



# ITALY



Education and Culture  
Lifelong learning programme COMENIUS



## I.P.S.E.O.A. “ Matese ”



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## 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 km<sup>2</sup>.







# 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 11<sup>th</sup>  
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



NAPLES



FLORENCE



and the capital :  
**ROME**







# 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.





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## 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 km<sup>2</sup> 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



Samnite warrior

**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.



## 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

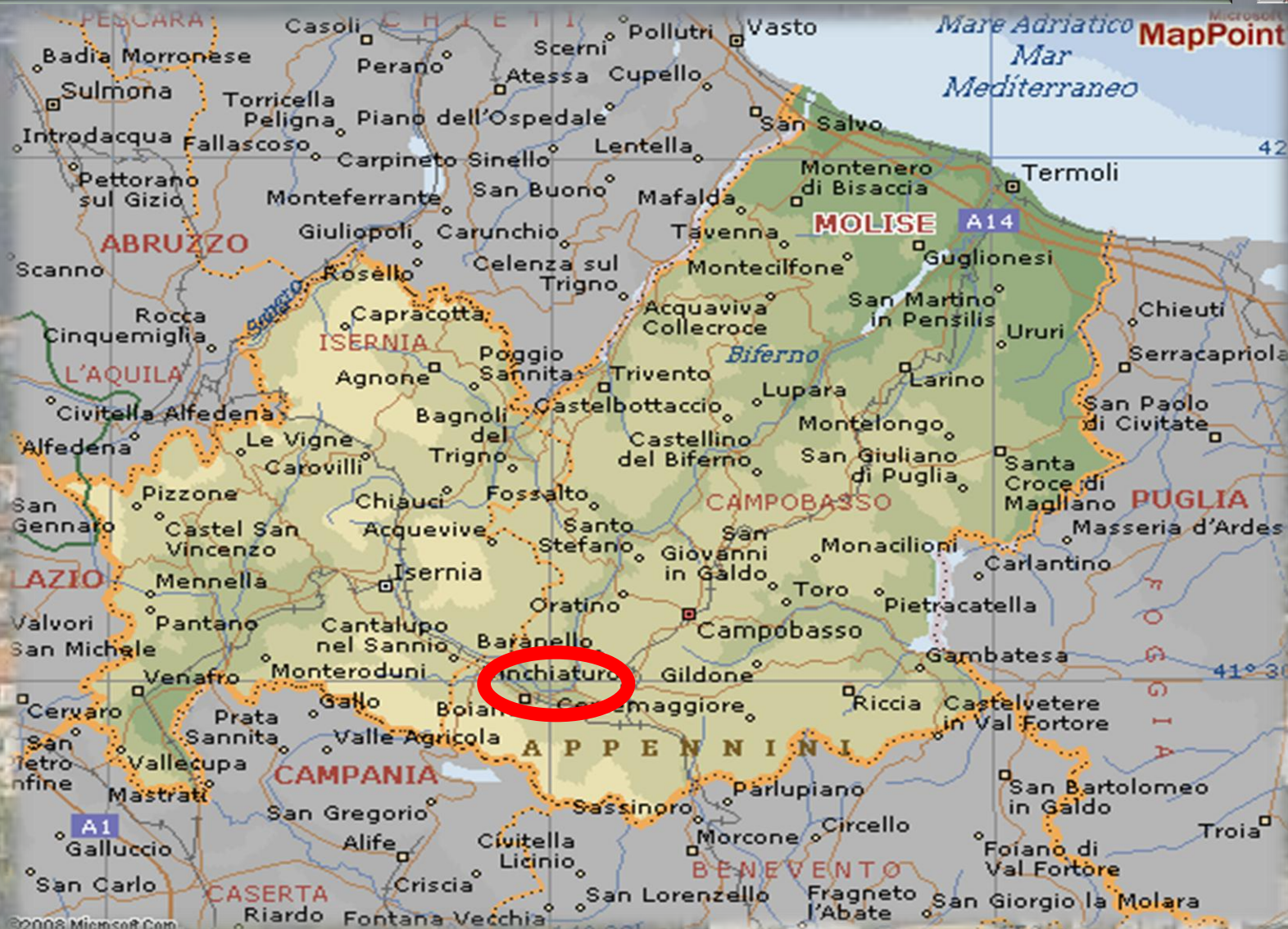


The '**Ndocciata in Agnone** is very beautiful and it takes place on the evening of December 24. The "**ndocce**" torches of 4 and 8 meters high made with fir branches, are brought lit along the main street of the town. Men of nine villages parade, representing scenes of rural life to announce **the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





# VINCHIATURO





# VINCHIATURO



**Vinchiaturro 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 20<sup>th</sup>, 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” Vinchiaturro (Italy)



IPSEO A “Matese” is placed in Vinchiaturro.

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





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