



**I.I.S.S. Majorana**  
Bari San Paolo

INTEGRATION OF  
**M**IGRANTS INTO  
**E**UROPEAN  
**S**CHOOL SYSTEMS  
**A**ND **S**OCTETIES



**Italian mobility**



ITALY  
GERMANY  
GREECE  
CYPRUS  
SPAIN

31<sup>st</sup> March  
6<sup>th</sup> April  
2019

---

## Workshop: making pop-up cards

prof. Vincenzina Vitarella

---



### St. Nicholas

St. Nicholas was born from a rich family in 270 a.C. in Patara, a city located in Turkey. Thanks to his charity and liberality to the poor he became bishop of Myra.

Since his nomination St. Nicholas started working miracles such as resurrecting three dead youngs and putting down a violent storm.

St. Nicholas was buried in Myra.

On 8th May 1087, while the city was under siege from the muslims, sixtytwo sailors from Bari stole the relics of the saint and brought them to Apulia.

In Bari a Basilica was built to keep and honor St. Nicholas' relics and pope Urbano II put the bones in the crypt, beneath the alter.

Soon the Basilica became a meeting point between the Eastern and the Western Churches. Today, in the crypt, either Eastern or Orthodox rites are celebrated. Nicholas from Myra became "Nicholas from Bari", also knew abroad as Santa Claus.



## Chapter 1



St. Nicholas was born from a rich family in 270 a.C. in Patara, a city located in Turkey. Thanks to his charity and liberality to the poor he became bishop of Myra.



## Chapter 2



Since his nomination St. Nicholas started working miracles such as resurrecting three dead youngs and putting down a violent storm.



### Chapter 3



St. Nicholas was buried in Myra. On 8th May 1087, while the city was under siege from the muslims, sixtytwo sailors from Bari stole the relics of the saint and brought them to Apulia.



3. St. Nicholas was buried in Myra. On 8th May 1087, while the city was under siege from the muslims, sixtytwo sailors from Bari stole the relics of the saint and took them in Apulia.

## Chapter 4



In Bari a Basilica was built to keep and honor St. Nicholas' relics and pope Urbano II put the bones in the crypt, beneath the alter.



## Chapter 5



Soon the Basilica became a meeting point between the Eastern and the Western Churches. Today, in the crypt, either Eastern or Orthodox rites are celebrated. Nicholas from Myra became “Nicholas from Bari”, also knew abroad as Santa Claus.



5. The court of "Puer Apuliae" became famous for the arts and sciences there were studied and promoted.



### Federico II

Federico II was Born in Jesi in 1194 a.C.. When four he became orphan of Enrico di Hohenstaufen and inherited the imperial German crown and the southern Italy Realm.

In march 1221 Federico II visited Apulia for the first time. This land rich of woods, rivers and artworks impressed the emperor and became its favourite land. Starting from that moment he was named "Puer Apuliae" (Apulian young boy).

In the following thirty years, Federico II built several "castra", "palatia" and "domus solaciorum» in Apulia. Those architectures gave a peculiar character to the agricultural landscape and the urban order of the region and now they constitute a significant part of the Apulian artistic heritage.

Federico II also payed great attention to the developement of Apulian costs: Brindisi became an importantant shipyard and the main port of the embarcation to the Holy Land.





## Chapter 1



Federico II was Born in Jesi in 1194 a.C.. When four he became orphan of Enrico di Hohenstaufen and inherited the imperial German crown and the southern Italy Realm.



## Chapter 2



In march 1221 Federico II visited Apulia for the first time.

This land rich of woods, rivers, artworks won the emperor and became its favourite house. Up to that moment he was named “Puer Apuliae” (young boy from Apulia).



2. In march 1221 Federico II visited Apulia for the first time. This land rich of woods, rivers, artworks won the emperor and became its favourite house. Up to that moment he was named "Puer Apuliae" (Apulian young boy).

### Chapter 3



In the following thirty years, Federico II built several “castra”, “palatia” and “domus solaciorum» in Apulia. Those architectures gave a peculiar character to the agricultural landscape and the urban order of the region and now they constitute a significant part of the Apulian artistic heritage.



## Chapter 4



Federico II also payed great attention to the developement of Apulian costs: Brindisi became an importantant shipyard and the main port of the embarcation to the Holy Land.



## Chapter 5



The court of the “Puer Apuliae” became famous for the arts and sciences which were studied and promoted by the emperor.





### *Isabella di Aragona*

Isabella d'Aragona was the daughter of the king of Naples. She married the Duke of Milan Gian Galeazzo Maria Sforza in december 1488. Leonardo da Vinci designed the scenery of the wedding party. It was so magnificent that his contemporaries called it "Paradise party".

Gian Galeazzo died in 1494 poisoned by Ludovico il Moro who became the new Duke of Milan. Francesco, Isabella's son and the legitimate heir of the Dukedom, was separated from his mother. Ludovico granted Isabella the fiefs of Apulia and Calabria, provided that she presented herself in person and remained there.

After political intrigues the King of France put Isabella's son in a cloister in France. Isabella had no choice but taking care of heir fief where she arrived in september 1501.

She settled in the Bari castle and transformed it with the most up-to-date defenses. Isabella increased the prosperity of her lands with an authoritarian and enlightened government. She enhanced trade extending privileges also to foreign merchants.

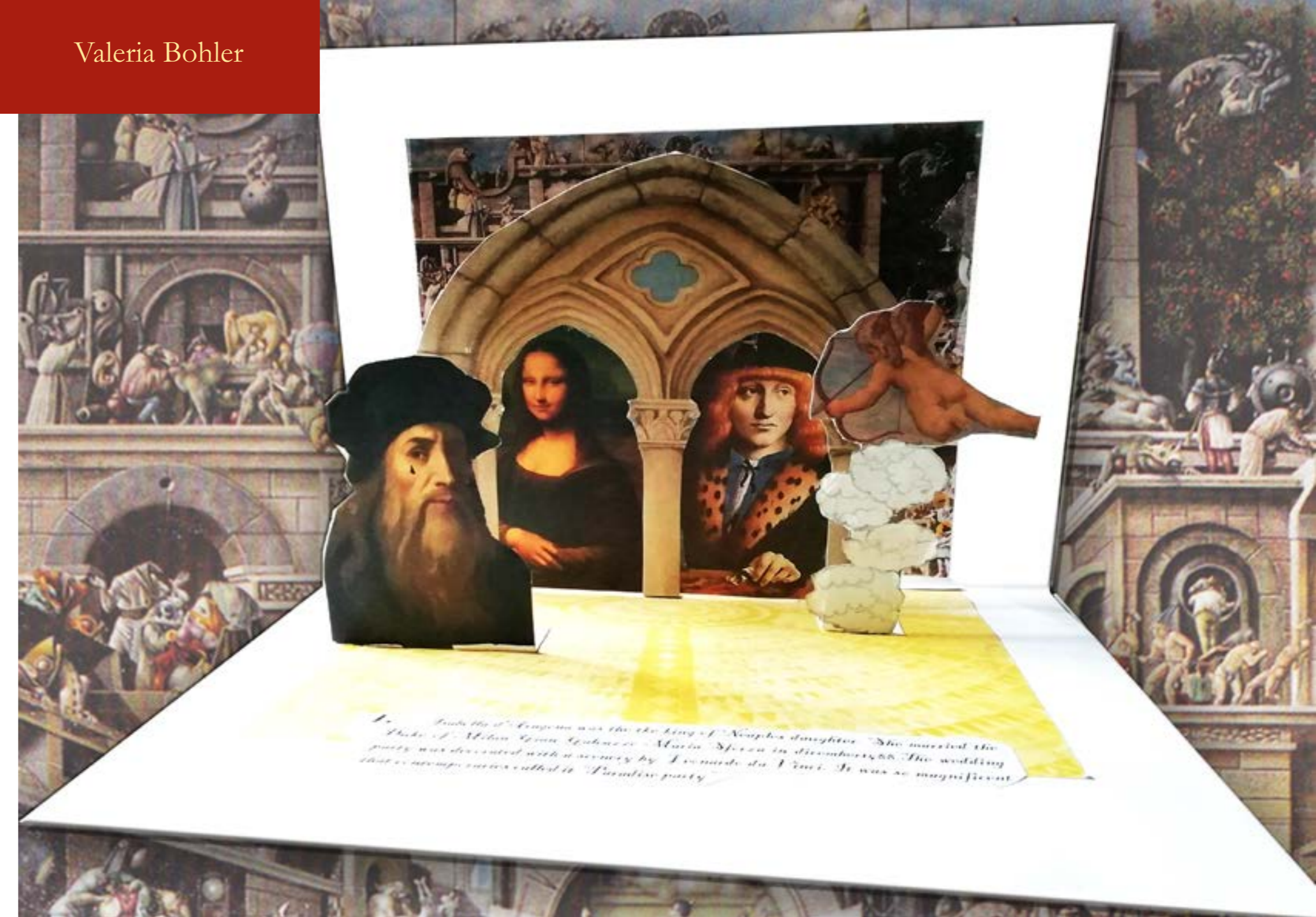
While in Bari Isabella used to invite to court artists and writers to promote culture. It was in this period that the first book was printed in Bari.



*Chapter 1*



Isabella d'Aragona was the daughter of the king of Naples. She married the Duke of Milan Gian Galeazzo Maria Sforza in december 1488. Leonardo da Vinci designed the scenery of the wedding party. It was so magnificent that his contemporaries called it "Paradise party".



*Isabella d'Aragona was the daughter of the king of Naples. She married the Duke of Milan Gian Galeazzo Maria Sforza in december 1488. The wedding party was decorated with a scenery by Leonardo da Vinci. It was so magnificent that his contemporaries called it "Paradise party".*

*Chapter 2*



Gian Galeazzo died in 1494 poisoned by Ludovico il Moro who became the new Duke of Milan. Francesco, Isabella's son and the legitimate heir of the Dukedom, was separated from his mother. Ludovico granted Isabella the fiefs of Apulia and Calabria, provided that she presented herself in person and remained there.



*2. Gian Galeazzo died in 1494, poisoned by Ludovico il Moro who became the new Duke of Milan. Francesco, the Isabella's son and heir of the Dukedom, was sent away from his mother. He granted Isabella the fiefs of Apulia and Calabria, provided that she presented herself in person there.*



Chapter 3



After political intrigues the King of France put Isabella's son in a cloister in France. Isabella had no choice but taking care of her fief where she arrived in september 1501.



3. After political intrigues the King of France put Isabella's son in a cloister in France. Isabella had no choice but taking care of her fief where she arrived in september 1501. She settled in the city castle and equipped it with the most up-to-date defenses.

*Chapter 4*



She settled in the Bari castle and transformed it with the most up-to-date defenses. Isabella increased the prosperity of her lands with an authoritarian and enlightened government. She enhanced trade extending privileges also to foreign merchants.



*Chapter 5*



While in Bari Isabella used to invite to court artists and writers to promote culture. It was in this period that the first book was printed in Bari.



## Foreigners who made Apulia great



### Gioacchino Murat

Murat, in his youth, worked with his father as innkeeper. Later he enlisted in the guard of Louis XVI. Then he joined the French revolutionary army where became an officer.

Starting from 1795 Murat supported Napoleon in his military campaigns. In 1798 he took part to the Egyptian campaign and became an army general.

In 1800 Murat married Carolina Bonaparte who was Napoleon's sister. They had four children.

In 1804 he was appointed Marshal of the Empire and King of Naples, which realm Apulia was a part of. He restored the budgets of the public finances of the region and introduced important laws and reforms inspired by the French Revolution.

After centuries of unsuccessful requests of the citizens to the kings of Naples, in 1814 he realized the enlargement of the borders of Bari, the demolition of its boundary walls and the approval of its new urban plan.

## Gioacchino's luggage



## Chapter 1



Murat, in his youth, worked with his father as innkeeper. Later he enlisted in the guard of Louis XVI. Then he joined the French revolutionary army where became an officer.

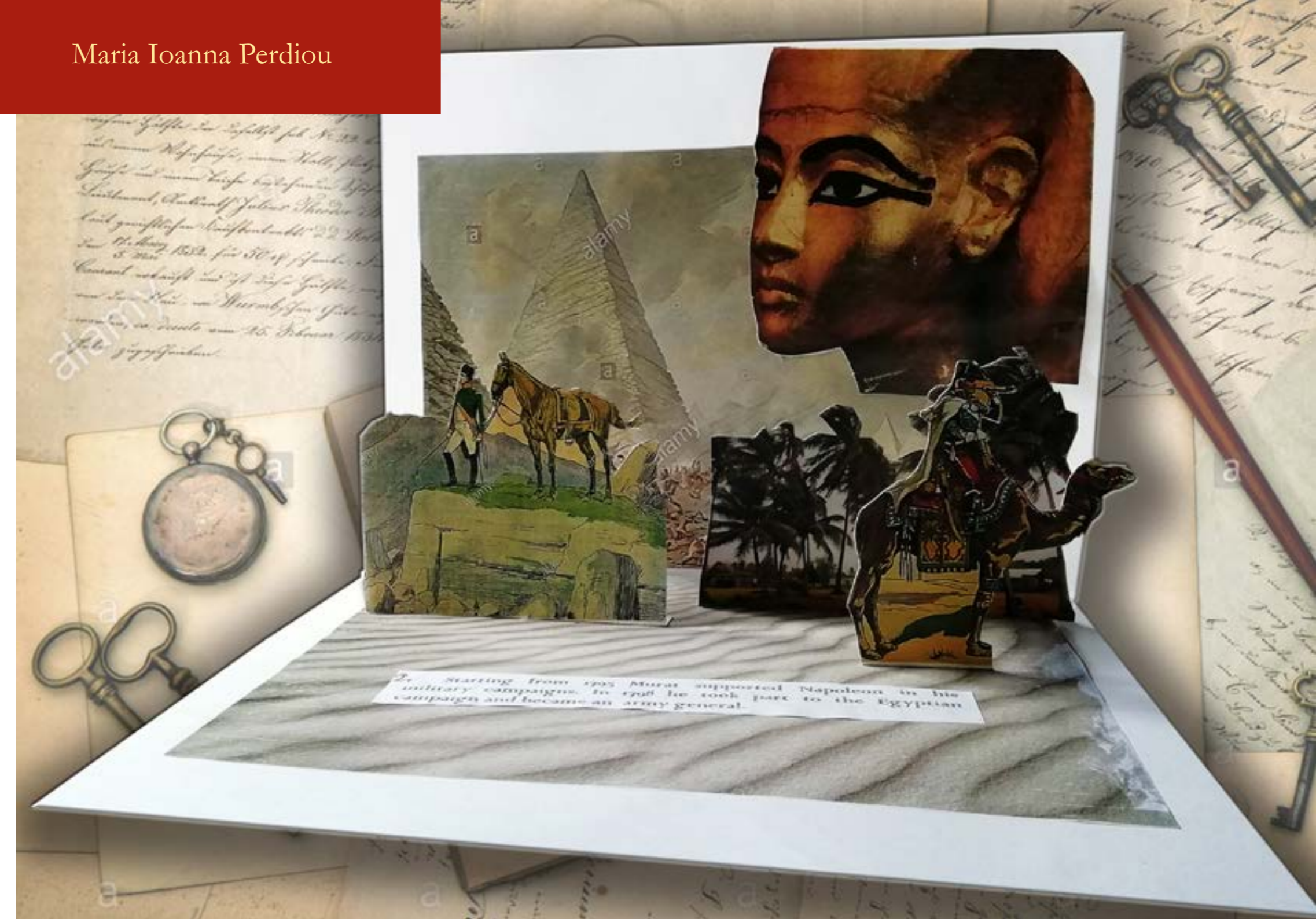


*Joachim Murat worked for some years with his father as innkeeper. Successively he enlisted in the guard of Louis XVI. Then he joined the frenchrevolutionaryarmywherebecamean officer.*

## Chapter 2



Starting from 1795 Murat supported Napoleon in his military campaigns. In 1798 he took part to the Egyptian campaign and became an army general.



Chapter 3



In 1800 Murat married Carolina Bonaparte who was Napoleon's sister. They had four children.

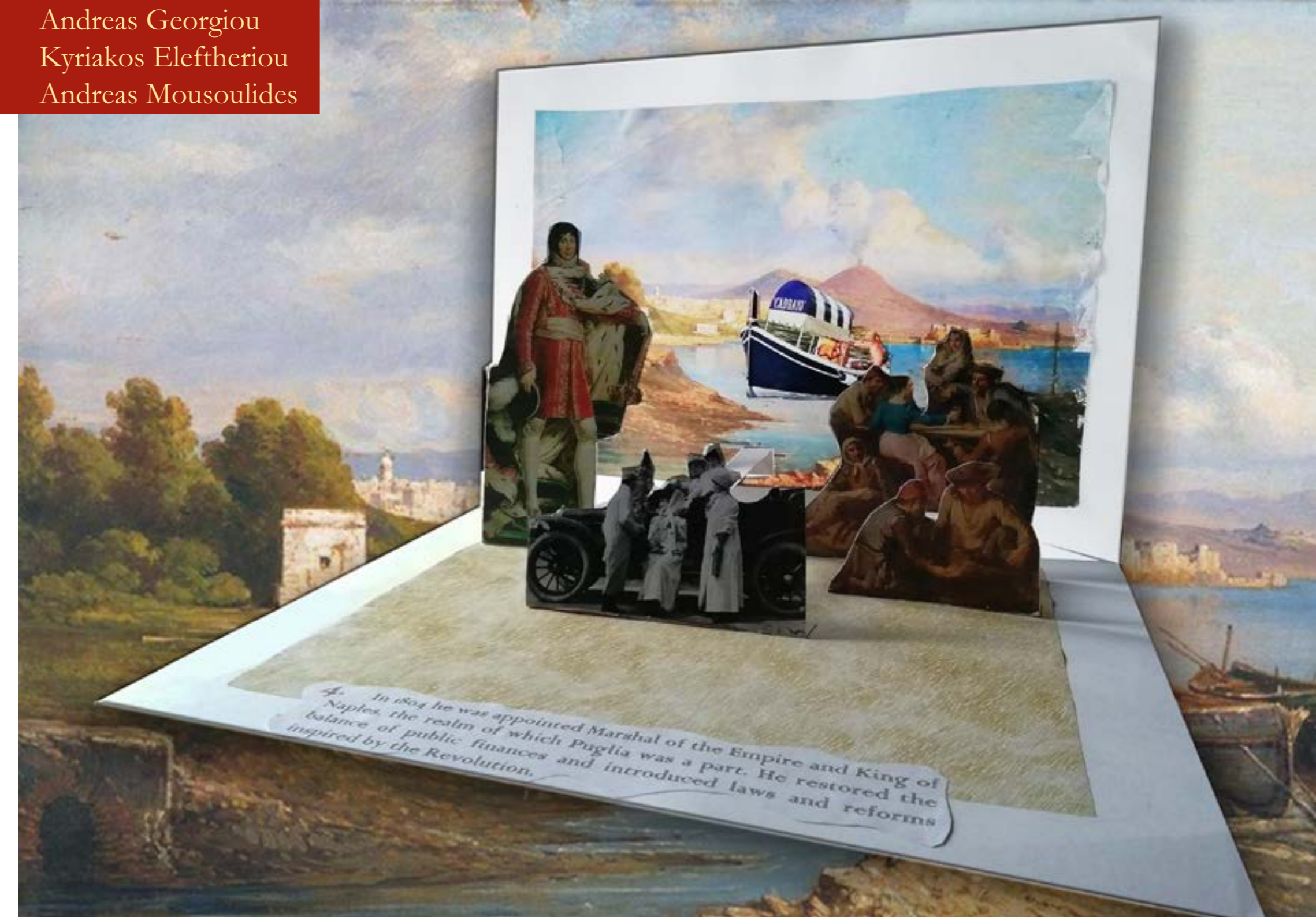


3- In 1800 Murat married Carolina Bonaparte who was a Napoleon's sister. They had four children.

Chapter 4



In 1804 he was appointed Marshal of the Empire and King of Naples, which realm Apulia was a part of. He restored the budgets of the public finances of the region and introduced important laws and reforms inspired by the French Revolution.





Chapter 5



After centuries of unsuccessful requests of the citizens to the kings of Naples, in 1814 he realized the enlargement of the borders of Bari, the demolition of its boundary walls and the approval of its new urban plan.

