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UNIFICATION IN DIVERSITY

presents

'My Cultural Landscape'

Italia



The Colosseum



The Colosseum is located in Rome, Italy. It is an iconic monument that the whole world knows. The Colosseum has baffled many with its magnificent size and grandiose built. The Colosseum today has become a must see for all who visit Rome. The largest amphitheater ever built, the Rome Colosseum, also called the Flavian Ampitheater, is situated in the center of Rome. Built under the Flavian Dynasty, construction started in 72 AD and was completed in 80 AD. Built of concrete and sand, the Colosseum could hold up to 80,000 people, though it usually held 65,000. Spectators would come to watch gladiator contests and other spectacles for the public, such as simulated sea wars with props, public executions and mythological dramas. It wasn't until the medieval era that the building was converted and used as a housing facility, a Christian shrine and a fortress.

Sassi of Matera



The Sassi of Matera are two districts of Matera, Sasso Caveoso and Sasso Barisano, formed by rock buildings and architectures carved into the rock of the Materan Murgia and inhabited since prehistoric times. Together with the Civita district (built on the spur that separates the two Sassi), they form the historic center of the city of Matera. In 1993 they were declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Valley of the Temples



The archaeological area of the Valley of the Temples is located in Agrigento, on the southern coast of Sicily. The remains of this ancient city founded around the sixth century BC, represent "an important testimony of Greek culture in Italy". In fact, visiting the wonderful Doric-style temples means retracing the history of ancient art. Surely, you cannot help but be enchanted by the marvelous naturalistic context in which one of the most beautiful Unesco sites in Italy stands.

Noto Cathedral



Noto Cathedral is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Noto in Sicily, Italy. Its construction, in the style of the Sicilian Baroque, began in the early 18th century and was completed in 1776. It is dedicated to Saint Nicholas of Myra, and has been the cathedral of the Diocese of Noto since the diocese's establishment in 1844. The cathedral dome collapsed in 1996 as a result of unremedied structural weakening caused by an earthquake in 1990, to which injudicious building alterations in the 1950s may have contributed. It has since been rebuilt, and was reopened in 2007

Rialto Bridge



The Rialto Bridge was built between 1588 and 1591, based on a project by the architect Antonio da Ponte, to replace the previous wooden structure, which collapsed twice and burned on various occasions.

The structure of the bridge is similar to the previous ones and consists of two inclined ramps joined by a portico in the centre.

Any time is good to visit the Rialto Bridge! On the bridge you can try to take pictures, among the many tourists who are trying to do the same.

Alberobello's Trulli



They are a complex of rural stone houses, typical of the Itria Valley, in Puglia. The technique with which the Trulli are built dates back to prehistoric times. For this reason, "houses built in this way are recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Sites". The greatest concentration of Trulli is found in Alberobello. In fact, the city hosts over 1500 buildings made with the traditional technique. The stones are stacked and interlocked to create the structure. Finally, they are covered by a conical stone roof, which often bears symbols and inscriptions.

Tower of Pisa



It rises in the famous Piazza dei Miracoli and is its most precious jewel. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is the bell tower of the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta and was built over two centuries, between the 12th and 14th centuries.

Over time it has performed the function of marking time, human and divine, by means of its seven bells, as many as there are musical notes and each called with a proper name. It enchants visitors with its architectural beauty and amazes with its unique slope, which makes it a true miracle of statics. Therefore it has been proposed as one of the seven wonders of the modern world.

“Val d’Orcia”



The agricultural hinterland of the province of Siena, in Tuscany, is home to some of the most fascinating villages in Italy. In fact, the municipalities bordering the Via Francigena are recognized as one of the UNESCO sites in Italy, as they represent the "innovative management of a pastoral landscape". Furthermore, these small Renaissance centers are famous for having inspired the painters of the Sienese school. A perfect union between art and naturalistic landscape. A unique place, where the frescoes of the churches are surrounded by secular olive trees and vineyards

Pompeii, Ercolano and Torre Annunziata



This archaeological complex is located near the city of Naples, in Campania. Today, it is made up of 3 distinct archaeological areas. In fact, in addition to the remains of the ancient Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, the villas of Torre Annunziata become part of the site. What all these places have in common is a great catastrophe, the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 AD. Pompeii is recognized as a UNESCO heritage site because it is the only site in the world that "provides a complete picture of the Roman city".

Porto Venere, Cinque Terre and Isole



This Unesco site is located on the Ligurian Riviera east of the city of Genoa, in Northern Italy. It represents a "landscape of high cultural value and incredible scenic quality". The village of Porto Venere stands out for its great historical value, with origins dating back to the 2nd century AD. While the Cinque Terre represent a complex of tiny villages perched on the cliffs, made up of picturesque Mediterranean-style houses. Finally, the small islands of Tino, Tinetto and Palmaria complete a landscape that is unique in the world for its environmental, anthropic and architectural characteristics.



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