

COMENIUS 2011 -2013

EU ROOTS : WHAT BINDS US TOGETHER?

Poland



Turkey



Germany



Italy



I.T.I.S. "Galileo Ferraris"
Via Antonio Labriola
Lotto 2/G



Dear Friend,

WELCOME TO NAPLES !!

*This is a "Miniguide" of the places
we are going to visit together.*

I hope you will enjoy Them !!!!

*We are going to eat a wonderful
Pizza at Di Matteo's, one of the
historical "Pizzerie" in Naples.*



La Pizza Napoletana

In the 16th century Naples a Galette flatbread was referred to as a pizza. A dish of the poor people, it was sold in the street and was not considered a kitchen recipe for a long time. This was later replaced by oil, tomatoes (after Europeans came into contact with the Americas) or fish. In 1843, Alexandre Dumas, described the diversity of pizza toppings. An oft-recounted story holds that in June 1889, to honour the Queen consort of Italy, Margherita of Savoy, the Neapolitan pizzamaker Raffaele Esposito created the "Pizza Margherita," a pizza garnished with tomatoes, mozzarella cheese, and basil, to represent the colors of the Italian flag. Esposito's Pizzeria, Brandi, still exists in the city centre.



CAPRI

The History of Capri



The history of Capri is linked to that of the Mediterranean Sea, to the people who have crossed and the stretch of sea between Cape Misenum and Punta Campanella, which was the scene of major events and cultural exchanges.

The origin of the name of the island is contested by the great cultures of the past: some maintain that it comes from the ancient greek Kapros (wild boar) and others from Latin Caprae (goats). Capri is composed by Capri and Anacapri. The first estimator of the island was the Roman Emperor Augustus who in 29

BC landed from the city of Naples and began his private domain. His successor, Emperor Tiberius chose it as withdrawal from political life of Rome and built 12 villas, including Villa Jovis.

Villa Jovis

Built in the first century A.D. headland on the extreme east of the island. The view that can be enjoyed from the north side embraces much of the Gulf of Naples, ranging from the island of Ischia to Punta Campanella, while the south side overlooks the center of Capri.

Its architectural features are reminiscences of classic villas of the Roman period, but also those of a small fortress. At the centre were the cisterns

to collect rainwater, a fundamental resource on an island with no natural sources, It is used either as drinking water or as a reserve at the spa which were arranged in the typical environments. In the Villa Jovis is also the "leap of Tiberius", cliff overlooking the sea from which it is said, by legends, the Emperor threw the soothsayers that made wrong predictions.



Villa of Axel Munthe

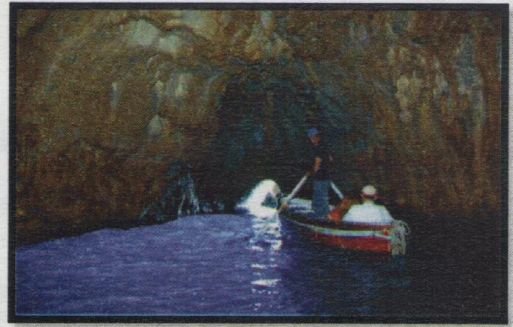


The Villa of Axel Munthe was the home "open to the sun and the wind and the voices of the sea", Axel was one of the most famous person of the island of Capri. Passionate about archaeology, Axel Munthe included the ruins of these ancient buildings in the garden of the villa: a building that stands out for its imaginative architecture and sees the alternation of mullioned windows with the grounds of classical Roman capitals. Its walls are the framework for an enviable collection of findings

from the Roman, Etruscan and Egyptian collected during many trips on the island of Capri. Among the main items that you can admire there are the Medusa's head which adorned the temple of Venus and Rome, medieval sacred art objects, eighteenth-century furniture from Tuscany, Roman frescoes and sculptures such as a marble bust of Emperor Tiberius, a table with a marble slab style Cosmatesque, the Sicilian chandelier in wrought iron and the Egyptian sphinx (12 century B.C.). The latter has become a symbol of the home of Axel Munthe and is located on one of the most scenic spots. They say that if you touch it, it brings you luck.

Grotta Azzurra (Blue Grotto)

The Grotta Azzurra is one of the natural beauties of the island best known in the world thanks to the unique play of light that is created in its waters. The cavity is of natural origin and is located on the North West side of the island, under the ruins of the Villa Damecuta of Anacapri. It can only be seen in the typical rowing, agile and small boat (Gozzo), because the entrance is very narrow. Inside the Grotta Azzurra there are bright blue reflections of water, an effect due to the sunlight that enters the cavity from a second input located below sea level and 18 meters high from the bottom. When you enter it is as if you were suspended in the sky and the water seems covered with silvery reflections.



The Faraglioni of Capri

The Faraglioni are three impressive rock formations emerging from the sea and form the characteristic elements of the landscape island. The ancient Romans loved this area of the island and built large villas overlooking the Faraglioni. During the twentieth century this tradition was taken up by artists and intellectuals who loved to retire to Capri to find the right inspiration. The average height of the Faraglioni of Capri is around 100 meters; the first Faraglione joined to the coast is called Stella, the second is the Middle Faraglione (the smallest of the three, characterized by the famous cavity) and the third Outside Faraglione, also known as



Scopolo. This is also the place where the Podarcis Sicula Coerulea lives, the famous blue lizard that probably brought this color to blend with the colors of the surrounding nature.

The Piazzetta of Capri

Umberto I Square, better known as the Piazzetta of Capri, is the heart of the Blue Island, a magical place that seems to disappear among the ancient buildings that frame and profile looming Monte Solaro. In the past, the spaces were occupied by market stalls of fish and fruit, but in 1938 a young islander, Raffaele Vuotto, opened his bar and had the idea to arrange some tables and chairs. Since then, the square has become the social center of Capri so much that over the years it has earned the nickname of "lounge of the world." Especially during the Fifties, but also in this days, lots of "vips" have been in this "Piazzetta" (Loren, Rossellini, De Sica, Appbournne, Rihanna).



Krupp Street



Krupp Street was made by Friedrich Alfred Krupp. The owner of the big German steel was a fan of marine biological research, and loved to go to Capri with his yacht that docked in the bay of Marina Piccola. To get an easy access to the boat from the suites of the Grand Hotel Quisisana he built this beautiful scenic road (a real work of art according to the architect Roberto Pane) dug into the rocky ridge dominated by the Gardens of Augustus.

The Teleferica

The Teleferica is the historical funicular of Capri, dating back to the Sixties, used to transport people from the port of Marina Grande to the Piazzetta and vice versa.

Amalfi



Amalfi is the main town of the coast on which it is located, named Costiera Amalfitana, and is today an important tourist destination together with other towns on the same coast. Amalfi is included in the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. First mentioned in the 6th century, Amalfi soon afterwards acquired importance as a maritime power, trading grain from its neighbours, salt from Sardinia and slaves from the interior, and even timber, in exchange for the gold dinars minted in Egypt and Syria, in order to buy the Byzantine silks that it resold in the West. During the Middle Ages it became one of the four Marine Republics, together with Pisa, Genoa and Venice. Every four years one of these cities organize historical regatta. Last Amalfi's regatta was in 2012. Amalfi was also famous for its flourishing schools of law and mathematics. Flavio Gioia, traditionally considered the first to introduce the mariner's compass to Europe, is said to have been a native of Amalfi.

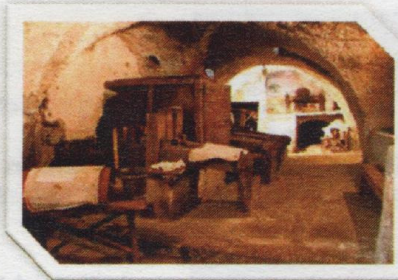
Cathedral



At the top of a staircase, Saint Andrew's Cathedral overlooks the Piazza Duomo, the heart of Amalfi. The cathedral dates back to the 11th century; its interior is adorned in the late Baroque style with a nave and two aisles divided by 20 columns.

In 1206 Saint Andrew's relics were brought to Amalfi from Constantinople by Pietro Capuano following the Sack of Constantinople, an event of the fourth Crusade.

Museum of Handmade Paper



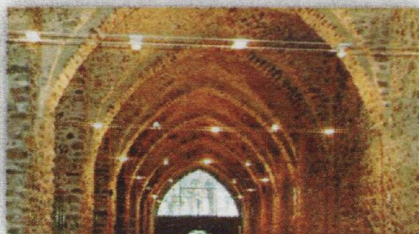
The Museum of Handmade Paper celebrates the long-established paper manufacturing history of Amalfi.

Amalfi was one of the first centres of paper making in Europe, the skill having been acquired by the Amalfitans from the Arabs. They still make a hand-made thick paper which is called "bambagina". It is exported to many European countries and to America and has been used throughout Italy for wedding invitations, visiting cards and elegant writing paper. The paper has a high

quality and has been used by artists such as Giuseppe Leone, who described it: "There is a whole world that the Amalfi paper evokes and an artist who is sensitive to the suggestion of these places is aware that it is unique and exciting". The museum is housed in an old paper mill once owned by the Milano family.

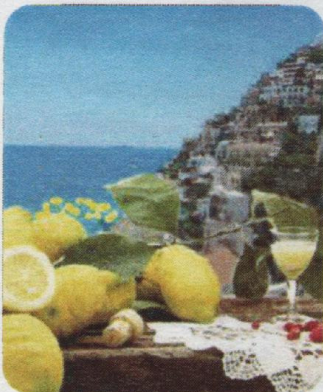
The Arsenal of the Maritime Republic

The structure of the arsenal consists of two large stone-built halls with vaulting supported by repeated pointed arches. The vaulting rests on ten piers, originally there were twenty



two, the missing twelve and the structure they supported having been lost to centuries of coastal erosion. The main function of the arsenal was the building, repair and storage of warships. Amalfitan war-galleys were among the largest to be found in the Mediterranean during the Early Middle Ages. The building now contains architectural and sculptural remains, a row-barge used in the Historical Regatta, a number of models of ships and it also acts as a venue for visual art exhibitions. Starting from December

2010, the Ancient Arsenals of Amalfi host the Compass Museum on the premises of the two aisles of the building, which were spared by the Amalfi seaquake of 1343.



The Limoncello

The Amalfi Coast is famed for its production of Limoncello liqueur and the area is a known cultivator of lemons. The correct name is "sfusato amalfitano", and they are typically long and at least double the size of other lemons, with a thick and wrinkled skin and a sweet and juicy flesh without many pips. It is common to see lemons growing in the terraced gardens along the entire Amalfi Coast between February and October.

Positano



The origins of Positano go back to prehistory. Its name dates back to the Greek expansion in the Mediterranean, and it refers to the Greek god of the sea, Poseidon.

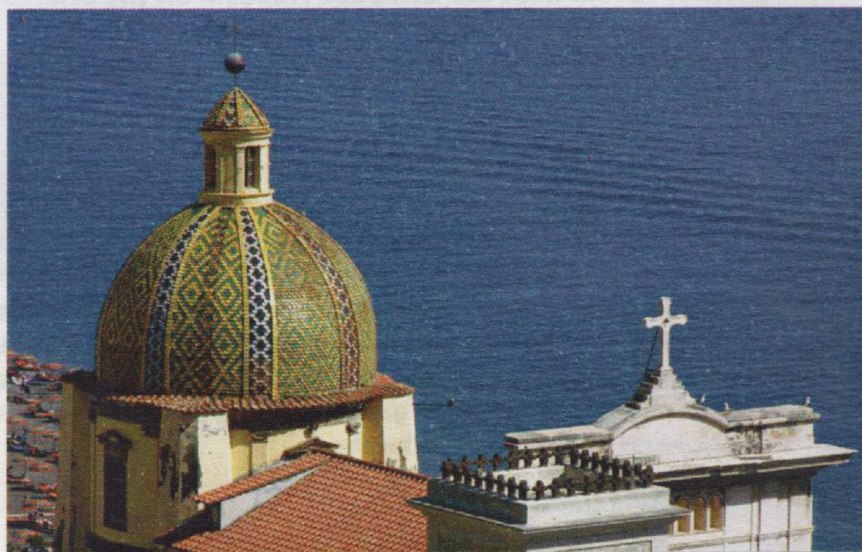
The myth of Positano is linked to the mermaids and their headquarters, the three little islands in front of Positano: 'Li Galli'.

Positano is a place that has preserved its own legends including the one of the 'Madonna dell' Assunta'.

This legend says that, in the twelfth century AD, a ship was sailing ashore the costs of the Tyrrhenian Sea, while carrying a picture of the Virgin Mary. Suddenly the ship stopped because there was no wind blowing the sails and because the

sailors, the "Benedettini" monks, had heard a voice coming from the picture of the Virgin Mary, that ordered them to stop on the shores of Positano.

The local inhabitants took the shrine and brought it into the church which is placed in the Piazzetta dei Mulini, but the next morning the picture had misteriously disappeared from the church, and it was found in a field of brooms. The locals then decided to build up right there a new Church, Santa Maria Assunta. The church is considered one of the most beautiful churches in Italy today.



Nowadays the 'Piazzetta dei Mulini' has become the very heart of Positano, where thousands of tourists come for a visit every year and have a refreshing rest with a delicious lemon ice cream or the typical "Delizia al Limone", made up with the worldwide famous lemons of the coast.



Fashion in Positano

Amongst the many typical activities of Positano, there's the clothes production, 'Moda Positano', which has been exported all over the world since a long time. Rather than importing new styles to Positano, or following the trends, the local clothes factories choose to follow their own inspiration and designs, producing fashion creations that have a peculiar Positano style. From the 50s on, the Positano cloth style has become a trademark worldwide known and appreciated, mostly by women.



Mount Vesuvius

The past and the present, the truth and the legends, food and nature... all that is Mt. Vesuvius. Its eruptions ruled the Neapolitan history, its majesty inspired artists and men of letters, its halo of mystery created a lot of fantasy characters.

Mount Vesuvius is at about 9 kilometres east of Naples has a short distance from the shore. Vesuvius consists of a large cone partially encircled by the steep rim of a summit caldera caused by the collapse of an earlier and originally much higher structure. Mount Vesuvius is best known for its eruption in AD 79 that led to the burying and destruction of the Roman cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae. That eruption ejected a cloud of stones, ash and fumes to a height of 33 km, spewing molten rock and pulverized pumice at the rate of 1.5 million tons per second, ultimately releasing a hundred thousand times the thermal energy released by the Hiroshima bombing. An estimated 16,000 people died due to pyroclastic flows.

***" From time to time, the cloud shined of immaculate white,
From time to time it was dirty and spotted
According to the ashes or to the ground
It raised with it "***

(from the letter by Plinius the Young, who spoke about the eruption of the so called "Sterminator Vesevo")

Vesuvius has erupted many times since and is the only volcano on the European mainland to have erupted within the last hundred years. Today, it is regarded as one of the most dangerous volcanoes in the world because of the population of 3,000,000 people living nearby and its tendency towards explosive eruptions. It is the most densely populated volcanic region in the world.





Charmed artists and writers, poets and philosophers like Leopardi, Goethe, Hamilton and Emily Dickinson spoke about Mt. Vesuvius in its different gradations, along the vineyards lava and broom streets, up to the amazing top of the volcano where Goethe went and stopped.

There is a famous wine produced from the grapes around Vesuvius which is called "Lacrima Christi". The legend says that when God recognized that the Gulf of Naples was a part of the sky stolen by Lucifer, he wept, divine tears dropped and the vineyards of "Lacrima Christi" grew up.



The slopes of the mountain are full of vegetation and rich in cultivations; typical are plums, chestnuts, apricots, cherries, clustered tomatoes. These products are cultivated in the most inaccessible grounds of Vesuvius, and often at a high altitude, where lava flows stratified in the centuries turned into dark, sandy and fertile soils, rich in potassium and calcium. The Neapolitan people quietly live under the slopes of the volcano, although it is a sort of "living bomb". They think that it all depends from the "Fate" and they love their lands too much to abandon them.

STUDENTS:

Abbatiello Luisa
Agliottone Ruben
Bottino Lorenzo
Cammisa Loredana
Capriello Michele
Cecere Domenico
Ciotola Gennaro
De Francesco Loredana
De Pasquale Salvatore
De Rosa Domenico
Di Guida Vincenzo
Di Luna Domenico
Ferrentino Gennaro
Fioretti Francesco
Fioretti Michele
Flaminio Martina
Gravante Francesco
Guarracino Marco
Longobardi Andrea
Luongo Tanya
Maiello Federica
Mauro Sergio
Monorchio Mariateresa
Monteleone Edoardo
Marano Stefano
Mascetta Pietro
Nunziato Michele
Petrazzuolo Salvatore
Ruggiero Mario
Russo Antonio
Russo Emanuela
Sarracino Valerio
Stornaiulo Simone
Zaccaria Gennaro



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