



EXTRAORDINARY PLACES

ITALY SPAIN

CZECH REPUBLIC



Cultural heritage: a precious treasure to be preserved, shared and passed on to future generations

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Students of three partner schools embarked on three European destinations to discover the precious cultural heritage of each nation - Italian, Spanish and Czech.

Cultural heritage: a precious treasure to be preserved, shared and passed on to future generations

Liceo Luigi Garofano, Italy

IES Pérez Comendador,
Spain

GJB-SPgS Prerov, Czech
Republic



International meeting in Capua, Italy

17 - 23 November 2019



Capua

Capua is an Italian town a few kilometres far from Neapol. Capua has 20 000 inhabitants. This town has a rich and long history. It is in the province of Caserta. There is a river called Volturno that flows through the city. And the river is long 175 km. On this river is a bridge called Via Ponte Romano.

Capua is a beautiful and historical city with old but still good-looking buildings. There you can find a lot of churches, for example, Cattedrale dei SS. Stefano e Agata. For sure I can recommend a visit to this town. Another positive thing is that Capua is not far from Neapol. So if you are in Neapol and you do not know what to do you can visit Capua.



Arch of Hadrian

Also called the "Arches of Capua" or the "Lucky Arch". It was originally a triple arch, but today only three pylons and one of the lateral arches survive because it was damaged in the World War II.

If you want to know more information you can look at <http://www.ancientcapua.com/>



We visited Amphitheatre in November and that day was really rainy weather out there. I thought that it won't be that good but it was maybe even better! It wasn't full of people and you could calmly go through the amphitheatre.



Amphitheatre of Capua

The 1st of many Roman amphitheatres and 2nd biggest amphitheatre was built by Romans in the world. Located on the Piazza Adriano.

The amphitheatre was probably built in the 1st century and restored many times after in the following centuries. It also was 1st gladiator school, starting a tradition that become a symbol of the Roman culture.



It's an absolutely gorgeous amphitheatre and it's not a waste of time to visit it. If I could, I would go again and again. For me one of the best sights I've been to.



We visited the museum on 21st November 2019 thanks to the Erasmus project. During the tour, Italian students told us about the Museum and showed us the greatest sights. We have seen many statues, paintings, and mosaics and learned about Pompeii and other ancient cities. For each monument, there was also a text with English information that we could read. We were also looking at the "Secret Cabinet" and it was very interesting how they once thought of sexuality. We also visited the multimedia room where we spent most of our time. Environmental programs were in English so we tried our knowledge.

Archeological Museum in Naples

Archaeological Museum in Naples, which is the third-largest city in Italy, is one of the most important in the world.

The museum building was built in 1615 and until 1777 it was the University of Naples. Then the reconstruction took place and the university became the House of the Royal Library and the Bourbon Museum. Finally, in 1790 it underwent major reconstruction to accommodate the finds from Pompeii and Hercules.

The museum contains a collection of Roman and Greek antiques that is unique and thus one of the most important in the world. It also received a magnificent collection of the Farnes family, including ancient statues. Some of the statues also come from ancient Egypt.

If you want to know more information you can look at Naples National Archaeological Museum (naplespompeii.com)



The whole museum was quiet, quiet and spectacular. Because the museum was very large, we couldn't visit all the rooms. I am very pleased about the opportunity to visit this museum and I recommend everyone to see old but beautiful monuments in the





Pompeii

Official name is Archeological Areas of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata. Pompeii is located in the province of Naples in the region of Campania in southern Italy. Pompeii was an ancient Roman city near the volcano Mount Vesuvius (1.281 metres). Pompeii was built in the 6th - 7th century BC. Pompeii covered a total of 64 to 67 hectares (170 acres).

There were living 11,000 to 11,500 people. The volcano destroyed the city by volcanic eruption in AD 79. There were lying under the volcanic ash (4 to 6 metres). They are a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997.

Pompeii is one of cultural heritage and one of the most popular tourist attractions in Italy for over 250 years.

There are a lot of sculptures, buildings, frescos, an amphitheatre with palaestra, a swimming pool, wellness, and others...

People who lived in Pompeii were so intelligent and creative. I think that it's so stunning because we can learn about their culture, regular life, amusement, religion and others... So, my final reference is that Pompeii was and is a very beautiful place to visit. I think that it's amazing what they built and we can be really glad for this cultural heritage.



When I was younger I heard about Pompeii and I wanted to visit Italy and see it. And last November I had the opportunity to visit Italy. I was so happy and when we went into the ancient city, it was amazing. I was in Pompeii, a city that was destroyed by a volcano. I liked it.



If you want to know more information, you can look at the Homepage - Pompeii Sites Official Pompeii Archaeological Site

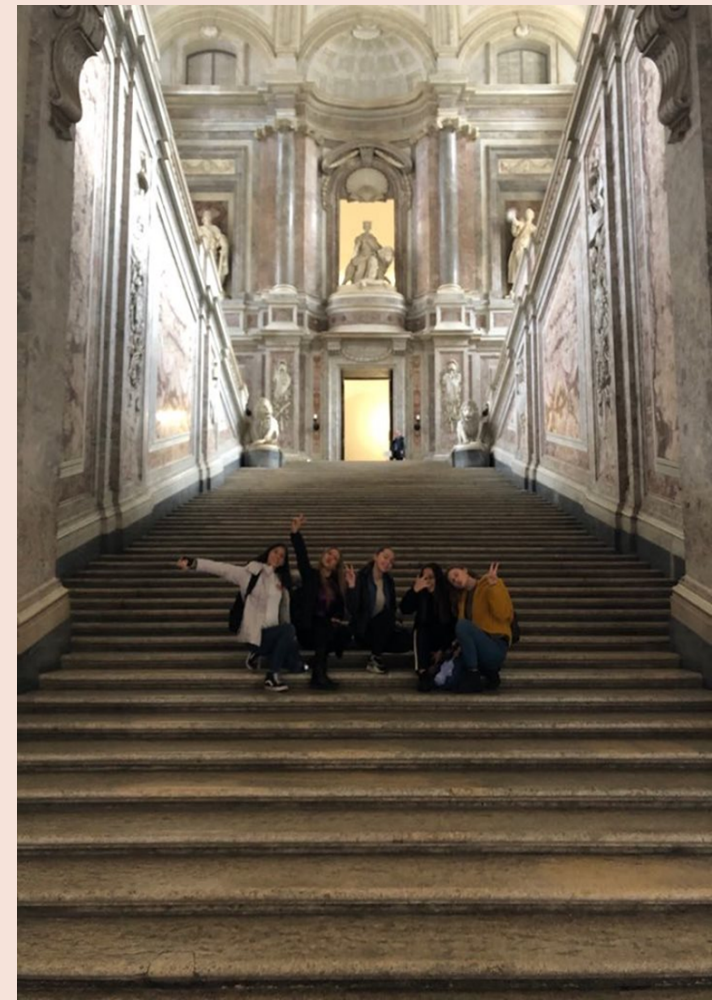
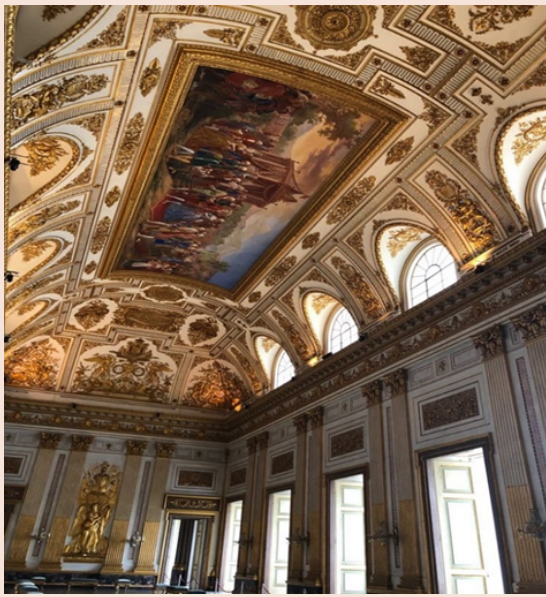


THE ROYAL PALACE OF CASERTA

The Royal Palace was the ancient residence of the King, starting with Charles VII. of Naples. The king knew Vanvitelli, a famous architect of the time and he asked him for the construction of The Royal Palace. The Palace was built in 1792 and it is the biggest palace in Campania.

It contains the building plus the garden. The whole space is 47km long. The palace has the first elevator in history and it is one of the Unesco world heritage site.

In The Royal Palace (also known as Reggia) there are 5 floors with 1200 rooms, a theatre and a library. There are different types of rooms and each of them has a different theme.



MY VISIT TO THE ROYAL PALACE OF CASERTA

On the 20th of November 2019, thanks to Erasmus+, I visited The Royal Palace of Caserta. It was amazing. I loved the rooms, mainly The Spring room. The Palace is so interesting and beautiful place. I also liked the garden. It was so big and cool. Also, I heard some interesting things. For example, the rooms with bathrooms were only for „upper-class guests“. So cool. I took some pictures. Look!



If you want to know more information you can look at Reggia di Caserta | Official Site (cultura.gov.it)

Royal Gardens Caserta

The garden is in Caserta and it stretches for 120 hectares and is 3,3 kilometres long. Water is for the pools, fountains and cascades supplied by an aqueduct Carolina. Expanding across 11 acres, the garden's pools, fountains and cascades are aligned through a 'telescope effect', extending as far as the eye can

The Royal Garden in Caserta was designed by Luigi Vanvitelli, one of the biggest Italian architects of the 18th century. Vanvitelli's design of the Garden was inspired by some of the greatest palaces of that time, combining the tradition of the Italian Renaissance garden with the solutions introduced by André Le Nôtre for the gardens of Versailles. Unfortunately, the Garden is a smaller version of what he had planned.



If you want to know more information you can look at The history of the Royal Park of Caserta - Royal Palace of Caserta - Unofficial Website (reggiadicasertaunofficial.it)

San Leucio

In southern Italy, in the province of Campania is the village of San Leucio, which is part of Caserta.

The history of the village is associated with King Charles Bourbon and his son Ferdinand IV. Charles became the owner of this territory in 1750 and decided to build a splendid royal resort here. He was modelled on the French castle of Versailles and the Madrid Palace in his native Spain. In 1751 the construction of the Caserta Palace and a large royal park with gardens began.

The royal minister Bernardo Tanucci chose this place for the production of silk. In the middle of the 18th century, it was a technological, social and very modern experiment.

. The original royal hunting residence was rebuilt into the first silk factory.

The author of the construction project was architect Francesco Collecini

Today, there is a museum in the preserved complex of silk factory buildings. Some original machines or parts of them are exposed. The machines have been repaired and show visitors all stages of silk production to finished products. Historical silk garments are also on display. Thanks to its well-preserved buildings and historical significance, San Leucio, together with the Caserta Palace and the Vanvitelli aqueduct linking the two sites, were included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1997.



I personally think that the place is quite interesting. Our guide seemed to be well educated on the history of the place. The building itself is very beautiful from the outside as well as on the inside. Also the surrounding of the factory is very pretty and the view from there is magnificent.

If you want to know more information you can look at San Leucio di Caserta - Monumental Complex of the Belvedere

International meeting in Plasencia, Spain

24 April - 1 May 2022





Cathedral in Plasencia

The Old Cathedral in Plasencia or Catedral de Santa María is a Roman Catholic temple in Plasencia, Cáceres province, Extremadura, Spain. It is one of two buildings that make up Plasencia Cathedral. Construction began at the beginning of the 13th century and the last proto-Gothic contributions appeared in the 15th century. During these centuries architecture was carried out by teachers such as Juan Francés, Juan Pérez and Diego. Today it is considered the most ornate church in Extremadura. The cathedral also includes the Chapel of San Pablo. .

Of the city, I was certainly most excited by the Cathedral.

The cathedral and the whole city are worth a visit

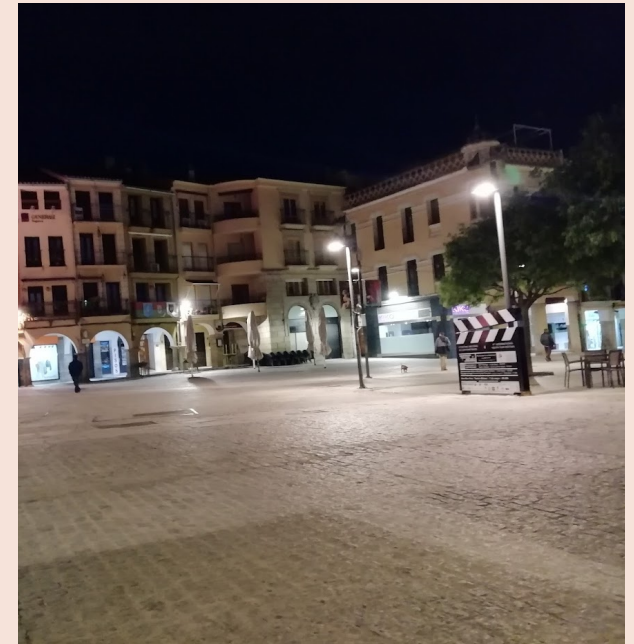


If you want to know more information you can look at Catedrales de Plasencia | Diócesis de Plasencia



Plaza Mayor

Plaza Mayor, an arcaded square always full of life, with plenty of places to stop for a drink or a coffee and excellent ice cream! In past centuries, the square was also used for bullfights and jousting. Next, you can also visit the contemporary art collection at the Fundación Helga de Alvear, or walk around the Jewish quarter, Judería Vieja with its narrow streets, whitewashed houses and windows full of flowers as are roses etc. Nevertheless, around the old quarter it reveals mansions: Casa de las Veletas and the Co-cathedral of Santa María, with great views from the belltower, many towers, Golfines de Abajo and Toledo-Moctezuma (home of the daughter of the Aztec Emperor Moctezuma II).



In summary, the whole day was full of gorgeous sightseeing and we were able to learn many historical interesting facts. It was a great day.

If you want to know more information you can look at Plaza mayor de Plasencia - Plasencia Turismo



MUSEUM HELGA DE ALVAR

We were welcomed by the incredible and gigantic structure called „Descending Light“ made by Ai Weiwei, followed by inconstant pieces from portraits and calligraphy to mythological paintings. I couldn't count the number of mediums used in most of the paintings. There were lots of works with mixed mediums in various creative ways. Although the most popular genre is abstract art. What piqued our interest the most was the multimedia area and other rooms with unusual types of structures and plastic creations. For example, the works of Pierre Huyghe, Erlea Maneros Zabala or Zhang Peili.

Each work was accompanied by an info box written on the wall next to it that helped us understand the artist's intentions in case weren't apparent at first glance. Although I like to find my own meanings behind art, I found myself reading deeply into them, as well as the teachers and other students in our group.



Overall, the gallery was a magical experience, I only wish we could stay there for a little longer. I hope I get to visit more places like this in the future.

If you want to know more information you can look at Fundación Helga de Alvear (fundacionhelgadealvear.es)

On the 3rd day of our stay in Plasencia, we travelled to a nearby town Cáceres that is known for its deeply rooted culture. One of the places we visited there was a museum of modern art, my personal favourite. Although the entrance didn't seem promising, we were immediately proven wrong - the entirety of the exposition blew our minds.

MONFRAGÜE NATIONAL PARK

Monfragüe is located approximately
in the center of the province of
Cáceres,

Monfragüe, with 18,396 hectares, was
the first protected area in
Extremadura

Since its declaration as a protected
area until today, Monfragüe has
been consolidated as a true
sanctuary for bird watching



We went through beautiful nature to
the "museum".

It was really modern and it looked very
pretty.

For example, there were boards with
information about the animals that live
there.

-For each one what it eats, the size of it,
where it lives (nest, rock)

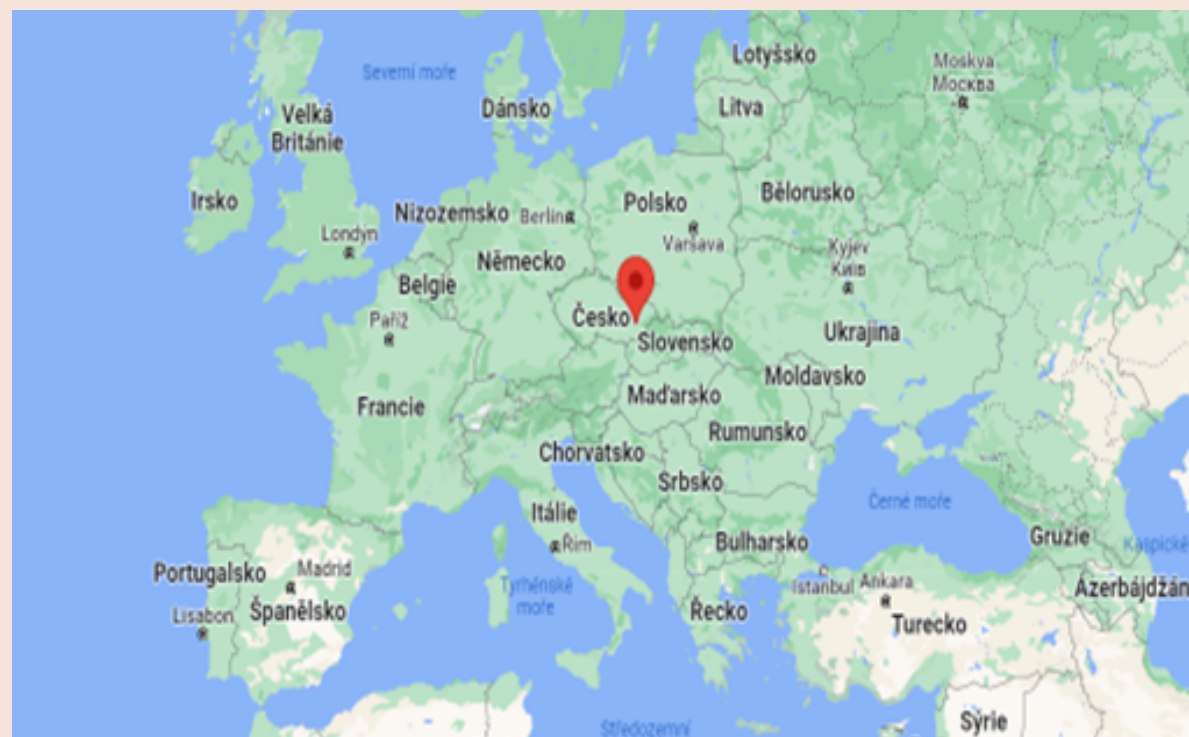
When we were going through the park we
saw a lot of beautiful animals- insects,
lizards, vultures and many others



If you want to know more information
you can look at Parque Nacional de
Monfragüe (miteco.gob.es)

International meeting in Přerov, Czech Republic

9 - 15 May 2022



Radegast

The statue of Radegast is one of the unmistakable symbols of Radhošť in the Beskid Mountains

Radegast was a Slavic god of the sun, abundance and fertility. Radegast is a man with a head of lion and he has a helmet with bull's horns. He wears a high waist skirt with ornaments on it.

The statue was built in 1930 by a Czech sculptor Albín Polášek. The statue is measuring 3,2 meters and weighing 1,4 tonnes.



I think we all enjoyed the way up to the statue, but we probably enjoyed more the way down.



If you want to know more information you can look at Homepage - Pustevny.cz



Michalov

Michalov park is the oldest and largest ornamental orchard in the town of Přerov. There are colorful flower beds, immaculately trimmed lawns, crystal clear fountain and carefully artistic sidewalks. The park includes a garden restaurant, a gazebo for promenade concerts, a buffet, children's playgrounds and a empty grass area for collective ball games. The park consists of 2 parts: English and French. Part of the English part is large grassy area and part of the French part are beautifully blooming colorful flowers set in various shapes and ornaments



If you want to know more information you can look at WELCOME! (prerov.eu)

SAINT WENCESLAS CATHEDRAL

St Wenceslas' Cathedral with its two-tower face is an integral part of the city skyline. The third, the southern tower standing 100.65 meters high, is the tallest church tower in Moravia (and the second highest in the country). The three-naved hall of the church comes from the original medieval layout.

The Appanage Prince Svatopluk commenced the construction of the Cathedral in 1104-1107



Tourism.Olomouc.eu

Turistické stránky města Olomouce
tourism.olomouc.eu



If you want to know more information
you can look at Římskokatolická
farnost svatého Václava Olomouc
(katedralaolomouc.cz)



I have been living in Olomouc all my
life and I have never seen the
cathedral. I saw it only thanks to
Erasmus. It is beautiful. I hope to
get married here.