





Italy is divided into 20 regions. Each region is characterized by different customs and traditions, also different dialects and food. Natural landscapes and architecture vary from region to region.

We live in Molise region.  
Rome is situated in Lazio.



Nature has graced Italy with a natural beauty, from its majestic snowcapped mountains to its white sand beaches, rolling hills and plains.



The famous boot-shaped peninsula lies in central-southern Europe. Between the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian seas. Sardinia and Sicily, the two islands in the Mediterranean, are also part of the Italian Republic.





Italy is a country that is rife with art and architectural masterpieces. Florence, Venice, Pisa, Siena, Caserta with its Royal Palace, Neaples, Palermo, just to quote some, are the jewels we have.

Florence



Venice



Milan





Siena



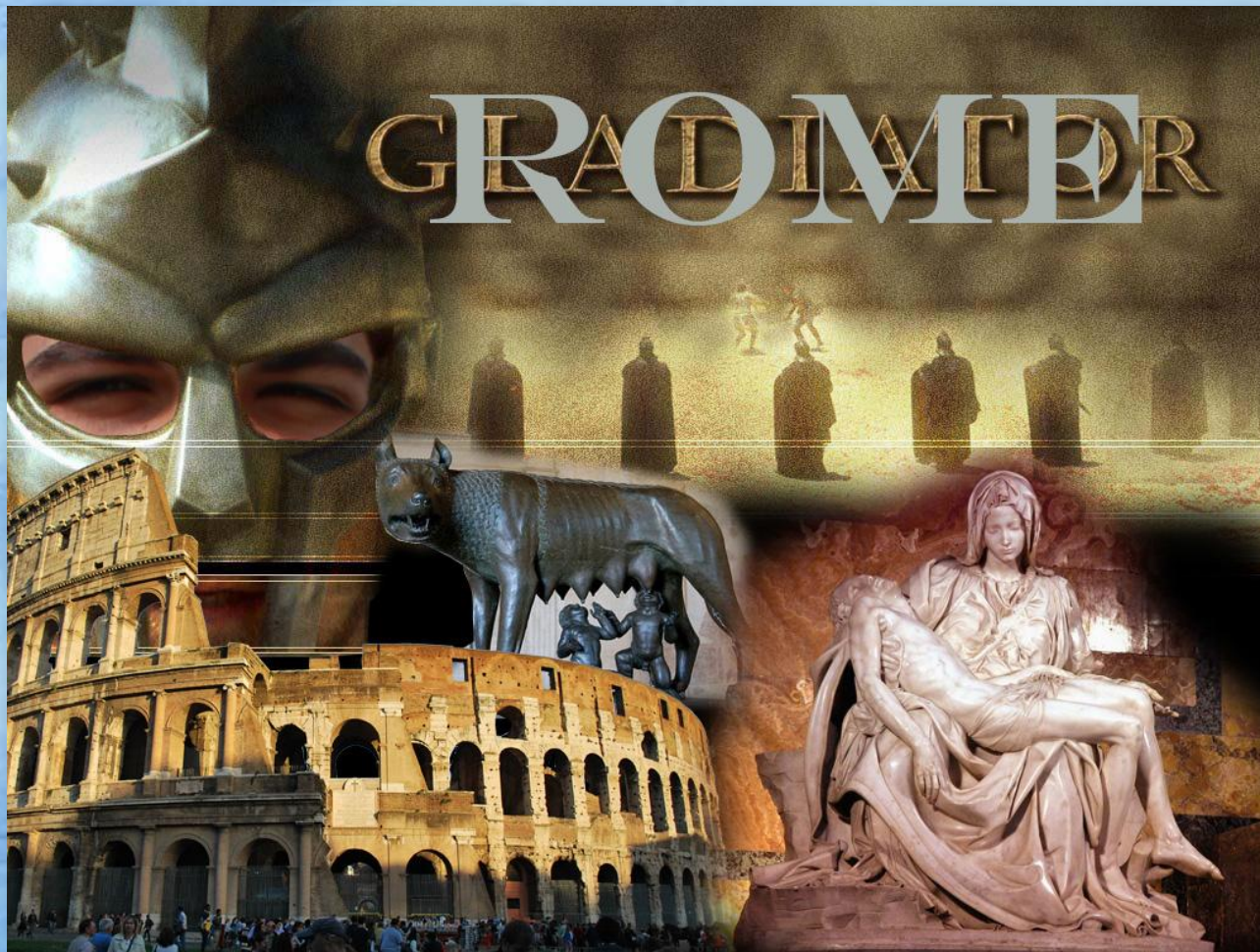
Palermo



Caserta Royal Palace




Neaples



Rome is the capital of Italy. It was also the capital city of the Roman Empire. Rome was founded in fifth century B.C. by Romulus and Remus. The Roman Empire was one of the most mighty empires of the times. When it collapsed it was divided between several kingdoms. Latin was the language introduced by the Romans. It is an old language but now is dead. This means that people do not speak or write it, but it is used in science, in law and in the Roman Church.

## *Some common Latin words “alive” in English*

<u>Via</u>	by way of
<u>in memoriam</u>	in memory (of)
<u>Interim</u>	meanwhile, interval
<u>Memorandum</u>	reminder
<u>Agenda</u>	things to be done
<u>&amp;</u>	<i>et</i> used for 'and'
<u>etc...</u>	<i>et cetera</i> used for 'and so forth'
<u>pro and con</u>	for and against
<u>a.m.</u>	<i>ante meridiem</i> , before noon
<u>p.m.</u>	<i>post meridiem</i> , afternoon
<u>Ultra</u>	beyond
<u>P.S.</u>	<i>post scriptum</i> , postscript
<u>Quasi</u>	as if it were
<u>Census</u>	count of citizens
<u>Veto</u>	'I forbid' used as a way of stopping the passage of a law.
<u>per</u>	through, by
<u>Sponsor</u>	one who accepts responsibility for another
<u>i.e.</u>	<i>id est</i> , that's



French, Romanian, Italian, Portuguese, Catalan and Spanish are some of the European Languages derived from Latin. They are very close to each other and it is possible for the speakers of one Romance language to understand another to at least some extent.



## Italian Language Fathers



Italian is the official language. There are also numerous dialects spoken all over the country, but they are not recognized as languages. Some of these dialects for example: Neapolitan, Milanese, Sicilian are difficult to understand for the Italians as well, so it is quite hard for a foreigner to understand a conversation between native speakers.



**Vatican City** is the smallest independent state in the world by both area and population. It is situated in the city of Rome. The Pope is the sovereign of the state. Italy has been influenced by the Catholic culture and most of the Italian population identifies itself as Roman Catholic. There is also a small number of Jews, and a growing number of Muslims.



Sergio Mattarella is the 12th and current President of the Italian Republic. He assumed office on 3rd February 2015



Matteo Renzi is the current Prime Minister of the country. He assumed office on 22nd February 2014.

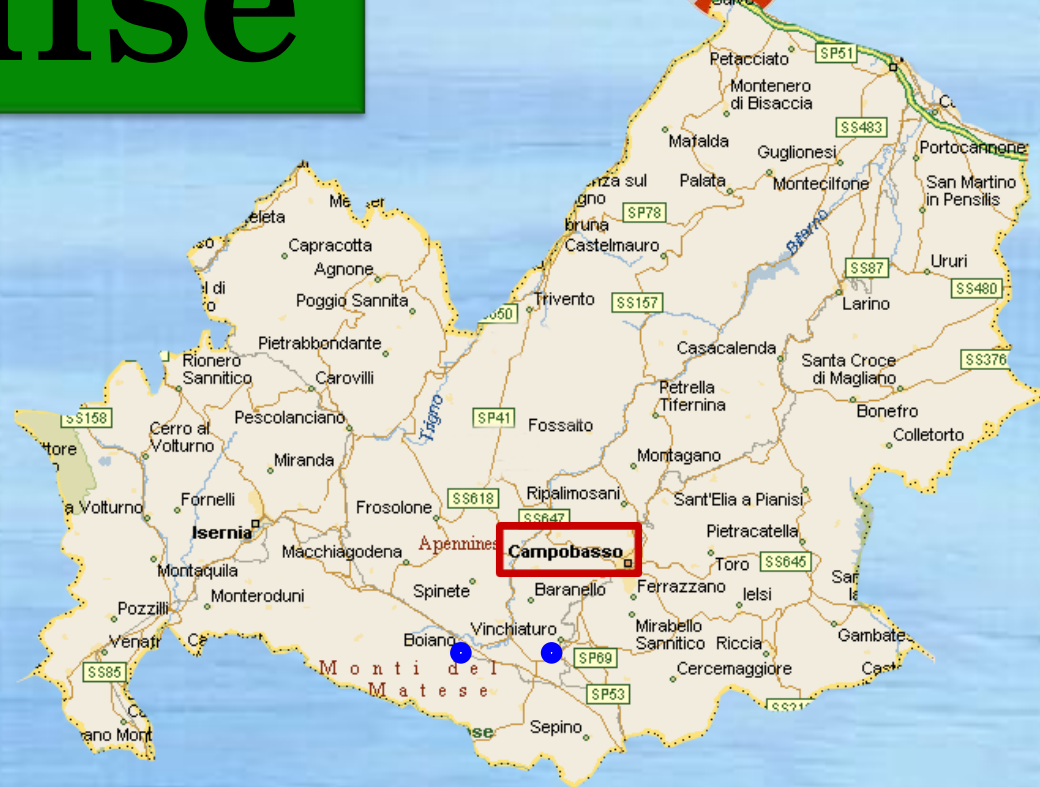


In 1946 Italy abolished monarchy. Since then it has been a Parliamentary Republic. The Parliament is bicameral. The Prime Minister is the head of government, while the President is the head of State. Italy celebrates its Republic Day on 2nd June

# Molise



Italy



Molise has about 320.000 inhabitants (the population including Croatian and Albanian minorities as well). The region was established in 1963, when it separated from Abruzzo.

Bojano and Vinchiaturò, are situated in Molise region, in an interesting geographical position, half way between the center and the south of Italy. Molise extends from the sea to the mountains, the chief town is Campobasso. Our region is rich in customs and traditions and it is an uncontaminated natural environment. The two main nearest Italian cities are Rome and Naples.

# MOLISE



Molise is a peaceful oasis in the greenheart of the south Italy some areas are still unexplored. Its flora and fauna are of inestimable value.



The territory is crisscrossed by the valleys of the Rivers **Trigno**, **Biferno**, and **Fortore**: these follow a more or less straight path through the hills and mountains, before widening out abruptly as they approach the sea. There are three artificial lakes that have become important wetland habitats for both sedentary and migratory birds: **Lake Guardialfiera** (also know as "*del Liscione*" after the dam that formed it ), **Lake Occhito** and **Castel San Vincenzo Lake**.

Molise is very rich in water.  
These are some of the lakes of our region.



Guardialfiera Lake



Castel San Vincenzo Lake in winter



Castel San Vincenzo Lake



Occhito Lake

# MOLISE



The eastern part of the region spreads towards the sea through a collection of small valleys and dales. The 40 kilometer-long Adriatic coast is flat and sandy, with the exception of Termoli cliff. **Termoli** is a tourist resort and port, with the stately Swabian Castle and the Romanesque Cathedral.



The thrill of **skiing** high in the mountains is guaranteed by the system of slopes at **Campitello Matese**, the largest ski resort in Molise, as well as that of **Capracotta**, also renowned for its **cross-country ski** trails. The highest peaks of the Matese chain are Monte Mutria (1823), La Gallinola (1923) and Monte Miletto (2050) mt high. It is a calcareous chain of the Cretaceous period.

# HISTORY



# TRADITIONS



# GASTRONOMY





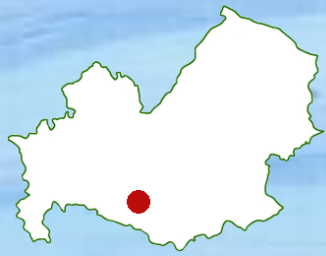
*Campobasso is the capital city of the Molise region in Italy. It is located in the high basin of the Biferno river, surrounded by the Sannio and Matese mountains. Campobasso is definitely worth a visit, and it is easy to get to from anywhere in central Italy. A good off season time to go would be the "Easter" season because you can observe the most important festival in Campobasso, the Misteri.*



*The historic town of Isernia boasts a 13th-Century fountain and ancient prehistoric site just outside the developed areas.*



*The region's archaeological sites carry great significance. These include: the Samnite town of **Pietrabbondante** with its beautiful theatre, **Sepino** with the ruins of Roman buildings, and **Larino**, which combines valuable Roman remains with a magnificent example of Medieval art - the Roman and Gothic-style Cathedral.*



# Bojano



BOJANO is famous for its dairy products i.e. la mozzarella, and for the truffles exported all over Italy. Bojano is also well known for the trout and salmon fish farming thanks to the fresh water which flows from the Matese Mountain. There are also factories specialized in the processing of food. In the picture here you can see also the Townhall. The coat of arms of Bojano is represented by an oxen.



# Bojano



The rich Molisan food scene and tradition shows both produce and products such as: olive oil, home-made bread, handmade pasta (cavatello), salami, soppressate, vegetables preserved in olive oil and first of all tasty cheeses like mozzarella and straciatina. There is also a huge range of desserts like the Canelle, the Cipollati, baked ravioli with a black cherry jam filling, and the Pigna: a crisp doughnut.



# Bojano

## VER SACRUM

CAPUT HOC ERAT PENTRORUM SAMNITIUM....

The legend says that an oxen, that is the symbol of Bojano, and from which Bojano inherited the name, led a group of young, towards the feet of the Matese Massif where they settled in the huge and fertile plain. There, they built up the town of Bojano. In the past the town was very famous because it was the capital of the Samnite Pentri, a strong people who fought against the Romans.



The rite of Ver Sacrum, to remember the origins of the town, is celebrated in Bojano in August.

# Bojano



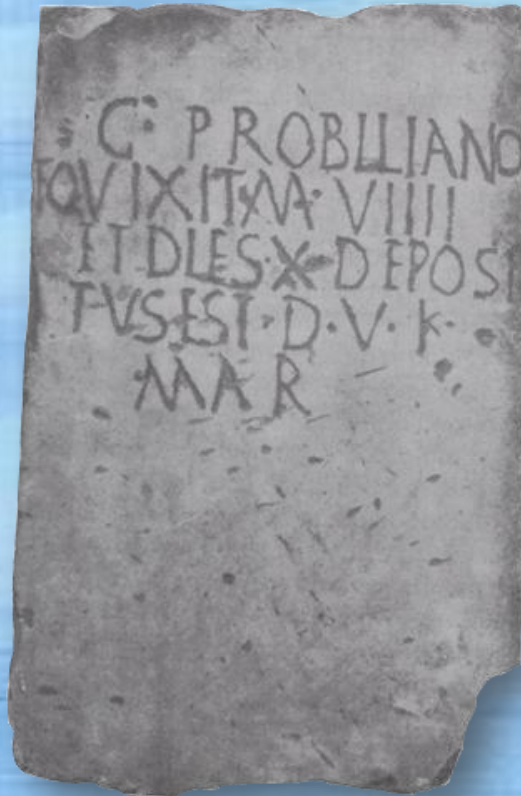
Samnite  
soldier



*This is the old Porta Bojano*

If few are the findings of the Samnite period, many more are the Roman findings. The magnificence of the Samnites' cities has sometimes been darkened by the historians to exalt Rome's glory. Bojano became a 'Municipium' of the Roman Empire and its inhabitants obtained the Roman citizenship, as consequence of this, the Oscan, that is to say the language spoken by the Samnites, gradually disappeared in the inscriptions and was replaced by Latin.

# Bojano



In the public garden in the centre of Bojano we can find mosaics, fragments of statues, crockery and remains of roads, all evident signs of the Roman occupation



*Roman Road in the centre of Bojano*

# Bojano



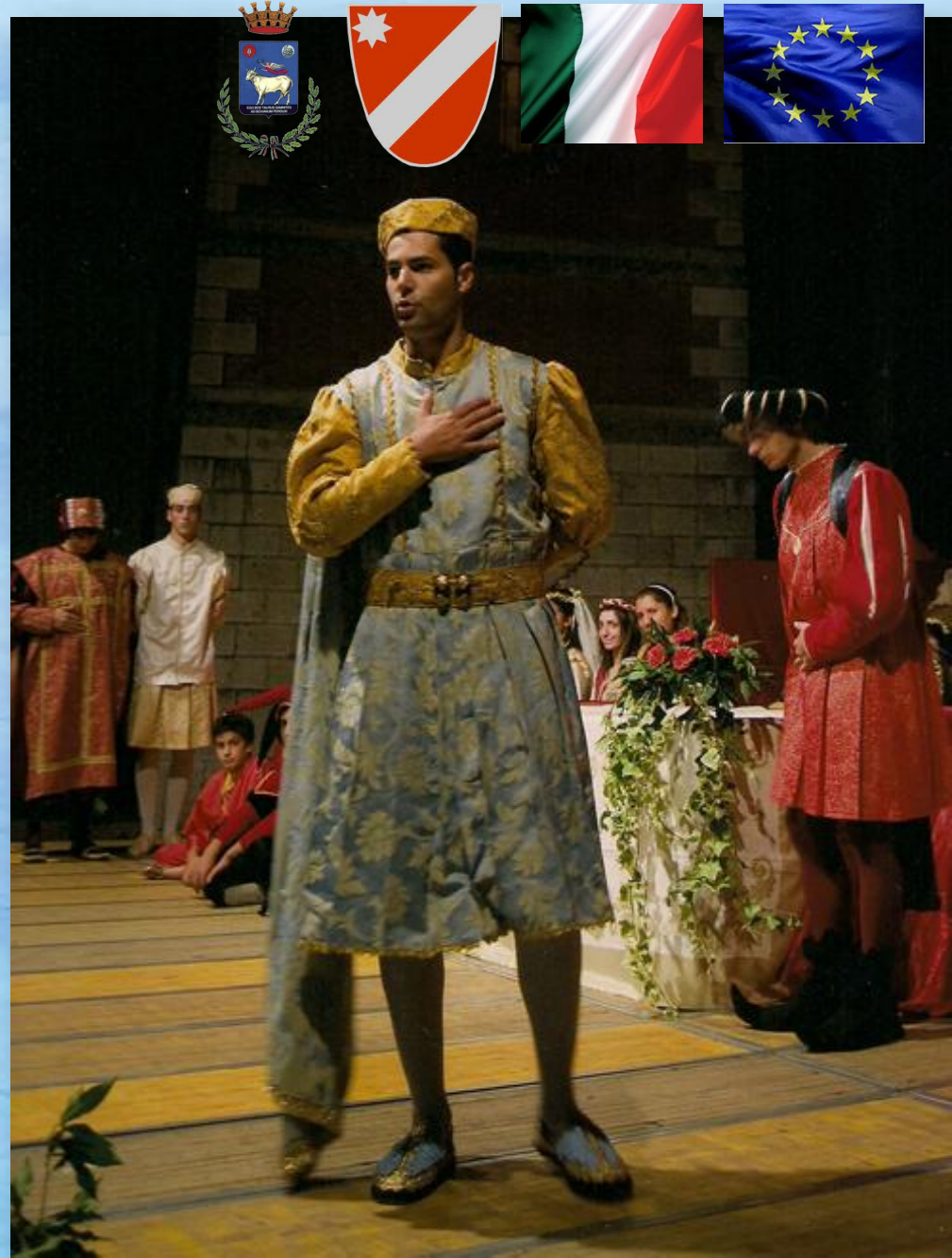
In the Longobard period Bojano became the settlement of a Castaldo. With the arrival of the Normans it became a County. The testimonies of this period are the old village of Civita Superiore and the castle of the Count De Moulins. This reconstruction shows the castle on the top, now there are only old ruins.



# Bojano

## *Rodolfo De Moulines*

Rodolfo de Moulines is a festival held every August in Bojano, which celebrates, with a procession of people dressed up with the clothes of the time, the story of the Norman family which settled in Bojano and gave its name to all the region. The students of the ISISIS organize the festival.



This is Bojano now....



I. S. I. S. S.



## Istituto Statale di Istruzione Secondaria Superiore



**This is our school in Bojano.**

There are three main courses of study: Liceo Scientifico with Liceo delle Scienze Applicate, Liceo delle Scienze Umane and Istituto Tecnico Economico

# I.S.I.S.S.

Istituto Statale di Istruzione Secondaria Superiore



**Liceo Scientifico** is a secondary school type in Italy. It is considered the peak of the Italian upper secondary education.

**Liceo delle Scienze Applicate** is like Liceo Scientifico but more importance is given to science subjects and Information Technology which takes the place of Latin.

**Liceo delle Scienze Umane** Students study disciplines in the field of the humanities.

**Istituto Tecnico Economico** is a secondary technical school with a specialization in Business, Administration and Information Technology. In the last three years the students study more technical subjects which characterize the course.



# I.S.I.S.S.

Istituto Statale di Istruzione Secondaria Superiore



Lessons are held six days a week, also on Saturday from 8,15 a.m. to 1,40 p.m. The school has got well equipped ITC, Linguistics, Science and Drawing laboratories, a library and an indoor gym. Students may take part also in additional lessons: meetings with experts on specific topics, training in factories and enterprises.

# IPSEOA Vinchiaturò



## **And this is our school at Vinchiaturò.**

At the Hotel and Catering School our students can choose the following courses: Cooking, Restaurant service, Hotel Service and Catering. The school runs training workshops where students can gain the knowledge on practical subjects. The school organizes gastronomic contests and events in which students can practice their competencies.

# IPSEOA Vinchiaturu



At the Reception



In the Kitchen



At the Bar



# Vinchiatur



It is a town of about 2500 inhabitants. It's located in the region of Molise, some 11 km from the provincial capital of Campobasso. It's is a very old town, as the discovery of Roman ruins within its boundaries attests.



There are many churches in the area. **Santa Croce** church was restored in the 18<sup>th</sup> century; it features precious silver objects, a 18<sup>th</sup> century organ and 13 tablets picturing Christ with the 12 apostles. **San Bernardino da Siena** Church features two chapels; legend has it that the saint, when passing through the village, brought peace to its two warring factions. On May 20<sup>th</sup>, the town celebrates the feast of its patron saint, San Bernardino da Siena.

The “vinchiaturesi” have kept alive the tradition of “La pezza de’ casce” an ancient game that dates back to the Etruscans. It involves the rolling of large wheels of cheese through the streets.





# EUROPEAN PROJECTS



COMENIUS



LEONARDO

***Leonardo Project***  
***2013-2014***  
AST-ECVET: A SCUOLA DI  
TURISMO.  
TIROCINI DI QUALITÀ PER  
FAVORIRE LA TRASPARENZA E IL  
RICONOSCIMENTO DELLE  
QUALIFICHE NEL SETTORE  
DELL'OSPITALITÀ E DELLA  
RISTORAZIONE.



# European Projects

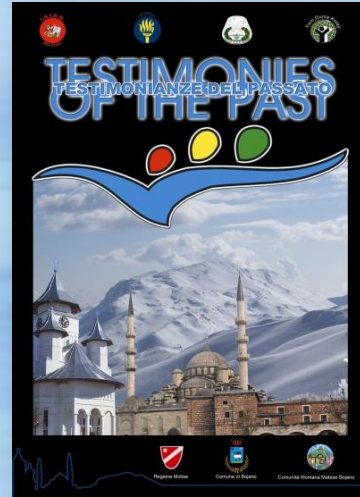


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**Interculturality Citizenship and Teamwork**



**May Justice Be Done**



**ePAL  
(eTwinning Promoting Autonomous Learning)**

## eTwinningProjects

Interview 1



Interview 2



**FOR EARTH SAKE**

**Languages of the heart**

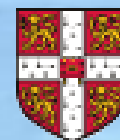
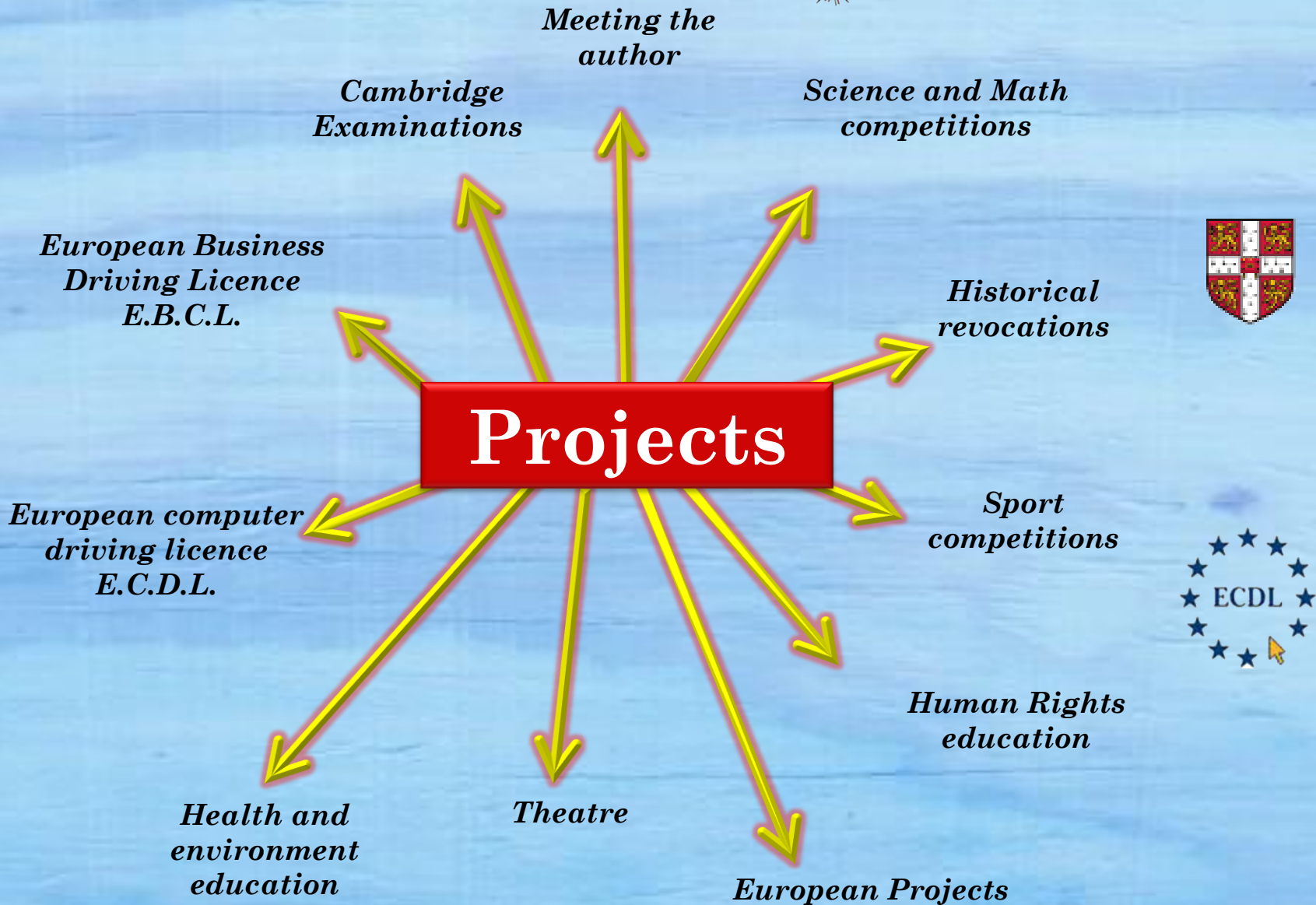


**Learning from one another**  
Superare stereotipi e pregiudizi.  
Comparare culture.  
Lavorare in gruppo.



**Key Competences**





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*“This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.”*