heritage. Beyond the Everglades expo, the museum as a whole is a peaceful and inspiring space, with a thoughtfully arranged collection and friendly staff. Its not overwhelming in size, but every exhibit feels intentional and meaningful. If youre in Naples and
enjoy museums, nature, or art dont miss the Baker Museum. Its a cultural gem, and the Everglades exhibit alone makes it more than worth the visit. Review of: The Baker MuseumAlligators, turtles, and birds, oh my! Am amazing, flat, trail - mostly in the sun -with lots to see. The loop trail is 12 miles, so if you are planning to complete the loop, make
sure to be prepared for the sun, and bring plenty of water & food. We saw several alligators on or near the trail, and we gingerly walked around them and they, obviously, left us alone. We saw lots of birds on the trail and near the parking lot, not so many on the trail. There are two clean port-a-potty's at the parking lot. Review of: CREW
Bird Rookery Swamp TrailsA LITTLE PRICEY BUT YOU GET WHAT YOU PAY FORThe spa offers many services, all which are high end and top notch. I liveclose by and visit frequently. The spa is very clean (and smells good!) and thepeople are all well trained and very nice. I highly recommend! Thank you for sharing such a glowing review of The Spa is very clean (and smells good!) and thepeople are all well trained and very nice. I highly recommend! Thank you for sharing such a glowing review of The Spa is very clean (and smells good!) and thepeople are all well trained and very nice. I highly recommend! Thank you for sharing such a glowing review of The Spa is very clean (and smells good!) and thepeople are all well trained and very nice. I highly recommend! Thank you for sharing such a glowing review of The Spa is very clean (and smells good!) and thepeople are all well trained and very nice. I highly recommend!
at Naples Grande Beach Resort. Its wonderful to hear that you enjoy the high-end services we offer and that our team has consistently left a positive impression. The attention to cleanliness and the inviting atmosphere are aspects we take pride in, so it is great to know they stood out during your visits. Your frequent visits mean the world to us, and
we look forward to welcoming you back for more luxurious spa experiences! Review of: The Spa at Naples GrandeThird Time Out - Best Yet!!This was our THIRD trip on the sail and we went along the coast of Naples almost all the way to
the pier. It was so beautiful. We saw dolphins and even a Manatee!!! I cannot express how much we enjoy this trip every time we take it. Added bonus is bringing your own cocktails/food on the trip to enjoy while sailing around. I would highly recommend!!!Review of: Sweet Liberty Catamaran Sailing & Boat ToursThe best fishing experience ever!
Naples Boat (Dalis) Charter- Ask for Connor- gorgeous day, and the minute we dropped our lines we caught fish. We are gonna have the best red snapper dinner. We caught a few fighting grouper- we had a couple of big ones that took off with the line and the tackle. Connor is a captain that grew up on the water and loves his job! He took time to make
sure that we dropped our lines where he knew there were fish. Within minutes of it drying up where we were catching, he would move to a different location close by. This is a memory for life! Review of: Naples Fishing BoatWe had been waiting to experience the new venue, and it did not disappoint! The seating and sight lines are excellent, and the
design, both exterior and interior, is outstanding. Sound projection is also great. The rest rooms are beautiful and convenient. It's a wonderful new addition to the Naples theater scene. Review of: Gulfshore Playhouse For some 3000 years, Naples has enchanted visitors. Situated on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, with Mt Vesuvius towering in the
distance, Italysthird-largest city is home to an incredible wealth of art and architecture. Ancient Greek fortifications, a Roman-era theater and a Norman castle testify to its long and rich history. And around every corner in the citys UNESCO-designated historical center, youll find baroque churches, splendid Renaissance-era piazzas and charming
cafes. Rome is the heart of Italy, but Naples is its soul, an Italian saying goes and, indeed, Neapolitans have mastered the art of la dolce vita (the sweet life). Get a taste of just how they live with this list of the best things to do in Naples. After arriving in Naples, head straight to Spaccanapoli to take in the exuberant chaos of this ancient city. Massimo
Borchi/Atlantide Phototravel/Getty Images 1. Stroll Spaccanapoli, the beating heart of Naples Spaccanapoli literally, Naples splitter is the bustling narrow street that traverses Naples Centro Storico (historical center). Buzzing Vespas, neighbors debating politics from opposing balconies, tiny artisan workshops humming with the noise of hammers
Spaccanapoli is the vibrant heart of this irresistible city. Youll find some of the citys most famous churches along this essential street, too, including the circa 1470 Chiesa del Ges Nuovo and the Cappella Sansevero, renowned for its marble sculpture Veiled Christ by Giuseppe Sanmartino. 2. See the treasures of the Naples National Archaeological
MuseumBuilt as a cavalry barracks in 1585, the Museo Archeologico Nazionale was established at the end of the 18th century by King Charles VII. The museum is best known for housing the many treasures that survived the 79 CE eruption of Mt Vesuvius, an event that devastated nearby Herculaneum and Pompeii. Dont miss the Farnese marbles,
Roman copies of classical Greek sculptures, as well as the ancient Roman bronzes from the Villa of the Papyri. The pizza is Naples is arguably the best in Naples. Shutterstock 3. Bite into pizza in the city where it was bornThe delicious aroma of freshly baked dough wafts through the air in
Naples, the birthplace of pizza. Naples resident Raffaele Esposito is often credited with creating the first pizza margherita to commemorate the 1889 visit of Italian queen of the same name though local street vendors had been peddling wood-oven-baked flatbreads with toppings long before then. Pizzeria Gino Sorbillo is one of the best in the city.
thanks to its focus on organic ingredients and local produce from the surrounding Campania region. Yet youd be hard-pressed to find a mediocre slice of pizza in Naples, where the craft of pizza making has the status of a high art.4. Explore the underground Catacombe di San GennaroNamed after the patron saint of Naples, San Gennaro (St
   anuarius), who was once buried at the site, the Catacombe di San Gennaro are an underground paleo-Christian labyrinth of tombs. Over 3000 of them were carved out of tuff, a porous stone, in what is the most extensive Christian labyrinth of tombs. Over 3000 of them were carved out of tuff, a porous stone, in what is the most extensive Christian catacomb complex in southern Italy. The lower level dates back to the 3rd century CE, and archeologists believe this site
served as an even earlier pre-Christian resting place. All year long, you can get into the Christmas spirit thanks to the artisans of Via San Gregorio. iStock 5. Shop for holiday gifts year-round along narrow Christmas AlleyNaples has a tradition of presepi (nativity scenes) dating back 1000 years. Every year on December 8, families prepare a presepe
with statues of the Holy Family and the animals and townspeople of Bethlehem as a celebration of the Christmas season. And all year long, the narrow alleyway of Via San Gregorio teems with traditional presepe artisans. Here, youll find all the nativity figurines you need to create your own display. 6. Indulge in Neapolitan pastries You cant visit
Naples without sampling its pizza or its delectable pastries. Youll find a pasticceria on just about every street in the Centro Storico, and it will be hard to resist stopping into each one. Make a pit stop by Scaturchio for sfogliatella, a shell-shaped pastry filled with sweet ricotta cheese, or try the bab, small yeast cakes saturated in rum. An evening
passeggiata along the Lungomare is a storied Neapolitan tradition. Shutterstock 7. Stroll the LungomareThe passeggiata is a time-honored Italian tradition that calls for taking a stroil in the evening, usually after dinner. This casual social event is a moment when friends spontaneously meet up, when lovers walk hand in hand, when kids are treated to
a gelato by mom and dad. Naples Lungomare, a promenade situated along the Mediterranean Sea, is perhaps the most popular place for this evening ritual.8. See the Castel dellOvo, Naples seafront Egg CastleAccording to legend, the Roman poet Virgil put a magical egg into the foundation supporting Naples seafront Egg Castle, the oldest
fortification in Naples. Built up by the Normans in the 12th century, the site has housed a fortress, a royal palace and a prison over its long history. While the castle itself is closed, visitors can stroll the tiny island it occupies, the Borgo Marinaro the same site where the Greeks first settled the area in the 7th century BCE. Expect gorgeous vistas of the
Gulf of Naples, with Mt Vesuvius looming in the distance. The tranquility and beautiful majolica tiling in Santa Chiaras gardens provide a respite from the buzz of Naples streets. Nadezhda Kharitonova/Shutterstock 9. See the colorful cloister of the Santa Chiara religious complexBuilt between 1313 and 1340 by Queen Sancha of Majorca and her
husband King Robert of Naples, the Santa Chiara monastic complex in Naples Centro Storico includes the baroque-style Basilica di Santa Chiara, consisting of a monastery, tombs and an archeological museum. Take a breather from the Neapolitan chaos and relax for a moment in the complex peaceful garden, the Clarisse. Transformed
in 1742 by Domenico Antonio Vaccaro, the garden is dotted with citrus fruit trees and majolica-tiled columns and pergolas.10. Ascend to Piazza Vanvitelli on the Funicolare Centrale Whisks passengers 1270m (4167ft) upward from Piazza Vanvitelli, an elevation change of 170m (558ft). In operation since
1928, the inclined railway is a major mode of transportation for locals. Spend some time shopping the many boutiques that surround the octagonal Piazza to the top piazza to the funicular. The trip from the bottom piazza to the top piazza to the funicular. The trip from the bottom piazza to the top p
erected in 1279, was the royal seat for kings of Naples, Aragon and Spain until 1815. Take a tour of the castle to admire the incredible collection of 17th to 20th-century masterpieces by Neapolitan painters. Then climb the ramparts for stunning views of the city.
Enjoy an opulent night at the opera at Teatro San Carlo. Shutterstock 12. Catch a performance at the opulent Teatro San Carlo is the oldest continuously active opera house in the world. Connected to the Royal Palace, it opened in 1737 and has been hosting world-class performances ever since. Take in a performance of a work
by Verdi or Puccini from one of the auditoriums gilded box seats to feel like a royal yourself.13. Peek inside to see ornately decorated,
outstandingly preserved rooms that evoke the opulent lifestyle of the kings, queens, princes and princesses who once called the magnificent palace home. 14. Climb to the summit of Mt Vesuvius The active volcano that towers over the Bay of Naples, Mt Vesuvius was responsible for destroying Pompeii and Herculaneum in 79 CE. (The looming volcano
last erupted in 1944, and no one knows when she will perk up once again.) The best way to experience Mt Vesuvius is to hike to the summit along the 4-mile Gran Cono Trail. At a fairly steep grade, the trail will take you about 20 minutes to hike from the base to the refreshment stand at the summit, where amazing views of the Bay of Naples and the
volcanic crater await. The ancient site of Pompeii is only 15 miles from central Naples. Shutterstock 15. Visit the ruins of Pompeii. The volcanic debris trapped the towns unfortunate residents in ash that eventually hardened; archaeologists later
filled the voids left by their decomposed bodies with plaster. Today, at the vast archaeological park at the site of the ancient citizens last moments. You can also tour excavated sites that offer a glimpse into what was once a thriving and sophisticated
Roman city.Located 15 miles south of Naples, Pompeii can be easily reached from downtown Naples by the local train, called the Circumvesuviana. 50)? true: false; setTimeout(() => showToast = true, 1500); :class={'h-screen overflow-y-hidden' : drawerOpen }> Events Beaches Kids & Family Theater & Musicals Nightlife Spas
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