



# Cultural monuments

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*Erasmus+ KA 227 2020-1-EL01-KA227-SCH-094519*

*Culture heritage and Gamification in Education*





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## PREFACE

The Erasmus KA2+ program entitled “Culture heritage and Gamification in Education” (2021-2023) recognizes cultural heritage through the gamification education as an important tool. The project is related to the utilization of cultural heritage in education, by integrating the strategy of gamification in the modern school. As technology influences and is influenced by culture, and in this context, dialogue between them is more relevant and imperative than ever. The integration of this strategy is dictated by both pedagogical and socio-economic reasons, which stem from the influence of science and technology in the modern world. The digitization of cultural heritage and its integration into various subjects in school should go with an integrated approach to cultural heritage that, instead of isolating it from everyday life, encourages interaction between it and civil society.

The project involves the following partners: NGO I.CO.N (Inclusion in COmmuNity), Rhodes Greece (Coordinator), Department of Philology, Democritus University of Thrace, Komotini Greece, Geniko Lykeio Iasmou, Rodopi, Greece, SME V.E.M. SRLs, Pellaro Calabria, Italy, Istituto Istruzione Superiore "P. Mazzone" school, Roccela, Calabria, Italy, NGO Associació Meraki Projectes de València, Valencia, Spain, IES El Sobradillo School, Sobradillo, Tenerife, Spain, NGO Edrase Chalki, Greece.

In this context, the Coordinating Team of the “Culture heritage and Gamification in Education” created the Digital Edition of monuments. In this edition, 90 monuments were selected to be published from three countries, including in Part I, the methodology frame of utilization of cultural heritage in education through the gamification strategy (Pedagogical frame, bibliography, researches from Europe and Greece, Italy, Spain) already designed by Democritus University of Thrace-Department of Greek Philology School of Classical Studies and Humanities. The particular action is considered to have been an excellent opportunity for a constructive and creative dialogue on issues of common interest and concern, as to educational methods and tools. We do hope the Digital Edition will add value in addressing the exciting world of the implementation of gamification in Education.

In this context, the Coordinating Group of "Cultural Heritage and Gamification in Education" created the Digital Edition of monuments. The following teachers from each school collaborated to develop the material:

**Senior Junior High School of Iasmou, Greece**

**IES El Sobradillo, Sobradillo, Ισπανία**

**Istituto Istruzione Superiore "P. Mazzone", Italy**



# Monuments of Greece

## 1. Leonidas Sculpture

<b>Title of monument</b>	<b>Leonida Sculpture</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	Archaeological Museum of Sparta, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	490-480 BC
<b>Creator</b>	No reference
<b>Description</b>	Leonidas is a sculpture of a warrior made of Parian marble. It was found in the Acropolis of Sparta. The sculpture features a helmet with ram-shaped cheek parts. The smile on its face represents the pride of being Spartan warrior and the courage of Spartans in the face of death. The sculpture was named "Leonidas" after the Spartan king Leonidas who led the 300 Spartan soldiers at the battle of Thermopylae in 480 BC, in the war between Persia and the Greek city-states.
<b>Conection with my country, school subjects</b>	Leonidas and his soldiers are admired in all Greece because they died trying to block the Persian invasion of Greece. The statue was originally placed at the National Archaeological Museum in Athens, and was transferred around 1938 to the Archaeological Museum of Sparta. It is a statue of archaic art and it is considered one of the most perfect sculptures of Laconian art.  School subjects: History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Britannica encyclopedia, <a href="#">Battle of Thermopylae   Date, Location, and Facts   Britannica</a>, (accessed 07/01/2022).</p> <p>Greek Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs <a href="http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks">http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks</a> (accessed 07/01/2022).</p> <p>University of Cambridge <a href="https://museum.classics.cam.ac.uk/collections/casts/leonidas">https://museum.classics.cam.ac.uk/collections/casts/leonidas</a> (accessed 07/01/2022).</p>



Photo/os



Spartan warrior, the so-called Leonidas. Exhibit of the Archaeological Museum of Sparta.

## 2. Minoan snake goddess figurines

<b>Title</b>	<b>Minoan snake goddess figurines</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	Heraklion Archaeological Museum, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	Late Bronze Age, about 1600 BC
<b>Creator</b>	No reference
<b>Description</b>	The Minoan Goddess of Snake is made of faience with an enamel coating. It's height is 29.5 cm. It depicts a youthful woman, perhaps a goddess standing, holding snakes in her hands. She wears the long skirt made of seven layers made of colourful bands of cloth and an apron. On top, she wears a low-cut front shirt that exposes her bare breasts. On her triangular face there is a head-dress with a sitting panther.
<b>Connection with country, school subjects</b>	The Goddess of Snake is a fine example of Minoan miniature sculpture. This figurine was found together with another larger figurine (perhaps daughter and mother) in Knossos. Today it is housed in the Archaeological Museum of Heraklion.  School subjects: History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	Greek Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs (Greece), (only in Greek language), <a href="http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks/v/html/8547/2290/Istoria_A-Gymnasiou_html-empl/index_02_04.html">http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks/v/html/8547/2290/Istoria_A-Gymnasiou_html-empl/index_02_04.html</a> , (accessed 07/01/2022).  Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/eh430.jsp?obj_id=7884">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/eh430.jsp?obj_id=7884</a> (accessed 07/01/2022).  Khan Academy <a href="https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/aegean-art1/minoan/a/snake-goddess">https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/aegean-art1/minoan/a/snake-goddess</a> , (accessed 07/01/2022).





Photo/os



Minoan Snake Goddess figurines, c. 1600 BCE, Heraklion Archaeological Museum, Crete.



The younger "snake goddess", from the palace of Knossos. Heraklion Archaeological Museum

### 3.Lion Gate, Mycenae

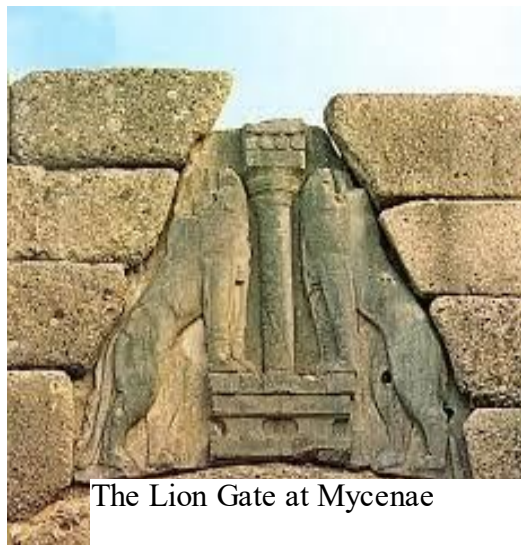
<b>Title</b>	<b>Lion Gate, Mycenae</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Argolid, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	1250 BC
<b>Creator</b>	No reference
<b>Description</b>	The Lion Gate, this signature monument of the Mycenaean Civilization is the main gate of the citadel at Mycenae. It was built in the north-western side of the Cyclopean Walls that surround acropolis. Four large stones form the Lion Gate. A sculpture that depicts two facing lions separated by a column sits on the triangle of the relief above the gate.
<b>Connection with country, school subjects</b>	The Lion gate is the sole surviving monument of Bronze Age Greece with an iconographic motif. It is considered to be the first example of monumental sculpture we know in Europe. It was mentioned by the ancient geographer Pausanias in the second century AD.  School subjects: History, Arts  School textbook: History 1st Grade Lower Secondary School
<b>Resources</b>	Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs (Greece), (only in Greek language), <a href="http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks/v/html/8547/2290/Istoria_A-Gymnasiou_html-empl/index_02_05.html">http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks/v/html/8547/2290/Istoria_A-Gymnasiou_html-empl/index_02_05.html</a> , (accessed 07/01/2022), (only in Greek language).  Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs (Greece), (only in Greek language), <a href="http://photodentro.edu.gr/aggregator/lo/photodentro-aggregatedcontent-8526-3311">http://photodentro.edu.gr/aggregator/lo/photodentro-aggregatedcontent-8526-3311</a> , (accessed 07/01/2022).  Ministry of Culture and Sports, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/eh351.jsp?obj_id=2573">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/eh351.jsp?obj_id=2573</a> , (accessed 07/01/2022).



Photo/os



Archaeological site of Mycenae  
Peloponnese: Mycenae. Lion Gate



The Lion Gate at Mycenae



The Lion Gate at Mycenae

#### 4.Lusikrates monument

<b>Title</b>	<b>Lusikrates monument</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	It is located on the west side of the Street of the Tripods, Athens, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	335-334 B.C.
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	Lysicrates who erected the monument was choregos (literally chorus-leaders) that is a wealthy man who sponsored at his own expense a chorus performance at the theatre of Dionysus (a prominent aspect of Greek drama, a singing and dancing group). The prizes for the victors in the contests for chorus were bronze tripods, that is, a large bronze vessel resting on three legs. Choregoi set up choregic monuments (simple bases, columns, or temple-like structures) in order to display these victory tripods. Lusikrates monument is a choragic circular building that consists of six Corinthian columns of Pentelic marble between panels. Its frieze sculpture depicts the myth of Dionysus. A monolithic roof decorated with carved leaves supports the basis of the choregic tripod.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Lusikrates monument is considered to be the best-preserved sample of an ancient choragic monument in existence.</p> <p>The pentelic marble columns are among the earliest examples of the use of the Corinthian order in Athens (capitals decorated with acanthus leaves and scrolls).</p> <p>School subjects: History, Arts</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Ancient theatre (only in Greek language), <a href="http://ancienttheater.culture.gr/el/mouseia-ekthemata-tekmiria/anazitisi-ekthematwn/item/278-xorigiko-mnimeio-lusikrati">http://ancienttheater.culture.gr/el/mouseia-ekthemata-tekmiria/anazitisi-ekthematwn/item/278-xorigiko-mnimeio-lusikrati</a>, (accessed 26/12/2021).</p> <p>Ministry of Culture and Sports. Lindos, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=891">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=891</a>, (accessed 26/12/2021).</p> <p>Ortiz, Danielle Elizabeth. Tracing a Monument: Creating Spaces. University of California, Irvine, 2019.</p>



Photo/s



Lusikrates Monument

## 5. Temple of Olympian Zeus, Athens

<b>Title</b>	<b>Temple of Olympian Zeus, Athens</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Athens, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	561-527 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Antistates, Callaeschrus, Antimachides, Phormos
<b>Description</b>	The temple of Olympian Zeus in Athens (Olympieion or Columns of the Olympian Zeus) is one of the largest in the ancient world and it housed the huge golden and ivory statue of Zeus; It had two rows of 20 columns on the long sides and three rows of eight columns on the narrow sides. Only 16 are now preserved. It was supposed that the temple was built by Deukalion as an exchange for his salvation from the big flood. The geographer Pausanias says that Deukalion's grave was shown nearby. Near the Olympieion there was an opening on the ground and they believed that through this bed the last remains of the great flood had drained after Daucalion had been saved. According to Pausanias every year they cast wheat meal mixed with honey into it.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>As the geographer Pausanias mentions the founder of the ancient sanctuary was Deucalion, the mythical ancestor of the Greeks.</p> <p>The tyrant Peisistratus the Young initiated the construction of Olympieion in 515 BC, but the construction remained unfinished as a tyrants' costly prestige project. The Roman Emperor Hadrian completed its construction in 2<sup>nd</sup> AD century.</p> <p>The temple is located approximately 500 m south-east of the Acropolis, and today it is an open-air museum.</p> <p>School subjects: History, Arts</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Anthony Molho, Kurt Raaflaub, Julia Emlen (Hg.). (1991). City States in Classical Antiquity and Medieval Italy. Athens and Rome, Florence and Venice, Stuttgart, S. 355-380.</p> <p>Ministry of Greek Education and Religious Affairs (only in Greek language), <a href="http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks/v/html/8547/2290/Istoria_A-Gymnasiou_html-empl/index_04_05.html">http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks/v/html/8547/2290/Istoria_A-Gymnasiou_html-empl/index_04_05.html</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).</p> <p>Ministry of Culture and Sports, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=500">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=500</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).</p> <p>World History Encyclopedia, <a href="https://www.worldhistory.org/article/815/temple-of-olympian-zeus-athens/">https://www.worldhistory.org/article/815/temple-of-olympian-zeus-athens/</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).</p>



Photo/os



Temple of Olympian Zeus



Temple of Olympian Zeus

## 6.The ancient Theatre of Asklepios at Epidaurus

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Ancient Theatre of Asklepios at Epidaurus</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical Monument
<b>Place</b>	Peloponnese, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	Circa 4th century BC
<b>Creator</b>	Polykleitos the Younger
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus is regarded as the best preserved ancient theatre in Greece in terms of its perfect acoustics and fine structure. It was constructed in the late 4th century BC and it was finalized in two stages. Originally the theatre had 34 rows of seats divided into 34 blocks by stairs and walkways.</p> <p>It is situated near the ancient sanctuary of Asklepios, a celebrated healing center of the classical world. It was used as a therapeutic and religious center dedicated to Asklepios, the god of healing.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus represents the finest and best-preserved example of a classical, ancient, Greek theatre.</p> <p>School subjects: History, Theatre Education</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Greeka, <a href="https://www.greeka.com/peloponnese/epidaurus/sightseeing/epidaurus-ancient-theatre/">https://www.greeka.com/peloponnese/epidaurus/sightseeing/epidaurus-ancient-theatre/</a> (accessed 20/12/2021).</p> <p>Greek Travel Pages, <a href="https://www.gtp.gr/TDirectoryDetails.asp?ID=80329">https://www.gtp.gr/TDirectoryDetails.asp?ID=80329</a> (accessed 19/12/2021).</p> <p>Greek Reporter, <a href="https://greekreporter.com/2016/09/22/diazoma-unveils-new-plans-to-promote-epidaurus-theater/">https://greekreporter.com/2016/09/22/diazoma-unveils-new-plans-to-promote-epidaurus-theater/</a> (accessed 20/12/2021).</p> <p>The Culture Trip, <a href="https://theculturetrip.com/europe/greece/articles/a-very-brief-history-of-epidaurus-ancient-theater-greece/">https://theculturetrip.com/europe/greece/articles/a-very-brief-history-of-epidaurus-ancient-theater-greece/</a> (accessed on 20/12/2021).</p>





Photo/os



The Ancient Theatre of Asklepios at Epidaurus



The Ancient Theatre of Asklepios at Epidaurus



The Ancient Theatre of Asklepios at Epidaurus

## 7. The Palace of Knossos

<b>Title</b>	<b>Palace of Knossos</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical Monument
<b>Place</b>	Crete, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	Old Palace circa 2000 BC New Palace circa 1700 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	The Palace of Knossos is the largest and most spectacular of all the Minoan palatial centers. It had four wings arranged around a rectangular, central court, oriented North-South, which was actually the nucleus of the whole complex. The palace had many storeys, it was built of ashlar blocks and its walls were decorated with splendid frescoes. The old (first) palace was built in around 2000 BC but it was completely destroyed by an earthquake in 1700 BC. The new palace, more complex in plan, strongly resembling a labyrinth, was constructed immediately afterwards.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The Palace of Knossos is the heart of the Minoan Civilization. School subjects: History, Theatre Education
<b>Resources</b>	Crete Guide, <a href="http://www.crete-guide.info/knossos.htm">http://www.crete-guide.info/knossos.htm</a> (accessed 10/12/2021).  Greek Travel Pages , <a href="https://www.gtp.gr/TDirectoryDetails.asp?ID=14729">https://www.gtp.gr/TDirectoryDetails.asp?ID=14729</a> (accessed 10/12/2021).  Municipality of Heraklion, <a href="https://www.heraklion.gr/en/ourplace/knossos/knossos.html">https://www.heraklion.gr/en/ourplace/knossos/knossos.html</a> (accessed 10/12/2021).  Lonely Planet, <a href="https://www.lonelyplanet.com/greece/crete/knossos/attractions/palace-of-knossos/a/poi-sig/504778/359431">https://www.lonelyplanet.com/greece/crete/knossos/attractions/palace-of-knossos/a/poi-sig/504778/359431</a> (accessed on 10/12/2021).



Photo/os



Graphik representation of Knossos Palace




The Dolphin room at the Palace, Knossos



The Palas of Knossos

## 8. Taurokathapsia (Bull-Leaping Fresco)

<b>Title</b>	Taurokathapsia (Bull-Leaping Fresco)
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from a museum
<b>Place</b>	Heraclion Archaeological Museum, Heraclion, Crete
<b>Date of creation</b>	Circa 1500-1400 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	The Bull-Leaping Fresco is the most completely restored of several stucco panels originally sited on the upper-story portion of the east wall at the Great Palace at Knossos in Crete. Overall, the fresco's dimensions are 78,2 cm by 104,6 cm. The fresco depicts a male youth executing a flip over a charging bull, while two young women appear to flank him from the front and the rear.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Fragments of the fresco were unearthed by British archaeologist Arthur Evans during his excavations at Knossos, Crete. He recognised that the bull-handling tradition was represented in other sites on Crete, as well as the Aegean and mainland Greece. The bull played an important role in Minoan culture and is closely associated with Knossos.  School Subjects: History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	Ancient World Magazine, <a href="https://www.ancientworldmagazine.com/articles/jumping-bull-leaping-fresco-knossos/">https://www.ancientworldmagazine.com/articles/jumping-bull-leaping-fresco-knossos/</a> (accessed 01/10/2021).  Heraklion Archaeological Museum, <a href="https://heraklionmuseum.gr">https://heraklionmuseum.gr</a> (accessed 02/10/2021).  Khan Academy, <a href="https://www.khanacademy.org">https://www.khanacademy.org</a> (accessed on 02/10/202).  National Geographic, <a href="https://nationalgeographic.org/media/bull-leaping/">https://nationalgeographic.org/media/bull-leaping/</a> (accessed 01/10/2021).
<b>Photo/os</b>	

Taurokathapsia (details)

Taurokathapsia (general view)




Stamp depicting Bull-Leaping

Taurokathapsia (details)



Seal Ring depicting Bull-Leaping

## 9. The Gold Larnax of King Philip II

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Gold Larnax of King Philip II</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	The Museum of the Royal Tombs at Aigai
<b>Date of creation</b>	336 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown (goldsmith)
<b>Description</b>	The Gold Larnax (coffin) was found in the unlooted tomb of Greek King Philip II in Vergina, Macedonia, North Greece. It contained the assassinated king's bones and the oak crown worn by the dead man. The Gold Larnax is made of 7,820 gr. of hammered pure gold. Its lid is decorated with a 16 - rayed star symbol (Sun of Vergina) and two rosettes, the inner of which is filled with blue enamel. The feet are decorated with rosettes and end in lion-paws.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	It was found in the tomb of Greek King Philip II, father of Alexander the Great, and bears the Pan-Hellenic symbol of the Sun of Vergina which was widely used in the Kingdom of Macedon.  School Subjects: History
<b>Resources</b>	Discover Greece, <a href="https://www.discovergreece.com/el/macedonia/vergina">https://www.discovergreece.com/el/macedonia/vergina</a> (accessed 16/12/2021).  Ministry of Culture and Sports, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/gh430.jsp?obj_id=14050">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/gh430.jsp?obj_id=14050</a> (accessed 15/12/2021).  Ministry of Culture and Sports, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/1/eh151.jsp?obj_id=3297">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/1/eh151.jsp?obj_id=3297</a> (accessed 15/12/2021).  School Subjects: Ancient History
<b>Photo/os</b>	



The wreath and the Gold Larnax of King Philip II



The Gold Larnax of King Philip II

## 10.The Eupalinos Aqueduct/Tunnel in Samos

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Eupalinos Aqueduct/Tunnel in Samos</b>
<b>Type of object</b>	Historical Monument
<b>Place</b>	Samos Island, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	circa 550-540 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Eupalinos (architect)
<b>Description</b>	The Eupalinos Aqueduct/Tunnel is considered as one of the most important engineering accomplishments of antiquity. It's a 1036m long tunnel in Samos Island, Greece, built around 550 BC to serve as an aqueduct and therefore supply fresh water to the city of Samos (Pythagoreion). The Engineer Eupalinos built a tunnel under a mountain by starting to dig, concurrently, from two sites diametrically opposite. All applied measurements using maths and geometry are of exceptional precision.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The Eupalinos Aqueduct/Tunnel is a Greek engineering feat of outstanding importance since it was the first time in the history of mankind that anyone had attempted to execute a project of that greatness with no similar reference.  School subjects: History
<b>Resources</b>	Greek Ministry of Culture & Sports, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr">http://odysseus.culture.gr</a> (accessed on 27/11/2021).  Greek Tunnelling Society, <a href="https://www.eupalinos-tunnel.gr/">https://www.eupalinos-tunnel.gr/</a> (accessed 27/11/2021).  Odysseus, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=818">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=818</a> (accessed 27/11/2021).  Samos Island Explorer, <a href="https://www.samosin.gr/el/item/%CE%B5%CF%85%CF%80%CE%B1%CE%BB%CE%AF%CE%BD%CE%B5%CE%B9%CE%BF-%CF%8C%CF%81%CF%85%CE%B3%CE%BC%CE%B1/">https://www.samosin.gr/el/item/%CE%B5%CF%85%CF%80%CE%B1%CE%BB%CE%AF%CE%BD%CE%B5%CE%B9%CE%BF-%CF%8C%CF%81%CF%85%CE%B3%CE%BC%CE%B1/</a> (accessed 27/11/2021).





Photo/os



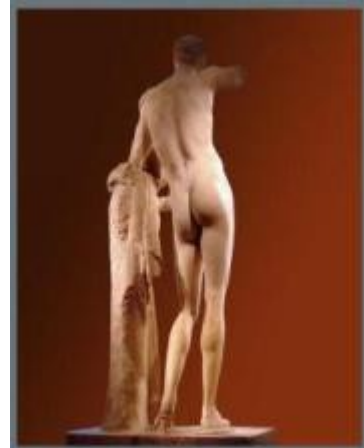
The Eupalinos Aqueduct/Tunnel in Samos



## 11. The Hermes and the infant Dionysus

<b>Title</b>	<b>Hermes carrying the infant Dionysus (also known as Hermes of Praxiteles or Hermes of Olympia)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	Archaeological Museum of Olympia, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	circa 340- 330 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Praxiteles, an Athenian sculptor (4 <sup>th</sup> cen. BC)
<b>Description</b>	The marble complex [2.13m high] depicts Hermes holding little Dionysus on his left arm. Hermes is represented as a young man without a beard, who stands on his right leg and leans against a tree trunk on his left, bending backwards and touching the ground only with the toes of his left foot. In his missing right hand, Hermes was probably holding a bunch of grapes, a symbol of Dionysus, which he showed to the little god.
<b>Connection with country, school subjects</b>	<p>German excavators discovered the complex in the Temple of Hera at Olympia on April 26/ May 8, 1877, several metres below the ground. It was found where Pausanias, the traveller, actually saw it around 175 AC.</p> <p>Although nowadays archaeologists have decided beyond doubt that it is an original Greek classical work, the earliest years of its discovery, they debated whether it was original, if it had been reworked in the late Hellenistic years or if it was a Roman copy.</p> <p>School subjects: History, Arts</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Greek Ministry of Sports and Culture, Hermes of Praxiteles (Only in Greek), <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/gh430.jsp?obj_id=8898">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/gh430.jsp?obj_id=8898</a> (accessed 02/10/2021).</p> <p>Oscar Antonsson, The Praxiteles Marble Group in Olympia, <a href="http://assets.cambridge.org/9781107662971/frontmatter/9781107662971_frontmatter.pdf">http://assets.cambridge.org/9781107662971/frontmatter/9781107662971_frontmatter.pdf</a> (accessed 02/10/2021).</p> <p>University of Missouri, museum of Art and Archaeology, Hermes and the Infant Dionysus <a href="https://maa.missouri.edu/gallery/hermes-and-infant-dionysos">https://maa.missouri.edu/gallery/hermes-and-infant-dionysos</a> (accessed 02/10/2021).</p>

Photo/os

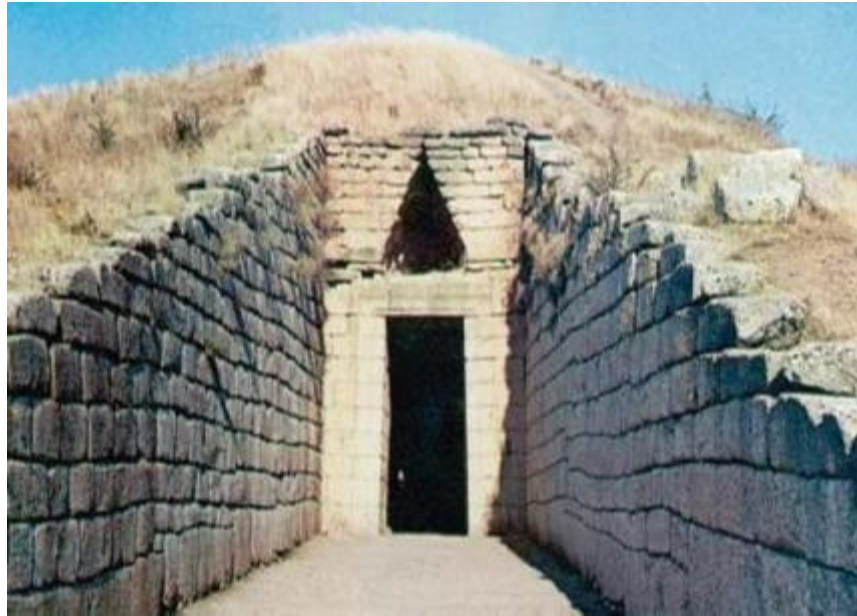


The Hermes and the infant Dionysus

## 12. The treasure of Atreus

<b>Title</b>	<b>Treasure of Atreus</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Mycenae, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	circa between 1350- 1250 BC and remained in use for a long but not precisely defined period.
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	A long stomion (corridor, 5.40 m. long), which was blocked by accumulated small stones, leads towards the entrance of the tomb. The facade (10.50 x 6 m.) used to be richly ornamented. The entrance had a wooden double door set. The lintel is made of two enormous granite slabs (the inner measuring 8 x 5 x 1.50 m., 120 tons heavy). The tholos or round chamber is made of thirty-three superposed rings of conglomerate ashlar stones and it is roofed with a conical vault, looking like a beehive. There is, also, a side-chamber hewn in the rock. The whole construction was covered with a mound.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The vaulted tomb of Atreos, also known as the "treasure of Atreus" or the "tomb of Agamemnon" is the most impressive of the Mycenaean tholos tombs. It dominated southwest of the citadel of Mycenae, on the road that connected Mycenae with the Heraion of Argos. It was used for the burial of an important member of the royal family of Mycenae. As early as the time of the traveler Pausanias (2nd century AD), the inhabitants of the area knew the monument as a "treasure", ie as a treasury of the founder of the mythical Mycenaean citadel, Atreus.  School subjects: History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	Encyclopædia Britannica, <a href="https://www.britannica.com/topic/Treasury-of-Atreus">https://www.britannica.com/topic/Treasury-of-Atreus</a> . (accessed 19/12/2021).  Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, Mycenae, treasure of Atreus, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=819">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=819</a> (accessed 19/12/2021).

Photo/os



History

School

textbook

[http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks/v/html/8547/1999/Istoria\\_G-Dimotikou\\_html-empl/images/img10\\_25.jpg](http://ebooks.edu.gr/ebooks/v/html/8547/1999/Istoria_G-Dimotikou_html-empl/images/img10_25.jpg)





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### 13. Amphora with Ajax and Achilles playing a game

<b>Title</b>	Amphora with Ajax and Achilles playing a game (the black-figure technique in pottery)
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	Museo Gregoriano Etrusco, Musei Vaticani, Vatican (344)
<b>Date</b>	540-520 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Exekias, Athenian potter and painter of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of the 6 <sup>th</sup> century BC
<b>Description</b>	This amphora [0,61m] has an ovoid body, a not very tall cylindrical neck, and big handles from the neck to the shoulder. The amphora is covered with black varnish and few bands of geometric patterns and it has two wide rectangular light-coloured panels. The “front” one is decorated with the two heroes, Achilles and Aias, playing a board game on the sidelines of the Trojan war. They sit facing each other, armed but they have left a helmet and a shield by their side. Absorbed by the game, they call out their score at the dice (four/ three). The “back” panel shows the return of the Dioskouroi to their parental home with their parents welcoming them.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The amphora was discovered at Vulci, Italy, in 1834 and has an inscription: “HEXΣEKIAS EΠOIEΣEN” [i.e. Exekias made it/ me] revealing its creator. Exekias is one of the greatest Greek vessels painters of the second half of the 6th century BC., who must have owned a pottery workshop. He is one of the craftsmen who leads the black-figure rhythm in pottery to the peak of its development. This technique presents the figures in black on a light-coloured background. The black colour is a varnish, put on the pot before baking, which becomes black during baking. The most interesting innovation of this technique is that craftsmen started engraving lines, which enabled them to add more details in their drawings. From Exekias’s workshop probably there came the inventor of the red- figure rhythm, the second in row technique used for decorating vessels.</p> <p>School subject: History, Art, Ancient Greek Literature</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Khan Academy: Exekias, amphora with Ajax and Achilles playing a game, <a href="https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/greek-art/greek-pottery/v/exekias-attic-black-figure-amphora-with-ajax-and-achilles-playing-a-game?modal=1">https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/greek-art/greek-pottery/v/exekias-attic-black-figure-amphora-with-ajax-and-achilles-playing-a-game?modal=1</a> (accessed 29/12/2021).</p> <p>National Archaeological Museum, <a href="https://www.namuseum.gr/en/collection/archaiiki-periodos-2/">https://www.namuseum.gr/en/collection/archaiiki-periodos-2/</a> (accessed 29/12/2021).</p> <p>Psifides for the greek language: the peak of the black figure technique: “the painter of Amasis” and Exekias (Only in Greek language), <a href="https://www.greek-language.gr/digitalResources/ancient_greek/history/art/page_038.html">https://www.greek-language.gr/digitalResources/ancient_greek/history/art/page_038.html</a></p>



	<p>(accessed 29/12/2021).</p> <p>The beginning of the red figure technique (Only in Greek language), <a href="https://www.greek-language.gr/digitalResources/ancient_greek/history/art/page_057.html">https://www.greek-language.gr/digitalResources/ancient_greek/history/art/page_057.html</a> (accessed 29/12/2021).</p>
<p><b>Photo/os</b></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>The amphora</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>A red-figured amphora</p> </div> </div>

#### 14. Temple of Hephaestus and Athena, known as Theseum

<b>Title</b>	<b>Temple of Hephaestus and Athena, known as Theseum</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Athens, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	ca. 460 BC.- 420 BC.
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown architect
<b>Description</b>	The Theseum is a Doric temple made of marble from Penteli, a mountain in Attiki. It is the best-preserved ancient Greek temple in the world, but is far less well-known than its illustrious neighbour, the Parthenon. On the exterior it was surrounded by a Doric colonnade [which means it is a peripteral temple] having six columns along the narrow sides and thirteen columns along the longer sides. The east side of the metopes depicted nine of the feats of Hercules, while on the north and the south side there are depicted four of the feats of Theseus.
<b>Connection with country, school subjects</b>	The temple is located about 500m north-west of the Acropolis of Athens, a district which contained many foundries and metalwork shops. It was, therefore, dedicated to Hephaestus and Athena as patrons of the arts and crafts. But as some of its sculptures represent the exploits of the hero Theseus, it has been known as the “Theseum” since the Middle Ages. In the seventh century AD, the temple was converted into a church dedicated to St. George Akamatis, and thus stayed in use until the liberation of Greece from the Ottoman occupation.  School subjects: History, Arts, Religious Education
<b>Resources</b>	Hellenica world, Greek Temples Hephaestus Temple of Athens (Theisio), <a href="http://www.hellenicaworld.com/Greece/Architecture/en/HephaestusAthens.html">http://www.hellenicaworld.com/Greece/Architecture/en/HephaestusAthens.html</a> (accessed 21/12/2021).  Britannica, Theseum, <a href="#">Theseum   temple, Athens, Greece   Britannica</a> , (accessed 21/12/2021).  Ministry of Sports and Culture, Temple of Hephaestus: <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=6621">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/eh251.jsp?obj_id=6621</a> (accessed 21/12/2021).

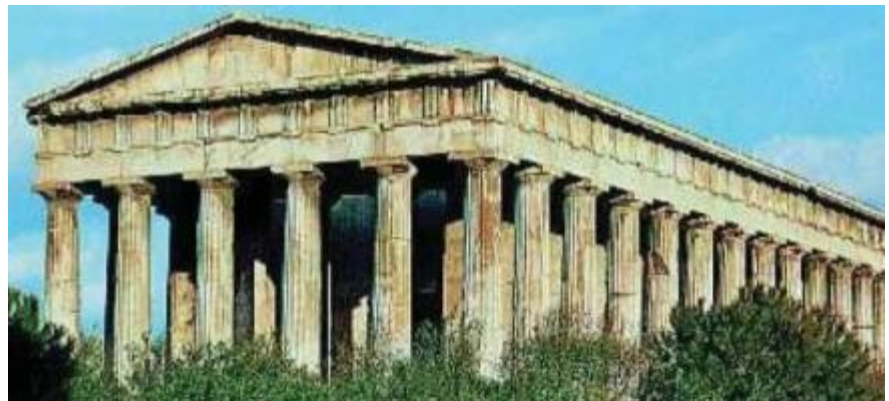




Photo/os



Temple of Hephaestus and Athena



Temple of Hephaestus and Athena

## 15.Kore Frasiikleia and Kouros

<b>Title</b>	<b>Kore Frasiikleia and Kouros</b> (a presentation of the archaic type of statues: Kore and Kouros)
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	National Archaeological Museum, Athens
<b>Date of creation</b>	Archaic Period, 540 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Aristion, a Parian sculptor
<b>Description</b>	It is the funerary statue of an Archaic "kore", a young unmarried girl, with a slim and youthful figure. Her name - inscribed on the pedestal- is Phrasikleia. She stands frontally, dressed in a long chiton. She draws the right side of the chiton up with her right hand, while she holds a lotus bud near her chest with her left hand. A blossoming wreath adorns her intricate hairdo and jewelery decorates her head and arms. The statue was discovered buried along with the so -called "kouros of Merenda"
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The "Kouros" and the "Kore" are the dominant types of statues we find in Greece during the archaic period (ie from the end of the 7th to the beginning of the 5th century BC). The term "Kouroi" refers to standing statues of young men, mostly naked, while the term "Korai" refers to standing statues of young unmarried girls or women, who are always dressed in luxurious clothes with colourful decoration motifs and wearing jewels. Common elements in both types of statues are youth, elaborate headdress, beauty and wealth  School subjects: History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Greek Ministry of Sports and Culture, Frasiikleia, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/eh430.jsp?obj_id=5441">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/eh430.jsp?obj_id=5441</a>, (accessed 26/12/2021).</p> <p>Lady of Auxerre, <a href="https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/greek-art/daedalic-archaic/v/lady-auxerre?modal=1">https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/greek-art/daedalic-archaic/v/lady-auxerre?modal=1</a> (accessed 26/12/2021).</p> <p>Marble statue of a kouros, <a href="https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/greek-art/daedalic-archaic/v/naked-authority?modal=1">https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/greek-art/daedalic-archaic/v/naked-authority?modal=1</a> (accessed 26/12/2021).</p> <p>National Archaeological Museum, <a href="https://www.namuseum.gr/en/collection/archaiiki-periodos/">https://www.namuseum.gr/en/collection/archaiiki-periodos/</a>, (accessed 26/12/2021).</p> <p>The portal for the Greek Language, Psifides, The monumental plastic art and the use of marble, <a href="https://www.greek-language.gr/digitalResources/ancient_greek/history/art/page_043.html?rev=true">https://www.greek-language.gr/digitalResources/ancient_greek/history/art/page_043.html?rev=true</a> (only in Greek ) (accessed 26/12/2021).</p>



Photo/os



Left: Kouros of Merenda

Right: Kore Frasiikleia

## 16. The Acropolis of Lindos

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Acropolis (citadel) of Lindos</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological site
<b>Place</b>	Lindos, Rhodes island, Dodecanese, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	There are some indications that connect the citadel of Lindos with the Mycenaean and Geometric era. The city flourished during the Archaic era (7th - 6th century BC).
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	The Acropolis (citadel) of Lindos is located on a rocky outcrop above the ancient city of Lindos. On the citadel of Lindos the most important monument is the remains of the doric temple of Athena Lindia. The ruler of Lindos, Cleovulus, one of the seven sages of Greek antiquity, built the archaic temple in the 6th century B.C.. At the entrance of the Acropolis, there is the relief representation of a trihemiolia, (a type of warship). This work was sculpted by the famous sculptor Pythocritus, creator of the Victory of Samothrace.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Lindos was one of the most important ancient Greek cities in Rhodes island and South East Aegean sea. Lindos participates in the colonial spread of the Greeks. Lindos, Ialissos, Kameiros in Rhodes island, Cos in Cos island, Alikarnassos and Knidos in Asia Minor constituted the Doric Hexapolis.  School subjects: History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	E.M.I. Holy Metropolis of Rhodes, The trihemiolia, <a href="http://www.lindosmuseum.gr/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=63979&amp;Itemid=31223&amp;lang=en">http://www.lindosmuseum.gr/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=63979&amp;Itemid=31223&amp;lang=en</a> , (accessed 26/12/2021).  Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports. Lindos, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/gh351.jsp?obj_id=2383">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/gh351.jsp?obj_id=2383</a> , (accessed 26/12/2021).  Higbie Carolyn The Lindian Chronicle and the Greek Creation of Their Past, Oxford University Press, 2003.

Photo/os



Lindos, details



Lindos, general view

## 17. The Dipylon Amphora

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Dipylon Amphora</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	National Archaeological Museum, Athens
<b>Date of creation</b>	Late Geometric Period/ Early Archaic Period, 760 B.C. - 750 B.C.
<b>Creator</b>	The so called “ the painter of Dipylon”
<b>Description</b>	This is an intact funerary amphora [1,6m height], an exceptional sample of greek geometric pottery. It has an ovoid body, tall cylindrical neck and small handles high on the shoulder. The base has a hole for libations in honour of the dead. The amphora is entirely covered with horizontal bands of geometric decorative motifs, mainly meanders in different variants, lines and stylised animals and birds. A rectangular panel at handles height shows a funerary scene, the “prothesis”: the deceased is placed with a shroud on a bier surrounded by mourners with their arms raised.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The unknown creator was conventionally named after this vase. The amphora was discovered in the cemetery of Dipylon, in Kerameikos.  School subjects: Ancient Greek Literature, Arts, History
<b>Resources</b>	Khan Academy Dipylon amphora, <a href="https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/greek-art/greek-pottery/v/dipylon-vase?modal=1">https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ancient-art-civilizations/greek-art/greek-pottery/v/dipylon-vase?modal=1</a> (accessed 26/12/2021).  National Archaeological Museum, Geometric Period, <a href="https://www.namuseum.gr/en/collection/geometriki-periodos-3/">https://www.namuseum.gr/en/collection/geometriki-periodos-3/</a> (accessed 26/12/2021).  Odysseus, Ministry of Culture and Sports, The Dipylon amphora, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/eh430.jsp?obj_id=5161">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/4/eh430.jsp?obj_id=5161</a> (accessed 26/12/2021).



Photo/os



The Dipylon Amphora, National Archaeological Museum,

[https://www.namuseum.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/804\\_lightbox.jpg](https://www.namuseum.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/804_lightbox.jpg)

## 18. The Asklepieion at Kos

<b>Title</b>	<b>Asklepieion at Kos</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological site
<b>Place</b>	Kos island, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	The earliest use of the site dates back to the Mycenaean and geometric eras. The sanctuary flourished in Hellenistic and Roman times and gained pan-Hellenic fame, after 242 BC.
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	It was a healing centre of the ancient world dedicated to god Asklepios, the son of god Apollon. Until the Hellenistic times patients after a procedure with rest, diet, baths, visits to the gymnasium and sacrificing received the traditional treatment, based on the miraculous intervention of the god, who appeared in the patients' dreams and indicated their treatment. Later it seems that there were professional doctors who used scientific methods and surgical instruments to cure the diseases. Scientific medicine was especially developed in the Asklepieion of Kos, thanks to the medicine school founded on the island by Hippocrates, the father of Medicine.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The sanctuary was one of the most important Asklepieia (healing centres) of antiquity in Greece. It was flourished during the Hellenistic and Roman period, especially after 242 BC, when the Kos island gained truce, the protection of the sanctuary from war or other hostile actions, and the Great Asclepieia feast was established, every five years, with music competitions and naked races, in which all Greek cities participated.  School subjects: History
<b>Resources</b>	Askitopoulou, Helen., Konsolaki, Eleni, Ioanna A Ramoutsaki, Ioanna A., Anastassaki, Maria. (2002). Surgical cures under sleep induction in the Asclepieion of Epidaurus. 1242 (none), 0–17. doi:10.1016/s0531-5131(02)00717-3 (assessed on 26/12/2021).  Christopoulou-Aletra, H., Togia, A., Varlami, C. The “smart” Asclepieion: A total healing environment, Archives of Hellenic Medicine 2010, 27(2):259-263 <a href="http://mednet.gr/archives/2010-2/pdf/259.pdf">http://mednet.gr/archives/2010-2/pdf/259.pdf</a> (assessed on 26/12/2021).  Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/eh351.jsp?obj_id=2395">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/eh351.jsp?obj_id=2395</a> (assessed 26/12/2021).  Kanellou V. (2004). Ancient Greek medicine as the foundation of





contemporary medicine. 8(1 Supplement), s3–s4. doi:10.1007/s10151-004-0095-z (assessed 26/12/2021).

**Photo/os**



Asklepieion at Kos



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"File:Asklepieion (Kos) 18.jpg" by Michael Schmalenstroer is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0

## 19. The Tholos/Thymele at the Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus

<b>Title</b>	<b>Tholos/ Thymele at the Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Epidaurus, Greece
<b>Date of creation</b>	Between 365 - 335 B.C.
<b>Creator</b>	Polykleitos from Argos was the architect of Tholos
<b>Description</b>	Tholos was a circular peristyle structure, part of the complex of the Asclepieion at Epidaurus. Outside of the wall there was a colonnade of 26 Doric columns. Inside there was a circular colonnade of 14 Corinthian columns. The floor was impressive, with rhomboidal black and white marble tiles. The most enigmatic part of the structure is the basement. In the basement three concentric walls form corridors with passages like labyrinth. Tholos was housing Asclepios a chthonian god who healed his suppliants under the earth.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Tholos at the Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus is considered the most perfect circular structure of ancient Greek architecture. It is part of the Asclepieion at Epidaurus, the largest healing centre in the ancient world.  Schools Subjects: History, Art, Ancient Greek Literature
<b>Resources</b>	Argoliki Vivliothiki, <a href="https://argolikivivliothiki.gr/2009/02/28/%ce%b8%cf%8c%ce%bb%ce%bf%cf%82-%ce%b8%cf%85%ce%bc%ce%ad%ce%bb%ce%b7-%ce%b1%cf%83%ce%ba%ce%bb%ce%b7%cf%80%ce%b9%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf%cf%85-%ce%b5%cf%80%ce%b9%ce%b4%ce%b1%cf%8d%cf%81%ce%bf%cf%85/">https://argolikivivliothiki.gr/2009/02/28/%ce%b8%cf%8c%ce%bb%ce%bf%cf%82-%ce%b8%cf%85%ce%bc%ce%ad%ce%bb%ce%b7-%ce%b1%cf%83%ce%ba%ce%bb%ce%b7%cf%80%ce%b9%ce%b5%ce%af%ce%bf%cf%85-%ce%b5%cf%80%ce%b9%ce%b4%ce%b1%cf%8d%cf%81%ce%bf%cf%85/</a> (accessed 26/12/2021).  GB Risse, M Long - unpublished Lecture, May, 2008 - researchgate.net <a href="https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Guenter-Risse/publication/273440826_Asclepius_at_Epidaurus_The_Divine_Power_of_Healing/links/5500b2a40cf2aee14b574038/Asclepius-at-Epidaurus-The-Divine-Power-of-Healing.pdf">https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Guenter-Risse/publication/273440826_Asclepius_at_Epidaurus_The_Divine_Power_of_Healing/links/5500b2a40cf2aee14b574038/Asclepius-at-Epidaurus-The-Divine-Power-of-Healing.pdf</a> (accessed 26/12/2021).  Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports (Only in Greek language), <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/gh251.jsp?obj_id=14321">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/2/gh251.jsp?obj_id=14321</a> (accessed 26/12/2021).  Robinson, Alice M. "The Cult of Asklepius and the Theatre." <i>Educational Theatre Journal</i> 30, no. 4 (1978): 530–42. <a href="https://doi.org/10.2307/3206048">https://doi.org/10.2307/3206048</a> .



Photo/os



The Tholos



The Tholos

## 20. The Winged Victory of Samothrace

<b>Title</b>	<b>Winged Victory of Samothrace (Nike of Samothrace)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	Louvre Museum, Paris, France
<b>Date of creation</b>	circa 220–190 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Pythokritos of Rhodes
<b>Description</b>	<p>The statue, made of white Paros marble, stands 3,28 m tall. The base and the pedestal are sculpted from grey white-veined marble from Rhodes.</p> <p>The winged female represents the goddess of Victory (Nike in Greek language) about to land on a ship and bring the message of a seawar victory. The winners, perhaps the inhabitants of the island of Rhodes, erected the statue of victory in Samothrace to thank the Great Gods of Samothrace island, the Cabeiri, who were promoters of fertility and protectors of sailors.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The Winged Victory of Samothrace is a masterpiece of Hellenistic Art. The statue was discovered in Samothrace, a Greek island in the northern Aegean Sea, in 1863 by the French by the amateur archeologist and then French vice-consul to Adrianopolis, Charles Champoiseau, who sent it to Paris in the same year. It represents the Greek goddess of Victory and was erected for the sanctuary of Great Gods of Samothrace, the Cabeiri.</p> <p>School subjects: History, Arts</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Khan Academy, <a href="https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/ancient-mediterranean-ap/greece-etruria-rome/v/nike-winged-victory-of-samothrace-c-190-b-c-e">https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-art-history/ancient-mediterranean-ap/greece-etruria-rome/v/nike-winged-victory-of-samothrace-c-190-b-c-e</a> (assessed 22/8/2021).</p> <p>Louvre Museum (Only in French language), <a href="https://focus.louvre.fr/en/winged-victory-samothrace">https://focus.louvre.fr/en/winged-victory-samothrace</a> (assessed 22/8/2021).</p> <p>Louvre Museum, <a href="https://www.louvre.fr/en/explore/the-palace/a-stairway-to-victory">https://www.louvre.fr/en/explore/the-palace/a-stairway-to-victory</a> (assessed 22/8/2021).</p> <p>Pruski, Sarah. 2019. Prowess and Protection: A Cultic Analysis of the “Winged Victory of Samothrace” in Ancient Greece. Master’s thesis, Harvard Extension School.</p> <p>Stewart, Andrew (2016). The Nike of Samothrace: Another View. American Journal of Archaeology, 120(3), 399. doi:10.3764/aja.120.3.0399.</p>

Photo/os



The Winged Victory of Samothrace (Nike of Samothrace)

## 21. The Parthenon


<b>Title</b>	Parthenon, Acropolis
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Greece, Athens
<b>Date of creation</b>	447-438 BC
<b>Creator</b>	The architects: Ictinus and Kallikrates.  The sculptor: Pheidias
<b>Description</b>	The Parthenon, a temple dedicated to Athena Parthenos - protector of the city- is the most brilliant creation of the Athenian democracy. It is a temple of Doric style with many Ionian elements, a fact that testifies to the high aesthetic and spiritual culture of the Athenian society of the 5th c. AD. Its rich sculptural decoration narrates myths and public events of the city of Athens, but also myths that are widespread in the Greek world. It is made of white marble, on which the light of the Attic sky is reflected, giving the building a supernatural glow. In 1987 the monument was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The Parthenon has been described as a "miracle" of architectural composition and clarity, an international symbol of Classical Greece, which has been a model of inspiration and evaluation of art for many centuries. This characterization is due on the one hand to the harmony of the proportions - the rule of the Golden Section is found everywhere - and on the other hand to the "visual corrections" applied by its architects. The Parthenon, the most perfect in proportions and harmonization with the environment building of world architecture, expresses in the most perfect way the aesthetic ideal of the "classical spirit". Unfortunately, much of the decorative sculpture, in the early 19th century, was forcibly detached and transported to Great Britain, where it is now on display in the British Museum. The return of the "Parthenon marbles" to the land that created them is now a demand of the world community, not only of the Greek people.  School Subjects: History, Art, Greek Ancient Literature
<b>Resources</b>	Ancient Athens 3D (3D presentation of Parthenon), <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWPCZ1UjYml">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWPCZ1UjYml</a> (accessed 07/12/21).  Documentary, "The Parthenon's secrets"), <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6XMdZ7avKD4&amp;t=13s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6XMdZ7avKD4&amp;t=13s</a> , (accessed 07/12/21).  Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, "Parthenon" a film by C. Gavras,



	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DbkgtsHGDJc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DbkgtsHGDJc</a>, (accessed 07/12/21).</p> <p>Neils J. (2005), <i>The Parthenon, from antiquity to the present</i>, Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>The Parthenon Gallery at the Acropolis Museum  <a href="https://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/ekthesiakoi-horo/i-aitheysa-toy-parthenona">https://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/ekthesiakoi-horo/i-aitheysa-toy-parthenona</a> (accessed 07/12/21).</p>
<p><b>Photo/os</b></p>	<div data-bbox="576 504 1254 987" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="635 999 1158 1032" data-label="Caption"> <p>The Parthenon, view from the west side</p> </div> <div data-bbox="568 1099 1262 1570" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="655 1615 1166 1648" data-label="Caption"> <p>Acropolis, dominated by the Parthenon</p> </div>



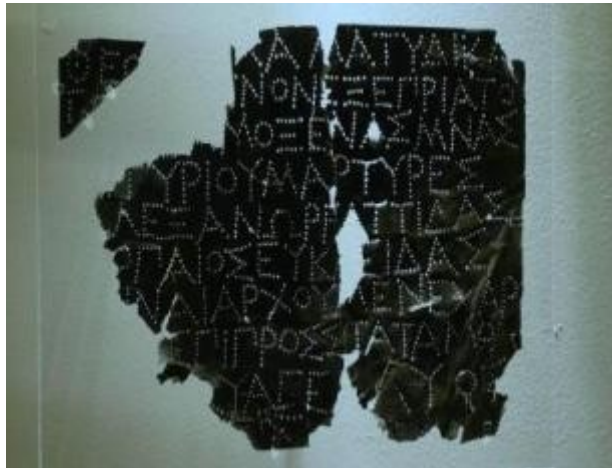
## 22. The Oracle (Sanctuary) of Dodona

<b>Title</b>	<b>Oracle (Sanctuary) of Dodona</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological site
<b>Place</b>	Europe/Greece/Region of Epirus /Ioannina/Dodona
<b>Date of creation</b>	Bronze Age / 4th c. BC
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown / According to myth: two black doves that flew from Thebes, Egypt.
<b>Description</b>	Initially the sanctuary was associated with the worship of the Goddess Gaia. Later the worship of Zeus and his wife Dionis prevailed. In its first period, the sanctuary was open-air, while most of the buildings, such as the theater, the boulevard (vouleftirion), the rectory and the stadium, seem to have been built during the reign of Pyrrhus (3rd century BC). The sanctuary also functioned as an oracle from an early age. Its priests, known as Selli or Helli, used to give oracles to the faithful, sometimes interpreting the rustling of the leaves of the sacred oak tree and sometimes the flying of the birds that nested in it.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	According to Aristotle ("Meteorologically"), the area of Dodona was the cradle of the Greeks (Hellens), as it is identified with the place of origin of the mythical hero Helleen, ancestor of the Greeks and son of Deucalion. The association of the Helleen with Dodona is made through the first inhabitants of the area, the Selli or the Helli. Later this name was given to the priests of Dodonaiois Zeus, the dominant God in the oracle.  School Subjects: History, Geography
<b>Resources</b>	«Acoustic Tour in ancient Dodona», <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FN53DLa5mxk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FN53DLa5mxk</a> (accessed 01/12/21).  The Acropolis Museum in Athens, temporary exhibition "Dodona: the oracle of sounds", 2016-2017, <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vDneuZCFwus">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vDneuZCFwus</a> (accessed 01/12/21).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Dodona Oracle, The holy oak tree</p>





Dodona Oracle, The theatre



Dodona Oracle, bronze laminate

## 23. Monastic complex of Meteora

<b>Title</b>	<b>Monastic complex of Meteora</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Religious monument
<b>Place</b>	Greece, Region of Thessalia, Kalambaka city, Meteora
<b>Date of creation</b>	11 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> century AD
<b>Creator</b>	Monks who consecrated in the area from the 11th to the 16th century.
<b>Description</b>	In an area of about 30 kilometers there are unique sandstone rocks - up to 400 meters high - which compose a unique geological phenomenon. This particular location was chosen for asceticism by Orthodox monks of the 11th century. AD, gradually founding almost 30 monasteries. In several of them there are magnificent frescoes of the 15th and 16th c., a brilliant example of post-Byzantine monumental painting in Greece. Today 6 of these monasteries are preserved and can be visited. The area has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List since 1988.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Meteora is still the second largest and most important monastic community in the Greek Orthodox area after Mount Athos. The continuous same use of the space from the 11th c. and further maintains the religious tradition in the area. At the same time, the preservation, study and publication of the monasteries' frescoes offered on the one hand to the scientific community great samples of post-Byzantine monumental painting and on the other hand to the visitors the opportunity for its aesthetic enjoyment.  School Subject: History, Geography, Religious Education
<b>Resources</b>	Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/gh351.jsp?obj_id=2442">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/gh351.jsp?obj_id=2442</a> (accessed 30/11/21).  Sister Daniilia, Elpida Minopoulou, Konstantinos S. Andrikopoulos, Andreas Tsakalof, Kyriaki Bairachtari, (2008), From Byzantine to post-Byzantine art: the painting technique of St Stephen's wall paintings at Meteora, Greece, <i>Journal of Archaeological Science</i> , Vol. 35, Issue 9, p. 2474-2485.  UNESCO Greece, <a href="https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/455/">https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/455/</a> (accessed 30/11/21).



Photo/os



Meteora, overview



Meteora, Monastery of Hypapanti




Meteora, Monastery of of Grate



Meteora, Monastery of St. Nicolas

## 24. The Triumph arch of Galerius, Thessaloniki

<b>Title</b>	<b>Triumph arch of Galerius, Thessaloniki</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Greece, Region of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki city
<b>Date of creation</b>	Circa 305 AD
<b>Creator</b>	The architect is unknown. It was probably built to order by Caesar Galerius
<b>Description</b>	The Triumphal Arch of Galerius was built in Thessaloniki after its final victory over the Persians at the beginning of the 4th c. BC. In its original form it was an structure with 8 gates and equal number of arches and a low spherical dome as a crown. It was part of the brilliant building complex of the city and was connected with both the Rotunda and the palaces of Caesar Galerius. Today only the two main pillars and one secondary are preserved, which are connected to each other by a brick arch. Also is preserved as part of the relief decoration.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Gables, niches with statues, orthomarbbling and reliefs adorned the whole building, the destination of which was not practical, but honorary and memorial. Caesar Galerius, commander of that part of the Roman Tetrarchy that included the Greek peninsula, wanted his victory over the Persians and his great political power to remain unchanged in the memory of future generations. This is at least evidenced by the surviving relief representations of the pillars. Today, the Arch of Galerius - also known as "Kamara" - is the most recognizable monument in Thessaloniki, after the White Tower.  School Subjects: History
<b>Resources</b>	Polyzou E., Balanika M., Konstantinou M. (2017), <i>Unification of archaeological monuments: the case of Rotunda and the Arch of Galerius, Thessaloniki</i> , ISHS.  Representation of the Palace Complex of Galerius in Thessaloniki, <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i2R11kio3_A">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i2R11kio3_A</a> . (accessed 22/12/21).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The Triumph Arch of Galerius</p>



Relief on the main pillar



Relief detail

## 25.Cycladic figurines

<b>Title</b>	<b>Cycladic figurines</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	Europe/Greece/Museum of Cycladic Art - Athens
<b>Date of creation</b>	3000-1700 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Anonymous sculptors of the Cycladic islands
<b>Description</b>	<p>Marble figurines are the most important creation of Cycladic art. Most of them represent naked female figures with arms folded above the abdomen, slightly bent knees and the head slightly raised back ("normal" type). Most are 20-30 cm long. The heads of the figurines are usually sketchy, with the nose only protruding from the single curve of the face. Other points - such as the ears, chest or whit - can also be rendered in relief. However, in many figurines the details - such as the eyes and the hair - are usually indicated with red, blue or black dye. There are also highly sculpted female figurines, known as "violin-shaped". Their use is usually associated with burial or worship rituals, although the interpretations that have been proposed vary (eg Mother-Goddess). The male figure is rarely represented, mainly in dummies of musicians or warriors.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The Cycladic figurines were the basic aesthetic model of the artistic avant-garde of the early 20th century, which sought minimalism and the disintegration of form, aiming at overcoming the realistic and highlighting the inner expression. These elements were inherent in the marble forms of Cycladic art, which inspired sculptors such as Brancusi, Modigliani, Archipenko, Lipchitz, Giacometti, Barbara Hepworth and Henry Moore, which makes the Greek land the cradle of contemporary sculpture.</p> <p>School subjects: History</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Museum of Cycladic Art, <a href="https://cycladic.gr/page/kikladiki-techni">https://cycladic.gr/page/kikladiki-techni</a> (accessed 15/10/21).</p> <p>Museum of Cycladic Art (YouTube Channel), <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-actmKiW7kc">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-actmKiW7kc</a> (accessed 15/10/21).</p> <p>Museum of Cycladic Art (YouTube Channel), <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erl8R-LfHlg">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=erl8R-LfHlg</a> (accessed 15/10/21).</p> <p>Stampolidis N. Chr. –Sotirakopoulou P. (2007). <i>Aegean Waves, Artworks of the Early Cycladic Culture in the Museum of Cycladic Art at Athens</i>, Athens.</p>



Photo/os



Marble Violin-shaped figurine



Female limestone bust by Amedeo Montigliani, created 1910-1912.



## 26. Rotonda, Thessaloniki

<b>Title</b>	<b>Rotonda, Thessaloniki</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical and religious monument
<b>Place</b>	Greece, Region of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki city
<b>Date of creation</b>	Circa 306 AD
<b>Creator</b>	The architect is unknown. It was probably built to order by Caesar Galerius.
<b>Description</b>	The Rotonda belongs to the pericentric buildings. It was built as a temple of Zeus or Kaviros or according to others as a Mausoleum of Caesar Galerius. During the early Christian years it was converted into a Christian church, probably dedicated to the Incarnate or Archangels. The early Christian phase of the monument includes the exceptional mosaics that adorn its interior. Even today, the brilliance of the colors, the variety of themes and their excellent technique impress the visitor, although they are preserved in fragments. The Rotonda has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1988.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The Rotonda is located in Thessaloniki, a city with a great strategic and geopolitical position, as it connects the Aegean Sea with the Balkan Peninsula and the rest of Europe. Its location has been valued since Roman times, which is why the four-headed Galerius chose it as its seat in 298 AD, adorning it with a brilliant building complex, part of which is the monument in question.</p> <p>School Subjects: History, Religious Education</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Digital representation of the gallery palace complex, <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i2R11kio3_A">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i2R11kio3_A</a>, (accessed 20/12/21).</p> <p>"Ephorate of Antiquities of the City of Thessaloniki (film "ROTUNDA, 2016), <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h8aGI9g0MdY">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h8aGI9g0MdY</a>, (accessed 20/12/21).</p> <p>Manitakis A. (2015). Rotonda, Symbol of cultural Identity of Thessaloniki, Neapolis University, Hephaestus Repository.</p>

Photo/os



Rotonda, overview

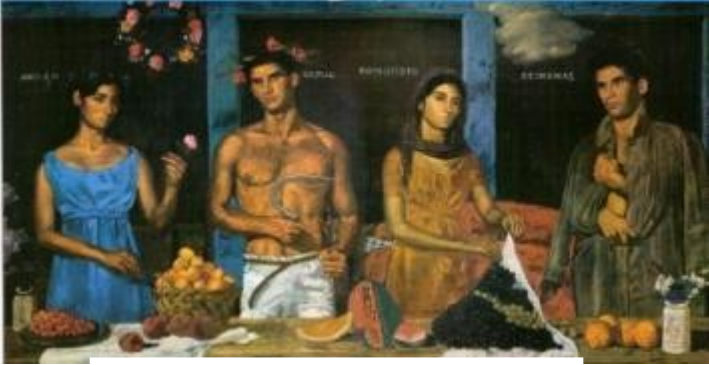


Rotonda, the interior of the monument



Rotonda, mosaic detail

## 27. The four seasons

<b>Title</b>	<b>The four seasons</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Painting –Item in a private collection
<b>Place</b>	Greece, Athens, K. Doxiades Privet Collection
<b>Date of creation</b>	1969
<b>Creator</b>	Yiannis Tsarouchis
<b>Description</b>	It is an almost monumental painting (160x300 cm) that depicts the 4 seasons of the year in a special way, as a form of common mortal embodies each season. Spring and Autumn are rendered in the form of a young woman, while Summer and Winter are rendered in the form of a young man. The 4 figures - in the type of Mediterranean man with wheaten skin, black hair and brown eyes - stand in front of a table full of a variety of Mediterranean fruits, representative of each season. In the background there are respectively the inscriptions Sping, Summer, Autumn, Winter.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The painting "4 seasons" is considered one of the most important in contemporary Greek painting. Decoding the symbolism of the otherwise simple, almost linear representation, behind the figures we "read" the cycle of the year as we Greeks live it in our Mediterranean corner. The figures-seasons gathered in front of the big and full of fruits table refer to the Greek tradition which considers the moment of food and family gathering sacred. Thus, through simple, everyday references, the artist praises the simple, everyday person of the people who work hard all year to survive.</p> <p>School Subjects: Arts</p>
<b>Resources</b>	Video presentation of the works "The 4 seasons" and "The 12 months of the year", <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eRdmSVRtku8&amp;t=144s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eRdmSVRtku8&amp;t=144s</a> . (accessed 27/12/21).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The painting 'The Four Seasons' by Yiannis Tsarouchis depicts four figures standing behind a table laden with various fruits. From left to right: a young woman in a blue dress (Spring), a young man in a white loincloth (Summer), a young woman in a yellow dress (Autumn), and a young man in a grey tunic (Winter). The background features inscriptions for each season: 'SPRING', 'SUMMER', 'AUTUMN', and 'WINTER'.</p>

Y. Tsarouchis, The Four Seasons

## 28. Archaeological Site of Philippi

<b>Title</b>	<b>Archaeological Site of Philippi</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological Site
<b>Place</b>	Europe/Greece/Region of East Macedonia and Thrace/Kavala/Krinides village
<b>Date of creation</b>	356 BC
<b>Creator</b>	The city was established by the Macedonian King Philip II (father of Alexander The Great)
<b>Description</b>	The Archaeological Site of Philippi is lying at the foot of an acropolis in north-eastern Greece on the ancient route linking Europe with Asia, the Via Egnatia. The city of Philippi, re-founded by Philip II on a former colony of Thasians in 356 BCE, was reshaped by the Romans into a "small Rome" with its elevation to a Colonia Augusta of the Roman Empire in the decades following the Battle of Philippi. The vibrant Hellenistic city of Philip II, of which the walls and their gates, the theatre and the funerary heroon (temple) are to be seen, was adorned and transformed with Roman public buildings including the Forum and a monumental terrace with temples to its north. Later the city became a center of Christian faith and pilgrimage deriving from the visit of the Apostle Paul in 49/50 CE and the remains of Christian basilicas and the octagonal church testify to its importance as a metropolitan see.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Archaeological Site of Philippi is one of the many Greek monuments that are listed at the UNESCO's World Heritage List. It is also one of the most important monuments in North Greece as it consists a land where took place important facts during the Hellenistic, the Roman and the early Christian era. Also Philippi is the first European territory where ever taught the Christian faith by Apostle Paul and then spread to the rest of Europe.  School subjects: Religious Education, History
<b>Resources</b>	Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, <a href="http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/gh351.jsp?obj_id=2387">http://odysseus.culture.gr/h/3/gh351.jsp?obj_id=2387</a> , (accessed 10/10/21).  Greek Ministry of Culture and Sports, <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kiO8ey84_mM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kiO8ey84_mM</a> , (video in Greek language) (accessed 10/10/21).  Nikolaidou-Patera, M. (2011). Filippi. Athens: Ταμείο Αρχαιολογικών Πόρων (only in Greek).  UNESCO Greece, <a href="https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1517/">https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1517/</a> , (accessed



10/10/21).

Photo/os



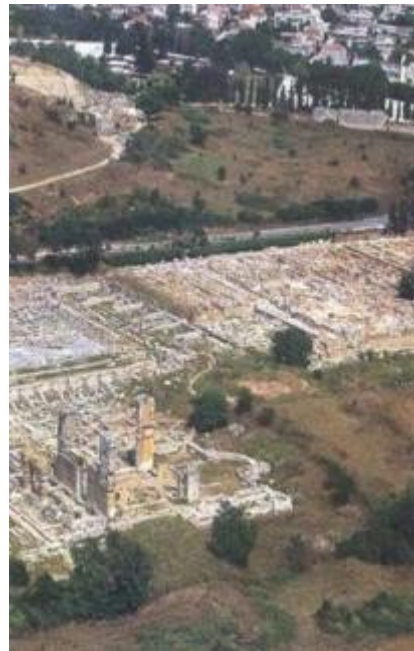
The Basilica



The theatre



The Roman Forum



Archaeological Site of Philippi,  
overview

## 29. The Exodus from Missolonghi

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Exodus from Missolonghi</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Painting – Exhibition item in a gallery
<b>Place</b>	Greece, Athens, National Gallery - Alexandros Soutsos Museum
<b>Date of creation</b>	1853
<b>Creator</b>	Theodoros Vryzakis
<b>Description</b>	The painting commemorates the heroic departure of the inhabitants of Missolonghi on the night of April 10, 1826. The composition is divided into two levels: the celestial and the terrestrial zone. In the celestial part - in the center of the composition - we see the Pantocrator blessing the fighters. In the ground part of the composition, on a wooden bridge, the Greek fighters rush out of the gate. Some have been injured or are already dead. The women and children follow. The Turks are waiting. Turmoil, tension and great drama prevail.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The project made a great impression on his fighting spirit. After the fall of Missolonghi, the philhellenic movement flourished again in Western Europe and America. It was typically mentioned that Missolonghi was the biggest defeat of the Greeks and at the same time their biggest victory. For the same historical event (the siege of Missolonghi) the national poet of the Greeks D. Solomos composed the poem with the oxymoronic title "Free Besieged".  School Subjects: History
<b>Resources</b>	Short presentation of Th. Vryzakis works, <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xY2VRT8UecA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xY2VRT8UecA</a> (accessed 30/12/21).  Video – presentation of the painting The Exodus from Missolonghi, <a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=433696827669457">https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=433696827669457</a> , (accessed 30/12/21).

Photo/os



Th. Vryzakis, The Exodus from Missolonghi

## 30. The Erechtheion

<b>Title</b>	<b>Erechtheion, Athens Acropolis</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Greece, Athens city
<b>Date of creation/building</b>	421-406 BC
<b>Creator</b>	The architect: Mnesikles (probably)  The sculptor: Alkamenes or Kallimachus
<b>Description</b>	Erechtheion owes its name to the hero Erechtheus, mythical king of Athens. It is a temple of Ionic style with a peculiar architectural design, due to the morphology of the soil and the need to house different cults: Athena, Poseidon, Erechtheus etc. The emblematic part of the temple is the "Porch of the Caryatids", a portico in the shape of Greek P (Π), where the place of the columns is occupied by 6 female statues. The figures, despite the weight of the overhead structure, stand gracefully, as their youthful body is erased under their almost transparent Doric peplus. Their presence there is interpreted as the above-ground monument of the hero Kekrops, whose tomb is located just below.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The Erechtheion, thanks to its complex building composition and rich sculptural decoration, holds a prominent place in the history of ancient Greek architecture. But also in modern times the monument becomes immediately recognizable internationally by the original in conception and construction "Porch of Caryatides". Five of these daughters are now housed in the Acropolis Museum (Athens), while the sixth is standing at the British Museum, violently detached from Lord Elgin in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. The Erechtheion, as another building of democratic Athens, reflects the aesthetic, spiritual and political level of the Athenian society of the 5 <sup>th</sup> c. AD.  School Subjects: History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	Gerding H. (2006), <i>The Erechtheion and the Panathenaic Procession</i> , American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 110, No 3.  Karyatids' photo Gallery in Athens' Acropolis Museum, <a href="https://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/en/other-monuments-periklean-building-programme/erechtheion">https://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/en/other-monuments-periklean-building-programme/erechtheion</a> (accessed 17/11/21).  The Acropolis Museum (Erechtheion), <a href="https://vimeo.com/429995065">https://vimeo.com/429995065</a> (accessed 17/11/21)  The Erechtheion Gallery in Athens' Acropolis Museum, <a href="https://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/en/other-monuments-periklean-">https://www.theacropolismuseum.gr/en/other-monuments-periklean-</a>





[building-programme/erechtheion.](#) (accessed 17/11/21).

Photo/os



The Erechtheion, general view



The Erechtheion, The Porch of Caryatides

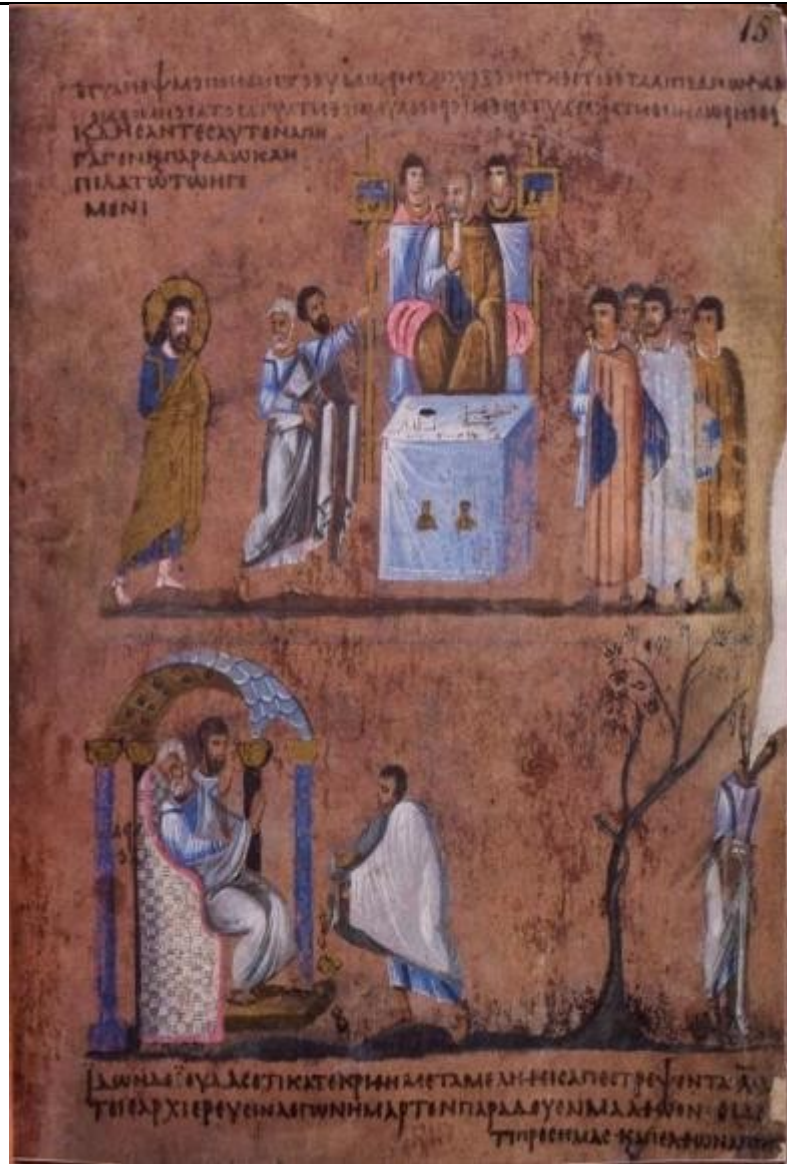
## Monuments of Italy

### 1.Codex Purpureus Rossanensis (The Rossano Gospels)

<b>Title</b>	<b>Codex purpureus Rossanensis (The Rossano Gospels)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	Rossano (Cosenza, Italy), Diocesan Museum
<b>Date of creation</b>	5th-6th century
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	The <i>Codex purpureus Rossanensis</i> is one of the oldest evangelicals in the world, one of the four surviving Greek-language illuminated manuscripts from the East. It owes its name to the characteristic purple color of the pages on which refined Byzantine miniatures depicting episodes of the life of Christ are engraved. The code was most likely made by commission of the imperial family given the peculiarity of the use of purple. Since 2015 it has been inscribed by UNESCO in its register of the «Memory of the World».
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The presence of the <i>Codex</i> in the Diocesan Museum of Rossano testifies to the vitality and spread of the Byzantine civilization in Southern Italy in the late ancient and medieval ages, especially in Calabria, where evidently the precious manuscript was brought from the East by virtue of the close cultural and religious bond that linked eastern monasticism and the regions of southern Italy.  School subjects: History, History of Art, Chemistry, Religious Education.
<b>Resources</b>	Codex rossanensis, <a href="https://www.codexrossanensis.it">https://www.codexrossanensis.it</a> (accessed 10/1/2022).  Diocesan Museum (with virtual tour inside), <a href="https://www.museocodexrossano.it">https://www.museocodexrossano.it</a> (accessed 10/1/2022).  Municipality of Rossano, <a href="http://www.rossano.eu/il-codex-purpureus">http://www.rossano.eu/il-codex-purpureus</a> (accessed 10/1/2022).  Unesco, <a href="http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-8/the-codex-purpureus-rossanensis/">http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-8/the-codex-purpureus-rossanensis/</a> (accessed 10/1/2022).



Photo/os



The kodex of Purpureus Rossanensis

## 2.The Bronzes of Riace

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Bronzes of Riace</b> , (statue A and statue B or the representation of two warriors)
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	Museo Archeologico Reggio Calabria
<b>Date of creation</b>	Severe Period, 450 BC
<b>Creator</b>	Agelada the Young sculptor (Polinice) and Alcamene the Old (Alcamene) sculptor
<b>Description</b>	Statue A depicts a young man with long hair and a curled beard; a warrior without a shield and weapons. The right arm is extended along the hip, the left one is bent; the head is turned decidedly to the right. Statue B is taken in the same position as the companion statue, but the "linea alba" is flexible and arched and the head has only a slight offset towards its right. Both bronzes have eyes of stone and ivory, while the lips and nipples are of red copper. It is likely that the two statues were colored (ancient sources recall that sometimes the bronze sculpture was treated with bitumen).
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Riace Bronzes are two bronze statues of Greek origin dating back to the 5th century BC. received in an exceptional state of conservation. The two statues - found on August 16, 1972 near Riace Marina, in the province of Reggio Calabria - are considered among the most significant sculptural masterpieces of Greek art, and among the direct testimonies of the great sculptors of the classical age. The hypotheses on the origin and on the authors of the statues are different, but there are still no elements that allow us to attribute the works with certainty to a specific sculptor. The Bronzes are located in the National Museum of Reggio Calabria, where they were brought back on 12 December 2014, after removal and stay for three years (with related restoration works) at Palazzo Campanella, seat of the regional council of Calabria due to the renovation works of the same museum. The Bronzes have become one of the symbols of the village itself and of the city of Reggio Calabria.</p> <p>School subjects: History, History of Art, Chemistry</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Archeological Museum at Reggio Calabria, <a href="https://www.museoarcheologicoreggiocalabria.it/">https://www.museoarcheologicoreggiocalabria.it/</a> (accessed 11/01/2022).</p> <p>ENEA - National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development, <a href="https://www.enea.it/it/seguici/news/basi-antisismiche-per-sicurezza-bronzi-di-riace">https://www.enea.it/it/seguici/news/basi-antisismiche-per-sicurezza-bronzi-di-riace</a> (accessed 11/01/2022).</p> <p>Italian Encyclopedia of Sciences, Letters and Arts started by the Giovanni Treccani Institute,</p>



[https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/bronzi-di-riace\\_%28Enciclopedia-dell%27-Arte-Antica%29/](https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/bronzi-di-riace_%28Enciclopedia-dell%27-Arte-Antica%29/) (accessed 11/01/2022).

Photo/os



The Statue A



The Statue B

### 3.The Cattolica of Stilo

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Cattolica of Stilo (small Byzantine church)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Religious monument
<b>Place</b>	Municipality of Stilo
<b>Date of creation</b>	between the 9th and 10th century
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	The catholic of Stilo is a Byzantine architecture, similar to the typology of the Greek cross church inscribed in a square, typical of the middle-Byzantine period. Inside, four columns divide the space into nine parts, roughly equal in size. The central square area and the corner ones are covered by domes on columns of equal diameter, but the central dome is slightly higher and has a larger diameter. On the eastern side there are three apses.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The construction of the Cattolica is due to the oriental monks, who, in the last period of the Byzantine dominion, X and XI centuries, settled on the slopes of Monte Consolino. They lived in agglomerations of natural caves that took the name of laura, still present on the site, some of which retain traces of old frescoes. As happened throughout Calabria, Stilo also benefited from the cultural enrichment brought by the Byzantine monks. The effects manifested themselves in all aspects of economic, social and artistic life.</p> <p>Later it became the destination of most of the scholars who dedicated themselves to the investigation of the medieval monuments of southern Italy.</p> <p>The most accredited thesis intends the Catholic as belonging to a monastery, probably dedicated to the Assumption, as evidenced by its etymology and by the citation "per dexeteram Catholicici".</p> <p>School subjects: History of Art, Religious Education</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Italian Environment Fund, <a href="https://fondoambiente.it/luoghi/cattolica-di-stilo-stilo-14789?lde">https://fondoambiente.it/luoghi/cattolica-di-stilo-stilo-14789?lde</a> (accessed 11/01/2022).</p> <p>Museum center of Calabria, <a href="https://musei.calabria.beniculturali.it/musei?mid=814&amp;nome=la-cattolica">https://musei.calabria.beniculturali.it/musei?mid=814&amp;nome=la-cattolica</a>, (accessed 11/01/2022).</p> <p>The park of the Cattolica, <a href="https://www.visitstilo.it/parco-cattolica-stilo/">https://www.visitstilo.it/parco-cattolica-stilo/</a> (accessed 11/01/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	





The Cattolica of Stilo

#### 4. The Valley of the Temples

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Valley of the Temples (archaeological park of Sicily)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Agrigento, Sicily, Italy
<b>Date of creation</b>	Between the 6th and 2th centuries
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	The Valley of the Temples is characterized by the remains of eleven temples in Doric order, three sanctuaries, a large concentration of necropolis (Montelusa; Mosè; Pezzino; Roman necropolis and tomb of Terone; early Christian; Acrosoli); hydraulic works (garden of the Kolymbetra and the Hypogea); fortifications; part of a Roman Hellenistic quarter built on a Greek plan; two important meeting places: the lower Agora (not far from the remains of the temple of Olympian Zeus) and the upper Agora (located within the museum complex); an Olympeion and a Bouleuterion (council chamber) from the Roman period on a Greek plan.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The city of Akragas, defined as "the most beautiful city of all hotels for men" by the Greek poet Pindar, was founded by settlers who came partly from Gela and partly from Rhodes in 580 BC.</p> <p>The Valley of the Temples, sporadically inhabited, was destined for agricultural and artisan production, such as the ceramic workshops, documented by some kilns. Over the centuries the monuments of the classical city were gradually stripped of the blocks, which were used to construct the buildings of Girgenti and the ancient pier of Porto Empedocle.</p> <p>School subjects: History of Art</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Archaeological sites of Italy, <a href="https://www.sitiarcheologiciditalia.it/valle-dei-templi-di-agrigento/">https://www.sitiarcheologiciditalia.it/valle-dei-templi-di-agrigento/</a> (accessed 11/01/2022).</p> <p>Park of Temples valley, <a href="https://www.parcovalledeitempli.it/">https://www.parcovalledeitempli.it/</a> (accessed 11/01/2022).</p> <p>The temples valley, <a href="https://www.lavalledeitempli.it/">https://www.lavalledeitempli.it/</a> (accessed 11/01/2022).</p>





Photo/os



Temple of Concord, view

## 5.The Cathedral of Monreale

<b>Title</b>	<b>Cathedral of Monreale</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Monreale (Palermo, Italy)
<b>Date of creation</b>	1172 ca.
<b>Creator</b>	William II of Sicily (beginner)
<b>Description</b>	The cathedral of Monreale, a town in the metropolitan area of Palermo, in Sicily, was built in 1172 on the initiative of King William II of Altavilla. The exterior of the building presents a great mixture of architectural and decorative styles: the overall structure and the towers are in a typical Norman style and the decorations of the apses, instead, show evident Arabic influences. Inside the cathedral, characterized by three naves inserted in a Latin cross plan, many typical Byzantine mosaics of extraordinary workmanship are preserved, made between the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, among which the Christ Pantocrator present in the apse.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The Cathedral of Monreale represents a symbol of integration, a tangible sign of the Mediterranean melting pot experience that was Sicily in the Middle Age. The presence within the same building of heterogeneous architectural and decorative styles, due to the different dominations that alternated in the island over the centuries (Byzantine, Arab, Norman, Spanish), is an example of the multi-ethnic and multicultural character on which art and culture of Sicily and Italy in general was founded.  School subjects: History, History of Art
<b>Resources</b>	Cathedral of Monreale, <a href="http://www.monrealeuomo.it">http://www.monrealeuomo.it</a> (accessed 10/1/2022).  Cultural Electronic Network Online Binding up Interoperably Usable Multimedia: <a href="http://cenobium.isti.cnr.it">http://cenobium.isti.cnr.it</a> (accessed 10/1/2022).  Municipality of Monreale, <a href="http://www.comune.monreale.pa.it">http://www.comune.monreale.pa.it</a> (accessed 10/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	






The Cathedral of Monreale



The Cathedral of Monreale (interior)

## 6.Aspromonte National Park

<b>Title</b>	<b>Aspromonte National Park</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Other: Naturalistic heritage
<b>Place</b>	Calabria (Italy)
<b>Date of creation</b>	-
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Aspromonte National Park is located between the Ionian Sea and the Tyrrhenian Sea. The steep walls and the narrow and suggestive valleys are animated by torrents with impetuous course that turn into fascinating waterfalls. The park is characterized by an enormous animal and plant biodiversity. It is home to oleanders and tamarisks, the black poplar, the willow tree and the black alder; wonderful beech forests and pine forests of laricio pine; and even animals such as the wolf, but also the wild cat, the dormouse, the wild boar and the black squirrel. It reserves to its visitors fascinating paths through the unspoiled nature and beautiful historical and cultural itineraries.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The Aspromonte Massif is located in the southern portion of the Calabrian-Peloritanian Orogene, and is linked to the geological events of the Central Mediterranean, which are mainly governed by the interaction between the European plate and the African plate. Its particular geology is the result of a geodynamic and seismic evolution that began more than 500 million years ago and is still ongoing. A set of mountains, ridges and plateaus alternates with deep valleys carved by natural streams called "fiumare", which over time have shaped the rock and created spectacular waterfalls. At the center of the Mediterranean, it has significant historical, artistic and archaeological presence, evidence of classical, Greco-Roman, medieval and modern culture.</p> <p>School subjects:Physical Science, Geography, History, History of Art</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Aspromonte National Park with inside Photo and Video Gallery, <a href="https://www.parconazionaleaspromonte.it">https://www.parconazionaleaspromonte.it</a> (accessed 13/1/2022).</p> <p>Unesco, <a href="https://www.unesco.it">https://www.unesco.it</a> (accessed 13/1/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Pietra Cappa: the largest monolith in Europe</p>





The Geosito Cascata Mundu

## 7.The Etna Park

<b>Title</b>	<b>Etna Park</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Other: Naturalistic heritage
<b>Place</b>	Sicily (Italy)
<b>Date of creation</b>	-
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Etna Park, which surrounds the highest active volcano in Europe, is located on the east coast of Sicily and encompasses a unique natural environment, with a rare combination of landscapes, geodiversity and volcanic phenomena. Due to its climate and meteorological factors, for its morphology there are lava landscapes, rocky layers and slopes, wild and rugged, cones of slag and deep valleys with massive lava walls. There are forests, wetlands, grasslands, rocky ridges that form a unique environmental mosaic, and a rich and diverse fauna, with some species that show specific ecological adaptations.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Etna's genesis is linked to the geodynamic evolution of the Mediterranean basin. Thanks to its 2700 years of eruptive activity, the maximum height of the volcanic cone today exceeds 3300 meters. Moreover, its structure, the chemistry of volcanic rocks, the climatic conditions and the presence of plants and animals that interact with the substrate, have determined the evolutionary history of the ecosystems present on the slopes of Etna.</p> <p>Etna is also linked to some myths such as the one according to which the activity and the ashes and lava eruptions of the volcano would be the fiery "breath" of the giant Enceladus trapped for eternity in an underground prison under Mount Etna, earthquakes would be caused by its turning between the chains.</p> <p>School subjects: Physical Science, Chemistry, Geography, History, Literature</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Parco Etna, <a href="https://parcoetna.it">https://parcoetna.it</a> (accessed 13/1/2022).</p> <p>Parks, <a href="https://www.parks.it">https://www.parks.it</a> (accessed 13/1/2022).</p> <p>Sicilia parchi, <a href="https://www.siciliaparchi.it">https://www.siciliaparchi.it</a> (accessed 14/1/2022).</p> <p>Unesco, <a href="https://www.unesco.it">https://www.unesco.it</a> (accessed 13/1/2022).</p>



Photo/os



The Etna



The Park of Etna

## 8. Pompei


<b>Title</b>	<b>Pompei</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archeological site
<b>Place</b>	Campania
<b>Date of creation</b>	VII-VI BC
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	<p>Pompeii, with its 66 hectares of which about 50 excavated (including suburban areas), is a unique set of civil and private buildings, monuments, sculptures, paintings and mosaics of such importance for the history of archeology and antiquity. to be recognized as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. The ash and lapilli that buried the city following the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 AD, narrated in the two famous epistles of Pliny the Younger, have in fact allowed an exceptional conservation allowing to have a vivid image of the organization of the Roman towns.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The ancient city stands on a plateau controlling the Sarno river valley, at the mouth of which there was an active port. The visitor can now enter it by accessing one of the ancient doors, which were located along the walls (entrance of Porta Marina), walking through its ancient cobbled streets along which it is possible to visit modest and rich houses, with their own decorative elements. both walls and floors, shops, the Forum with its public spaces and buildings, the sacred areas, the spa complexes and the buildings for performances in the theatre district and in the amphitheater. The information on the origins of the town, probably Etruscan, is uncertain, and only thanks to archaeological investigations it was possible to identify the most ancient testimonies, which date back to between the end of the seventh and the first half of the sixth century BC, when the first one was built, local gray tuff wall, called 'pappamonte', delimiting an area of 63.5 hectares. The construction of a new limestone fortification of the Sarno dates back to the 5th century BC, which was to follow a similar path to the previous one; but only in the Samnite era Pompeii received a strong impulse towards urbanization. Towards the end of the 4th century BC, following a new pressure from the Samnite populations towards the coast, Rome gradually expanded into southern Italy: systems of alliances and victorious military campaigns finally made it hegemonic throughout Campania (343-290 BC. ). Pompeii then entered as a partner (ally) in the political organization of the Roman res-publica, which, however, in 90-89 BC, rebelled together with other Italic populations, who claimed equal socio-political dignity against Rome.</p> <p>School subjects: History</p>





<p><b>Resources</b></p>	<p>Pompeii sites, <a href="http://pompeiiisites.org/pompei-map/">http://pompeiiisites.org/pompei-map/</a> (accessed 22/2/2022).</p> <p>Pompei, <a href="https://www.pompei.it">https://www.pompei.it</a> (accessed 22/2/2022).</p> <p>Unesco, <a href="https://www.unesco.it">https://www.unesco.it</a> (accessed 22/2/2022).</p>
<p><b>Photo/os</b></p>	<div data-bbox="528 427 1382 909" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="842 936 1007 965" style="text-align: center;">The Pompei</p> <div data-bbox="564 1032 1350 1547" data-label="Image"> </div> <p data-bbox="874 1570 1038 1599" style="text-align: center;">The Pompei</p>

## 9.Sassi of Matera

<b>Title</b>	<b>Sassi of Matera</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Cultural Landscape
<b>Place</b>	Basilicata
<b>Date of creation</b>	Neolithic
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	The Sassi di Matera are two districts of Matera, Sasso Caveoso and Sasso Barisano, made up of rock buildings and architectures dug into the rock of the Murgia of Matera and inhabited since prehistoric times. Together with the Civita district (built on the spur that separates the two Sassi), it constitutes the historic center of the city of Matera.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The Sassi di Matera are an urban settlement deriving from the various forms of civilization and anthropization over time, from the prehistoric ones of the entrenched villages of the Neolithic period, to the habitat of the oriental rock civilization (IX-XI century), which constitutes the urban substratum of the Sassi, with its walkways, canalizations, cisterns; from the civitas of Western Norman-Swabian origin (XI-XIII century), with its fortifications, to the successive Renaissance expansions (XV-XVI century) and Baroque urban arrangements (XVII-XVIII century); and finally from the hygienic-social degradation of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century to the displacement ordered by national law in the fifties, up to the current recovery started starting from the law of 1986.</p> <p>School subjects: History, History of Art</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Isassi di matera, <a href="https://www.isassidimatera.com">https://www.isassidimatera.com</a> (accessed 22/2/2022).</p> <p>Matera, <a href="http://www.matera.cloud/it/index.asp?nav=sassi-matera">http://www.matera.cloud/it/index.asp?nav=sassi-matera</a> (accessed 22/2/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Sassi of Matera</p>



Sassi of Matera

## 10.Nuraghi


<b>Title</b>	<b>Nuraghi</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Cultural landscape
<b>Place</b>	Sardinia
<b>Date of creation</b>	II BC
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	They are stone constructions with a truncated cone shape present with different concentrations throughout Sardinia. They are unique in their kind and representative of the Nuragic civilization. About seven thousand remain standing (according to some sources eight thousand), scattered throughout the island, on average one every 3 km <sup>2</sup> , strongly distinguishing the Sardinian landscape.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Regarding their function, scholars have not yet expressed a common opinion, while most of them think that they were built in the second millennium BC, starting from 1800 BC. Until 1100 BC some are more complex and articulated, real nuragic castles with the highest tower which in some cases reached a height between twenty-five and thirty meters. In most cases, however, these are towers narrowed upwards, once 10 to 20 meters high, with a base diameter of 8 to 10 meters. In some areas they are located a few hundred meters from each other, as in the Valle dei Nuraghi of the historical region of Logudoro-Meilogu, or in the regions of Trexenta and Marmilla.  School subjects: Geography
<b>Resources</b>	Nuraghi, <a href="https://www.nuraghi.com">https://www.nuraghi.com</a> (accessed 23/2/2022).  Sardegna cultura, <a href="http://www.sardegnaicultura.it">http://www.sardegnaicultura.it</a> (accessed 23/2/2022).

Photo/os




The Nuraghi


## 11. Scala in Milan (Teatro alla scala)

<b>Title</b>	<b>Scala in Milan (Teatro alla scala)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Milan
<b>Date of creation</b>	03/08/1778
<b>Creator</b>	Giuseppe Piermarini
<b>Description</b>	The Teatro della Scala was built according to the recurring pattern of many Italian theatres of the late '700. It has a horseshoe layout, several tiers of boxes and dressing rooms: the layout of the spaces takes into account the functions for which they were intended. The Teatro della Scala is one of the most famous theatres in the world and is known to be the temple of opera.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The Teatro della Scala in Milan takes its name from the square where it was built, the homonymous Piazza della Scala. This, in turn, is so called because the church of Santa Maria alla Scala stood there from 1381. The theatre is particularly famous today because it is considered the most important Italian opera house. Every year on 7 December the opera season is inaugurated: the premiere of the Scala is an unmissable event for all opera fans.  Schools Subjects: History, Geography, Music, History of Art
<b>Resources</b>	Theatro alla Scala, <a href="http://www.teatroallascala.org">www.teatroallascala.org</a> (assessed 22/3/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Scala in Milan (Teatro alla scala)</p>

## 12.Pasta


<b>Title</b>	<b>Pasta</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Other (food and wine culture)
<b>Place</b>	Middle-South Italy, China
<b>Date of creation</b>	-
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	<p>Pasta is a dish made from flour, it was born in the middle and the south of Italy.</p> <p>There are different types classified according to the shape.</p> <p>It is considered as an integral part of Italian life and culture, because having lunch or dinner is part of daily life.</p> <p>This is made by the extrusion with bronze supply chains and then with the drying of daughs made of semolina and water.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>According to tradition, it was Marco Polo who made Westerners discover pasta after tasting it in China. At the beginning of the fourteenth century there are testimonies of pasta factories in Genoa. Firstly, the consumption of pasta did not spread among the poor classes, due to its high cost at the time.</p> <p>School subjects: Chemistry, History, Geography</p>
<b>Resources</b>	Britannica, <a href="https://www.britannica.com/topic/pasta">https://www.britannica.com/topic/pasta</a> (assesed 23/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Pasta</p>

### 13. The Trulli of Alberobello


<b>Title</b>	<b>Trulli</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Cultural heritage
<b>Place</b>	Alberobello in the south of Puglia
<b>Date of creation</b>	Towards the middle of the XVI century
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	The trulli are traditional dry stone huts with the roof made of dry-set slabs. They have the characteristic rectangular structure with a conical roof in set stones. A door and small windows open on the double-faced walls. The roofs are double-layered: an internal vaulted cladding in conical-shaped stones, culminating in a keystone, and an external waterproof cone made up of limestone slabs. The roofs of the buildings end with a decorative pinnacle that was intended to drive away evil influences or bad luck.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	About a thousand years ago (1,000 BC), the area of present-day Alberobello, in southern Puglia, was scattered with rural settlements which later developed to form the current districts of Aia Piccola and Monti. Towards the middle of the 16th century the Monti district was occupied by about forty trulli, but it was only in 1620 that the settlement started its expansion. Over time, the construction of new trulli fell into decline. Between 1909 and 1936, some parts of Alberobello were designated as protected monuments of cultural heritage.  School subjects: History, History of art
<b>Resources</b>	UNESCO, <a href="https://www.unesco.beniculturali.it">https://www.unesco.beniculturali.it</a> (accessed 23/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">The Trulli of Alberobello</p>




#### 14. The Tremiti islands

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Tremiti islands</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Naturalistic heritage
<b>Place</b>	Puglia, province of Foggia
<b>Date of creation</b>	-
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	The Tremiti islands are an archipelago of the Adriatic sea. Since 1989, part of their territory is in the "Tremiti Islands marine natural reserve". During Roman times they were known as "Trimerus" and the emperor Augustus segregated his niece Giulia there. In this territory the Benedictine monks built the first religious building of the Adriatic islands. During the XI century it reached its maximum splendor, so the bishop of Dragonara wanted a rebuilding in 1045. During the fascist era important people like Sandro Pertini and Amerigo Dumini were confined here.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The Tremiti islands are part of the gorgeous Italian artistic and cultural heritage. Since the antiquity they were coveted by the Latin populations. During modern times lots of important people, like Sandro Pertini, passed through this place for various reasons.  School subjects: History, History of art, Religious Education, Geography
<b>Resources</b>	Comune di isole Tremiti, <a href="http://www.comune.isoletremiti.fg.it/hh/index.php">http://www.comune.isoletremiti.fg.it/hh/index.php</a> (assessed 23/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">The Tremiti islands</p>

## 15.Spumante

<b>Title</b>	<b>Spumante</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Other (food and wine product)
<b>Place</b>	Piemonte, Italia
<b>Date of creation</b>	XIX century
<b>Creator</b>	Gancia brothers
<b>Description</b>	Spumante wine is a type of effervescent wine. The term "sparkling wine" refers to the development of foam which is a manifestation of effervescence, for the production of classic spumante wine neutral vines are used, that is, neither tending to the red color nor to the white color, or more simply "rosé"
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The Italian spumante wine owes its birth to the Gancia brothers who wanted to experiment with the champenoise method on local Piemontese grapes. Already at the time of the Romans it was known as the "wine of the foam". With the Renaissance there is some other reference to the production of spumante wine. The great manufacturers still famous were born in '800. Today spumante wine is inevitable at the festivals of Italians .</p> <p>School subjects: Chemistry, Geography, History, Literature</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>General site information, <a href="https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vino_spumante">https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vino_spumante</a> (assessed 27/2/2022).            History of italian spumante, <a href="https://www.club-del-vino.com/it/quello-devi-sapere-sullo-spumante/">https://www.club-del-vino.com/it/quello-devi-sapere-sullo-spumante/</a> (27/2/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The spumante wine</p>


## 16. Bomarzo Park of the Monsters

<b>Title</b>	<b>Bomarzo Park of the Monsters</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Bomarzo (Viterbo, Lazio)
<b>Date of creation</b>	1547
<b>Creator</b>	Pirro Ligorio
<b>Description</b>	The Sacred Wood of Bomarzo or Monster Park is the oldest sculpture park in the modern world. Inside this wood there is an amazing path made of mythological animals and giant stone monsters, surreal buildings, inscriptions, riddles and literary quotes, from Ovid's <i>Metamorphoses</i> to the <i>Divine Comedy</i> and the <i>Decameron</i> . It was realized by the architect Pirro Ligorio on commission of Prince Pier Francesco Orsini.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The Monster Park is located in the Tiber Valley between Lazio and Umbria, and covers an area of about 3 hectares in a forest of conifers and deciduous trees. It is a kind of fairy oasis that dates back to the sixteenth century. Its attractions are full of symbolism, with continuous references to mythology and the world of fantasy. The sculptures were made in basalt, a material available in large quantities in the area; moreover, many of them are marked by enigmatic and mysterious inscriptions.  School subjects: History of Art, Geography, History, Literature
<b>Resources</b>	Bomarzo, <a href="https://www.bomarzo.net">https://www.bomarzo.net</a> (accessed 21/2/2022).  Sacrobosco, <a href="http://www.sacrobosco.eu">http://www.sacrobosco.eu</a> (accessed 20/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The Sacred Wood of Bomarzo or Monster Park</p>



The Sacred Wood of Bomarzo or Monster Park

## 17.Cinque Terre

<b>Title</b>	<b>Cinque Terre</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Naturalistic locality
<b>Place</b>	Liguria
<b>Date of creation</b>	VI century a.C.
<b>Creator</b>	Greek refugees
<b>Description</b>	The Cinque Terre are ancient fishing villages located along a stretch of coastline on the Ligurian Riviera, in the province of La Spezia. In this territory there are five villages: Monterosso al Mare, Vernazza, Corniglia, Manarola and Riomaggiore. These villages are known all over the world for their rare beauty and are considered one of the most attractive tourist resorts in Italy. Since 1997 they have been part of the UNESCO World Heritage list.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The origins of Monterosso date back to the Republican Roman era, but its most ancient fortified core got used even during the Lombard invasion. The foundation of Vernazza date back to the Roman era. Vernazza is famous for its urban structure which is characterised by tower-like houses that line up along the valley course. The village of Corniglia was also founded in this period. The name Corniglia comes from its first two habitants: Cornelia and her son Cornelius. Manarola is part of the municipality of Riomaggiore, but it has even more ancient origins than Riomaggiore, even dating back to the roman era. Some houses are located on a picturesque dark rock outcrop by the sea. The rest of the houses are lined up along the canal of Rio di Groppo. Riomaggiore originates from a group of Greek refugees.</p> <p>School subjects: History, Geography, Art History</p>
<b>Resources</b>	Cinqueterre, <a href="https://cinqueterre.a-turist.com/ita/history">https://cinqueterre.a-turist.com/ita/history</a> (assessed 25/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>An aerial photograph of a coastal village, likely Vernazza, showing colorful buildings built on a steep cliffside overlooking the sea. The buildings are in various colors like red, yellow, and orange. A small harbor with several boats is visible in the foreground. The sea is a deep blue, and the sky is clear.</p>





Cinque Terre


## 18. Italian dialects and languages

<b>Title</b>	<b>Italian dialects and languages</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Intangible heritage
<b>Place</b>	All the regions of Italy
<b>Date of creation</b>	Since the early Middle Ages
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Following the fall of the Roman Empire and the fragmentation of the peninsula in many different regional states during the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and until the nineteenth century, Italy presents within its territory a huge variety of languages, different from region to region and from province to province, some considered dialects or regional variants of Italian, others to be considered in all respects true minority languages, such as in the case of Ladin, Sardinian, Friulan, Albanian, and the Greek of Calabria.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects/textbooks</b>	<p>The presence in the Italian territory of such a variety of languages is a trace of the country's political history and of its multicultural past. The linguistic minorities still present are the remains of the peoples who over the centuries have alternated in its territory mixing with the local population and creating an extremely original ethnic and linguistic mixture. Even the dialects, so numerous and diverse, are the result of the political history of Italy that had to wait until the nineteenth century for its political and linguistic unity.</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History, Italian</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Interactive map of Italian dialects,  <a href="https://www.localingual.com/?ISO=IT">https://www.localingual.com/?ISO=IT</a> (accessed 22/02/2022).</p> <p>Video about Italian dialects,  <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e34M6P1NXYM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e34M6P1NXYM</a> (accessed 22/02/2022).</p>






## 19. The Square of Miracles

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Piazza dei Miracoli (The Square of Miracles)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Pisa
<b>Date of creation</b>	XII-XIII centuries.
<b>Creator</b>	Different architects, artists, sculptors.
<b>Description</b>	The so-called Piazza dei Miracoli (its real name is Piazza del Duomo) is the most famous square of the Tuscan city of Pisa, since 1987 a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The square is so called because of the four monuments in it that the poet Gabriele D'Annunzio called «miracles»: the Cathedral, the Baptistry of San Giovanni, the monumental Cemetery and the Campanile, better known as the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa, become the symbol of the city.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	With its four monuments, the Piazza dei Miracoli is an extraordinary example of the Italian Romanesque and Gothic style, and it witnesses the importance that the city of Pisa had at the time of the Maritime Republics and in the period of the municipal struggles that occurred during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in Italy, when Pisa was the rival of some of the most important Italian cities of that period.  School subjects: Italian, History, History of Art, Religious Education.
<b>Resources</b>	Virtual tour <a href="https://www.opapisa.it/virtual-tour-della-torre/">https://www.opapisa.it/virtual-tour-della-torre/</a> (accessed 22/02/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The The Square of Miracles</p>



The Leaning Tower of Pisa

## 20. The Veiled Christ

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Veiled Christ</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Object from museum
<b>Place</b>	Naples
<b>Date of creation</b>	1753
<b>Creator</b>	Giuseppe Sanmartino
<b>Description</b>	The Veiled Christ is one of the most famous and suggestive works in the world and is located in the center of the nave of the Sansevero Chapel in Naples. The work was commissioned by Raimondo di Sangro to a young Neapolitan artist, Giuseppe Sanmartino who managed, working on a single block of marble, to sculpt a life-size statue representing the lifeless body of Jesus Christ, lying on a bed, covered by a transparent marble veil, which reveals the suffering body underneath.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The Chapel of San Severo is located in the heart of the city of Naples and immerses the visitor in the splendor of the Neapolitan Baroque. It is a real treasure chest of sculptures, marbles and ornaments and guards, at the center of the nave, the Veiled Christ carved from a single block of marble. The Neapolitan sculptor was able, through the veil that shows the signs of martyrdom, to convey the suffering that Christ experienced. At the foot of the sculpture the artist also carved the instruments of torture: the crown of thorns, a pincer and nails.  School subjects: History, History of Art, Religious Education
<b>Resources</b>	Museo san severo, <a href="https://www.museosansevero.it">https://www.museosansevero.it</a> (assessed 22/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	



The Veiled Christ

## 21. Tarantella

<b>Title</b>	<b>Tarantella</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Dance
<b>Place</b>	South of Italy
<b>Date of creation</b>	XVII century
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	<p>The term tarantella defines some traditional dances and the corresponding musical melodies of Southern Italy, which are mainly in fast tempo, in various meters: the various types have a metric of melodic and rhythmic phrasing in 6/8, 12/8 or 4 / 4, either more or less, depending on local usage.</p> <p>In Sicily the Tarantella is very common and is danced with very beautiful typical costumes. Each province has its own traditions in this regard.</p> <p>The Sicilian tarantella is almost always danced in pairs, unlike the Neapolitan and Apulian ones.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The first historical source dates back to the early seventeenth century and since its first appearance the dance is linked to the complex and ritual phenomenon of Apulian tarantism.</p> <p>The name derives from Taranta. In the regional dialects of the south, this term identifies Lycosa tarentula, a poisonous spider, widespread in southern Europe. In particular, it is found in the countryside of Taranto.</p> <p>The Tarantella Dance is linked in those areas, to the bite of the tarantula. Tradition, in fact, linked different effects to the venom of this spider, depending on local beliefs. These effects ranged from melancholy to convulsions, reaching agitation and physical pain. Practicing the dance served to cause the expulsion of the poison, through sweat and humors.</p> <p>Not all forms of dance were, of course, linked to this phenomenon. They also danced on public occasions (religious holidays, pilgrimages to shrines, agricultural events) and private (baptisms, weddings, etc.) as an expression of religiosity and joy.</p> <p>School subjects: History, History of music, Dance.</p>
<b>Resources</b>	Comune Sorrento, <a href="https://www.comune.sorrento.na.it">https://www.comune.sorrento.na.it</a> (accessed 24/2/2022).




Siciliafan, <https://www.siciliafan.it/tarantella-siciliana> (accessed 24/2/2022).

Photo/os



Leon Pero, Tarantella (1879)

## 22. Opera

<b>Title</b>	<b>Opera</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Immaterial heritage
<b>Place</b>	Florence, Rome, Venice, Naples, Milan, etc.
<b>Date of creation</b>	XVI-XVII century
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Opera is a specific musical genre that before spreading throughout Europe was born in Italy between the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, when some composers and writers experimented a new form of musical theatre in an attempt to recreate the relationship between music and poetry that was imagined to be the base of the works of ancient poetry, in particular of Greek theatre. The Italian opera and the style of the Italian «bel canto» have acquired over the centuries international fame and a very high technical level thanks to the works of composers such as Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, Puccini.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Opera was born as a typical Italian product and Italian was for many centuries the official language of this musical genre, even when foreign composers were engaged in it. Before becoming a European product, in fact, the cities of Florence, Rome, Venice and Naples were the places where this genre asserted itself and gave itself a very precise statute.  School subjects: Italian language, History, History of Music, History of Art.
<b>Resources</b>	The New Grove dictionary of Opera edited by Stanley Sadie (1992) <a href="http://www.historicopera.com/">http://www.historicopera.com/</a> (assessed 21/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The Scala theatre</p>




The Scala theatre



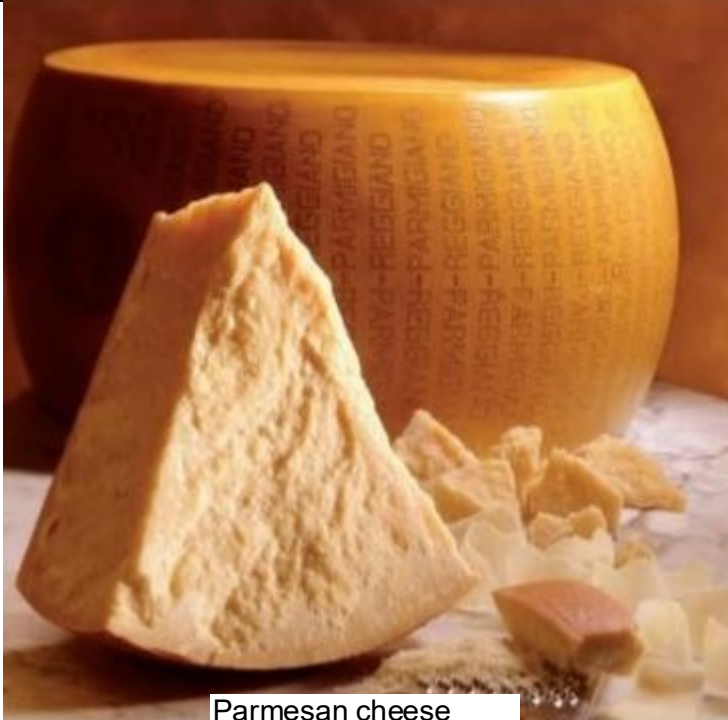
## 23. The Castellana Caves

<b>Title of monument</b>	<b>Castellana Caves</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Landscape
<b>Place</b>	Castellana Grotte in Puglia
<b>Date of creation</b>	Late Cretaceous (ninety-one hundred million years ago)
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Castellana Caves, a complex of underground caves of karst origin, extend for a length of 3348 meters and reach a maximum depth of 122 meters from the surface. The indoor temperature is around 16.5 ° C.</p> <p>The section of the Caves accessible to the public consists of very different environments in shape and size. Stalactites, stalagmites, curtains, columns, precious crystals peep everywhere. The names of the environments crossed are the result of the imagination of the first explorers: the She-wolf, the Monuments, the Owl, the Madonnina, the Altar, the Precipice, the Desert Corridor, the Inverted Column, the Red Corridor, the Dome. Finally, the last and most beautiful cave in the underground system, the White Grotta, defined by the richness and whiteness of the alabaster, is the brightest in the world.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The history of the Grave, the deep chasm at the entrance to the caves, begins in the Upper Cretaceous (ninety million years ago).</p> <p>The colony of molluscs that inhabited the seabed, over the course of millions of years, created a large accumulation of shells which, together with the sand, formed a mixture that, with the passage of time, became more and more massed, forming a layer of limestone of a few kilometers.</p> <p>The Apulian territory literally arose from the bottom of the sea about 65 million years ago, also bringing out this limestone deposit that had formed over the years.</p> <p>Since limestone is a material with little flexibility and therefore extremely rigid, the limestone mass began to break, creating cracks in which rainwater was able to infiltrate and, with its erosion activity, contributed to the formation of Caves as we know them today.</p> <p>School subjects: History, History of Art, Geography</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Beniculturali, <a href="https://www.beniculturali.it/luogo/grotte-di-castellana-srl">https://www.beniculturali.it/luogo/grotte-di-castellana-srl</a>, (accessed 24/2/2022).</p> <p>Grotte di Castellana, <a href="https://www.grottedicastellana.it/le-grotte">https://www.grottedicastellana.it/le-grotte</a>.</p>



	(accessed 24/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p data-bbox="826 1308 1059 1346">Castellana Caves</p>

## 24. The Parmesan cheese

<b>Title of monument</b>	<b>Parmesan cheese</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Gastronomic speciality
<b>Place of monument</b>	Northern Italy
<b>Date of creation</b>	07/08/1612
<b>Creator</b>	Benedictine and Cistercian monks
<b>Description</b>	It's a type of cheese which is 100% natural without any preservatives neither lactose and it's good for any ages. It has a cylindrical shape and the crust is of a golden-yellow colour. It has a hard dough consistency and a fragrant, delicate and salty taste. It has a minimum aging of 12 months and maximum of 40. It's a perfect cheese to taste in total purity and it's a must have on pasta and doughs.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The origins of Parmesan cheese date back to the Middle Ages. The first dairies were founded in the Benedictine monasteries of Parma and Reggio Emilia. At the beginning of 1900 the processing of Parmigiano Reggiano develops some innovations in the processing of gastronomic products.</p> <p>School subjects: History, Geography, Chemistry</p>
<b>Resources</b>	Parmigiano-terrealte, <a href="https://parmigiano-terrealte.com/storia-del-parmigiano/">https://parmigiano-terrealte.com/storia-del-parmigiano/</a> (accessed 21/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Parmesan cheese</p>

## 25. Porziuncola

<b>Title</b>	<b>Porziuncola</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Religious monument
<b>Place</b>	Assisi
<b>Date of creation</b>	IV century
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	The little church of Santa Maria degli Angeli was called Porziuncola to indicate the small portion of land on which it stood. It was built in the IV century and after being abandoned for a long time, it was restored by Saint Francis after the "mandate" received by the Crucifix of San Damiano. Here the Saint understood his vocation and founded the order of the Friars Minor (1209). The small building measures only 4 meters by 7 and inside consists of a single hall with a small apse, with an altarpiece of the year 1393. Between 1569 and 1679 to guard the Porziuncola, the Basilica was built on a project by the Perugian Galeazzo Alessi
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Franciscanism was born in the center of Italy, in Umbria, a region rich in forests, hermitages, convents and medieval villages, at a time when Italian civilization was also rising. San Francesco, patron saint of Italy and of ecologists, after his conversion, wore the clothes of the penitent and began to wander through the roads of Assisi and the neighboring villages, praying, serving the poorest, comforting the lepers and rebuilding beyond San Damiano, the small churches of San Pietro alla Spira and the Porziuncola. In 1208, during the celebration of the Mass at the Porziuncola, listening to the reading of the Gospel, he understood that he had to dedicate himself to the renewal of the Church and so his apostolic mission began, marrying "our lady of Poverty" so as to be then defined "the Poverello of Assisi".</p> <p>School subjects: History of Art, History, Religious Education, Literature.</p>
<b>Resources</b>	Porziuncola, <a href="https://www.porziuncola.org">https://www.porziuncola.org</a> (accessed 22/2/2022) <a href="https://www.sanfrancescopatronoditalia.it">San Francesco patron di Italia</a> , <a href="https://www.sanfrancescopatronoditalia.it">https://www.sanfrancescopatronoditalia.it</a> (accessed 22/2/2022).




Photo/os




The church of Santa Maria


## 26. The Lake Garda

<b>Title</b>	<b>Lake Garda</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Other (Natural landscapes)
<b>Place</b>	Lombardia, Veneto and Trento.
<b>Date of creation</b>	-
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Impressive, unexpected: lake Garda is different every time. Peaks and valleys draw the perimeter, villages on the banks interrupt the expansion of the rich vegetation that characterizes this territory. Here you will find echoes of history, magnificent castles and enchanting villas, in perfect symbiosis with the contemporary, declined in a thousand activities and also celebrated at the table, where local products of excellence find space. Oil, wine and citrus fruit.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Lake Garda is the largest of the Italian lakes. The brightness of the environment, the sweetness of the climate, a rich vegetation, consisting mainly of olive trees, palms, cypresses, lemons, oleanders and oranges, together with the grandeur of the landscapes, which are the background to the interesting historical and cultural evidence scattered throughout its territory. The intense color of the water, with a marked blue tone and a transparency that is difficult to find, make Lake Garda a unique destination.  School subjects: Geography, History, Literature
<b>Resources</b>	Visit garda, <a href="https://www.visitgarda.com/it/lago-di-garda-caratteristiche/">https://www.visitgarda.com/it/lago-di-garda-caratteristiche/</a> (accessed 22/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The lake Garda</p>

## 27. The Pantheon

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Pantheon</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Roma
<b>Date of creation</b>	I century BC–II century AD
<b>Creator</b>	Apollodoro of Damasco
<b>Description</b>	The Pantheon (in ancient Greek: Πάνθειον [ιερόν], Pántheon [hierón], "[temple] of all the gods"), in classical Latin Pantheon, is a building of ancient Rome located in the Pigna district in the historic center, built as a temple dedicated to all past, present and future deities. It was founded in 27 BC. by the harpinate Marco Vipsanio Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Compared to the pantheism of other religions, the Greco-Roman one was not a "perfect" pantheism, because it admitted a divinity superior to all the others in strength and wisdom. The Latin divus (God) also derives from the same root, which this common aspect with the Jewish religion will then allow to attribute to the Christian God the Father.  School subjects: Geography, History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	Rome museum, <a href="https://www.rome-museum.com/it/agrippa-pantheon-roma.php">https://www.rome-museum.com/it/agrippa-pantheon-roma.php</a> (accessed 26/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The Pantheon</p>

## 28. The Sistine Chapel

<b>Title</b>	<b>The Sistine Chapel</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Religious Place
<b>Place</b>	Rome
<b>Date of creation</b>	XVI Century AD
<b>Creator</b>	Michelangelo Buonarroti
<b>Description</b>	The Sistine Chapel (in Latin: Sacellum Sixtinum), dedicated to Maria Assunta in Cielo, is the main chapel of the apostolic palace, as well as one of the most famous cultural and artistic treasures of the Vatican City, included in the itinerary of the Vatican Museums.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>It is known all over the world both for being the place where the conclave and other official ceremonies of the pope are held (in the past also some papal coronations), and for being decorated with works of art among the best known and celebrated of artistic civilization, among which the famous frescoes by Michelangelo stand out, which cover the vault (1508-1512) and the back wall (of the Last Judgment) above the altar (1535-1541) .It is considered perhaps the most complete and important of that "visual theology, which has been called Biblia pauperum". The walls are decorated with a series of frescoes by some of the greatest Italian artists of the second half of the fifteenth century (Sandro Botticelli, Pietro Perugino, Pinturicchio, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Luca Signorelli, Piero di Cosimo, Cosimo Rosselli and others).</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History, Arts, Religious Education</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Musei <span style="float: right;">vaticani,</span>  <a href="https://www.museivaticani.va/content/museivaticani/it/collezioni/musei/cappella-sistina.html">https://www.museivaticani.va/content/museivaticani/it/collezioni/musei/cappella-sistina.html</a> (accessed 26/2/ 2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">The Sistine Chapel</p>







The Sistina Chapel, detail



### 30. The Uffizi Gallery

<b>Title</b>	<b>Uffizi Gallery</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Museum
<b>Place</b>	Florence
<b>Date of creation</b>	XVI century
<b>Creator</b>	Giorgio Vasari
<b>Description</b>	The Uffizi Gallery is a state museum in Florence, which is part of the museum complex called the Uffizi Galleries and including, in addition to the aforementioned gallery, the Vasari Corridor, the collections of Palazzo Pitti and the Boboli Gardens, which together make up for quantity and quality of the works collected, one of the most important museums in the world.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>There are the most conspicuous existing collection of Raphael and Botticelli, as well as main groups of works by Giotto, Tiziano, Pontormo, Bronzino, Andrea del Sarto, Caravaggio, Dürer, Rubens, Leonardo da Vinci and others. While the pictorial works of the sixteenth and baroque, but also of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Italy are concentrated in Palazzo Pitti, the Vasari corridor until 2018 housed part of the collection of self-portraits (over 1,700), which should then be included in the exhibition itinerary of the Gallery of Statues and Paintings, as already happens in a small part. The museum houses a collection of priceless works of art, deriving, as a fundamental nucleus, from the Medici collections, enriched over the centuries by bequests, exchanges and donations, among which a fundamental group of religious works derived from the suppression of monasteries and convents between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Divided into various rooms set up for schools and styles in chronological order, the exhibition shows works from the 12th to the 18th century, with the best collection in the world of works from the Florentine Renaissance.</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History, Arts</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Florence museum, <a href="https://www.florence-museum.com/it/biglietti-galleria-uffizi.php?msckid=2989be1306d5154f8aa1dc094f6d1959&amp;utm_source=bing&amp;utm_medium=cpc&amp;utm_campaign=S%20Florence%20IT&amp;utm_term=uffizi&amp;utm_content=Uffizi%20firenze">https://www.florence-museum.com/it/biglietti-galleria-uffizi.php?msckid=2989be1306d5154f8aa1dc094f6d1959&amp;utm_source=bing&amp;utm_medium=cpc&amp;utm_campaign=S%20Florence%20IT&amp;utm_term=uffizi&amp;utm_content=Uffizi%20firenze</a> (accessed 26/2/2022).</p> <p>Uffizi, <a href="https://www.uffizi.it">https://www.uffizi.it</a> (accessed 26/2/2022).</p>



Photo/os




The Uffizzi Gellery




The Uffizzi Gellery

## Monuments of Spain

### 1. The Cathedral of Santa Anna

<b>Title</b>	<b>Cathedral of Santa Ana</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Religious monument
<b>Place</b>	Gran Canaria
<b>Date of creation</b>	XVI- XVII
<b>Creator</b>	Diego Alonso de Montaude; Pedro de Llerena; Juan de Palacios; Martí de Narea y Pedro de Narea; Diego Nicolás Eduardo; José Luján Pérez, etc.
<b>Description</b>	The Cathedral holds artistic pieces of undoubted value, although many of its treasures were plundered during pirate raids. Among the sculptures we can admire an 18th century Virgen del Pino, the 17th century image of San Pedro, a Crucified Christ, a Dolorosa, a San José and a carving of Nuestra Señora de la Antigua sculpted by Luján Pérez. The large paintings of the Stations of the Cross are by José Rodríguez Lozada. The main altarpiece is early 16th century Gothic from the collegiate church of Seo de Urgel.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	The structure is considered the most important monument of Canarian religious architecture.  School subjects: Geography, History, Religious Education
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=92">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=92</a> (accessed 15/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The Cathedral of Santa Ana</p>

## 2.Caves of Valeron

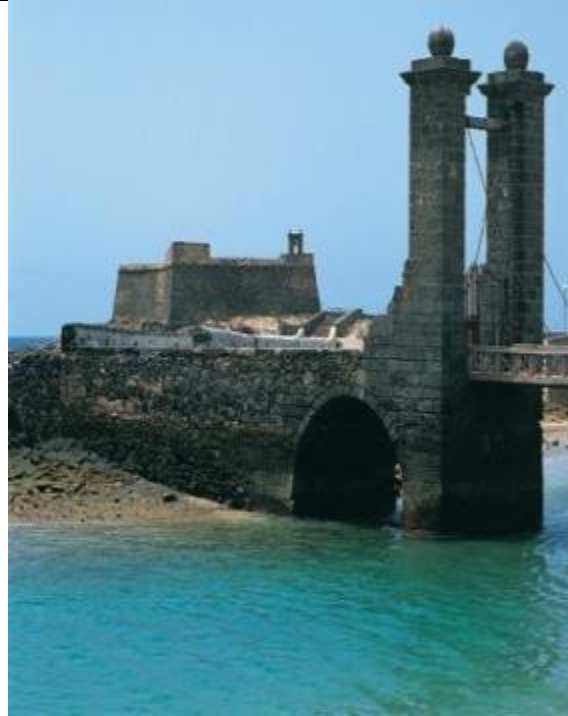
<b>Title</b>	<b>Caves of Valeron (Cenobio de Valerón)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological park
<b>Place</b>	Guía, Gran Canaria
<b>Date of creation</b>	Aboriginal times
<b>Creator</b>	Canarian Aborigines
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Cenobio de Valerón is an ancient collective granary, now protected as an archaeological park. What makes this pre-Hispanic (aboriginal) storehouse different is the fact that it is excavated in a cave.</p> <p>It is estimated to date back more than 800 years. The aborigines who inhabited the area used stone and wooden tools to carve out the rock. With them, they built some 300 chambers or silos to safely store the grain from their harvests. The verticality of its walls and the staggered layout of its chambers surprise the visitor.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Historical Artistic Monument</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html</a> (accessed 15/2/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The Caves of Valeron</p>

### 3.San Gebriel's Castle

<b>Title</b>	<b>San Gabriel's Castle (Castillo de San Gabriel)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Island: Lanzarote. Municipality: Arrecife
<b>Date of creation</b>	1572
<b>Creator</b>	Gaspar de Salcedo
<b>Description</b>	<p>In 1571, the Royal Court of the Canary Islands sent the captain of the first presidio, Gaspar de Salcedo, who planned to extend the fortress of Guanapay and conceived a new military project on one of the islets in the port of Arrecife.</p> <p>From indirect information, we know that in 1572 the defence was being built "in accordance with Salcedo's order" (letter from Agustín Herrera to the king).</p> <p>This new castle is located on the islet of El Quemado. It was burnt down in the Turkish-Algerian attack of 1586, so it is thought that the name of the place originates from the burning of the fortress.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>The castle is a pole of attraction for visitors not only for the museum's exhibits (objects of the island's Indigenous people, documents about the development of the capital, etc.), but also for the unique view it offers towards the island's capital and the vast Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=141">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=141</a> (accessed 15/2/2022).</p>




Photo/os




San Gabriel's Castle




#### 4. The painted cave of Galdar

<b>Title</b>	<b>The painted cave of Galdar (Cueva Pintada de Gáldar)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological zone
<b>Place</b>	Gáldar, Gran Canaria
<b>Date of creation</b>	Aboriginal times
<b>Creator</b>	Canarian Aborigines
<b>Description</b>	<p>The Cueva Pintada de Gáldar is the most important rock art site in the Canary Islands. It was discovered by chance in 1873 during agricultural work.</p> <p>The enclosure is excavated in the volcanic tuff, forming a large rectangular space. The paintings are arranged in panels on three of the walls. The motifs depicted are exclusively geometric, the most common figures being concentric circles, triangles facing each other at their bases, squares and lines. The colours used by the ancient Canarians to give form to these scenes, and which are still in good condition, were red, white and black.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Archaeological Excavation site. Cultural interesting</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History, Arts</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=86">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=86</a> (accessed 15/2/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Cueva Pintada at Galdar</p>


## 5.Cave of the Guanches

<b>Title</b>	<b>Cave of the Guanches (Cueva de Los Guanches)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological Zone
<b>Place</b>	Icod de los Vinos, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	Aboriginal times
<b>Creator</b>	Canarian Aborigines
<b>Description</b>	<p>At the beginning of the 1990s, one of the side entrances was excavated, with the discovery of a secondary individual burial in a pit, in which part of the lower skeleton of an individual had been deposited, integrated in a level of occupation defined by a combustion structure, as well as an ergological repertoire similar to that recovered in previous interventions.</p> <p>In the outer area, a set of artificial constructions were documented, circular and oval-shaped enclosures, built with dry stone walls in a few courses, which could be associated with pastoral activity and which extend to the edge of the cliff. Surface remains such as those mentioned above are to be found all over the surrounding badlands.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Cultural interesting</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Gobierno de Canaria,  <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=961">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=961</a> (accessed 15/2/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Cave of the Guanches</p>


## 6.El Julan

<b>Title</b>	<b>El Julan</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological zone
<b>Place</b>	El Pinar, El Hierro
<b>Date of creation</b>	Discovered in 1873
<b>Creator</b>	Canarian Aborigines
<b>Description</b>	<p>This steep slope, located on the southern slope of the island, preserves important remains of a primitive Bimbache settlement, with engraved panels, shells and meeting places.</p> <p>As a cultural park, El Julan also has an Interpretation Centre, with two exhibition floors on the life of the aborigines of El Hierro, the Bimbache or Bimbache people, and in particular on the cultural manifestations they left in El Julan, including the Tagororor or meeting place and Los Letreros and Los Números, the latter being true "jewels" for study. It also has two dwellings for housing researchers.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Cultural interesting, Cultural park</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1094">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1094</a> (accessed 15/2/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The Cathedral of Santa Ana</p>


## 7. Cultural space «El Tanque»

<b>Title</b>	<b>Cultural space “El Tanque”</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historic monument
<b>Place</b>	Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	1930
<b>Creator</b>	CEPSA (oil company)
<b>Description</b>	The tank 69 is an enormous drum that was used for many years for the refining and storage of crude oil, integrated in the CEPSA refinery. It is a cylindrical piece 50 metres in diameter and almost 20 metres high, which represents one of the last vestiges of an industry that has formed part of the urban geography of Santa Cruz over the last half century. It retains its original exterior and interior appearance, having been adapted to its new cultural use with minimal architectural intervention through the incorporation of materials from scrapyards.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Chemistry, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1125">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1125</a> (accessed 15/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">El Tanque</p>


## 8.Fiesta de la rama

<b>Title</b>	<b>“Fiesta de la rama”</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Religious Festivity
<b>Place</b>	Agaete, Gran Canaria
<b>Date of creation</b>	1972
<b>Creator</b>	Aboriginal times. The Marian devotion in the municipality of Santa María de Guía dates back to the 16th century, when the conqueror Sancho de Vargas built a chapel dedicated to the cult of the Virgin Mary.
<b>Description</b>	<p>In the beginning, the aborigines used to go down from the mountain of Tirma to the sea to perform this act, asking the gods for rain in times of drought.</p> <p>Nowadays, Agaete's festival is held in honour of the Virgen de las Nieves, and consists of thousands of people dancing through the streets to the rhythm of music while waving branches in the air until they reach the sanctuary of the Virgin. These dances are held once a year on the 4th of August.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Cultural interesting</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History, Literature, Religious Education</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Gobierno de Canarias,  <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html</a> (accessed 15/2/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Fiesta de la rama</p>


## 9. Festivity "Los corazones de Tejina"

<b>Title</b>	<b>Festivity "Los corazones de Tejina"</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Festivity
<b>Place</b>	Tejina, San Cristóbal de La Laguna, Tenerife.
<b>Date of creation</b>	Second half of the XIX century
<b>Creator</b>	Unknown
<b>Description</b>	The hearts remain hanging throughout Sunday and part of Monday. On Monday afternoon, a young man climbs up the structure and throws the fruit and some vouchers - redeemable for the cakes - to a crowd of young people who are jostling for the trophy: the bread cake. They are taken down on Tuesday morning.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting. This is one of the most impressive traditions of the island, which is why the residents of the town of Tejina are eager to keep the tradition alive.  School subjects: Geography, History, Literature, Religious Education
<b>Resources</b>	Asociason Corazones de Tejina, <a href="http://www.corazonedetejina.com">http://www.corazonedetejina.com</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).  Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html</a> (accessed 15/2/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Festivity "Los corazones de Tejina"</p>

## 10. The windmills of the island of Fuerteventura


<b>Title</b>	<b>The windmills of the island of Fuerteventura</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Several municipalities on the island of Fuerteventura
<b>Date of creation</b>	XVIII
<b>Creator</b>	The farmers
<b>Description</b>	Windmills have become part of the island landscape, becoming silent witnesses of the past, in which they played an important role in the economy of the islands. In the case of Fuerteventura, they existed profusely due to the fact that this type of windmill was developed mainly in arid or desert regions, using wind as a source of energy to make up for the lack of water currents. The almost permanent presence of air currents on the islands and the orography of the island, characterised by the extensive plains broken only by these peculiar buildings, contributed to this. Their typologies are made up of two very different types, but one of them predominates numerically.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1087">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1087</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The windmills of the island of Fuerteventura</p>

## 11.El Teide National Park


<b>Title</b>	<b>El Teide National Park</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological site and nature park
<b>Place</b>	La Orotava, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	-
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	It is the highest peak in Spain, located in Tenerife and it belongs to the Canary archipelago. It measures 3715 metres above sea level and 7500 metres above the ocean floor. Teide's altitude also makes the island of Tenerife the tenth highest island in the world. The last eruption of Teide corresponds to the black lava that covers the cone, and has been dated to between the 7th and 10th centuries. Teide is part of the national park of the same name, declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO on 28 June 2007. It is also a protected natural area in the category of natural monument that includes the Teide-Pico Viejo volcanic complex.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	National Park and World Heritage  School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Wikipedia, <a href="https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teide#:~:text=Cuenta%20con%20una%20altitud%20oficial,el%20Mauna%20Loa%2C%20ambos%20en">https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teide#:~:text=Cuenta%20con%20una%20altitud%20oficial,el%20Mauna%20Loa%2C%20ambos%20en</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">El Teide National Park</p>




## 12. La Gordejuela

<b>Title</b>	<b>La Gordejuela</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Ruins
<b>Place</b>	Los Realejos, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	It was actually a pumping station approved in 1903 and built between 1904 and 1906 to lift water to the top of the cliff, 270 metres above sea level.
<b>Creator</b>	José Galván Balaguer was the author of the original plans
<b>Description</b>	La Gordejuela is an old water elevator, a hydraulic pumping station that is now in ruins, but it is still a picturesque place, located at the end of a cliff and whose function was to use the water that was born there.
<b>Connection with my country &amp; school subjects</b>	Chosen as one of the most beautiful ruins in Spain  School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Listarojapatrimonio, <a href="https://listarojapatrimonio.org/ficha/elevador-aguas-gordejuela/">https://listarojapatrimonio.org/ficha/elevador-aguas-gordejuela/</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">La Gordejuela</p>


### 13. City of La Laguna

<b>Title</b>	<b>City of La Laguna</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Ciudad Histórica/ Conjunto histórico
<b>Place</b>	La Laguna, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	The city of La Laguna appeared after the conquest of the island, which ended in 1497.
<b>Creator</b>	The city has been in existence for more than five centuries, after Alonso Fernandez De Lugo incorporated the island into the Crown of Castilla in 1494. Three years later, in 1497, San Cristóbal was founded on the shores of an inland lake to the north of the island.
<b>Description</b>	It was the first colonial city without walls to preserve practically intact its original 15th century layout, which served as a model for many colonial cities in America. Its streets, marked by an attractive commercial, gastronomic and leisure activity, are full of monuments and historic buildings.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Monument of World Heritage  School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">City of La Laguna</p>

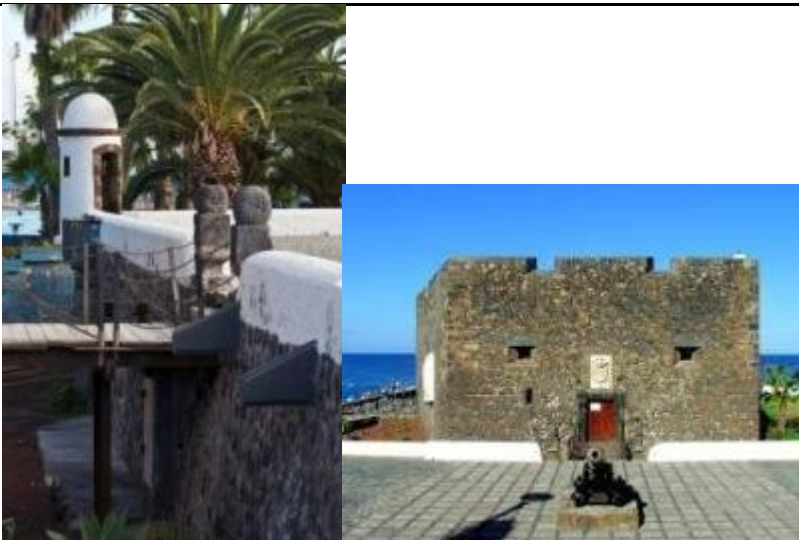
#### 14.Lercaro Palace (La Laguna)

<b>Title</b>	<b>Lercaro Palace (La Laguna)</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Monument
<b>Place</b>	La Laguna, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	Late XVI century
<b>Creator</b>	Francisco Lercaro de León, teniente de Tenerife
<b>Description</b>	The Lercaro House is one of the headquarters of the Museum of History and Anthropology (MHA). This building is located in the historic centre of the municipality of San Cristóbal de La Laguna, a city declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1999, and dates back to the end of the 16th century, when the Lercaro family, a family of Genoese merchants who arrived on the island after the Conquest, began its construction.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canaria, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1030">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1030</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).  Museo de Tenerife, <a href="https://www.museosdetenerife.org/mha-museo-de-historia-y-antropologia/museo/casa-lercaro/">https://www.museosdetenerife.org/mha-museo-de-historia-y-antropologia/museo/casa-lercaro/</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Lercaro Palace</p>


## 15.Casa De Los Capitanes Generales

<b>Title</b>	<b>Casa De Los Capitanes Generales</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Tenerife/ La Laguna
<b>Date of creation</b>	1624- 1631
<b>Creator</b>	Captain General of Tenerife, D. Diego de Alvarado Bracamonte
<b>Description</b>	This house, also known as Casa Alvarado Bracamonte, was built between 1624 and 1631 by the then Captain General of Tenerife, Diego de Alvarado Bracamonte. It would later become the residence of the Captains General of the Canary Islands, the name by which the building is popularly known.
<b>Connection with my country &amp; school subjects/textbooks</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=266">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=266</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Casa De Los Capitanes Generales</p>


## 16. Castle of San Felipe

<b>Title</b>	<b>Castle of San Felipe</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical monument
<b>Place</b>	Puerto de la Cruz (Tenerife).
<b>Date of creation</b>	Ends in 1655
<b>Creator</b>	Alonso Dávila Guzmán
<b>Description</b>	<p>The castle of San Felipe is located at the mouth of the ravine of the same name, on crags. Its construction dates back to the 17th century and was completed in 1655. The structure is polygonal in shape and was accessed by a wooden bridge and a drawbridge over a moat. Seawater entered this moat during high tides, before the flood that occurred in 1826. To the right of the entrance door was the guardhouse, and to the left was the gunpowder magazine. The first floor was used to house the garrison.</p> <p>The sentry box faces the sea, with a doorway, embrasure, plinth, cornice and a red tosca coping. The coat of arms of Philip IV stands out on the façade.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Cultural interesting</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=255">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=255</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Castle of San Felipe</p>


## 17. Silbo gomero

<b>Title</b>	<b>Silbo gomero</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Other (Language and communication mode)
<b>Place</b>	La Gomera
<b>Date of creation</b>	-
<b>Creator</b>	Los gomeros
<b>Description</b>	A mode of language and communication used by the inhabitants of the island of La Gomera for centuries, it has been declared Oral, Cultural and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Intangible Cultural Heritage  School subjects: Spanish language, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gevic, <a href="https://www.gevic.net/info/contenidos/mostrar_contenidos.php?idc=42&amp;idcap=112&amp;idcon=1023#:~:text=El%2030%20de%20septiembre%20de,la%20Humanidad%20por%20la%20UNESCO">https://www.gevic.net/info/contenidos/mostrar_contenidos.php?idc=42&amp;idcap=112&amp;idcon=1023#:~:text=El%2030%20de%20septiembre%20de,la%20Humanidad%20por%20la%20UNESCO</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Silbo gomero</p>

## 18.Caserio de Masca


<b>Title</b>	<b>Caserío de Masca</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historic Set
<b>Place</b>	Buenvista del Norte, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	-
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	The historical site of Masca is located in the interior of the Teno Massif, the oldest geological unit on the island of Tenerife, next to the Anaga Massif. It is criss-crossed by deep ravines caused by millennia of volcanic inactivity and the continuous action of rain erosion.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=907">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=907</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Caserío de Masca</p>

## 19. Neighbourhood of Vegueta


<b>Title</b>	<b>Neighbourhood of Vegueta</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historic Set
<b>Place</b>	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria/ Gran Canaria
<b>Date of creation</b>	1478
<b>Creator</b>	Juan Rejón, conqueror of the island of Gran Canaria
<b>Description</b>	<p>Vegueta is the foundational district of the Spanish city of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, it is included in the district of Vegueta, Cono Sur and Tarifa. It was declared a National Historic-Artistic Site by Decree of 5 April 1973.</p> <p>The district owes its name to the fertile plain that extended around the Royal fortification of Las Palmas, and was initially called "la Vegueta de Santa Ana". From then on it would be the centre of the political, religious and administrative life of the island.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Cultural interesting</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=89">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=89</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Neighbourhood of Vegueta</p>



## 20. Villa de Betancuria

<b>Title</b>	<b>Villa de Betancuria</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historic Set
<b>Place</b>	Fuerteventura
<b>Date of creation</b>	1404
<b>Creator</b>	Jean de Béthencourt, conqueror of the island of Fuerteventura
<b>Description</b>	It was the ancient capital of Fuerteventura from 1405 to 1834. The image of the Virgin of Peña can be found in the hermitage of Vega de Río de Palmas, located in the centre of the island, although it was razed to the ground on several occasions by pirate attacks.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=189">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=189</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>The Cathedral of Santa Ana</p>


## 21. Neighbourhood of Triana

<b>Title</b>	<b>Neighbourhood of Triana</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historic Set
<b>Place</b>	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Gran Canaria
<b>Date of creation</b>	XV century
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	<p>Shortly after its foundation, the population centre of the city of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (the district of Vegueta) expanded, crossing the Guniguada ravine.</p> <p>Thus was born the Triana neighbourhood, a commercial area whose main axis is the street of the same name.</p> <p>With the arrival of the 20th century, a profound architectural renovation began to take place in Triana.</p>
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	<p>Cultural interesting</p> <p>School subjects: Geography, History</p>
<b>Resources</b>	<p>Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=90">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=90</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).</p>
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Neighbourhood of Triana</p>


## 22. Villa de Teguisse

<b>Title</b>	<b>Villa de Teguisse</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historic Set
<b>Place</b>	Teguisse, Lanzarote
<b>Date of creation</b>	XVI century
<b>Creator</b>	Maciot de Bethencourt
<b>Description</b>	The old part of the town is built around a square with an irregular layout where the façade of the church of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe is located, and around which the most significant buildings of the town are situated. Among them is the Casa Spinola, built between 1730 and 1780 by Don José Feo Peraza, a house organised around a central courtyard, with a single storey in the front area, while in the back there are other rooms on the roof. The façade has a symmetrical design, with a central panelled door and a stone frame that rises on three steps. It was restored in 1974 and decorated by the artist César Manrique.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=147">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=147</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Villa de Teguisse</p>


## 23.Acclimatisation Garden

<b>Title</b>	<b>Acclimatisation Garden</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historical garden
<b>Place</b>	Puerto de la Cruz, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	17th August 1788
<b>Creator</b>	Alfonso de Nava y Grimón and Benítez de Lugo
<b>Description</b>	It is located in the Tenerife valley of La Orotava, in the municipality of Puerto de la Cruz. According to the Royal Order of 17 August 1788 by King Carlos III, it was commissioned by Mr. Alonso de Nava y Grimón y Benítez de Lugo. It exhibits species mostly from the tropical and subtropical regions, including Araceae and Bromeliaceae. Precious plants that nature seemed to have granted exclusively to the fortunate climates of the tropics, importing seeds from Asia and America.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1000">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=1000</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Acclimatisation Garden</p>


## 24. Santa Cruz de La Palma Town Hall

<b>Title</b>	<b>Santa Cruz de La Palma Town Hall</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Monument
<b>Place</b>	Santa Cruz de la Palma, La Palma
<b>Date of creation</b>	1559- 1563
<b>Creator</b>	Alonso Fernández de Lugo
<b>Description</b>	It is a city with a high artistic value and a rich architectural heritage in Renaissance, Baroque and Neoclassical style. It is situated between cliffs and ravines, and has a linear urban layout, with streets running parallel and perpendicular to the sea. Calle Real is the main street, which runs from the port to the Santa Catalina neighbourhood. Since its foundation, the structure of the city has revolved around three nuclei: the Plaza de España, in the central area, the Convent of San Francisco to the north and the Convent of Santo Domingo to the south.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=176">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=176</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Santa Cruz de La Palma Town Hall</p>


## 25. Maspalomas Dunes

<b>Title of monument</b>	<b>Maspalomas Dunes</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Protected natural area
<b>Place</b>	San Bartolomé de Tirajana/ Gran Canaria
<b>Date of creation</b>	-
<b>Creator</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	The Maspalomas Dunes are a Protected Natural Area with the category of Special Nature Reserve since 1994, but it was first declared a protected area in 1987. This immense sea of sand is located in the south of the island of Gran Canaria and occupies almost 404 hectares. Together with the Maspalomas Oasis and the Maspalomas Pond, they form a complex whose differentiated ecosystems have a natural and scenic value that is unique in the world. It is a well-preserved area whose environment is strongly influenced by man, which is a serious threat to its survival.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Geography
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="https://www3.gobiernodecanarias.org/medusa/wiki/index.php?title=Dunas_de_Maspalomas">https://www3.gobiernodecanarias.org/medusa/wiki/index.php?title=Dunas_de_Maspalomas</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Maspalomas Dunes</p>

## 26. Castle of San Andrés


<b>Title</b>	Castle of San Andrés
<b>Kind of object</b>	Monument
<b>Place</b>	Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	1706
<b>Creator</b>	Commander D. Agustín de Robles
<b>Description</b>	Its circular shape can still be seen today, with a drawbridge at the entrance gate. It had accommodation for the garrison, a small gunpowder store, a cistern, and the platform for five cannons, where a bell tower was also placed.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Geography
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=359">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=359</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Castle of San Andrés</p>

27.Casa Lercaro La Orotava


<b>Title</b>	<b>Casa Lercaro La Orotava</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Monument
<b>Place</b>	La Orotava, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	XVI century
<b>Creator</b>	Its first owner was Jerónimo de Ponte-Fonte y Pagés
<b>Description</b>	The house has an asymmetrical U-shaped floor plan, with balconies on the second and third floors on the main façade. The door is the most outstanding element on the ground floor, on the right two small windows, two windows on the left, like those on the first floor, are made of bearings. The first-floor balcony has a carved wooden base and a wrought-iron railing.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=242">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=242</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Casa Lercaro La Orotava</p>



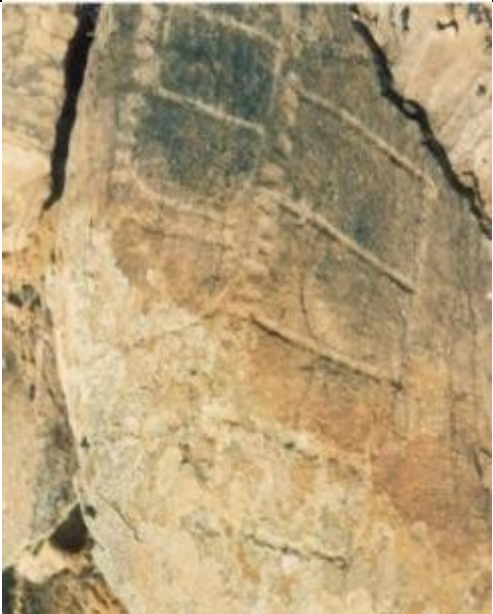
## 28. Corpus Carpets

<b>Title</b>	<b>Corpus Carpets</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Bien de Interés Cultural
<b>Place</b>	La Orotava, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	1847
<b>Creator</b>	Heiress of the first floral inheritance of Mrs. Leonor Castill
<b>Description</b>	In contrast to other towns where carpets are made using other materials, in La Orotava only flowers and other plant elements such as millet beard, moss or heather are used, chopped and roasted to obtain three shades (green, ochre and black, depending on the roasting time). The alfombristas are not professional artists. The Flower Carpets are an artistic work that requires a sketch in which the master lines are projected. In the early hours of the morning before Corpus Christi, La Orotava wakes up very early and the alfombristas occupy the spaces that have been assigned to them by tradition to undertake the borders of their carpet.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Geography, History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/ind">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/ind</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Corpus Carpets</p>

29. Villa of Orotava

<b>Title</b>	<b>Villa of Orotava</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Historic Set
<b>Place</b>	La Orotava, Tenerife
<b>Date of creation</b>	From 1498
<b>Creator</b>	Alonso Fernández de Lugo
<b>Description</b>	La Orotava is the town of large mansions and cobbled streets, a city immersed in the heart of the valley that bears the same name. It was part of the menceyato of Taoro, the richest and largest of the nine kingdoms into which the island was divided.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Geography, History
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=240">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=240</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p>Villa de La Orotava</p>

### 30.Podomorfos

<b>Title</b>	<b>Podomorfos</b>
<b>Kind of object</b>	Archaeological zone
<b>Place</b>	La Oliva, Fuerteventura
<b>Date of creation</b>	Aboriginal times
<b>Creator</b>	Aboriginal people
<b>Description</b>	The rock engravings with podomorphic motifs, attributed to the aboriginal culture of the island, are the most relevant and singular element of the Tindaya Mountain, deserving of the maximum legal protection. The rock engravings of the Montaña de Tindaya constitute a unique cultural space and one of the most spectacular and enigmatic archaeological sites in the Canary Islands.
<b>Connection with my country, school subjects</b>	Cultural interesting  School subjects: Geography, History, Arts
<b>Resources</b>	Gobierno de Canarias, <a href="http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=204">http://www.gobiernodecanarias.org/cultura/patrimoniocultural/bics/index.html?bic=true&amp;cod=204</a> (accessed 7/1/2022).
<b>Photo/os</b>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Podomorfos</p>