



$$\frac{1 \text{ tons of charcoal}}{40 \text{ bushels}} \times 16,000 \frac{\text{bushels}}{\text{day}} = 400 \frac{\text{tons of charcoal}}{\text{day}}$$



Ward, Nevada Charcoal Ovens

1876 silver smelter

$$\frac{3}{\cancel{4}} \times \frac{\cancel{4}}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Multiplying fractions using cross cancellation

Carbonari

 39 languages

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*This article is about the secret society. For other uses, see *Carbonara* (disambiguation).*

*Not to be confused with *Carabinieri*.*

The **Carbonari** ([lit. 'charcoal makers']) was an informal network of *secret revolutionary societies* active in Italy from about 1800 to 1831. The Italian Carbonari may have further influenced other revolutionary groups in *France*, *Portugal*, *Spain*, *Brazil*, *Uruguay* and *Russia*.^[1] Although their goals often had a *patriotic* and *liberal* basis, they lacked a clear immediate political agenda.^[2] They were a focus for those unhappy with the repressive political situation in Italy following 1815, especially in the south of the *Italian Peninsula*.^{[2][3]} Members of the Carbonari, and those influenced by them, took part in important events in the process of *Italian unification* (called the *Risorgimento*), especially the failed *Revolution of 1820*, and in the further development of *Italian nationalism*. The chief purpose was to defeat tyranny and establish a constitutional government. In the north of Italy other groups, such as the *Adelfia* and the *Filadelfia*, were associate organizations.^{[2][3]}

Organization [edit]

The Carbonari were a secret society divided into small covert cells scattered across Italy. Although agendas varied, evidence suggests that despite regional variations, most of them agreed upon the creation of a liberal, unified Italy.^[4] The Carbonari were anti-clerical in both their philosophy and programme. The Papal constitution *Ecclesiam a Jesu Christo* and the encyclical *Qui pluribus* were directed against them. The controversial document *Alta Vendita*, which called for a liberal or modernist takeover of the Catholic Church, was attributed to the *Sicilian Carbonari*.^[5]

History [edit]

Origins [edit]

Although it is not clear where they were actually established,^[6] they first came to prominence in the *Kingdom of Naples* during the *Napoleonic wars*. Although some of the society's documents claimed that it had origins in medieval France^[4] and that its operations were under the sponsorship of Francis I of

Carbonari



Masonic emblem of the Carboneria



Carbonari triband

Formation	Early 19th century
Type	Conspiratorial organisation
Purpose	<i>Italian unification</i>
Location	<i>Kingdom of Naples</i> <i>Kingdom of Sardinia</i>

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History [edit]

Origins [edit]

Although it is not clear where they were actually established,^[6] they first came to prominence in the Kingdom of Naples during the Napoleonic wars. Although some of the society's documents claimed that it had origins in medieval France,^[4] and that its progenitors were under the sponsorship of Francis I of France during the sixteenth century, this claim cannot be verified by outside sources. Although a plethora of theories have been advanced as to the origins of the Carbonari,^[7] the organization most likely emerged as an offshoot of Freemasonry,^[4] as part of the spread of liberal ideas from the French Revolution. They first became influential in the Kingdom of Naples (under the control of Joachim Murat) and in the Papal States, the most resistant opposition to the *Risorgimento*.^[1]

As a secret society that was often targeted for suppression by conservative governments, the Carbonari operated largely in secret. The name *Carbonari* identified the members as rural "charcoal-burners"; the place where they met was called a "Barack", the members called themselves "good cousin" while people who did not belong to the Carbonari were "Pagani". There were special ceremonies to initiate the members.^[1]

The aim of the Carbonari was the creation of a constitutional monarchy or a republic; they wanted also to defend the rights of common people against all forms of absolutism.^[8] Carbonari, to achieve their purpose, talked of fomenting armed revolts.

The membership was separated into two classes—apprentice and master. There were two ways to become a master: through serving as an apprentice for at least six months or by already being a Freemason upon entry.^[6] Their initiation rituals were structured around the trade of charcoal-selling, suiting their name.

In 1814 the Carbonari wanted to obtain a constitution for the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies by force. The Bourbon king, Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies, was opposed to them. The Bonapartist Joachim Murat had wanted to create a united and independent Italy. In 1815 Ferdinand I found his kingdom



Masonic emblem of the Carboneria



Carbonari triband

Formation	Early 19th century
Type	Conspiratorial organisation
Purpose	Italian unification
Location	Kingdom of Naples Kingdom of Sardinia Papal States Duchy of Modena Kingdom of Sicily
Key people	Gabriele Rossetti Napoléon Louis Bonaparte Giuseppe Garibaldi Silvio Pellico Aurelio Saffi Antonio Panizzi Giuseppe Mazzini Ciro Menotti Melchiorre Gioia Piero Maroncelli

$$\frac{\overset{3}{\cancel{9}}}{\underset{2}{\cancel{10}}} \times \frac{\overset{1}{\cancel{5}}}{\underset{4}{\cancel{12}}} = \frac{3}{8}$$



1:59 / 3:36



Multiplying Fractions Using Cancellation



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D4

do (verb)

ir(i)

Smelters used 30 - 60 bushels of charcoal per ton of ore, for 16,000 bushels/day

AR make/do Egyptian. Creator

Carbonari charcoal maker / burner

Romeo & Juliet based on Fool, Lover, and Devil Tarot cards? CCH

2023-6-8

Ward Charcoal Ovens State Historic Park is an area designated for historic preservation and public recreation located **20 miles south of the town of Ely** in White Pine County, Nevada ¹. The park protects beehive-shaped charcoal ovens constructed in the latter half of the 19th century ^{1 2}. The charcoal ovens are associated with the silver mining ghost town of Ward, Nevada, established in 1876 ². The town at its peak had a population of 1300, two newspapers, a school, fire department, two smelters and a stamp mill. The town declined after 1880, with a fire in 1883 destroying a third of the town. The post office closed in 1888. Mining revived briefly in the 1930s and 1960s. The town has been mostly destroyed by repeated flash flooding in its low-lying site. Only the smelter, mill foundations and a cemetery are left ².

The park features six beehive-shaped charcoal ovens that were used from 1876 through 1879 to help process rich silver ore that was discovered in the area ¹. The ovens were built of quartz latite welded tuff by itinerant Swiss Italian masons who specialized in the ovens, who were known as carbonari ². The beehive shape was designed as a more efficient version of the open-pit system that originated in Italy. The charcoal ovens prepared charcoal from locally harvested timber for use in the smelters at Ward, using 30 to 60 bushels of charcoal per ton of ore, for 16,000 bushels a day.

The park is open seven days a week, year-round and visitors can enjoy camping, picnicking, hiking and fishing while surrounded by a diversity of wildlife within the park including mule deer, grouse and elk ¹. There is also an off-highway vehicle trail that connects into thousands of acres of Bureau of Land Management lands ¹.



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