

COMPETENZE PROFESSIONALI

1. Il responsabile del procedimento: disciplina, compiti e responsabilità
2. Il silenzio nella P.A.
3. Le forme di lavoro a distanza nella P.A.
4. Ordinamento degli Enti locali: i servizi pubblici locali privi di rilevanza economica
5. Gestione risorse finanziarie, umane e strumentali: indicatori di *outcome*, di prodotto e di processo

INFORMATICA

1. Il cloud: problematiche ed opportunità
2. I big data
3. Cosa sono le VPN
4. Cosa si intende per “malware”?
5. Chatbot

INGLESE

QUESTION N. 1

The Founding of New York: THE BEGINNING.

In the early seventeenth century numerous European colonies were founded on the east coast of North America. They were established by the English, who had been present in Jamestown (Virginia) since 1607, the Dutch and later on, in 1634, the Swedes. The Dutch were a huge commercial power in Europe at the time. They arrived in America in the wake of Henry Hudson, an English navigator hired by the Dutch East India Company who, in 1609, had explored the east coast area, particularly along the Delaware and Hudson rivers.

On behalf of the Dutch company, Hudson first sailed into what is now New York Harbor in September 1609, helping to lay the groundwork for the United States.

In 1613, a Dutch expedition travelled up the Hudson and, in 1614, founded Fort Orange (present-day Albany - the capital of the State of New York). Fort Orange was an outpost dedicated to trade with the indigenous peoples of the area. Goods such as otter, mink and beaver hides, tobacco, farm produce and, later, weapons, were exchanged.

*in the wake of sulla scia di
to lay the groundwork gettare le basi.
outpost avamposto*

QUESTION N. 2

The Founding of New York: THE COLONIAL IMPULSE

The number of settlements in “New Holland”, as the Dutch colonies in North America were known, increased with the founding of the Dutch West India Company in 1621. The Company was granted the exclusive right to exploit these lands, and settlements were founded in the present-day states of

New York, New Jersey and Delaware. Among them was the tiny but geographically significant “Nut Island”, an islet in Hudson Bay that was so named for its abundance of walnut and chestnut trees. Nut Island (present-day Governors Island) was located less than a kilometer from a larger, elongated island that ran 21 kilometers along the river. It was here, in Manhattan, that the settlers of Nut Island moved in 1626. They did so under the guidance of their new governor, Peter Minuit, who considered it a larger and more fertile landmass, which was also easier to defend with a fort.

Manhattan, however, was not uninhabited. All the islands, including today’s Long Island, Manhattan and Staten Island, were populated by diverse groups of indigenous peoples, the Montauks, Wappingers, Delawares, Canarsie, Rockaways, and the Wiechquaesgeeks among them.

*was granted ricevute in concessione
exploit sfruttare*

QUESTION N. 3

The Founding of New York: BOUGHT FOR \$25

When the Dutch settled on Manhattan island, they were forced into contact with the established ‘Indians’ of the area. This gave rise to the story of the origins of New Amsterdam (today’s New York), a “legend” that remains the subject of intense debate in academic and social circles today. There are many versions of the legend. Some claim that Minuit, the new governor (or someone else) “purchased” the southern part of Manhattan from the Canarsie Indians. Others say that he did so from the Wappinger Indians, or the Metoac. The price was 60 guilders, or roughly 25 dollars – the equivalent to a thousand dollars today.

The Indians were paid in articles valued by the Europeans to that amount. Yet the only document attesting to this is a letter addressed to the director of the Dutch East India Company, informing him of the “purchase from the savages” of 9,000 hectares of land for 60 guilders. The document does not state the exact objects that were exchanged, or between which individuals and groups the deal was made. That such a transaction took place is possible, as documents prove that six years later Minuit bought Staten Island for “axes, pots, glass beads, hoes (and) cloths.”

*guilders fiorini
axes asce
beads perle
hoes zappe*

QUESTION N. 4

The Founding of New York: THE CONCEPT OF PROPERTY

Some claim that Minuit, the new governor (or someone else) “purchased” the southern part of Manhattan from the Canarsie Indians. Others say that he did so from the Wappinger Indians, or the Metoac. The price was 60 guilders, or roughly 25 dollars – the equivalent to a thousand dollars today.

The Indians were paid in articles valued by the Europeans to that amount. The value of such objects was relative. For the Dutch they may have been worth just a few dozen guilders but for the Indians they could well have been of considerable value for their daily lives, or to be exchanged as goods. Given this, much of the blame attributed and the shame that has been attached to this allegedly poor transaction is put into perspective, particularly if we consider that for the Indians this was not considered a “sale” of land at all, but a temporary lease of it, a kind of usufruct. Unlike in Europe,

for the native people of America, land and water were not considered private property. These different legal concepts were something that at first the Dutch East India Company failed to understand, and then later ignored in their own interests.

blame colpa

shame vergogna

allegedly poor transaction presunta svantaggiosa transazione

QUESTION N. 5

The Founding of New York: BAD RELATIONS

Whatever its origins, a permanent settlement called New Amsterdam was established in southern Manhattan, with cattle, orchards, a church, two mills and at least thirty wooden houses. Minuit (the governor), concerned by the security of the outpost, built a fort called Fort Amsterdam on the southwest tip of the island, as well as the “Waal,” a defensive embankment on the eastern side, from which the current name “Wall Street” is derived. It is estimated that the first settlers numbered some three hundred and that many of them were young people from poor families.

Relations with the Indians were not always peaceful. The Company considered itself owner of the lands, and considered the Indians “savages”; a dangerous pest, “like wolves and snakes.” Conflict arose when the Indians’ dogs attacked Dutch cattle, for example, or the latter trampled on the Indians’ fields. These petty squabbles had brutal consequences: should “a savage” “offend” a Dutchman, for example, he may retaliate by killing several of their number.

orchards frutteti

embankment terrapieno argine

pest parassita

the latter trampled on questi ultimi hanno calpestato

petty squabbles futili litigi

retaliate vendicarsi