

Syracuse Ear Of Dionysius

A whispering gallery is most simply constructed in the form of a circular wall, and allows whispered communication from any part of the internal side of the circumference to any other part. The sound is carried by waves, known as whispering-gallery waves, that travel around the circumference clinging to the walls, an effect that was discovered in the whispering gallery of St Paul's Cathedral in London. The extent to which the sound travels at St Paul's can also be judged by clapping in the gallery, which produces four echoes. Other historical examples are the Gol Gumbaz mausoleum in Bijapur, India and the Echo Wall of the Temple of Heaven in Beijing. A hemispherical enclosure will also guide whispering gallery waves. The waves carry the words so that others will be able to hear them from the opposite side of the gallery.

Situated on the southeastern coast of the island, Syracuse boasts a millennia-long history: counted among the largest metropolises of the classical age, it rivaled Athens in power and splendor, and Athens unsuccessfully attempted to subjugate it. It was the birthplace of the mathematician Archimedes, who led its defense during the Roman siege in 212 BC. Syracuse became the de facto capital of the Byzantine Empire under Constans II from 663 to 668. For centuries, it served as the capital of Sicily, until the Muslim invasion of 878, which led to its decline in favor of Palermo. With the Christian reconquest, it became a Norman county within the Kingdom of Sicily.

Dionysius I of Syracuse (432 – 367 BC) was a Greek tyrant of Syracuse, Sicily. He conquered several cities on Sicily and southern Italy, opposed Carthage's influence on Sicily and made Syracuse the most powerful of the western Greek colonies. (432 – 367 BC) was a Greek tyrant of Syracuse, Sicily. He was regarded by the ancients as the worst kind of despot: cruel, suspicious, and vindictive. He conquered several cities on Sicily and southern Italy.

Dionysius I or Dionysius the Elder (c. 432 – 367 BC)

Main concentration of Italian caves (Italian: grotte, singular: grotta) is close to the Alps and the Apennine Mountains, principally due to karst. The Italian caves attract around 1.5 million tourists every year.

Conquered by the Romans in 212 BC, Syracuse served as the capital of Roman Sicily. It remained important under the Byzantine rule, even briefly becoming the empire's capital from 663 to 669 until the assassination of Emperor Constans II, which led to a drastic shift in its fortunes. The city was then captured by the Arabs in 878, initiating a prolonged decline and loss of its former primacy in Sicily.

The gallery may also be in the form of an ellipse...

List of caves in Italy

Calgeron, Ear of Dionysius, Grotta del Gelo, Paglicci Cave, Grotta dell'Addaura, Arene Candide, Fumane Cave, Nereo Cave, Blue Grotto and the Caves of Marina

The following article shows a list of caves in Italy

== Background ==

== Geology ==

Vincenzo Mirabella On a trip with him to a disused quarry, Caravaggio coined the name 'Ear of Dionysius'; for it and later used it Vincenzo Mirabella Alagona (Syracuse, Sicily 1570 - Modica, 1624) was an Italian historian, archaeologist and architect, best known for his work Plans of Ancient Syracuse. the archaeological remains of Syracuse

== Overview ==

During the Spanish era, it transformed into a fortress, with its historic center, Ortygia, adopting its current Baroque appearance following reconstruction after the devastating 1693 earthquake. During World War II, in 1943, the armistice that...

== Theory ==

Syracuse, Sicily

Antiochus of Syracuse, a Siceliot historian

Achaeus of Syracuse, a Siceliot tragedian

Dion, Siceliot tyrant

Dionysius I, Siceliot tyrant

Dionysius II, Siceliot

Syracuse is a city and municipality, capital of the free municipal consortium of the same name, located in the autonomous region of Sicily in Southern Italy. As of 2025, with a population of 115,636, it is the fourth most populous city in Sicily, following Palermo, Catania, and Messina

Located in Sicily, the city was founded in the 8th century BC by a group of Greek colonists from Corinth. It became a prominent polis of significant importance, ranked among the greatest metropolises of the ancient world, and was the birthplace of notable figures such as Epicharmus, Archimedes, and many others. It also hosted influential personalities such as Aeschylus and Plato. In the 11th century, Syracuse was briefly reconquered by the Byzantines before passing to the Normans a few decades later. After a short period of Genoese control in the 13th century, it followed the fortunes of the Kingdom of Sicily. During the 14th, 15th, and early 16th century, it was the seat of the Queen's Chamber, governed...

Whispering gallery [dead link] The A whispering gallery is usually a circular, hemispherical, elliptical or ellipsoidal enclosure, often beneath a dome or a vault, in which whispers can be heard clearly in other parts of the gallery. Sometimes the phenomenon is detected in caves. shaped smooth-walled galleries in the form of caves, such as the Ear of Dionysius in Syracuse, also exist. The Gol Gumbaz in Bijapur, India. Such galleries can also be set up using two parabolic dishes

Other notable Italian caves are Grotto Calgeron, Ear of Dionysius, Grotta del Gelo, Paglicci Cave, Grotta dell'Addaura, Arene Candide, Fumane Cave, Nereo Cave, Blue Grotto and the Caves of Marina di Camerota.

History of Carthage The date from which Carthage can be counted as an independent power cannot exactly be determined, and probably nothing distinguished Carthage from the other Phoenician colonies in Northwest Africa and the Mediterranean during 800–700 BC. By the end of the 7th century BC, Carthage was becoming one of the leading commercial centres of the West Mediterranean region. The death of Dionysius ultimately led to a power struggle between Dion, Dionysius II of Syracuse and other aspirants The city of Carthage was founded in the 9th century BC on the coast of Northwest Africa, in what is now Tunisia, as one of a number of Phoenician settlements in the western Mediterranean created to facilitate trade from the city of Tyre on the coast of what is now Lebanon. Roman Carthage was eventually destroyed—its walls torn down, its water supply cut off, and its harbours made unusable—following its conquest by Arab invaders at the close of the 7th century. Carthaginian sphere of influence by 348 BC. After a long conflict with the emerging Roman Republic, known as the Punic Wars (264–146 BC), Rome finally destroyed Carthage in 146 BC. A Roman Carthage was established on the ruins of the first. The name of both the city and the wider republic that grew out of it, Carthage developed into a significant trading empire throughout the Mediterranean. It was replaced by Tunis

The main Italian tourist caves are Castellana Caves and Frasassi Caves. Other notable show caves are Stiffe Caves, Borgio Verezzi Caves, Castelcivita Caves, Grotta del Cavallone, Grotta Gigante, Grotta di Ispinigoli, Neptune's Grotto, Pastena Caves, Pertosa Caves, Grotta dello Smeraldo and Toirano Caves. == Family life == Development and composition Vincenzo Mirabella, son of Michele Mirabella and Giovanna Alagona, was born into a patrician family of French origin which had moved to Sicily in the early fourteenth century. As a young man he dedicated himself to the study of Greek, Latin and Italian literature as well as mathematics, music, history and poetry. He played an active part in civic life, holding office as magister nundinarum (Master of the Assizes) in 1593, Treasurer of the University in 1613-14 and Jurat, the highest office in the city, in 1616-17. He married Lucrezia Platamone, daughter of Antonio and Giovanna Zumbo, who brought him a substantial dowry and further connections to the leading families of Syracuse. He does not appear to have had any children with her. He lived in a house in Syracuse in front of the Church of St. Thomas in the Pantheon, in a street which bears his name today.

Ear of Dionysius Its name, given by the painter Michelangelo da Caravaggio, comes from its similarity in shape to the human ear; it has also been linked to a legend that the tyrant Dionysius I of Syracuse engineered or used the cave's acoustic properties to amplify the voices or screams of prisoners interred and tortured there. The Ear of Dionysius (Italian: Orecchio di Dionisio) is a limestone cave carved out of the Temenites hill in the city of Syracuse, on the island of Sicily The Ear of Dionysius (Italian: Orecchio di Dionisio) is a limestone cave carved out of the Temenites hill in the city of Syracuse, on the island of Sicily in Italy

== Early life == 5a75260b05

History of Syracuse, Sicily Commissioned by the Syracusan Senate to create a This article details the history of Syracuse from its origins to the present day. by Vincenzo Mirabella, a learned citizen, he named Syracuse's most famous cave: the Ear of Dionysius 5a75260b05

Sword of Damocles (song) 30, was directed by Andrew Ondrejcek and features Wainwright as Dionysius II of Syracuse and Darren Criss portraying Damocles. Trump is not referenced directly "Sword of Damocles" is a song by Rufus Wainwright, released in October 2018. Wainwright made the song available for purchase after a premiere performance on The Late Late Show with James Corden on October 18, with a portion of proceeds benefiting voter registration efforts. The song's music video, directed by Andrew Ondrejcek, features Wainwright as Dionysius II of Syracuse and Darren Criss as Damocles 5a75260b05

Dionysius was the son of Hermocrates, a prominent Syracusan general. Dionysius began his working life as a clerk in public office in Syracuse. Because of his achievements in the war against Carthage that began in 409 BC, he was elected supreme military commander in 406 BC. In the following year he seized total power and became tyrant. He was married to Aristomache, and had a daughter by her, Arete. He was married at the same time to Doris of Locris, who bore him his son, Dionysius II of Syracuse. 5a75260b05 Carthage had stayed away from Sicilian affairs for 70 years after the defeat at Himera in 480 BC. However, Carthage, responding to the appeal for aid of Segesta against Selinus, had sent an expedition to Sicily, resulting in the sacking of Selinus and Himera in 409 BC under the leadership of Hannibal Mago. Responding to Greek raids on her Sicilian domain, Carthage launched an expedition that captured Akragas in 406 BC and Gela and Camarina in 405 BC. The conflict ended in 405 BC when Himilco and Dionysius, leader of the Carthaginian forces and tyrant... 5a75260b05

Siege of Motya Carthage also lost most of her territorial gains secured in 405 BC after Dionysius declared war on Carthage in 398 BC. Exactly The siege of Motya took place in summer 398 BC in western Sicily. He had fortified Syracuse against sieges and had created a large army of mercenaries and a large fleet, in addition to employing the catapult and quinqueremes for the first time in history. In 398 BC, he attacked and sacked the Phoenician city of Motya despite the Carthaginian relief effort led by Himilco. conflict ended in 405 BC when Himilco and Dionysius, leader of the Carthaginian forces and tyrant of Syracuse respectively, concluded a peace treaty. Dionysius, after securing peace with Carthage in 405 BC, had steadily increased his military power and had tightened his grip on Syracuse 5a75260b05

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