

# COMENIUS IN ITALY

09 – 15 March 2014



- Giulianova -



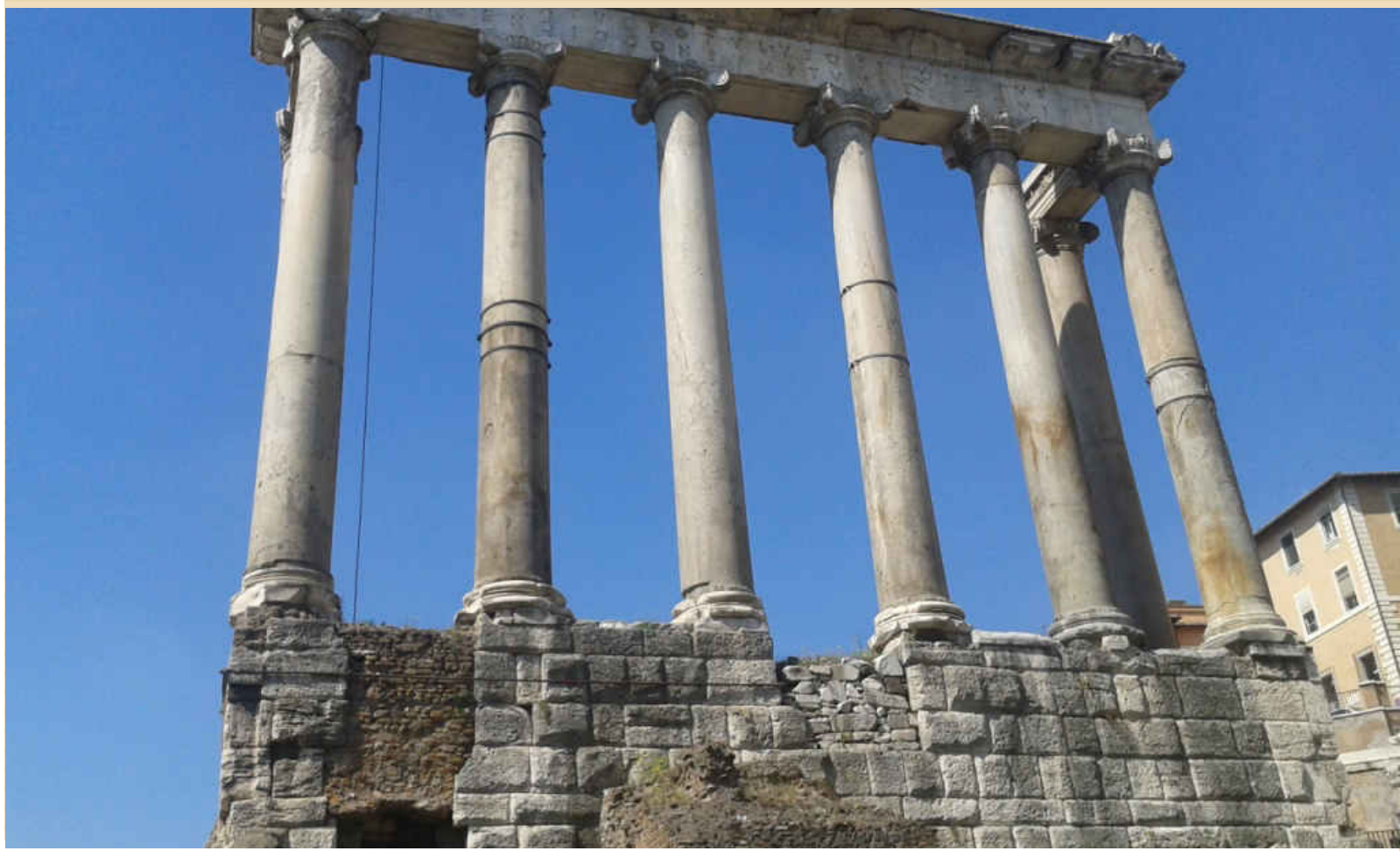
## Santuario della Madonna dello Splendore

The pilgrimage church „Santuario della Madonna dello Splendore“ was built to honour the Holy Virgin Mary. Legend has it that the Virgin Mary appeared to a carpenter there on April 22, 1559. He told everybody but he was not believed. Once he was physically attacked. But when that happened, Mary intervened and made the man go deaf and mute. By way of thanking him the Virgin made water spring from a rock. To the present day you can still drink the water.



## San Flaviano

The church was renamed „San Flaviano“ to honour Saint Flavio in 1478. The brick-built church – which is quite rare for a 15th century renaissance building – is situated in the uptown quarter of Paese. The church has been renovated and remodelled several times; today, it serves – among other things – as a monument to the dead of World War One.



History

Rome



# Castel Sant'Angelo

- A towering cylindrical building in Parco Adriano, built between 123 and 129 A.D.
- The Roman Emperor Hadrian wanted to use the castle as a mausoleum for himself and his family.
- Popes used it as a fortress and castle.
- Today Castel Sant'Angelo is a museum.



## St Peter's Basilica

St. Peter's is the largest basilica of Christianity, the heart of Vatican City.

Around 320 A.D. Emperor Constantine ordered the basilica to be constructed.

In the 15th century Pope Nicolas V ordered the restoration and enlargement of the church.

It is the centre of the Roman-Catholic faith and one of the holiest Christian sites.



## The Colosseum

- originally the Flavian Amphitheatre/Quirinale
- the largest amphitheatre in the centre of the city
- the most imposing monument of ancient Rome, named after the colossal statue of Emperor Nero
- built from 70 to 80 A.D.





## Fori Imperiali

- The *Fori Imperiali* are extensions of the Forum Romanum
- There are four different *fora*: Caesar, Augustus, Nerva and Trajan had them built to adapt the centre of politics to the growing needs of the Roman Empire
- The *Fori* are named after their sponsors.
- The Romans wanted the *fora* to impress visitors with the power and might of the Roman civilisation.



# Abruzzo national park

- The Abruzzo National Park was first established in 1923 as a nature reserve.
- Today it receives about two million visitors a year.



**VIVERE IN ARMONIA CON LA NATURA...**  
**...OPPURE ROVINARLA SPENSIERATAMENTE PER SEMPRE?**



## LA LUNGA ODISSEA DEI RIFIUTI

SORPRENDENTE, VERO? Sono lunghissimi i tempi che i rifiuti, abbandonati da turisti maleducati, impiegano per biodegradarsi. La natura ringrazia gli ecoturisti che non lasciano tracce del loro passaggio, contribuendo a conservare belli e intatti questi luoghi...e rendendoli così un tesoro unico anche nel cuore e nella mente della gente. Un bene sicuramente raro e prezioso.

*"Non lasciare altro che l'impronta del tuo piede, non portar via che foto, impressioni e ricordi"*

 sigarette senza filtro <b>3 MESI</b>	 fazzoletti di carta <b>3 MESI</b>	 resti di frutta e verdura <b>3-6 MESI</b>	 giornale <b>3-12 MESI</b>	 fiammiferi <b>6 MESI</b>	 filtro di sigarette <b>1-2 ANNI</b>	 gomma americana <b>5 ANNI</b>
 lattina di alluminio <b>10-100 ANNI</b>	 accendino in plastica <b>100 ANNI</b>	 piatti, bicchieri e bottiglie in plastica <b>100-1.000 ANNI</b>	 sacchetto in plastica <b>100-1.000 ANNI</b>	 polistirolo <b>1.000 ANNI</b>	 "card" di plastica <b>1.000 ANNI</b>	 vetro <b>4.000 ANNI</b>

Ma questo dell'inquinamento solido è solo il primo passo della nostra presa di coscienza verso il rispetto della natura. Purtroppo esistono anche l'inquinamento liquido e quello gassoso, e via via ci si sta rendendo conto del fatto che, accanto a quello visibile (ottico), si diurna (paesaggistico) che notturno (luminoso), si celano anche altri inquinamenti ben percepibili, come quello sonoro (acustico) e mefitico (olfattivo); oppure addirittura invisibili come quello nucleare (atomico) termico (riscaldamento globale) ed energetico (elettromagnetico). E forse questa lunga odissea del mondo attorno a noi non finisce neppure qui...

The preservation of the environment is a very important aspect for the Abruzzo nature reserve; accordingly you can find this sign at the entrance of the park. It indicates how much time it takes for the objects shown in the pictures to decompose naturally. *Mesi* means months, *anni* years.



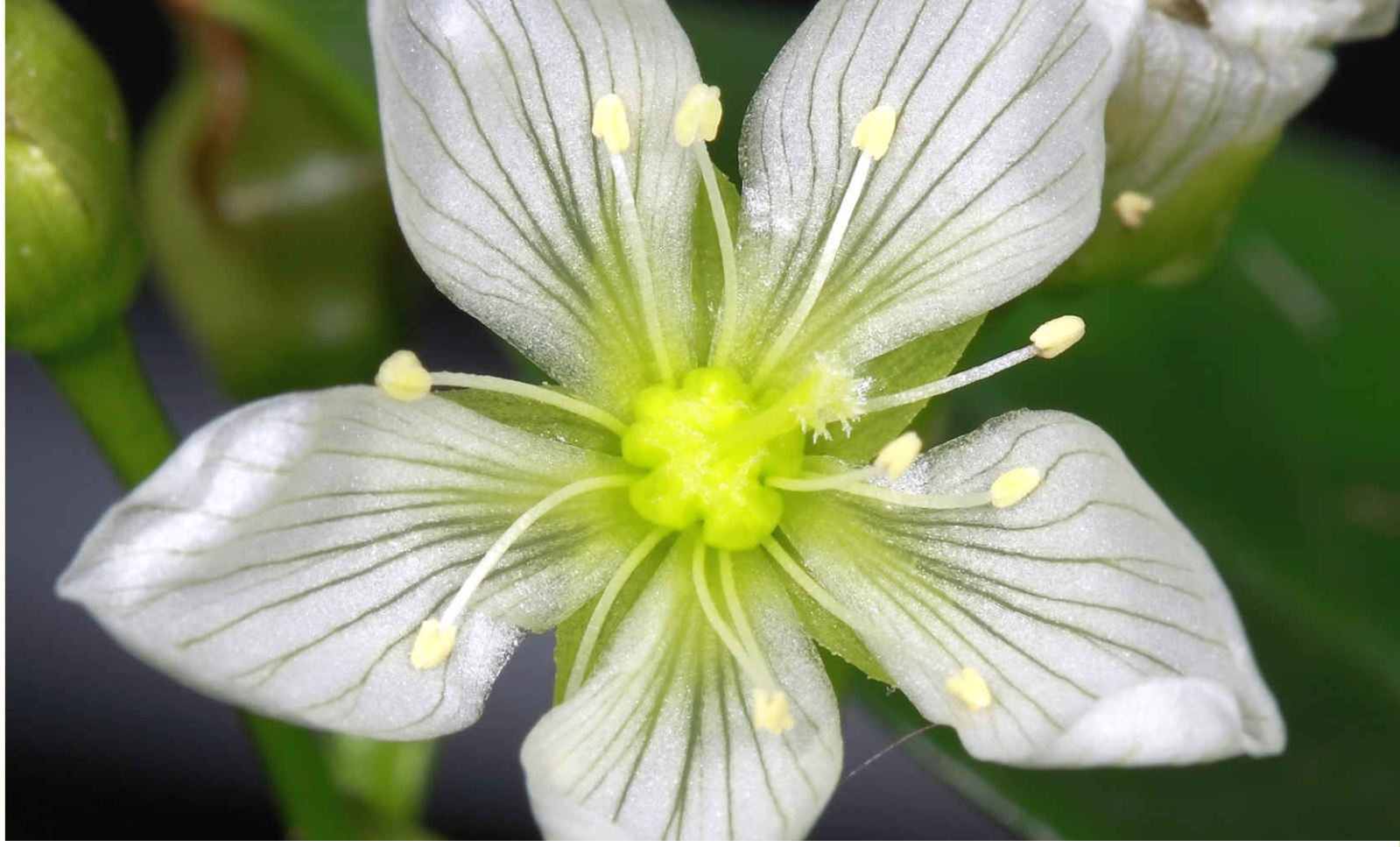
## animals

- It is home to a number of near-extinct animals, like the Golden Eagle, the Appenine wolf, the Marsican bear, the lynx and the mountain goat.



## plants

- Two thirds of the park are covered by huge forests of beech, pine, fir, oak, yew, ash, maple, wild oak and other trees.



## plants

- The most famous flower species of the abruzzo National Park is the Venus Slipper, a yellow and black orchid .



Source: <http://www.big-italy-map.co.uk/large>

## Geology

During our Project Meeting in Guilianova we examined two sights of particular geological interest:



## Grotte di Stiffe

First we looked at the *Grotte di Stiffe*' (the Stiffe caves), a limestone cave which is marked by a torrential river ...





## Grotte di Stiffe

... as well as quite a few waterfalls.

Some events required the installation of decorations that are difficult to remove.



## L'Aquila

Also we visited the town of L'Aquila, which was mostly destroyed in an earthquake in April 2009.



## L'Aquila

- L'Aquila is the capital of the Abruzzo Region; it has about 70,000 inhabitants.
- Its Old Town and centre were mostly destroyed.
- 308 people were killed, 17,000 lost their homes.
- To date, L'Aquila has not been completely rebuilt.



Ciao

We had a wonderful time!