

ITALY



I.P.S.E.O.A. " Matese"



GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY



Italy, boot-shaped, can be divided in **northern Italy** the industrial centre of the country, **central Italy** and **southern Italy** the agricultural part of the country.



It's surrounded by seas on all three sides: by **Tyrrhenian Sea** in the south-western part, by **Adriatic Sea** in the north-eastern parts. The south-eastern **Ionian Sea** and the **Ligurian Sea** located in north-west Italy encircle the country from all possible sides.

ITALY



The Italian Republic is a **unitary parliamentary republic** in South-Central Europe. To the north it borders **France, Switzerland, Austria, and Slovenia** along the Alps.



Italy is influenced by a temperate seasonal climate.
With 60.8 million inhabitants, it is the fifth most populous country in Europe, and the 23rd most populous in the world.





GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY



There are two mountain ranges: **The Alps**



and **The Apennines**



The Apennine mountain range is the backbone of the country, surrounding the north-western parts, from where it goes to join the Alps.

GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY



Mont Blanc, 4810 meters above sea levels, is the highest Italian mountain summit.



The land also has two volcanoes, among which **Mount Vesuvius** (1,281 m) close to Naples is presently in a dormant state.



The other volcanic peak in Sicily, **Mount Etna** (3,326 m) is still very active.



GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY



Next to the mountains and the seas, come the valleys and the plain lands . The **Padan Plain** is drained by the longest river of Italy - **the Po** (652 km) and its numerous tributaries and distributaries.



Italy is also a land of lakes. The largest lake in Italy - **Lake Garda** covers a land area of 370 km².





GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY



Italy comprises several islands. The largest are:

SARDINIA



and SICILY



GEOGRAPHY OF ITALY



**ITALY IS
DIVIDED INTO
20 REGIONS**



**AND 110
PROVINCES
(even if some
of them are
disappearing
for economical
reasons)**



GOVERNMENT OF ITALY



Italy is a **parliamentary republic**.

GIORGIO NAPOLITANO has
been the 11th
President since 2006.





TOURISM IN ITALY



Italy is the fifth most visited country in the world. People mainly come to Italy for its rich art, cuisine, history, fashion and culture, its beautiful coastline and beaches, its mountains, and priceless ancient monuments, especially those from the Greek and Roman civilization.

The most visited cities are :



TOURISM IN ITALY



VENICE



and the capital :
ROME



NAPLES



FLORENCE



What about “Italian cuisine”?

Italian cuisine has a great variety of **different ingredients**. In the North of Italy, fish (such as cod, or baccalà), potatoes, rice, maize, corn, sausages, pork, and different types of cheeses are the most common ingredients. In **Northern Italy**, **polenta** and **risotto** are very popular.



Traditional **Central Italian cuisine** uses ingredients such as tomatoes, all kinds of meat, fish, and **pecorino cheese**. Finally, in **Southern Italy**, tomatoes – fresh or cooked into tomato sauce – peppers, olives and olive oil, garlic, artichokes, oranges, ricotta cheese, eggplants, zucchini, certain types of fish (anchovies, sardines and tuna), and capers are important components to the local cuisine.



ITALIAN CUISINE



Italian cuisine is also well known for its use of a diverse variety of **pasta** and **pizza**.





Folklore and Festivals



Italy has interesting festivals every month of the year. Attending a festival is a great way to experience Italian culture.

Among them the famous Carnevale.

Venice has one of the top carnival festivals in the world.



Folklore and Festivals



In Catania, Sicily, the big festival is for **Saint Agatha's Feast Day**, the second largest religious procession in the world.



The **palio of Siena** is one of Italy's most famous palio competitions. Siena's palio is a horse race run in the unusual fan-shaped piazza, *Il Campo*. There are thousand of festivals and feasts in many towns often celebrating Saints or historical events that it is impossible to list all of them.





Lifelong learning programme COMENIUS

Presentation of the Region Molise



GEOGRAPHY OF MOLISE



Molise is a region of Southern Italy. It is bordered by Abruzzo to the north, Apulia to the east, Campania to the south and Lazio to the west. It has a short coastline to the northeast, lying on the **Adriatic Sea**.

The region covers 4,438 km² and has a population of about 300,000.

The region is split into two provinces: Campobasso and Isernia.

Campobasso also serves as the regional capital.



GEOGRAPHY OF MOLISE



THE SEA IN MOLISE

The eastern part of the region spreads towards the sea through a collection of small valleys and dales. The 40 kilometer-long Adriatic coast is flat and sandy, with the exception of **Termoli** headland.



Termoli in the province of Campobasso is a local **resort town** known for its beaches and old fortifications.



HISTORY OF MOLISE



Molise is the ancestral home of the **Samnites** - a fierce warlike people that would regularly defeat the Roman Legions. However, overtime the Samnites were absorbed into Roman culture.

Molise was both the name of a castle as well as the name of a local warlord family.

Samnite warrior



HISTORY OF MOLISE



In the region there are two **ethnic minorities**: the **Molisan Croats** (5,000 people who speak an old Dalmatian dialect of the Croatian language) and the **Molisan Albanians** (who speak a divergent variety of Albanian).

WHAT TO SEE



Your journey of discovery starts at **Campobasso**, a town steeped in history and culture, dominated by the imposing **Monforte castle**.



It is worth visiting the two small towns that even today are famous for the ancient crafts: **Agnone**, specialized in the manufacture of **bells** for the world's most significant churches,



and **Scapoli**, the town renowned for **bagpipes** with a museum devoted entirely to this ancient musical instrument.



WHAT TO SEE



The region's archaeological sites carry great significance. These include: the Samnite town of **Pietrabbondante** with its beautiful theatre .



and **Sepino** with the ruins of Roman buildings. It's well known also because it was born on a "tratturo".



WHAT TO SEE



The Archaeological Park and Paleolithic Museum of Isernia

“ La Pineta” is very interesting and it dates back to 730,000 years ago. It has a great importance for the history about the origins of man in the European Continent and particularly for the way of life of the “**Homo Erectus**”.



PALEOLITHIC MUSEUM

WHAT TO SEE

The region boasts countless castles, abbeys and sanctuaries, including the **Sanctuary of the Addolorata** in Castelpetroso.



WHAT TO TASTE



There are many typical dishes in Molise: from maccheroni alla chitarra to pallotte (round balls) of egg and cheese, pasta and beans, polenta, lamb and roast turcinelli (lamb offal).

Among the area's best products , the **extra virgin olive oil**, **Isernia truffle** and **durum wheat pasta** stand out. There are several types of **salami**.



WHAT TO TASTE



Dairy products are extremely popular in this region, in particular the **caciocavallo** and stracciata cheeses of Agnone and Upper Molise," fior di latte" cow's milk **mozzarella** from Boiano, **buffalo mozzarella** from Venafro.



Local **wines** particularly **Tintilia**, **Biferno** and **Pentro** are excellent.



FOLKLORE IN MOLISE



In Molise there are a lot of **feasts** to live again the culture of tradition. Some of them are to be considered unique.

Among them **The mysteries of Campobasso** are very worth seeing.

In the day of the Corpus Domini in June, thirteen "living pictures" with real people go through the streets of the town Campobasso carried on the shoulders by a minimum of thirteen people at the sound of marching bands. The pictures represent some moments of the religious life.



FOLKLORE IN MOLISE



The 'Ndocciata in Agnone is very beautiful and it takes place on the evening of December 24. The "ndocce" torches of 4 and 8 meters high made with fir branches, are brought lit along the main street of the town. Men of nine villages parade, representing scenes of rural life to announce the birth of the Lord.



VINCHIATURO

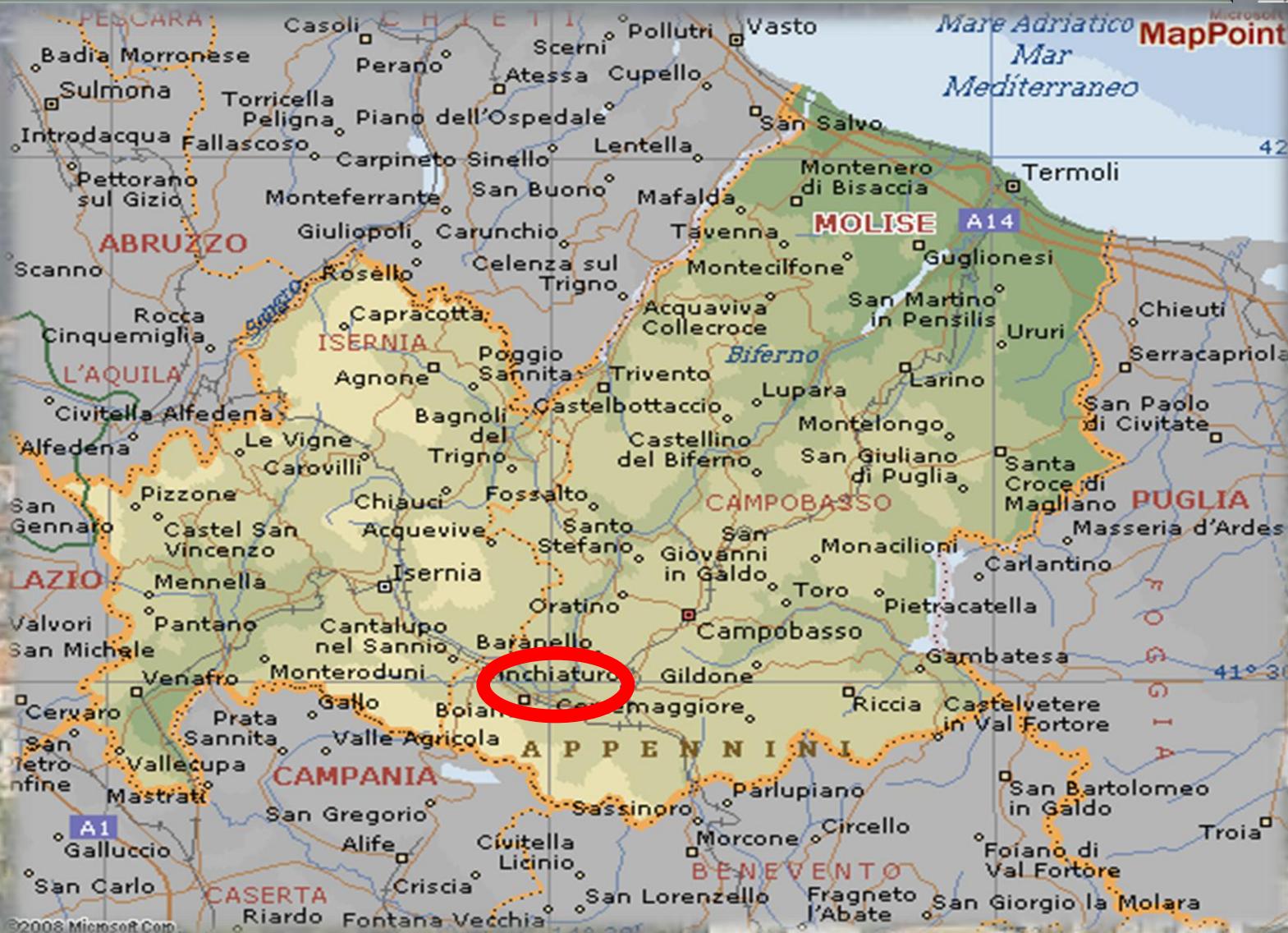


Mare Adriatico
Mar
Mediterraneo

Microsoft
MapPoint

42

41°30'



VINCHIATURO



Vinciato is a town of about 2500 inhabitants. It's located in the region of Molise, some 11 km from the provincial capital of Campobasso. It is a **very old town**, as the discovery of Roman ruins within its boundaries attests.





WHAT TO SEE IN VINCHIATURO

There are many churches in the area. **Santa Croce** church was restored in the 18th century; it features precious silver objects, a 18th century organ, and 13 tablets picturing Christ with the 12 apostles.



San Bernardino da Siena church features two chapels; legend has it that the saint, when passing through the village, brought peace to its two warring factions.





WHAT TO SEE IN VINCHIATURO

Santa Maria delle Macchie church is a 16th century sanctuary that was built on the ruins of an ancient Benedictine monastery.



FOLKLORE IN VINCHIATURO



On May 20th, the town celebrates the feast of its **patron saint**, San Bernardino da Siena.



The “vinchiaturesi” have kept alive the tradition of **La pezza de’ casce** an ancient game that dates back to the Etruscans. It involves the rolling of large wheels of cheese through the streets.



WHAT TO TASTE IN VINCHIATURO



The local cookery includes *pantoccia sfritta* (home-made pasta with fried bacon).



and la *mpanicce* (maize flour pizza with vegetables).





IPSEO A “MATESE” Vinchiatura (Italy)



IPSEO A “Matese” is placed in Vinchiatura.

It was established in 2004. There are 250 learners aged 14-19 years old and 40 teachers.

Our institution includes pre-primary school, primary school with 300 pupils aged 3-13 years old and 55 teachers.

Our students can choose the following courses:

- Oenogastronomy



- Restaurant and selling services



- Tourist reception



The school runs training workshops where learners can gain the knowledge of practical subjects. The school organizes gastronomic contests and events in which students can practice their knowledge.



Subjects taught in our school:

- Italian
- English
- French
- History
- Maths
- Law and Economy
- Earth Sciences and Biology
- Physical Education
- Food Science
- Kitchen Practice
- Tourist Reception Practice
- Waiting Bar Practice
- Catholic Religion (optional subject)
- Physics
- Chemistry



I.P.S.E.O.A.

Matese

