

North Cape
Norway

North cape Norway northern lights

1

INSTRUCTIONS.

“Wait for the northern lights to appear in the dark sky.
Don’t roll the dice next round.”



Imagine a place in the far north, where the Atlantic Ocean meets the Arctic Ocean and their frigid waters mix. That place is Nordkapp – the North Cape – in Western Finnmark, Northern Norway. Here, the only dry land between you and the North Pole is the Svalbard archipelago, and the summer sun doesn't set between the middle of May and the end of July. Also, Northern Norway is amongst the most comfortable and interesting places to see the northern lights, as hundreds of thousands of people live in this huge geographical area.

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Now that you watched the midnight sun continue your journey.
Move two blocks forwards.”



Troms county, which is pine and birch forested and crisscrossed with inland waterways and fjords and highlands around the rivers Måselva and Reisaelva. There are also large islands such as Kvaløya and Ringvassøya. The highest mountains in this area are Lyngsalpene and in the same area you will also find two of Norway's most emblematic waterfalls. 76 days of midnight sun between May and July greets travellers to Northern Norway. The further north you go, the more nights of midnight sun you get. During the summer months you can experience up to 24 hours of sunlight above the Arctic Circle, giving you more time to enjoy the sights and make new discoveries.

Norway

Børgefjell National Park

3

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Why don’t you go for hiking on those cliffs? Move two blocks forwards.”

Børgefjell National Park is an undeveloped national park in Norway, straddling the border between Trøndelag and Nordland county, with a border to Sweden. The landscape varies from dramatic peaks of dark granite and grey mountains with little vegetations, to fertile mountain slopes and marshes. The highest mountain peaks are in the west where the bedrock is primarily dark Børgefjell granite, which gives the landscape its desolate appearance. This is where you will find the highest mountain in the park, *Kvigtinden*, towering 1,699 metres above sea level. The 1,513-metre tall Jetnamsklumpen is the tallest mountain in Nord-Trøndelag, and it is also located in the park.

Åre, Sweden

Åre Glashytta

4

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Make your own hand made glass decoration. Move two blocks backwards.”

In Duved at Åre Glashytta in the station house, the glass melting furnace is hot almost every day of the year and when we say hot, it's not just figurative. An old brick house with high ceilings, glasses, bowls, vases, ornaments are created in a never-ending stream. A hot tip is the Olympia glass made with a small coloured edge with different colours on each glass. Perfect if you want to keep track of your glass at a dinner party.

Grimeton, Sweden

World Heritage Grimeton Radio Station

5

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Make your favourite song playlist. Roll the dice again.”



The Grimeton Radio Station, Varberg is the original station site for an ultra-longwave radiotelegraph transmitter that was used for wireless transatlantic communication in the 1920s. The Varberg station is the only one left from a global network that was planned after WWI to enhance communication between countries worldwide. It was used until the fifties for transatlantic radio telegraphy to Radio Central in Long Island, New York. It has been kept in working condition since and is still in use by the Swedish Navy.

Kiel,
Germany

GEOMAR - Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel

6

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Help the scientists with their research. Move two blocks backwards.”

The GEOMAR - Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel is a research institute in Kiel, Germany. It was formed in 2004 by merging the Institute for Marine Science with the Research Center for Marine Geosciences and is co-funded by both federal and provincial governments. It was a member of the Leibniz Association till 2012 and is coordinator of the FishBase Consortium. Since 2012 it is member of the Helmholtz Association and named *GEOMAR - Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel*. The institute operates worldwide in all ocean basins, specialising in climate dynamics, marine ecology and biogeochemistry, and ocean floor dynamics and circulation. GEOMAR offers degree courses in affiliation with the University of Kiel, and operates the Kiel Aquarium and the *Lithothek*, a repository for split sediment core samples.

Hamburg,
Germany

Speicherstadt

7

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Get ready for a canal tour with a historic barge in the evening. Roll the dice again.”

The Speicherstadt, a Hamburg landmark, is one of the main attractions in the great harbour tour. The world's largest integrated complex of warehouses was built in 1883, five years before Hamburg received its free port. Since 1991, the unique district has been given historic monument protection. The warehouses are built on oak piles and the district is crossed by what are known as fleets - canals that are flooded depending on the tides and can then also be travelled by ship. You can travel the narrow canals in small barges to savour the architectural details if the tide is right. A canal tour with a historic barge like this is an unforgettable experience.

Frankfurt,
Germany

Naturmuseum Senckenberg

8

INSTRUCTIONS:

“How amazingly tall were the dinosaurs! Imagine how fast they ran! Move five blocks forwards.”



The Naturmuseum Senckenberg is a museum of natural history, located in Frankfurt am Main, It is the second largest of its type in Germany. The Senckenberg Museum is particularly popular with children, who enjoy the extensive collection of dinosaur fossils: Senckenberg boasts the largest exhibition of large dinosaurs in Europe. One notable exhibit is a dinosaur fossil with unique, preserved scaled skin. The museum contains a large and diverse collection of birds with 90,000 bird skins 5,050 egg sets 17,000 skeletons and 3,375 spirit specimens. The building housing the Senckenberg Museum was erected between 1904 and 1907 outside of the center of Frankfurt in the same area as the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, which was founded in 1914.

Konstanz, Germany

Schnetztor

9

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Pass beneath the gate to enter a completely different world. Don’t roll the  dice next round.”



Southernmost city limit of the 14th century & picturesque city tower: The Constance Schnetztor is next to the Rhine Gate and Powder Tower the only remaining fortification of medieval Konstanz. It was built in the 14th century including a kennel. Its historic façade fascinates with its preserved timber-framing, and the "Löwenplatz", located to the south of the tower, is a good example of the wall foundations preserved in the pavement.

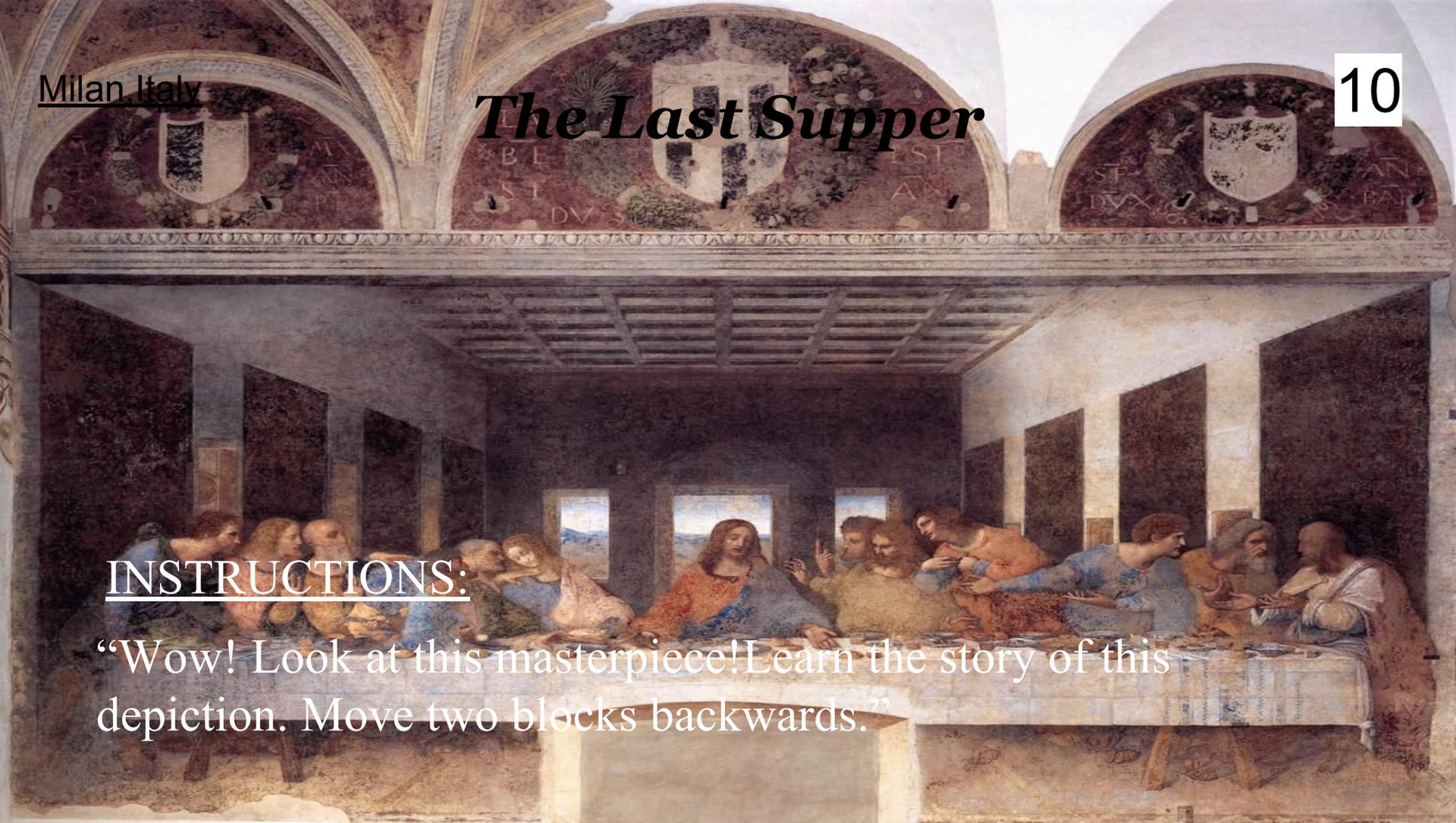
Milan, Italy

The Last Supper

10

INSTRUCTIONS:

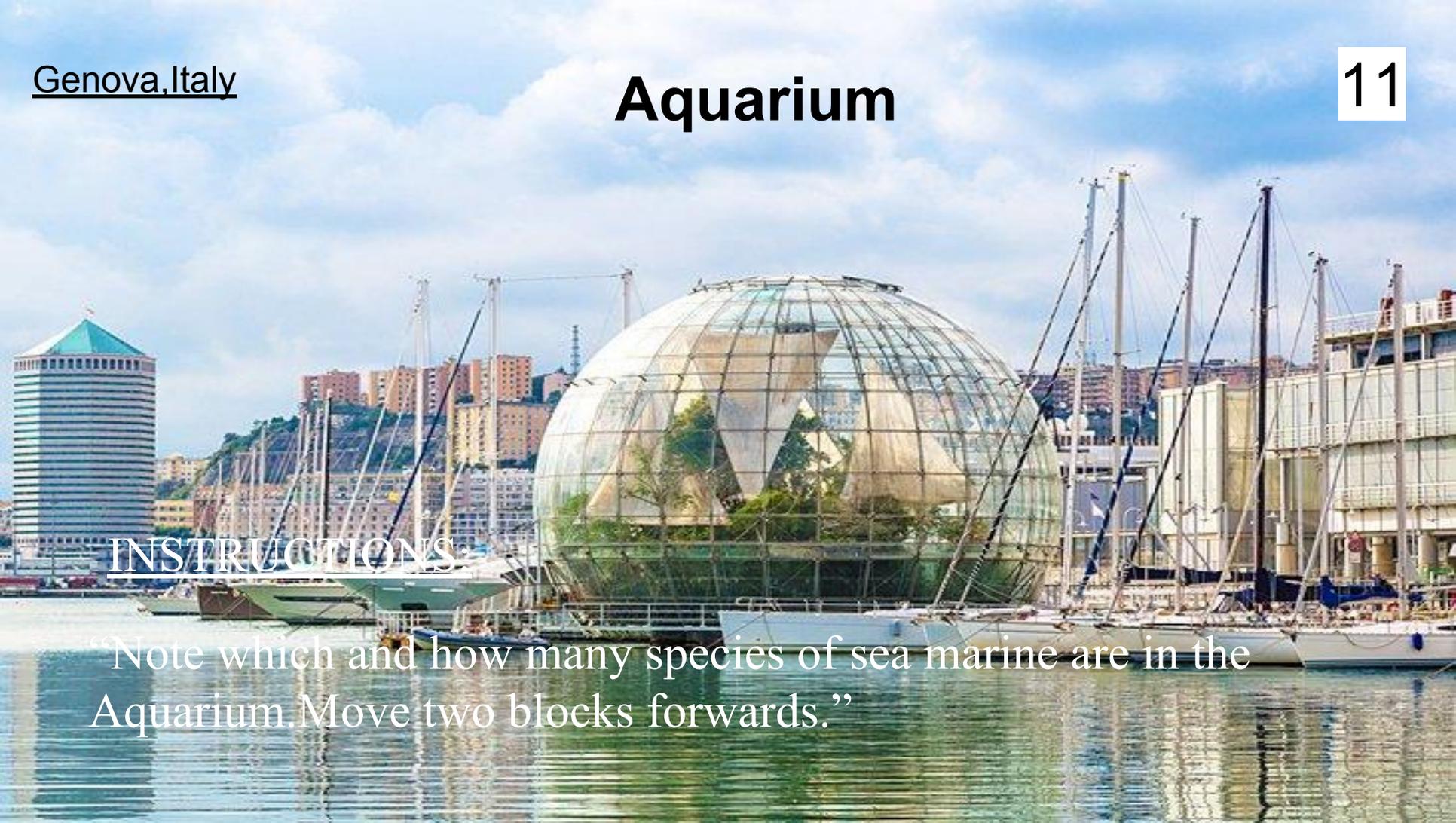
“Wow! Look at this masterpiece! Learn the story of this depiction. Move two blocks backwards.”



The Last Supper is a late 15th-century mural painting by Leonardo da Vinci housed by the refectory of the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan. It is one of the world's most recognizable paintings. The work is presumed to have been started around 1495–96 and was commissioned as part of a plan of renovations to the church and its convent buildings by Leonardo's patron Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan. The painting represents the scene of the Last Supper of Jesus with his apostles, as it is told in the Gospel of John. Leonardo has depicted the consternation that occurred among the Twelve Disciples when Jesus announced that one of them would betray him.

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Note which and how many species of sea marine are in the Aquarium. Move two blocks forwards.”



The largest aquarium in Italy and one of the largest in Europe, Genoa's is part of a massive waterfront "Edutainment" center that could take days to explore fully. Built in 1992 to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the voyage of native son Christopher Columbus, the aquarium teaches about marine animals of all kinds, showing them in largely natural environments. The biosphere, an eye-catching steel-and-glass globe structure designed by foremost Italian architect Renzo Piano, contains a tropical garden. In the garden are exhibits telling about these fragile and endangered ecosystems.

Venice, Italy

Venice Carnevale

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Put on your mask and let’s go to a masked ball. Don’t roll the dice next round.”



Venice's Carnevale season starts about two weeks before the actual date of Carnevale. Events and entertainment are held nightly throughout Venice, with people in costumes wandering around the city and revealing. Most high-end hotels hold masked balls during Carnevale and may be able to provide rental costumes for visiting guests. Tickets may be expensive for these balls, and most require reservations. Venice's main Carnevale events are centered around Piazza San Marco, but events are held in every *sestiere*, or quarter, of Venice. There are gondola and boat parades along the Grand Canal, a mask parade in Piazza San Marco and a special Carnevale for Children event in the Cannaregio district. A fireworks show in Piazza San Marco, which can be seen all over Venice, marks the climax of Carnevale.

Italy

Perugia

13



INSTRUCTIONS:

“Explore this full of historic events city. Roll the dice again.”

Perugia was an Umbrian settlement but first appears in written history as Perusia, one of the 12 confederate cities of Etruria. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Perugia was destroyed by Totila in 547; then it belonged to the Byzantine conquerors, and finally it became a powerful independent city allied to the Papal State. The 14th century was characterised by violent struggles between Nobles and Populares and by the war against the Pope who wanted the Umbrian cities to be under his rule. The war ended with the Peace of Bologna in 1370, when Perugia was forced to recognize the Papal authority. However, the city continued to be divided by rival factions fighting for power for many years after. In 1540 Perugia was placed under the direct control of the Papal State. The papal rule continued until the formation of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861. Perugia today is a modern and cosmopolitan city known all over the world because of its cultural events and the universities.

Italy

Colosseum

14

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Imagine yourself being Rome’s emperor and watching the gladiators fight. Move two blocks forwards.”



The **Colosseum** also known as the **Flavian Amphitheatre** is an oval amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy. It is the largest amphitheatre ever built. The Colosseum is situated just east of the Roman Forum. Construction began under the emperor Vespasian in AD 72, and was completed in AD 80 under his successor and heir Titus. Further modifications were made during the reign of Domitian. These three emperors are known as the Flavian dynasty, and the amphitheatre was named in Latin for its association with their family name. The Colosseum could hold, it is estimated, between 50,000 and 80,000 spectators, having an average audience of some 65,000; it was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles such as mock sea battles, animal hunts, executions, re-enactments of famous battles, and dramas based on Classical mythology.

Badia della Santissima Trinita

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Another building with great architecture. Move two blocks backwards.”

La Trinità della Cava , commonly known as **Badia di Cava**, is a Benedictine territorial abbey located near Cava de' Tirreni, in the province of Salerno, southern Italy. It stands in a gorge of the Finestre Hills. It was founded in 1011 by Alferius of Pappacarbone, a noble of Salerno who became a Cluniac monk and had lived as a hermit in the vicinity since 1011. Pope Urban II endowed this monastery with many privileges, making it immediately subject to the Holy See, with jurisdiction over the surrounding territory.