

## INSTRUCTIONS:

“Do you like wind sports? If yes, then you are at the right place. Don't roll the dice next round.”

**Tarifa** is a small town in the province of Cádiz, Andalusia, on the southernmost coast of mainland Spain. It is primarily known as one of the world's most popular destinations for wind sports. The town is located on the Costa de la Luz and across the Strait of Gibraltar facing Morocco. At exactly 36 degrees latitude, it is the southernmost point of Continental Europe, situated south of the two African capital cities of Tunis and Algiers. It is also one of the southernmost points of geographic Europe with only Malta, Cyprus and the southernmost Greek islands of Crete and Gavdos being further south, with Gavdos being the southernmost point of Europe.

Alicante  
Spain

# Explanada de Espana

2

## INSTRUCTIONS:

“Walking on a patio made of colored marble tiles with a unique pattern, between palm trees can relieve us from the hustle and bustle of our daily routines. Move two blocks forwards.”

Located southwest of El Barrio, Alicante's emblematic Explanada de España runs right alongside the harbor. The beloved pedestrianized marble mosaic- 6.6 million little tiles compose it!- otherwise known as the Explanada is one of Alicante's most characteristic features. With towering palm trees, charming terrace cafés and incomparable views of the harbor and the Mediterranean sea beyond, it's no wonder people are so drawn to it!

Tarragona  
Spain

# Aqüeducte de les Ferreres

3

## INSTRUCTIONS:

“What a great accomplishment of the ancient Romans! Roll the dice again.”

The **Ferreres Aqueduct** also known as the **Pont del Diable** is an ancient bridge, part of the Roman aqueduct built to supply water to the ancient city of Tarraco, today Tarragona in Catalonia, Spain. The bridge is located 4 kilometers north of the city and it is part of the Archaeological Ensemble of Tarraco (listed as a UNESCO's World Heritage Site since 2000). The Tarraco aqueduct took water from the Francolí river, 15 kilometers north of Tarragona. It probably dates from the time of the emperor Augustus. It has a maximum height of 27 metres and a length of 249 metres , including the ends where the specus runs atop a wall.

Medieval Carcassonne,  
France

# Carcassonne castle

4

INSTRUCTIONS:

“Imagine yourself living in that medieval city! Move two blocks backwards.”



## *Carcassonne date of construction: Medieval and 11th century*

Medieval Carcassonne is a fortified town rather than a castle - and perhaps the most impressive fortified medieval town to be found. Which is ironic, because in the middle of the 19th century it was in such bad repair that it became scheduled for demolition, to be saved by the efforts of the local mayor, who called in the new 'historic monuments' department to take a look. The city was saved, the well known architect Eugene Viollet-le-Duc took the renovation project in hand, and the rest, as they say, is history.

Beaujolais,  
France

# Beaujolais

5

INSTRUCTIONS:

“If you want to learn how to make wine you are at the right place. Don't roll the dice next round.”



**Beaujolais** is an important wine region of eastern France, famous for its vibrant, fruity red wines made from Gamay. It is located immediately south of Burgundy, of which it is sometimes considered to be a part, despite being within the Rhone administrative region. There are several forms of red *Beaujolais* wines: standard Beaujolais (including Beaujolais Superieur), Beaujolais Villages, Beaujolais Nouveau. The region's highest-quality wines are those of the ten Beaujolais 'crus' – ten vineyard areas long recognized as the finest in the area. Each of these ten (Brouilly, Chenas, Chiroubles, Cote de Brouilly, Fleurie, Julienas, Morgon, Moulin-a-Vent, Regnie and Saint-Amour) has its own appellation title.

Schloss Hellbrunn  
Austria

# Hellbrunn Palace & Trick Fountains

6

## INSTRUCTIONS:

“Hellbrunn Palace & Trick Fountains is the best place to relax and unwind and take a walk. Move two blocks forwards.”



Markus Sittikus, prince-archbishop of Salzburg at that time, planned an oasis of pleasure and distraction unlike anything ever seen before. This summer residence sprang up in record-setting time between 1612 and 1615. Its architect, Santino Solari, whose commissions also included Salzburg Cathedral, ended up creating one of the most magnificent Late Renaissance buildings north of the Alps. The spacious parks and gardens of Hellbrunn Palace are partially landscaped, partially natural biotope. They are a marvelous place to unwind, take a walk and enjoy a bit of outdoor sport.

Budapest, Hungary

# Parliament Building

7



## INSTRUCTIONS:

“In front of you is depicted the tallest building in Hungary. Move five blocks ahead.”

The **Hungarian Parliament Building** is the seat of the National Assembly of Hungary, a notable landmark of Hungary and a popular tourist destination in Budapest. It lies in Lajos Kossuth Square, on the bank of the Danube. It is currently the largest building in Hungary and it is still the tallest building in Budapest. Budapest was united from three cities in 1873 and seven years later the Diet resolved to establish a new, representative Parliament Building, expressing the sovereignty of the nation. The building was planned to face the river. An international competition was held, and Imre Steindl emerged as the victor; the plans of two other competitors were later also realized in the form of the Ethnographic Museum and the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, both facing the Parliament Building. Construction from the winning plan was started in 1885 and the building was inaugurated on the 1000th anniversary of the country in 1896. It was completed in 1904. (The architect of the building went blind before its completion.)

Oradea, Romania

# Art Nouveaux in Oradea

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## INSTRUCTIONS:

“Here is a place for the art nouveaux lovers. Move two blocks backwards.”

*Art Nouveau* is an international style of art and architecture that was most popular between 1890 and 1910. A reaction to the academic art of the 19th century, it was inspired by natural forms and structures, particularly the curved lines of plants and flowers. Art Nouveau art is also called Secession Art. The first secession building in Oradea was *The Sonnefeld House*, designed by Spiegel Frigyes in 1899. Another representative building for the Oradean secession is *the Ullman Palace*. The construction was built in 1913 following the plans of the architect Löbll Ferenc. Built in the style of the Viennese secession, the construction comprises three floors raised on a high ground floor and an attic. In the exterior facade's decoration elements characteristic of the sacred Jewish art can be deciphered: menorah (seven-arm candlestick) guarded by two lions as well as by many floral and geometric motifs. The ground floor was plated with green-blue tile.

Sofia, Bulgaria

# National library of Bulgaria

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## INSTRUCTIONS:

“What about reading your favourite book in a place like this? Roll the dice again.”

St. Cyril and Methodius National Library of Bulgaria (Natsionalna Biblioteka Sv Sv Kiril i Metodiy, hereafter, NBKM), located in Sofia, has one of the richest Ottoman archives with respect to the quantity and variety of materials. Founded in 1878, the NBKM's holdings were significantly expanded in 1931 with the acquisition of millions of Ottoman documents from Turkey. Today, the NBKM's Oriental Department Collection (*Kolektsiya na Orientalski Otdel*) contains more than 160 sijills, 1000 defters and registers, 1,000,000 individual documents, and countless registers of religious endowments (*waqf/awqāf*) from all provinces of the Ottoman Empire between the fifteenth and the twentieth centuries. In addition, it has a valuable Persian, Arabic, and Turkish manuscript collection.

Rupite, Bulgaria

# Rupite

10

INSTRUCTIONS:

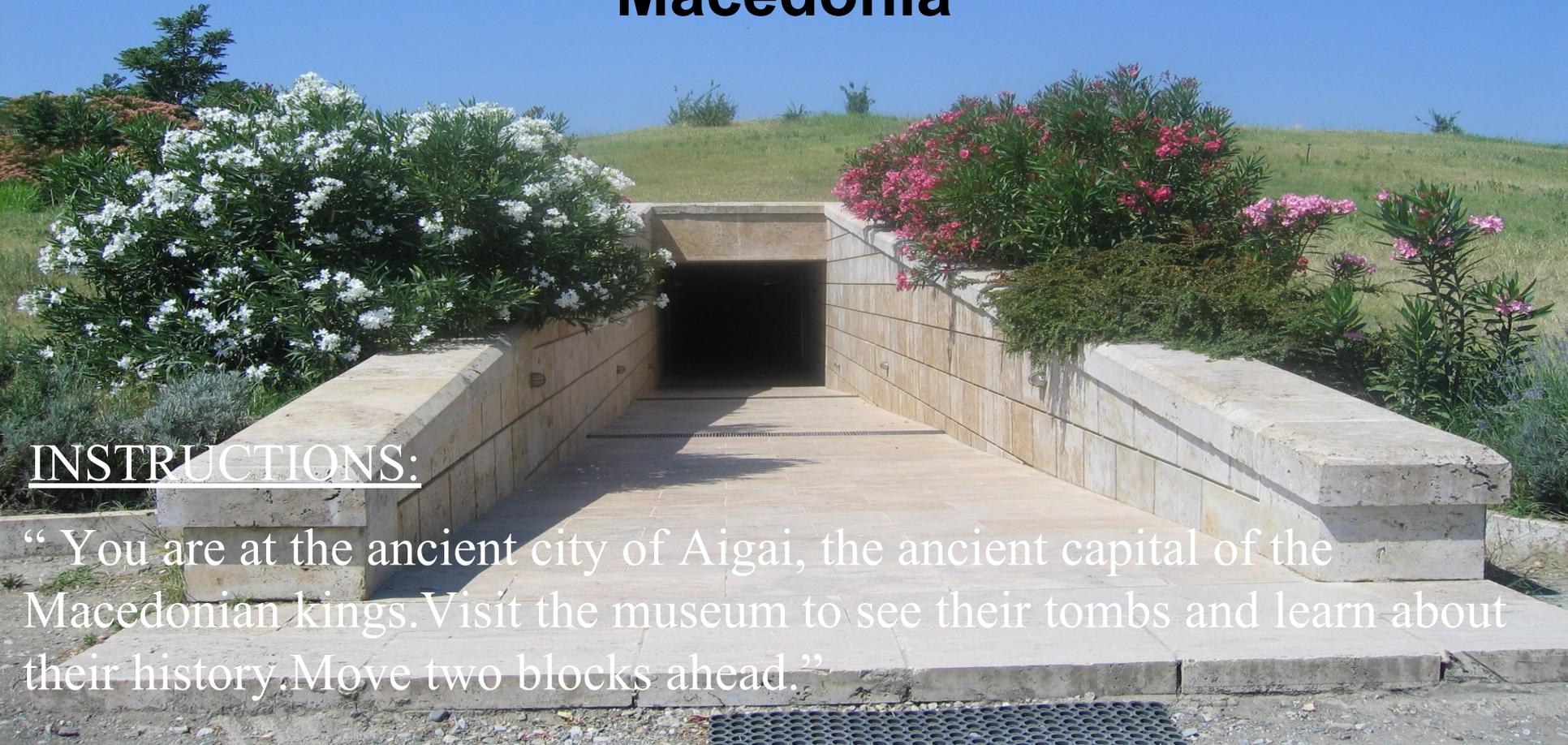
“Go for a walk by the pond. Move two blocks backwards.”

**Rupite** is a village which includes a small mountainous protected area in the southeastern part of Blagoevgrad Province, Bulgaria, 10-12 kilometres northeast of Petrich, inside Petrich Municipality, on the right bank of the Struma River. It is best known as the place where the Bulgarian medium Baba Vanga lived and was buried. The area is in fact the crater of an extinct volcano, its appearance being shaped by the volcanic hill of Kozhuh, the thermal springs and Pchelina Hill. The village has 1,124 inhabitants. Rupite is a protected area, which is situated at a distance of about 10 km from Petrich and 2 km from the village of Rupite, at the eastern foot of the extinct volcano Kozhuh Mountain (281 meters altitude). The hill was built by volcanic rocks. Its name comes from the fact that it looks like a mantle. In 1962 a part of the locality of Kozhuh was declared a natural landmark. The protected area of Rupite is famous for its healing mineral springs with a temperature of 74° C and capacity of up to 35 l/sec.

# The museum of Macedonia

## INSTRUCTIONS:

“ You are at the ancient city of Aigai, the ancient capital of the Macedonian kings. Visit the museum to see their tombs and learn about their history. Move two blocks ahead.”



Vergina, a village in Imathia, is 12 km from Veroia. It has enjoyed worldwide renown in the past few decades, owing to the discovery there of the ancient city of Aigai, the ancient capital of the Macedonian kings, and its cemetery. Of particular note are the tombs of the royal dynasty, most notably King Philip II and a young prince who is identified as Alexander IV, and a cist grave. The royal tombs were discovered by the archaeologist Manolis Andronikos. An underground building was constructed in 1993 to enclose and protect the royal tombs, maintaining the stable temperature and humidity necessary to preserve the wall paintings. The first tomb is a large Macedonian tomb, which was found desecrated and completely destroyed. Next is the Heroön, a building which was intended for the cult of the dead kings. The most important tomb of all is Philip II's. In the antechamber of Philip's tomb another gold larnax was discovered with a royal diadem inside a marble sarcophagus. The larnax must have contained the ashes of Kleopatra, Philip's youngest wife. Last is the tomb of the prince, which is ascribed to Alexander IV, the son of Alexander the Great.

# The Roman aqueduct

## INSTRUCTIONS:

“You are in one of the most beautiful places . You want to admire the Roman aqueduct. Don’t roll roll the dice next round.”

The Roman aqueduct at Agios Georgios Filippados is certainly one of the most brilliant technical works of the Roman period that are still preserved in Greece today. The most prevalent version of when the work was constructed is considered to be the one that puts it in the end of the 1st century BC. or early in the 1st century AD when the emperor in Rome was Octavian Augustus. However, there are other studies that place its construction later in the 2nd century AD. century, on the Empire of Hadrian.

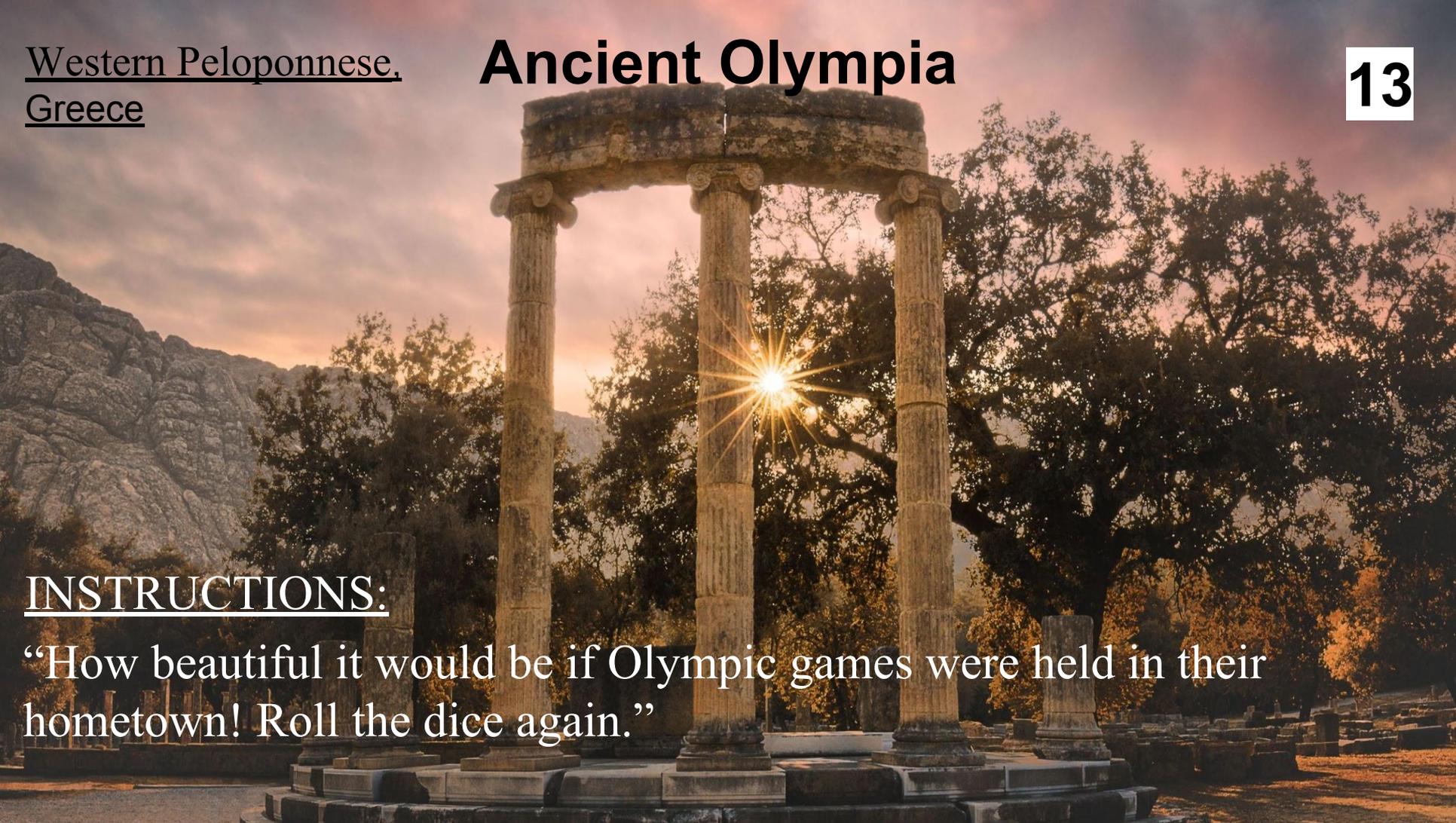
Western Peloponnese,  
Greece

# Ancient Olympia

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## INSTRUCTIONS:

“How beautiful it would be if Olympic games were held in their hometown! Roll the dice again.”



Located in the western **Peloponnese**, **Olympia** was an ancient **Greek** sanctuary site dedicated to the worship of **Zeus**, in whose honour **Pan-Hellenic** Games were held every four years from 776 BC to 393 BC. The first large building on the site was the Heraion, a **temple** dedicated to **Hera** built around 650-600 BC. The statue of Zeus within the temple was by **Phidias** and was a 12 m high **gold** and ivory representation of Zeus seated on a throne and regarded as one of **the Seven Wonders** of the Ancient World. Other important building projects over the centuries included baths and a swimming pool, the new **stadium** with embankments for spectators , a *palaistra*, a *gymnasion* , hippodrome, the large Leonidaion or guest houses, and the Theikoloi .Sporting events were originally associated with funeral rituals, for example the funeral games instigated by **Achilles** in honour of Patroklos in **Homer's *Iliad***.The first Olympic Games were held in 776 BC at the first full moon after the summer solstice. The winner of the first and only event, the *stadion* foot-race, was Koroibos of Elis, and from then on every victor was recorded and each Olympiad named after them, thus giving us the first accurate chronology of the Greek world.

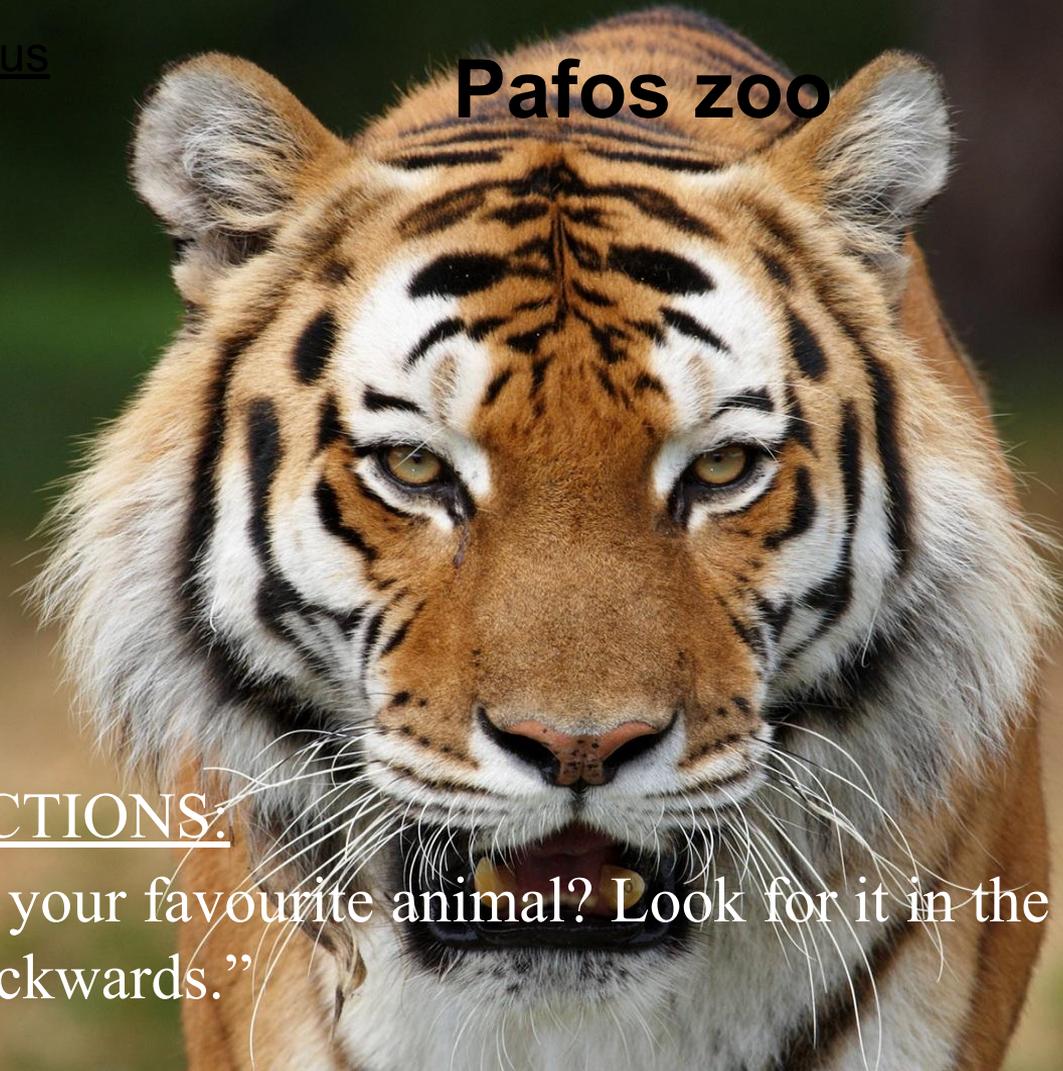
## INSTRUCTIONS:

“Imagine yourself in the labyrinth trying to get out without Minotaur noticing it. Move two blocks forwards.”

Knossos is the ancient Minoan palace and surrounding city on the island of Crete, sung of by Homer in his *Odyssey*: “Among their cities is the great city of Knossos, where Minos reigned when nine years old, he that held converse with great Zeus.” King Minos, famous for his wisdom and, later, one of the three judges of the dead in the underworld, would give his name to the people of Knossos and, by extension, the ancient civilization of Crete: Minoan. The settlement was established well before 2000 BC and was destroyed, most likely by fire (though some claim a tsunami) in 1700 BC. Knossos has been identified with Plato’s mythical Atlantis from his dialogues of the *Timaeus* and *Critias* and is also known in myth most famously through the story of Theseus and the Minotaur. It should be noted that King Minos’ character in the story, as the king who demands human sacrifice from Athens, is at odds with other accounts of him as a king of wisdom and justice who, further, built the first navy and rid the Aegean sea of pirates.

INSTRUCTIONS:

“ What is your favourite animal? Look for it in the Zoo. Move two blocks backwards.”



The project started with Mr Christos Christoforou's love of Birds & Wildlife. The Zoo was originally going to be for Mr Christoforou's private use to house his enormous private collection of Birds, but he decided to open the Zoo to the public, so that they may also enjoy the splendours of his private collection & it also being a unique Zoo in Cyprus. Mr Christoforou's other aim was to educate the local community about the importance of caring & conserving all wildlife. The Zoo took 3 years to complete & it was finally open to the public in September 2003. Pafos Zoo was the first established and biggest licensed zoo in Cyprus. It is set in a lush and unspoiled natural environment of more than 100.000 sq.m