



ISTITUTO STATALE COMPRESIVO
"Molise Altissimo"
(SCUOLA DELL'INFANZIA, PRIMARIA E SECONDARIA DI PRIMO GRADO)
86083 CAROVILLI (Isernia)
ITALY



REPORT FOR ERASMUS +

Mobility in Italy : Istituto Comprensivo Statale "Molise Altissimo" Carovilli (Isernia)

from 26th March-1st April 2017

Introduction:

The Mobility in Italy involved 17 teachers and 25 students of the eight participating countries of the **ERASMUS +project "Following the Footprints of the Emperors"**

Sunday 26th March

Rome

The partners arrived in Rome at different time, Italian team met teachers and students at the hotel.

Monday 27th March

Rome: Visit to Vatican City and after teachers and students had free tour for sightseeing.

We proposed a free sightseeing in Rome after visiting St. Peter's Church, because some partners visited Rome during the previous transnational meeting in Italy, but above all they could discover this amazing city following their own interests.

We began from the Vatican State, a real city within the city, which encloses St. Peter's Church and the Vatican Museums.

St Peter's Basilica, a huge sanctuary of Christian religion the largest church in the world, overlooks the square that carries the same name that was designed by Bernini and which is surrounded by a colonnade.

A tour of the basilica gave us a more in-depth understanding of this awe-inspiring building. As well as showing us the highlights of the basilica, such as the great beauty of Michelangelo's Pietà, the bronze Baldachino, the magnificent mosaics works of great artists and the canopy in bronze, work of Gian Lorenzo Bernini.

Our day in Rome continued with a visit to the Vatican Museums, where we admired the masterpieces of famous painters such as Botticelli and Ghirlandaio, and the frescoes of the Raphael Rooms. We appreciated Michelangelo's breathtaking frescoes of the Sistine Chapel. The Last Judgement was initially one of Michelangelo's most controversial works, but it has since been considered one of the greatest works of art of all time.

After getting to know Rome as "the city of faith" we explored Rome "caput mundi" in all its ancient beauty, and the greatest historical architecture from the Roman Empire.

We began from Castel Sant' Angelo, it was built in 135 C.E by Emperor Hadrian as a monumental tomb for himself and his family. (the "Hadrianeum"), the structure would later serve as a burial site for several emperors before becoming part of the city's defence system. It was converted into a fortress in the early 5th century.

And after passing on the Bridge of Castle St. Angelo "Bridge of Angels" with its Bernini Angels, we reached Piazza Navona with its unusual, elongated oval shape that is the same as that of the ancient Domitian stadium over which the square was built.

Piazza Navona is considered one of Rome's most fantastic squares. It displays the genius of Bernini, Boromini and Giacomo della Porta with its three amazing fountains and a church.

The Pantheon, one of the best preserved building of the Imperial Rome, is another highlight, due to its architectural beauty, atmosphere, and history of transformation and survival against the odds. Originally dedicated as a temple to "all the gods", (Pan-every Theon-divinity) a pagan temple that was transformed into a church. A remarkable architectural feature, it remains the world's largest unreinforced dome.

After, one of the top Rome's attractions that is never to be missed, the Baroque splendour of the Trevi Fountain. It is an amazing work of art that is much more than a mere sculpture.

Walking along the attractive Rome streets of shopping we reached Piazza di Spagna and Spanish steps.

With its characteristic butterfly plan is one of the most magnificent images in the world, as well as being one of the most majestic urban monuments of Roman Baroque style. At the foot of the stairs, we find the famous Barcaccia Fountain, "Fountain of the Old Boat the work of Pietro Bernini and his son, Gian Lorenzo.

But certainly the most iconic symbol is the Colosseum. The hugest structure of its type in ancient Rome was the elliptical-shaped Colosseum. It was once the epicentre of ancient Rome entertainment, where the gladiatorial and animal combats were held and fought for their survival. A walk through the Roman Forum offered a fascinating insight into the daily life of the ancient Roman city, covering all levels of Roman society, and to be closer to the people of the past. A journey through the heart of the Empire with the Roman Forum and Palatine Hill, was a great way to experience Rome's unique culture as the Roman Forum was during ancient Rome, the central area and administrative and corporate heart of Rome.

Surely this is not the Rome of the history books, but Rome as it lives and has lived

over the passing millennia. At the end our partners unforgettable experienced of the Eternal City.

In the afternoon all teachers and students left for Carovilli. The families who live at Carovilli, Vastogirardi, and Pietrabbondante received the students at the school, instead teachers and students hosted at Capracotta continued the journey towards this village, where the host families welcomed them offering a party.

Tuesday 28 March

Naples: Visit to Royal Palace

Palazzo Reale Napoli (or the Royal Palace of Naples) is one of the most impressive palaces in southern Italy and ranks among the top tourist attractions in the city. This palace in Naples was the primary royal residence of the Bourbon rulers in the first half of the eighteenth century. The designer was one of the most prominent architects of the day, Domenico Fontana.

The most distinguishing characteristic of the palace in Naples is the façade with its eight kings. This is a truly remarkable historical testament to the development of Naples, as these kings represent completely different regimes and dynastic ambitions.

The façade, in brick and Piperno, reproduces, with Mannerist emphasis of the extension in width, construction and ornamental themes of Roman culture, such as granite columns and inscriptions in Latin, pediments and Doric Ionic and Corinthian pilasters.

The Palazzo Reale Napoli is filled with grand halls, expansive royal halls and apartments, massive tapestries, priceless artworks and decorations, and fine furnishings. The Throne Room, Court Theatre, Royal Apartments, and Oratory (the queen's personal chapel) and the splendid XVIII century Presepio del Banco di Napoli (Nativity Scene of the Bank of Naples) are all highlights of visiting the palace.

The museum abounds in interesting period furniture, porcelain, tapestries and paintings from the 17th-18th centuries, mainly by local artists.

The Royal Palace of Naples now absolutely dominates the piazza del Plebiscito.

This semicircular piazza (19th Century) is enclosed on one side by the Royal Palace, on the other by the neoclassical façade of the church of San Francesco di Paola, built on the model of the Pantheon in Rome and prolonged by a curving colonnade.

In the afternoon we visited Pompeii, during the trip from the bus we admired the beauties of the gulf of Naples.

Pompeii: Visit to the archaeological site.

Pompeii is one of the most famous archaeological sites in the world, it has contributed so much to our understanding urban Roman life and has influenced our understanding of urban development in the Roman world.

Since 1997, Pompeii is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, for its value, uniqueness and exceptionality. Its fame and uniqueness are, of course, due to the remarkable way in which it was preserved by the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79.

Pompeii, famous for its ancient Roman ruins, buried under several feet of ashes and

lava after the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the year 79 A.D., reveals in all its haunting beauty, the daily life of this wealthy Roman town and the drama of its destruction.

We came across the life in Ancient Pompeii- the habits, lifestyles and peculiarities of the Ancient Romans, the ancient market areas, food stalls, typical Roman homes, public buildings, monuments, inscriptions and painted posters that reflect public life, houses and gardens that reveal how the people lived, shops, markets and streets where they earned their living, and tombs where they buried their dead and admire the delightful frescoes all preserved by an erupting volcano that still dominates the Pompeii.

Wednesday 29 March

Teachers and students of the eight participating countries of the **ERASMUS +** and students who hosted partner students were received at school and had work day.

In the morning

During the opening ceremony at school the headmaster of our school welcomed the teachers and students.

Workshop. Game: Snakes and ladders.

Organization:

Italian students prepared a video and presented it to explain the rules of the game. Students of the nine participating countries were divided into nine teams formed by three players of different nationalities, each team had one important Emperors' name. Augustus, Caligula, Commodus, Diocletian, Justinian, Marcus Aurelius, Nero, Titius, Vespasian.

The organization of this board game, offered meta-messages, historical and life skills, creating informal space for getting our students to know each other, to foster their attention, to encourage the completion of an exciting, enjoyable game and to improve important social skills, such as communicating verbally, sharing, waiting, taking turns, and enjoying interaction with others.

Italian team involved partners teachers in the organization of the game, they participated as judge and as helped guide for the students through the game.

At the end of the game, three teams of three different groups played the final match and the winner was Nero's team formed by the following students: İnci Ceren Özkök(Turkey), Manuel Dombrowski (Germany), Raquel González Rodríguez (Spain).

During the break time, Italian school team offered typical home-made Italian cakes.

At lunch time, Italian school team offered teachers the lunch, they prepared typical regional and Italian dishes.

At lunch time students were involved in "*The day of hospitality*":

Students of the eight participating countries and Italian students who do not live in Carovilli, but hosted their partners in Capracotta, Vastogirardi and Pietrabbondante had lunch at students' house in Carovilli, the ones who didn't host partner students.

We organized the day of hospitality to involve the most of our students' families in the project implementation so to foster friendship among countries.

In the afternoon

The host country delivered the attendance certificates to the partners and also gave the boxes containing the game Snakes and Ladders and the flashcards of the Nine Emperors.

The host school organized a show.

The students of the fifth class of Primary School danced a traditional regional dance la Pizzica, and a modern one whose choreography was created by the little students.

Workshop. Game: the Nine Emperors.

Organization:

Nine Italian students played the roles of nine Emperors Augustus, Caligula, Commodus, Diocletian, Justinian, Marcus Aurelius, Nero, Titius, Vespasian.

The same teams of the previous game played the game "Capture the flag".

One Italian student described one emperor's life and the teams guessed who he was.

As in the previous game partner teachers were involved in the game development as judges.

The winner was Marcus Aurelius' team formed by the following students: Beyza Kuren(Turkey),Matea Marevic (Croatia),Vasilena Grigorova (Bulgaria).

At the end of the game the Nine Emperors, the winners of the two games were awarded.

The end of this work day was unlighted by the exhibition of the orchestra of the school " Note Alte" who played first of all the Ode to Joy followed by traditional Italian songs.

Music and Pizza party.

Italian team offered the dinner to all partners in the restaurant of the Hotel Capracotta, all students' parents prepared Italian food for their hosts.

The dinner and the dances wanted to promote the interaction among students and to encourage their social relations and appreciate friendship in a relaxed atmosphere.

Thursday 30 March

Trip to Pietrabbondante (an archaeological site)

Pietrabbondante, or large stones, is a small village in Molise protected by typical "morge", or giant stone boulders from which the location takes its name.

Pietrabbondante's earliest known inhabitants were the Samnites, who arrived in the 6th century BC. Many historians believe that it was home of the assemblies of the Samnite federal government. It became part of the Roman colony located in Sannio and the Romans called the town "Bovianum Vetus".

Samnites used temples and sanctuaries as places of worship and "comitium," a sort of town hall for meetings. (The theatre at Pietrabbondante is believed to have served as a comitium). Like the sites for the hill forts, the Samnites built temples and sanctuaries on high ground with panoramic views. They placed religious buildings higher than surrounding civic buildings, often using stone podiums to elevate the structures.

Pietrabbondante is considered the most elaborate cultural, religious and political sanctuary of the Pentri. Near the temple there is also an ancient Samnite theatre, which showed finally how the Samnites were not just mere warriors, but also a civilized people enjoying art, architecture and culture.

Trip to Agnone

Agnone in upper Molise the city gained the honorary name the 'Athens of the Samnites' for its geographic position has been described as 'The natural capital of the Alto Molise'.

Located on a rocky spur in the mountainous area of Alto Molise, Agnone has a long history; it is thought to have developed on the ruins of the ancient Samnite city of Aquilonia, which was razed to the ground by the Romans when they conquered Samnium. The Samnites spoke Oscan and it is in Agnone that the most important ancient document of the region was found: the "Oscan Tablet", or "Tabula Osca", a 3rd century BC bronze inscription written in the Oscan alphabet now kept in the British Museum. In the Middle Ages the town flourished because of its many crafts like bell making, gold jewellery and watches.

Remnants of Agnone's past are everywhere, beginning with the town's medieval-style architecture, visible in the 19 churches.

In the 11th century, the cult of Saint Mark was introduced to Agnone and artists from Venice were brought in to decorate the homes of the local residents with sculptures of the lion of Saint Mark's, still visible today.

Recent decades have seen Agnone develop a culture and modern tourist complex, with its unique events among them, the 'Ndocciata on Christmas Eve", which is considered the king event of the year.

Visit to Pontificia Marinelli Bells Foundry

Agnone is famous throughout Italy and Europe for the presence of the ancient Marinelli Foundry, which is still in perfect function and in full operation. Its origin date back to the Middle Ages.

Partners had a guided visit to the foundry where the art of bell founding is passed on from generation to generation. The visit proceed with the historical bell museum, one of the fewest museums in the world that gathers a vast collection of bells, some of which date back to the 1000 B.C.

During our visit, we admired recent and antique bells, sketches and evidence of past events.

We started with an explaining the process of hand-making the bells, from making the core, to forming a false bell, to forging, then we went to the small museum which included pictures from momentous bell occasions in history. Lastly we were able to enter the shop where artisans were working on a bell. The visit to the museum and to the foundry ended with an enchanting bell concert on a row of hanging bells.

Partners had a short walking tour through the historical centre, where we admired the small typical workshops specialised in the working of copper.

After having lunch at the "pizzeria", pizza place in the afternoon an expert introduced the Roman Empire relics in Italy and in Roman Empires.

Teacher Mastronardi informed us not only of the pre-Roman Samnites culture; but also provided a better understanding of Samnite relations with other Italic civilizations. The Samnites were completely Romanized, after three Samnite Wars (343 and 290 BC) that sanctioned the supremacy of the Romans, in a long process that ended only in the early centuries of the first millennium AD.

He spoke about the in Romanised Samnium, but about one of the most important inscriptions in Oscan language the bronze "Agnone Tablet", housed

in the British Museum.(dated 300-250 B.C.E.) and its fifteen deities venerated, underlining how the gods were the same of Roman Pantheon.

Farewell Dinner at Restaurant“ Staffoli Horses”.

The Italian Headmaster and Carovilli and Capracotta mayors expressed their gratefulness and appreciation for the great experiences given to the students living in their little villages. Turkish team thanked all partners.

Friday 31st March

Teachers and students spent their times at school.

Teachers met to evaluate the mobility and plan on next mobilities.

Students with Italian students attended to Science experiments.

After coffee break tasting Italian cakes, Romania, Germany, Bulgaria and Macedonia teams left before for Capracotta and after in the afternoon for Rome where they stayed in hotel.

Instead teachers and students from Turkey, Croatia, Portugal and Spain left for Campobasso.

Visit to the Italian pasta factory “La Molisana”

In Campobasso,in the afternoon teachers and students visited the Italian pasta factory “La Molisana”, a pasta producer located in the Molise region, a fantastic example of Made-in-Italy excellence.

Molise is already one of Italy’s most suitable regions for the cultivation of wheat. We proposed this visit because pasta is so beloved in our nation and so to give our host the opportunity to describe the art of pasta through different steps of pasta making. And remembering that during the Roman Cicero ‘s time, the Romans developed instruments, tools, procedures (machines) to manufacture the pasta. It was the Roman expansion and dominion which fostered the harvest of cereals in the whole Mediterranean basin.

After the visit teachers and students had free afternoon for shopping.

Saturday 1st April

Turkey, Croatia, Portugal and Spain teams left for Rome in the morning.