



ISTITUTO COMPRENSIVO ALBERTO MANZI

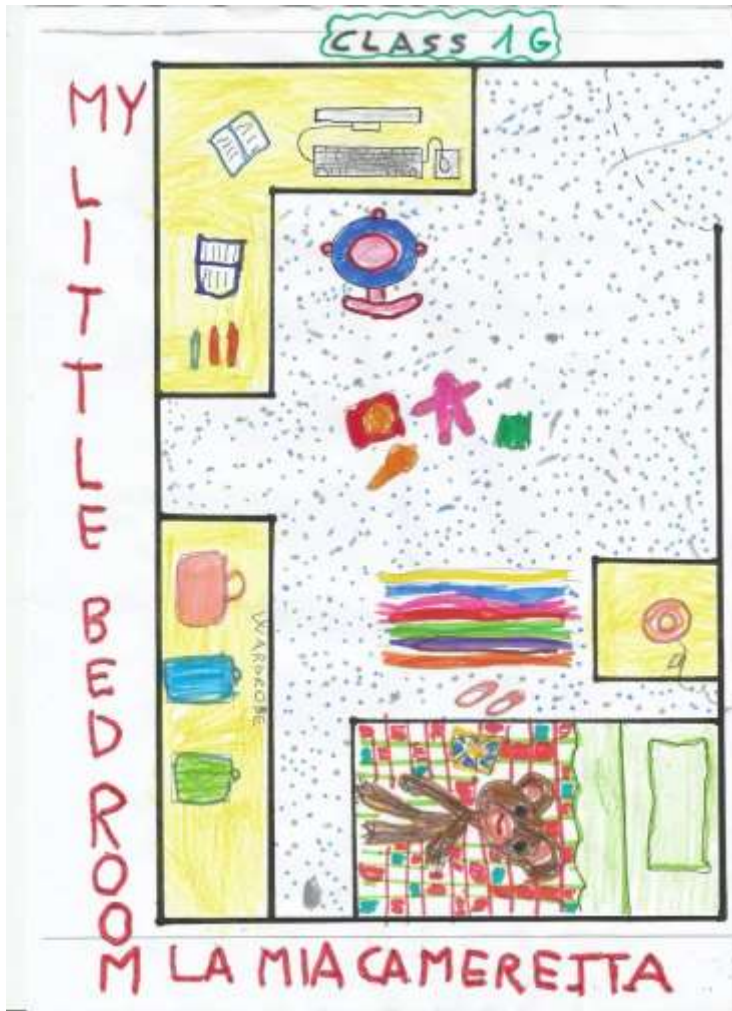


ROME ITALY

Via del Pigneto 301-104 – 00176 - *39-6-299109 – www.icalbertomanzi.it



My House





HOUSES IN ROME

MANY CHILDREN OF OUR SCHOOL
LIVE IN A FLAT.



SOME CHILDREN LIVE IN A DETACHED
HOUSE.



IN MY HOUSE



THERE'S
A
KITCHEN



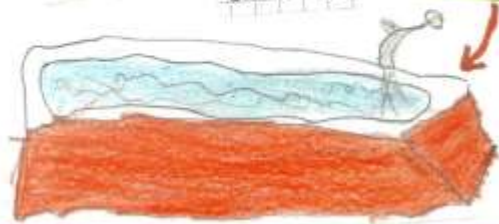
PENTOLA POT



THERE'S
A
BATHROOM



BIDET
BIDÈ



BATTI
VASCA DA BAGNO



THERE'S MY PARENTS' BEDROOM



IT'S MY BEDROOM!



LAMP

TOYS



LAMPADA

GIOCATTOLE



Our School

We have 2 primary schools:

- Via del Pigneto 301 – De Amicis
- Via del Pigneto 104 – E. Toti



THE
SCHOOL





This is our school

Via del Pigneto 301







Primary School "E. Toti"
Complex of I.C. "A. Manzi"



In front of the School, on the right, there is a garden, where we can play.



Near the School, on the left, there is
Underground Station





GYM



In the gym we can play different sports like volleyball and basketball

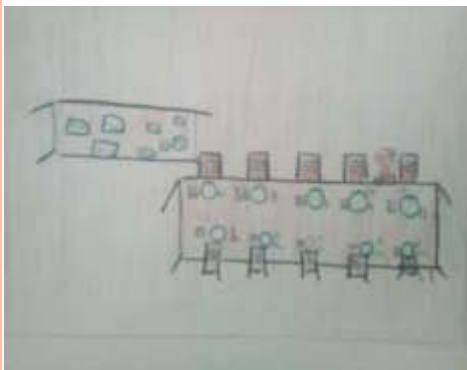


SCHOOL CANTEEN

We go to the School Canteen with our teachers at 12:30 from Monday to Friday.

Our typical lunch is:

- a main course (rice or pasta);
- a second plate (meat, fish or cheese with vegetables);
- fruit or dessert



CLASS 2F



We can play outdoors in the afternoon, after Lunch Time.

Our favorite game is "hide and seek".



This is the garden of our School

SCHOOL
GARDEN



At the center of the garden there is the statue of "E. Toti"

E. Toti was a hero who died in the First World War.



In a corner there is a vegetable garden, where we can cultivate herbs such as : sage, basil and parsley, but also strawberries, carrots and courgettes



OUR CLASSROOM



In each classroom there are from 15 to 25 pupils.

There is a blackboard.

There are cupboards.

There are posters on the wall.



THE CORRIDOR

In the
corridor
we leave
our
coats in
Winter



Our District: "il Pigneto" by 3° E, F, G.



Our School is located in Pigneto district. This district is triangle shaped between three different streets: Prenestina, Casalini and Acqua Sulfurea.



The ancient Casalini street with "Alessandrina" aqueduct and the railroad



The name "Pigneto" comes from the fact that there was once a pinewood.



The Church of St. Hieronimo Auguste



The railway Roma Nord that bisects the neighborhood



The police station



The beautiful and green area of colleges "V" and "W"...



...and the tall buildings

Walking around the neighbourhood ... the red route



This is the Pigneto underground station
It is right opposite our school

This metro line is new and it works without
driver



This is the footbridge over the railway, if you go across it, you
are in the pedestrian zone full of shops, pubs and restaurants.



This is the ancient Pigneto street market.
You can find any kind of fruits, vegetables and
fish here.

This is "Goffredo Mameli" library. You can find many
interesting books, DVDs, newspapers here.



This is "Aquila cinema"



Yellow route



This is the church of St. Leone I



This is "Torrione" dating back to the first



"Prenestine" an ancient tomb century A.C.



walking along the streets tombstones and memory of Second World



you can see across "sculpture" in War



Here you can see Montecuccoli Street, set of the very famous film "Rome, open city"



**Rome is the capital of Italy.
It is a very big city.
There are many monuments
here, famous buildings and
churches**

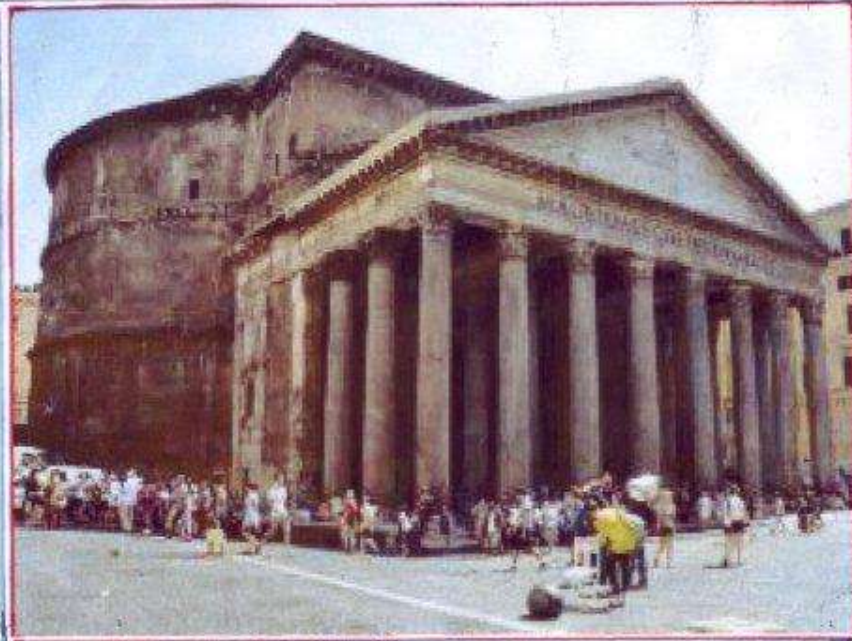


The legend of Romulus and Remus.

ROME



FLAVIAN AMPHITHEATRE
(COLOSSEUM)



P
A
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I
V
A

The Pantheon (from the greek pantheon [Hieron], "[temple] of all the gods") is a building of ancient Rome located in Pigna district in the Old Town, built as a temple to all the gods, past, present and future. It was founded in 27 BC by Agrippa, son of Augustus. It was rebuilt by Emperor Hadrian between 120 and 124 AD, after which 80 fires and 110 AD they had damaged the previous building of the Augustan age.



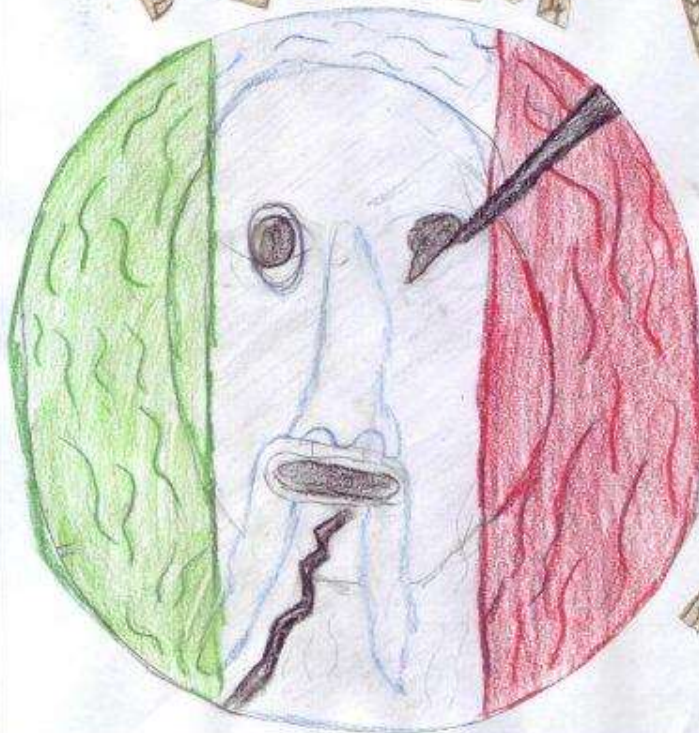
Bocca

The Mouth of Truth is an ancient mask in marble pavonazzetto, walled in the wall of the portico of the church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin in Rome since 1632.

The mask represents a bearded male face; eyes, nose and mouth are hollow and cables. The face has been interpreted over time as a representation of various subjects: Jupiter Ammon, the god Ocean, an oracle or a faun.



DELLA



VERBA

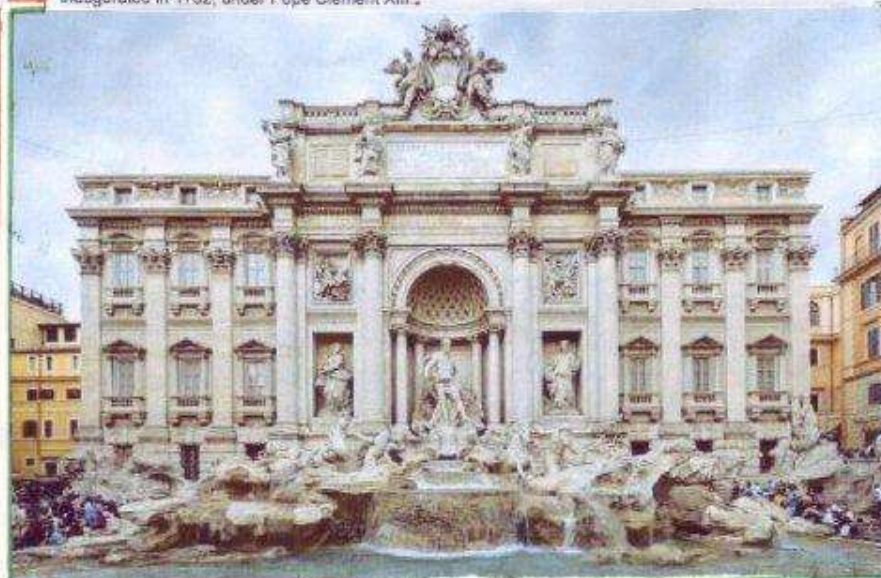
IV A

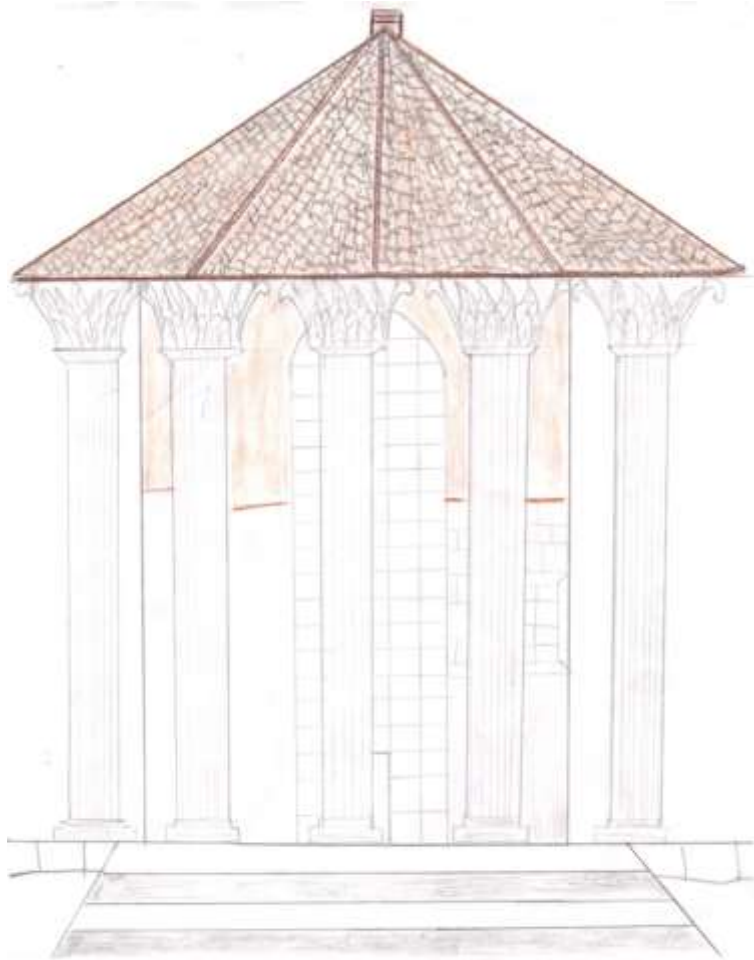


FONTANA DI TREVÌ IV



The Trevi Fountain is the largest fountain in Rome and is considered one of the most famous fountains in the world. The fountain, designed by Nicola Salvi and lying on one side of Palazzo Poli, was inaugurated in 1735 by Pope Clement XII, with work still in corso Successivamente to repeated interruptions, which also involved some popes and the best sculptors of the like Bernini and Borromini, the fountain was finally inaugurated in 1762, under Pope Clement XIII.





The Temple of Vesta



The Pantheon



Statue of the Archangel Michael
on the top of Castel Sant'Angelo



The Flaminio
Obelisk

ITALY

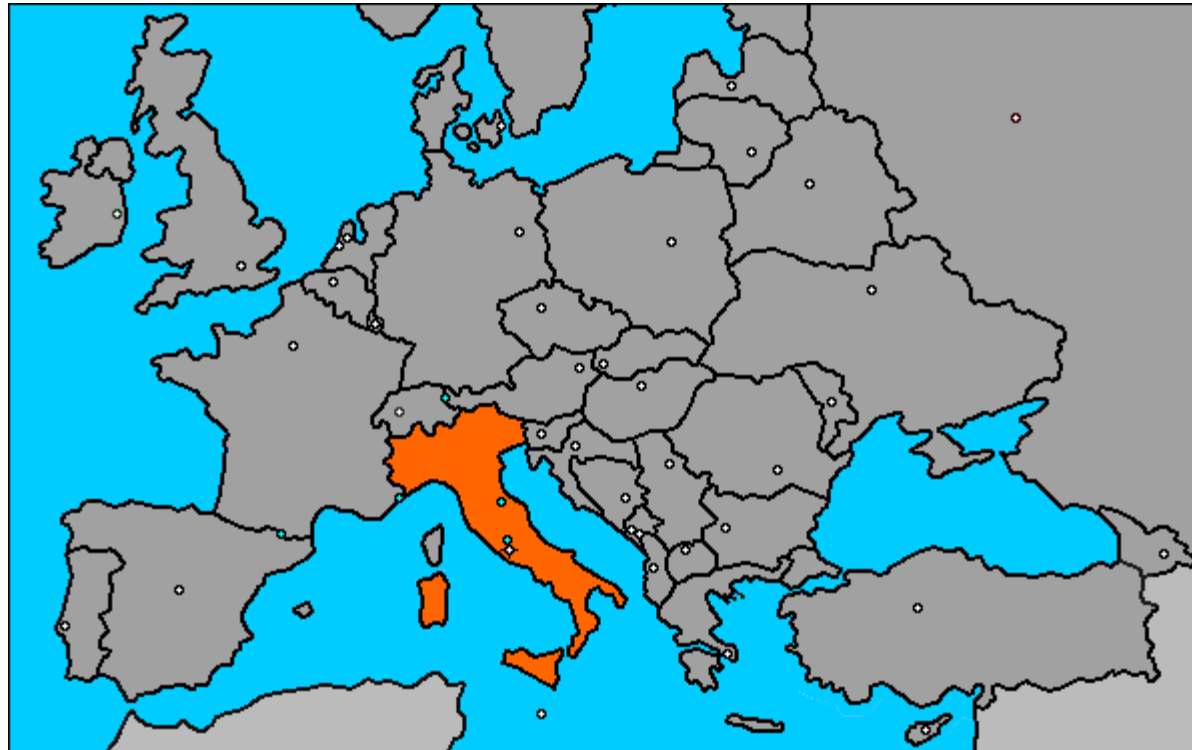
V E

I.C. Alberto Manzi





ITALY



ITALY



It is a peninsula and it is located in the heart of the Mediterranean sea.

Due to its shape, it is often called *Lo Stivale (The Boot)*

ITALY



Italy shares open land borders with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.

Two little Countries, San Marino Republic and Vatican City, are in Italy.

ITALY

Italy is subdivided in 20 regions.



Its capital and largest city is Rome

MONUMENTS

R. E.

Tourin



Near Turin
(Piemonte), in the
Susa Valley, you
can see the
beautiful Saint
Michael Abbey



SAINT MICHAEL ABBEY

FOUNDED IN THE 996, IN VAL DI SUSA, PIEMONTE, IS ONE OF THE



Venice

Venice is a city in the northeastern Italy sited on a group of 118 small islands separated by canals and linked by bridges



Venice in winter colour



Florence



It is considered
the birthplace of
the Renaissance





Santa Maria in Fiore: The Duomo

Is the best-known site of Florence. Its dome was built by Filippo Brunelleschi (1377-1446). The nearby Campanile, was partly designed by Giotto.

Rome, the Capital



In Rome there is the Colosseum or Coliseum, also known as the Flavian Amphitheatre.



The Coliseum. It is an oval amphitheatre built in the centre of the city of Rome in the 70-80 A.B.. It is the largest amphitheatre ever built and it is considered one of the greatest works of architecture.

Bortigali



Near the city of Bortigali, there is The Nuraghe Orolo



The Nuraghe is the main type of ancient megalithic building founded in Sardinia and developed between 1900 and 730 B.C.

Naples



Naples is one of the largest city in the Mediterranean Sea





The Maschio Angioino. Castel Nuovo or the Maschio Angioino, was built during the reign of Charles I, the first King of Naples (1227-1285).

Alberobello



It is famous for its
unique Trulli
Buildings



Alberobello, landscape

Agrigento



It was one of the city of the Ancient *Magna Grecia*. In its land there are a lot of ancient buildings





Temple of Concordia

In the Doric style. It was built during the 6th and 5th centuries BC

POETRY

J. E.

Dante Alighieri

(Florence 1265? -
Ravenna 1321?)



He wrote the
italian
masterpiece,
*The Divine
Comedy*, one
of the
greatest
literary work
written in the
last middle
Age.

Francesco Petrarca (Arezzo 1304 – Arquà 1374)



Francesco Petrarca was a poet, a diplomat and a humanist. His most famous work is *The Canzoniere*, an innovative collection of poems celebrating his love for Laura, perhaps a literary invention.

Giovanni Boccaccio (Certaldo 1313 - 1375)



Boccaccio was a friend of Petrarca and an important poet himself. He wrote *The Decameron*

Giacomo Leopardi
(Recanati 1798 – Napoli
1837)



He was a very important poet and philosopher in the Romantic era.

Alessandro Manzoni
(Milano 1785 - 1873)

His work,
*Betrothed (I
Promessi Sposi)*
is one of the
masterpiece of
world literature



Giosuè Carducci (Valdicastello
di Pietrasanta, 1835 –
Bologna 1907)



He was the
first Italian
poet who
received the
important
Nobel for
Literature in
1906.

Painting
&
Sculpture

P.E.



Giotto

Giotto di Bondone (Florence, ? 1266 –1337), known as Giotto, was an important painter and architect in the Middle Age.



Some of his works

Saint Francis giving his mantle to a poor man (Assisi)



The annunciation to Saint Anne (Padova)



LEONARDO DA VINCI



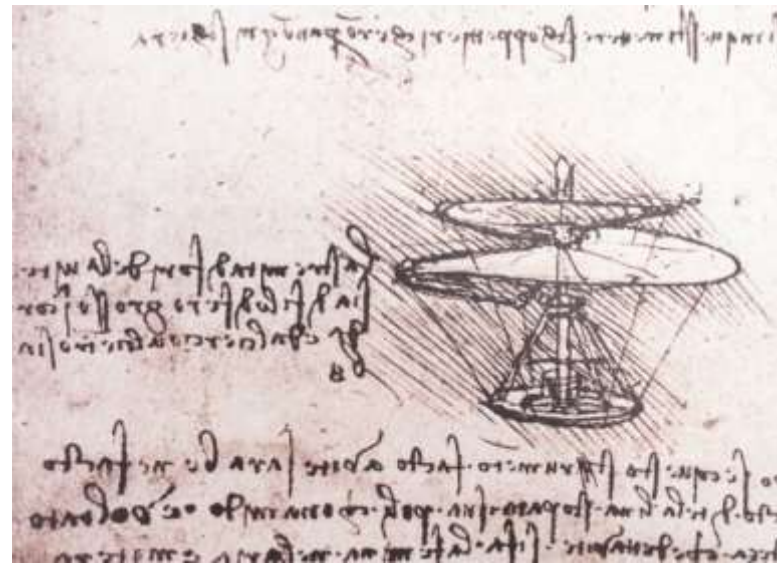
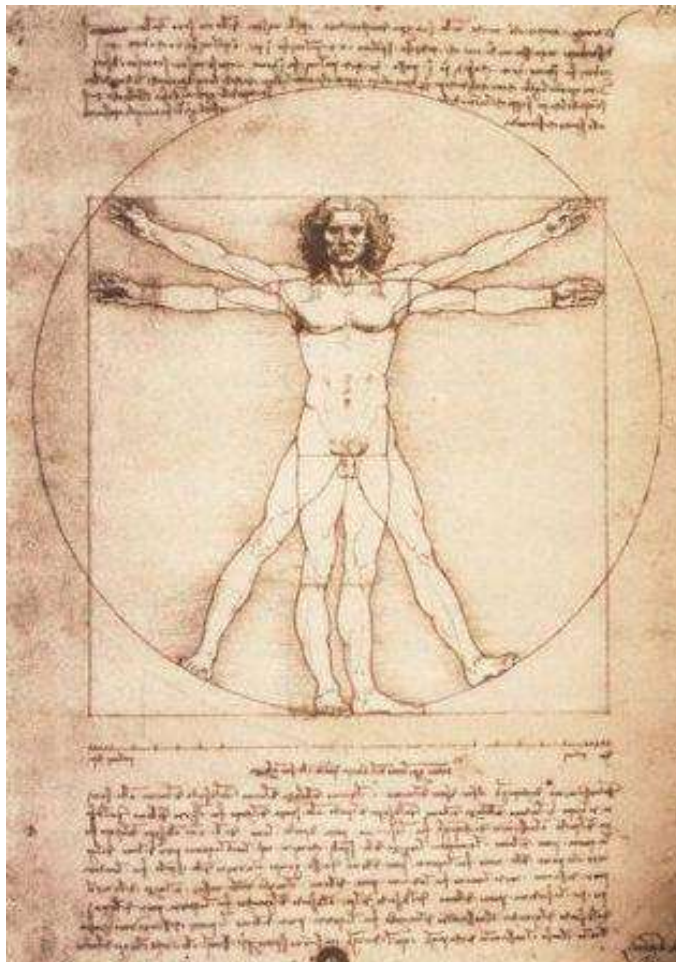
Leonardo (Vinci 1452 – 1519) was a painter, a sculptor, an anatomist, a scientist and an engineer. He worked in Italy and in France, where he died.



The Mona Lisa or La Gioconda (Paris) ~~THE PAINTER.~~ The last Supper (Milan)



LEONARDO AS AN ANATOMIST AND AN ENGINEER



MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI



Reinassance



MICHELANGELO'S MASTERPIECES

Mosè (Rome)



La pietà (Rome)



The Sistine Chapel (Vatican City)



The Last Judgment, a particular



Raffaello Sanzio



Raffaello Sanzio (Urbino, 1483 – 1520) Together with Michelangelo and Leonardo, he represents the greatest artists of his period.

SOME RAFFAELLO'S WORKS

Madonna with the Goldfinch (Madonna del cardellino)



The School of Athens (la scuola di Atene)



Caravaggio

Michelangelo da Merisi, known as Caravaggio (Milano 1571 -1610). He innovated the Italian painting making a dramatic use of lighting (*chiaroscuro*)

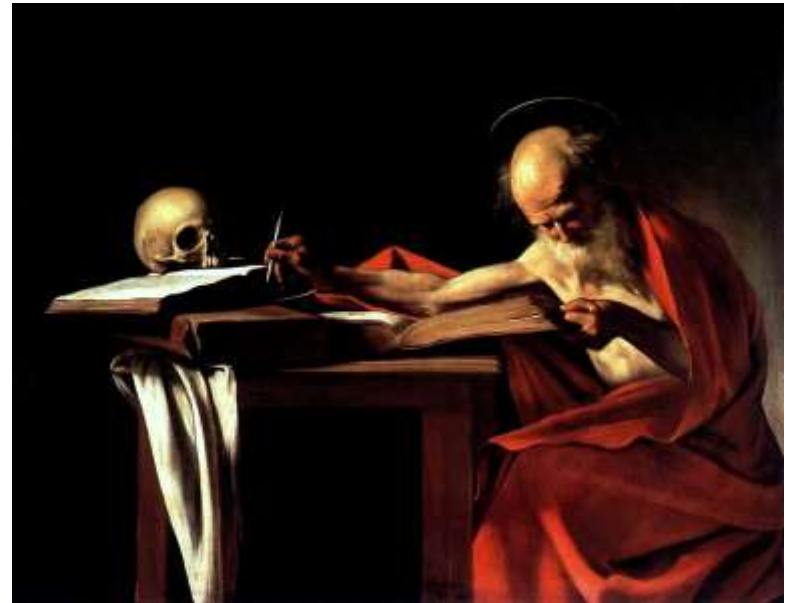


Masterpieces

The Calling of Saint Matthew (La vocazione di San Matteo)



Saint Jerome writing (San Girolamo scrivente)



TITIAN

Titian Vecelli or Vecellio (Pieve di Cadore, Belluno? 1488 – 1576). He is famous especially for his mastery of colour.



Some of his paintings

Flora (1515)



Sacred and profane Love
(Amor sacro e profano)



P.E.

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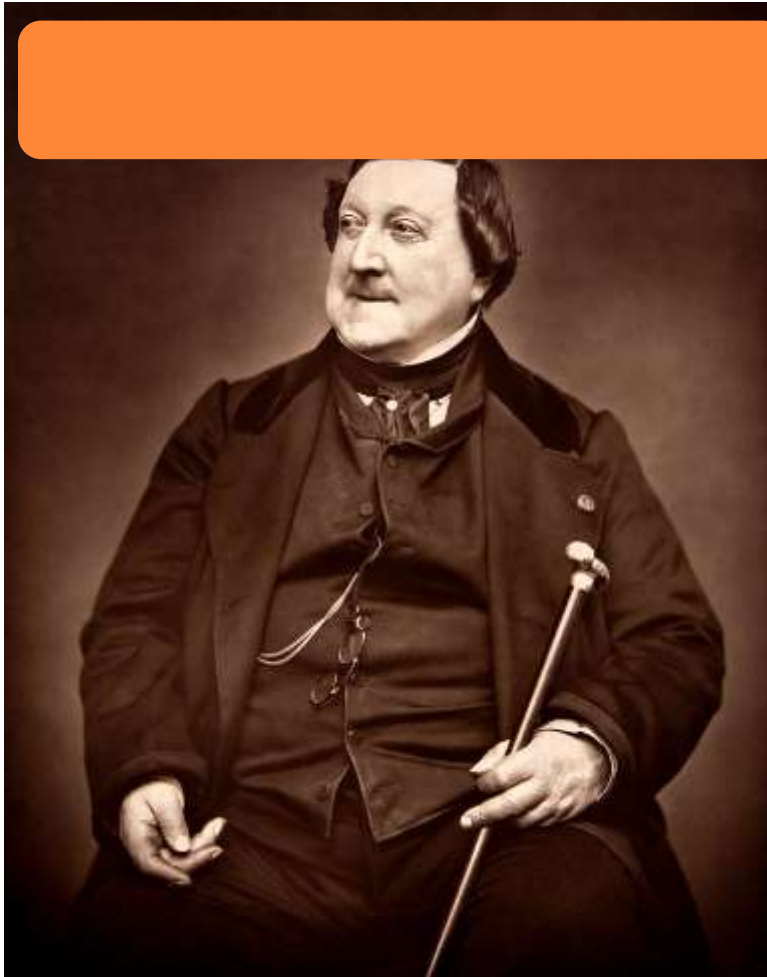
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GIOACCHINO ANTONIO ROSSINI



Giaocchinio Antonio Rossini (Pesaro 1792 – 1868) was a very important musician. His masterpiece is *The Seville barber (Il Barbiere di Siviglia)*





THE VICTOR OPERA SE



RO&

IL BARBIER DI SIVIGLI

MERE
PETE
VALLI
TO
COR

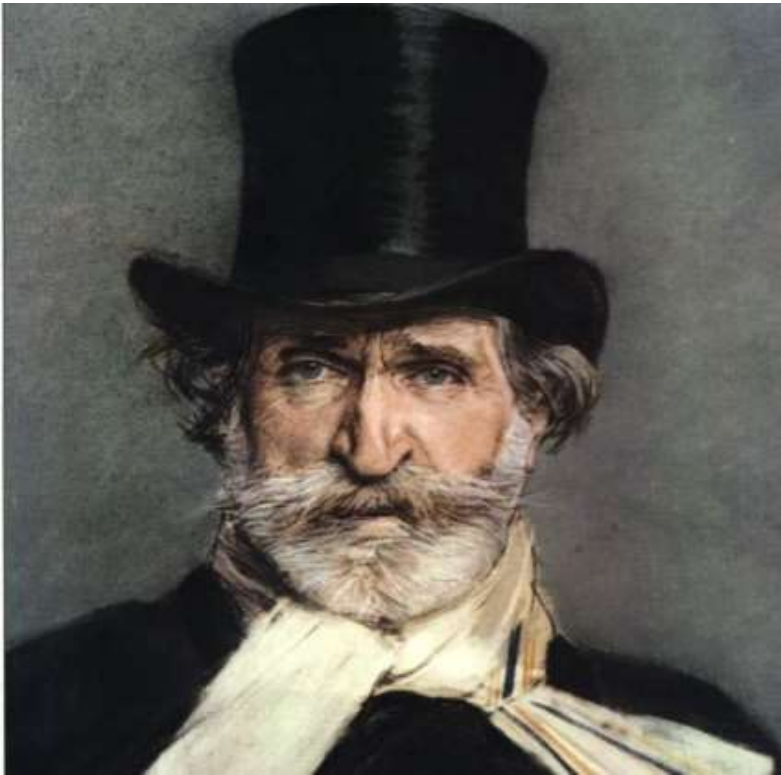
LEINSDO

Metropolitan Op
Orche
and Che

THIS IS THE COVER OF THE AUDIO CD THE SEVILLE
BARBER



GIUSEPPE VERDI



Giuseppe Verdi (Busseto, 1813 – 1901) perhaps is the most famous Italian composer. He composed a large number of opera such as *the Traviata*, *Rigoletto*, *Nabucco*, *Aida* and several more.



NABUCODONOSOR
 Dramma lirico in quattro Atti di *Vincenzo Scotea*
 TRUCCO DI ABIGAIL LO FULBERTO DEBETTO A. A. L. LO SORDANI ANTONIO FERRELLI

ADELAIDE D'AUSTRIA
 IL LIBRO MESSO IN MUSICA
 DA
GIUSEPPE VERDI

Adagio - Tempo *Adagio - Tempo* *Adagio - Tempo*

N.º 20. *Andante - Finale. All. 3.* Del futuro nel bujo discemo. *Adagietto dal Sig. R. Verini*

ZACCARIA

Oh chi pian - ge? Di summo in bel - li chi sol - le - va lamen - ti all'E - ter - no? Oh ve -

RECITATIVO

- ge - te, an - goscia - ti fra - tel - li, sul mio lab - - bro fo

MILANO
 DALLA S. S. STABILIMENTO DELLA NAZIONALE PRELIMINARE DI
GIOVANNI RICORDI
 DIRETTORE DELLA STAMPATORIA

FIRENZE presso G. RICORDI e FIGLI
 Londra presso B. S. & C.

VENEGRIANO presso CARLO FOSCHI
 Napoli presso F.lli Rubini e C.
 Prato presso Schenker

132 1844. 1/2.

Music of the Nabucco, particular.

Giacomo Puccini

Giacomo Puccini (Lucca 1858 – 1924) he is called the greatest composer of Italian Opera after Verdi.





Madama Butterfly, one of the Puccini's work

TRA
DI
TIONS

P.E.



In Italy we have a lot of traditions, often different by place to place and all related to the particular moment of the year

The Befana

The night between the 5th and the 6th day of January, The Befana, an old witch, comes in every house and brings candies for the good children and black coal for the bad ones



Carnival

Usually on February, in Italy we celebrate Carnival: children and adults wear a mask and in the last day of Carnival called *Shrove Tuesday* (Martedì Grasso) in Venice and in Viareggio you can see a singular mask parade.



THE BATTLE OF THE ORANGES

In the three last day of the Carnival at Ivrea, a city in Piemonte, there is the Battle of the Oranges. It is a food fight in which many teams throw orange against each other



WOMEN'S DAY

Italy celebrates Women's day on the 8th day of March, as many Country do. Usually in that day, women receive branches of mimosa, blooming in March.



FATHER'S DAY

On the 19th day of March, we also celebrate the Father's Day in honour of Saint Joseph (the Saint of that day) the Jesus' foster father



EASTER

Easter is the most important religious festivity in which is celebrated the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The week before Easter is called the Holy week and in that period several cities honor some particular life of Christ, especially his



CHOCOLATE EGGS AND COLOMBE

The Easter lunch is a very rich one with every delicacy, different by place to place. Traditional cake in this period is the *Colomba*.



WORKERS'DAY OR LABOUR DAY

On the 1st day of May, we celebrate the Workers day: nobody works and in Rome is organized an important musical concert free, traditionally called *Il Concertone* (The Big Concert)



WHEAT HARVEST SEASON (MIETITURA)

For the favorable climatic conditions, on June in Italy begins the Wheat Harvest Season



10TH AUGUST: SAINT LAWRENCE NIGHT

According to the tradition, in this period of the month there is a strong shooting stars activity.

If you are so lucky to see a star falling, you can express a desire that it could be realized



THE GRAPE HARVEST SEASON (VENDEMMIA)

It is the first step
of the wine-making
process.

Long time ago,
farmer stomped the
grapes with their
feet!



OLIVE HARVEST (RACCOLTA DELLE OLIVE)

Between October and December, begins the olive harvest in order to make olive oil.



THE 2ND NOVEMBER: DAY OF THE DEAD

It is a religious festivity in which people celebrate their relatives' death visiting their graves.



CHRISTMAS AND CRIB

According to the tradition, Saint Francis prepared the first crib. So in Italy, on the 8th December, people prepare crib and the Christmas tree.

In Naples, at San Gregorio Armeno street, there is the "Crib'street" in which you can see every type of crib.



DECEMBER: THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR

Saint Silvester night is the last night of the year. People have fun with their families and friends usually waiting the new year eating, playing cards and staying together.



FOOD

P.F.



HERE YOU ARE SOME OF OUR DELICACIES





Lasagna



Spaghetti with tomatoes



Polenta, a traditional northern dish made with corn



Tortellini'soup



Pizza



Parmezan



Truffle



Mozzarella di Bufala



Ham



Olive oil



Sicilian Cannoli



Babà, a typical Naples'dessert



Struffoli, another Naples'dessert



Sfogliatella, from Naples



Pandoro, a Christmas' dessert



Torrone, another Christmas' dessert



Lemons



Oranges

Thanks!

