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**FAIRTRADE FOR A FAIR FUTURE
GLOBAL CONSUMER
CONSCIENCE**

a. s. 2016/2017

CHIETI

CHIETI and “LA CIVITELLA”

Our school, “Liceo Isabella Gonzaga”, is located on the Civitella hill which was once covered by the Republican acropolis of the ancient “Teate Marrucinorum”; an area which is part of the archaeological park of the Roman Amphitheatre. The “Civitella” is the highest part of the city facing north-west towards the valley of the Aterno-Pescara river and surrounded in the west by the Gran Sasso mountain range and in the southwest by the Majella massif. The main road of the area runs parallel to the ancient “Via Claudia Valeria” (now Via Vernia). Around the 1st century A.D.,

polychrome reticulated monumental public buildings were built on top of “Civitella” and admirable traces of them still remain today: the elliptical shaped amphitheatre and at its feet, near the demolished Porta Napoli, the Roman Theatre. Our school building is located between the two complexes. Our tour starts from here.



MARRUCINO MAIN STREET

MARRUCINO THEATRE

The “Real Teatro S. Ferdinando”, known as “Theatre Marrucino”, is situated in the Old Town. The building dated back to the early 19th century on an area occupied by the Church of St. Ignatius (17th century) included a convent (now called Palazzo Martinetti). During the French occupation between 1733 and 1768, the Church was used as a “prison for criminals” and it was the site of many executions. The theatre, inaugurated on 11th January 1818, hosted a great ball and, soon after, the staging of Cinderella by Rossini. The present name recalls the Italic population named “Marrucini” who inhabited the ancient Teate (the former name of Chieti). Inside the theatre there are four tiers of boxes, a gallery and an auditorium. The ceiling is decorated

with a large wooden canopy, and garland of flowers that create eight spaces portraying female figures as allegory of the theatrical Arts and Music. The canopy also marks eight medallions depicting the great masters of art: Goldoni, Pergolesi, Shakespeare, Goethe, Paisiello, Alfieri, Rossini and Verdi. At the entrance of the auditorium there are two sculptures by Costantino Barbella.

MARRUCINO THEATRE
1, Cesare De Lollis Street,
66100 Chieti
Tel. + 39 0871.321491



MARRUCINO THEATRE

ROMAN THEATRE

In the 1st century A.D. existing buildings in the north-west area of the urban centre were expropriated to build the theatre. The street plan was altered to be able to hold the flow of people expected. Consisting of two levels, with a diameter of 80 meters, it could contain about 5,000 spectators. The mighty structure, built in “opus reticulatum”, was made taking into account the morphological characteristics of the soil and was obtained on the slope of the hill. At first the theatre had a small “cavea” (seating area) but soon after it was enlarged. Its structure was varied: the

central part of the cavea, similar to the Greek model, was carved out of the slope of the hill, while the sides, as in the Roman model, were placed on a series of arches and vaults in a circle.



ROMAN THEATRE
46, Asinio H. Street,
66100 Chieti



ROMAN THEATRE

ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE

The Amphitheatre, built for the gladiators' games, is located on a natural flat ground at the foot of the "La Civitella" temple area. This is where Tiburtina Valeria, the main road from Rome, entered the city. The building of the structure dated back to the 1st century A.D. and was probably promoted by the knight and municipal noble Sextus Pedius Lusianus Hirrutus, duly noted by the inscription found in San Valentino in Abruzzo Citeriore (a small village not far from Chieti). The arena has an elliptical form with two independent entrances. It was built using a cement base against the natural walls and the "opus reticulatum" technique over that. Near the northern entrance there is a series of symmetrical rooms probably used as

"carceres" (Latin name for circus). Underneath the same entrance there is a system of water tanks which held rain water. During the excavations, there were found fragments of statues, bronze ornaments and mosaics in a "favissa" (hypogeum depot of votive objects of cylindrical shape), now exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of "La Civitella". In the 1994-95 excavation campaign, both a necropolis of the Middle Ages, and a furnace that produced brick-decorated ceramics re-emerged in the amphitheater area.

ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE
85-165, G. S. Pianell Street,
66100 Chieti
Tel. + 39 0871.331668



ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE MUSEUM

It is a scientific museum with a section dedicated to the knowledge and the expansion of natural sciences and the history of science. It gives a particular attention to the biological and medical aspects that emerge from the archaeological, medical, anthropological and paleontological research. It shows six sections which reconstruct the origins of life, mankind's origins, the history of illnesses and

storage of mummies. In this museum you can also find bones and reconstructions of ancient daily life.



BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES MUSEUM
Trento e Trieste Square, 66100 Chieti
<https://www.museo.unich.it/>
Tel. +39 0871.3553514



THE MUSEUM OF BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES

CIVITELLA MUSEUM

The archaeological museum “La Civitella” is situated in the archaeological park of the Roman amphitheatre of “Civitella”, in Chieti, by the project of the architect Ettore de Lellis, who had already realized the project of the Paludi Museum of Celano. The structure of today’s museum, that partially is situated on the underground floor, is an integral part of a location with an auditorium, an archaeological laboratory, a game, an educational room and a hall for temporary exhibitions. It contains findings related to the birth and development of Chieti. It has got 3 sections: 1) the beginning of the urban history (III-II sec BC), which

exhibits the reconstruction of the polychrome clay pediments of the Italic temples of the acropolis in the ancient Teate Marrucinorum; 2) from Rome to yesterday, with archeological findings of important Roman buildings such as the Forum, Theatre, Amphitheatre, Baths and of some burial grounds; 3) The land of Marrucinorum, evidence of the Iron age with bronzes and weapons that came from the necropolis of Guardiagrele and Villamagna, fibulas and necklaces discovered along the coastal sites, the reconstruction of the cave of Rapino with the small statue that represents the God worshipped in the cave.

CIVITELLA MUSEUM

85-165, G. S. Pianell Street, 66100 Chieti

<http://www.archeoabruzzo.beniculturali.it/lacivitella.html>

Tel. +39 0871.63137



MUSEUM OF “CIVITELLA”

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF ABRUZZO

The National Archaeological Museum of Abruzzo (MANDA) is situated in Villa Frigerj, a building inside the Villa Comunale of Chieti. It hosts the most important archaeological collection in Abruzzo that provides evidence of the antique culture of this region, from the history of proto to the late Imperial Age. It also exhibits a coin collection from the 4th to the 9th century and a very important finding of the Italian culture, the Warrior of Capestrano.

THE WARRIOR OF CAPESTRANO The Warrior of Capestrano, a masterpiece of the Italic sculpture, is a 2.09 m. high statue, made of stone and marble. It dates back to the 6th century B.C. and it was disco-

vered in Capestrano (a small village about 100 km from Chieti) in 1934 in an Iron Age cemetery. This warrior is wearing a particular hat with a huge brim, a disk-type armour protecting his chest and back, and other various weapons for personal defence and attacks. We can read an incision, written in the "South Picene" language, which can be translated as "Aninis".



**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MUSEUM OF ABRUZZO**
2, G. Costanzi Street, 66100 Chieti
Tel. +39 0871.404392

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF ABRUZZO

ST. JUSTIN CATHEDRAL

St. Justin Cathedral is located in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II. Bishop Atto I consecrated it in 1069, but due to catastrophes it has changed through the centuries. In the crypt there are the relics of Saint Justin. The crypt is the only part of the Romanesque style of the Gothic Cathedral. In the 14th century it was restored and the bell tower was enlarged. After several earthquakes, the church was rebuilt again, and around 17th -18th centuries, Baroque style elements were added. The main building is made

of bricks with a limestone base and medieval style apses. The entrance, within an elaborate carved stone portico, is via a large wooden door. It is situated underneath the organ and straight along the nave you reach the altar. The two naves also have a series of painted frescoes and there is a silver statue of St Justin himself.

ST. JUSTIN CATHEDRAL
11, Vittorio Emanuele Square,
66100 Chieti
Tel. +39 0871.330476



ST. JUSTIN CATHEDRAL

ROMAN TEMPLES

The Giulio-Claudi Roman Temples are located in the centre of Chieti in Templi Romani Square. In the archaeological area now there are three temples, where the pagan romans worshipped Jupiter, Juno and Minerva. In the past there used to be a fourth temple with a rectangular plant, but no evidences have been left up to now. In the first and second temple there is a cell, a crypt and a pronasos. In this latter, there is also a 38-metres-deep-well whereas in the third temple there is only a crypt and a cell. Erected in 3rd century A.D. on earlier foundations of 4th-5th century BC, it is regarded as the most

ancient place of cult in Chieti. Coins, marble busts, tombstones and inscriptions have been found in these three temples. The façade is turned towards south-east in the direction of the ancient court.



ROMAN TEMPLES
Templi Romani Square,
66100 Chieti



ROMAN TEMPLES

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PARK OF CIVITELLA

The archaeological park of Civitella is the highest part of the Acropolis of the ancient Teate. It's located really close to our school buildings. It's a long story of diverse utilizations and urban transformations that have deeply marked this place. The Acropolis was considered a sacred place due to its three ancient temples that dominated the area. The temples were devoted to the Persian Artemide Goddess of animals, and Hercules sitting on the rock (Hercules has never been depicted sitting, but always standing). These depictions are witnessed by the last shin-

gles found during the archeological excavations. In the 19th century this place was considerably leveled out to realize an Army Square, later used for horse competitions. It's possible to admire a spectacular natural terrace looking toward the valley of Pescara River as well as the Majella and Gran Sasso mountain range, up to the Adriatic Sea. In the 50s a football field was built there, but in 1982 during some renovation works a wide Roman Amphitheatre was discovered and now many concerts are held in there, above all during summer time.

THE ARCHEOLOGICAL PARK OF CIVITELLA
85-165, G. S. Pianell Street, 66100 Chieti
<http://www.archeoabruzzo.beniculturali.it/lacivitella.html>
Tel. +39 0871.63137



REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT ACROPOLIS IN THE MUSEUM

Erasmus+



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