



ROME - ITALY



IASI - ROMANIA

TOUR GUIDE

Erasmus+ EUROPE ON 7 HILLS project
2018-1-RO01-K229-049484

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



BARCELONA - SPAIN



ISTANBUL - TURKEY





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This tourist guide is one of the products of the Erasmus + **EUROPE ON 7 HILLS** project, which has been financed by the European Union and is to be implemented from October the 1st 2018 up to August the 31st 2021.

Its aim is to disseminate information about the cultural heritage of the participating schools cities to any person interested.

The KA229 project for strategic partnership entitled **EUROPE ON 7 HILLS, ID. 2018 – 1 – RO01 – KA229-049484** proposes a collaboration among 4 European schools within cities that are built on 7 hills:

Iași (Romania) – **The ION HOLBAN Technical College** (coordinator)
Barcelona (Spain) – **Centre d'estudis PRAT**
Istanbul (Turkey) – **Sultangazi Atatürk Mesleki Ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesi**
Rome (Italy) – **Liceo Classico statale PILO ALBERTELLI**

The aim of the project is to increase the active participation and school performance of students who are at risk of leaving school early by encouraging their critical thinking and implementing activities that aim at developing their social, intercultural, digital and linguistic competences.



The tourist guide has been created by students of the 3 schools involved under the guidance of the following teachers:

Elisabet Mas de les Valls (Spain),
Şeyma Enişer (Turkey),
Alina Radu and Gabriela Gasner (Romania).



IASI SIGHTSEEING GUIDE



”The city upon seven hills”

Situated in the North-Eastern part of Romania, Iași is the cultural capital of the country and one of the most beautiful Romanian cities, also known as the capital of Moldova county. Iași is a cultural, historical, economic, and academic centre well-known for its universities, academies, higher education institutions, ”Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University, being the first University in Romania set up in 1860.

”The city upon 7 hills” is a fascinating and picturesque urban attraction full of history and hospitable and kind people.



**SIGHTSEEING
IASI
TOURIST
ATTRACTIONS**

The Palace of Culture



*Address: Ștefan cel Mare si Sfânt Avenue,
nr. 1, Iași 700028*

The iconic Palace of Culture in Iași, the symbol of our city, was built between 1906 – 1925, on the former site of the Royal Palace.

In the central clock tower three is a “carillon” clock, made of 8 bells that play the Union Song, every hour, in order to celebrate ”Hora Unirii”, The Union Dance and Song, performed at the Union of Moldova region with the” Țara Românească”.

There are fine art, science and technology, history, ethnographical museums in the Palace of Culture that gives a special charm to the city.



The "Vasile Alecsandri" National Theatre

*Address: Agatha Bârescu Street, nr. 18, Iași
700074*

The National Theatre was built between 1894 – 1896 by a company from Vienna and is one of the most famous cultural institutions in our country, a real architectural masterpiece, the 3rd in Europe and 5th in the world.

The Big Hall of the Theatre and Opera, houses 750 seats and is richly decorated in a Baroque-Rococo style, with colored marble hallways and adorned staircases, graceful statues, paintings, a Venetian crystal chandelier, golden decorations, fine acoustics, creating an elegant, fairy tale atmosphere that impresses the audience. The main performance room is one to the most popular masterpieces of the Viennese architects, and the exquisite curtain is painted by the Viennese painter M. Lenz and finished by his apprentice illustrating the stages of life and the Union of the 3 Principalities.



The Metropolitan Cathedral



Address: Ștefan cel mare și Sfânt Avenue, nr. 16, Iași 700064

The Metropolitan Orthodox Cathedral is one of the most impressive, largest religious edifice in our country. It also houses an amazing underground museum with separated halls exhibiting religious artefacts. The bilingual Romanian and Greek version of the Holy Bible is the central exhibit this month – March 2020.

It has a most amazing rectangular shape adorned with four tall bell towers. The architecture and painting done is the late Italian Renaissance fashion while the interior and exterior decorations are mostly Baroque style.

The Cathedral holds Saint Parascheva's holy relics, Moldavia's Protector. On her celebration day, October 14th, every autumn thousands of pilgrims gather in Iași to worship God, pray and thank Saint Parascheva.

Golia Monastery

Address: The Cuza Vodă Street, 51

Golia Monastery situated on the Galata hill in Iași, was named after its 1st patron and founder, bearing Ioan Golia's name, a chancellor who started the building of the holy church in the 16th century during the reign of Peter the Lame. The monastery complex was also a fortress and temporary royal palace with lovely gardens and massive defense walls.

The monastery was an important cultural center housing The Cultural Missionary Archbishop's "Doxologia" Iasi Center. It also provides an important touristic attraction besides the massive stone church and its defense brick walls, namely the 30 meters high Bell Tower that offers a panoramic view of the city. There is also the house where one of our beloved national writers, Ion Creangă, resided when he was a priest.



The “Three Hierarchs” Monastery



Address: Ștefan cel Mare și Sfânt Avenue, nr. 28, Iași 700259

The “Three Hierarchs “ Monastery is one of the most famous medieval art complexes in our country that never ceases to amaze all the tourists.

It was built by Vasile Lupu as a necropolis in the 17th century bearing the Byzantine , some Oriental, Renaissance and Gothic influences in the many complex decorations, sculptures as seen in the buttresses, the stone reinforcements of the windows, the profile of the doors, the frames with rods and arches in the brace. The impact on the eye is a mesmerizing embroidery in stone.



Here within the royal church besides the founders, 2 more kings are buried: Dimitrie Cantemir (1710-1711) the famous Romanian scholar, writer and wanderer King and Alexandru Ioan Cuza the 1st Romanian King who united the provinces in 1859-1866.

The monastery was encased in gold but it was rubbed by invaders in the 17th century, destroyed during earthquakes Throughout time the monastery was rebuilt and restored and is part of the UNESCO heritage.

The Union Museum

*Address: Alexandru Lăpușneanu Street, nr. 14, Iași
700057*

The building itself is a museum and was King Alexandru I. Cuza's residence. It was open to the public on the centenary anniversary of the Union in 1959.

The museum commemorates the patriotic historical events celebrating the Revolution in 1848 and the Great Union in 1859: Moldova and Tara Romaneasca, the 2 Principalities united under one King mentioned above.

The edifice was built in Neoclassic style and dates back to late 1700's and the begging of 1800's being the property of many royal families over time.

In the XXth century it was the residence of King Ferdinand the 1st between 1916-1919.

If you wish to travel in time, the building, the furniture, the exhibits, various objects, documents that belonged to well-known cultural and historical local personalities such as: Mihail Kogalniceanu, Vasile Alecsandri and others, will help you do it.

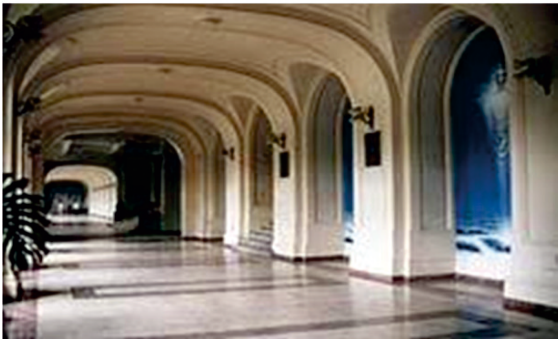


The University Palace

Address: Carol I Avenue, Iași



The University Palace in Copou – houses "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, founded in 1860. It is the 1st in our country and it is regarded as a cultural and architectural masterpiece, a symbol of our academic city. Many young people from Romania and abroad come here to get a good education.



The monumental building is a mixture of Classic and Baroque styles and offers a Romantic escape in "The Hall of Lost Steps" that functions as a temporary book, paintings exhibition, Conference Hall at times and is always targeted as a sightseeing attraction as it displays the famous paintings in frescoes by Sabin Bălașa, that reflect the soul, the youth, the history and poetic nature of the Romanian people.

The "Anastasiu Fătu" Botanical Gardens

Address: Dumbrava Roșie Street, nr. 7 – 9, Iași

Named after its founder, Anastasiu Fătu, a doctor and passionate nature researcher, The Garden is the oldest in Romania.

The Plant Collections studied, displayed and cared for in the Botanical Gardens, including the Green Houses, number 9.876 plants and various trees, flowers from different bio-geographical areas of the world.

The location is a local natural paradise that has the appropriate conditions for the preservation, research and creation of the home bred, indigenous and exotic plants, birds or trees.

Local people and tourist delight in the Gardens that offers a heavenly, relaxing, perfumed escape from the busy city in a finely tuned landscape that enchants the eye and the soul.



The Creangă Memorial House



*Address: Simion Bărnuțiu Street nr. 4, Iași
700118*

A fairy tale traditional old cottage upon the hill, the house offers the poetic air of the former times of the 19th century. It was the residence of our beloved Moldavian children's story teller Ion Creanga, who lived in the residence for the last 17 years of his life.

A classic of Romanian and universal literature he wrote stories for “all children between 7 and 90 years old” that depict the idyllic childhood and rural life.



Visitors can admire the genuine furniture, objects and dwelling and get a gist of the quiet life he lived in the area.

The Roset-Roznovanu Palace

Address: *Ștefan cel Mare și Sfânt Avenue, nr. 11, Iași 700259*

Roznovanu Palace has been the current City Hall since 1970, an architectural masterpiece was designed by the famous architect Gustav Freywald in a Neo Classic style adorned with interior frescoes and exterior statues in the 1830's.

The building that belonged to the powerful and influential Rosetti-Roznovanu family was sold to the state in 1891. It housed numerous personalities over time and witnessed major significant historical, cultural and political events in our country.

It dominates the central avenue along with other important and elegant historical buildings and has an exquisite magnolia tree in the front, floral arrangements and the new statue of His Majesty King Ferdinand I.



The Palas Urban Complex



Address: Str. Palat, nr. 7A, Iași

Located in the historical heart of the city, next to the Place of Culture the complex is a miniature version of “a town within a city”.

Palas includes a relaxing park, a small pool, floral arrangements, restaurants, and playgrounds for children. It includes a shopping mall, shopping street, event halls, buildings ranked level A for offices, a 4* Hotel, an underground parking lots accomodating around 2.500 cars. It offers a skating rink during winter.

Palas became a good investment and an attraction for local people and tourists alike. It was designed as an ambitious project for the urban, cultural, economic, social development of the city of Iași, the capital of Moldavia county. The aim was to reinstate Iasi as a central sightseeing attraction, business market and retail, at national and international level through the implication of foreign investors aiming at cultural, economic, tourism development .

The Cetățuia Monastery

Address: Str. Cetățuia nr. 1, Iași 707317

The Cetățuia Monastery, an Orthodox settlement for monks is situated on the hill that bears the same name and was found by the King Gheoghe Duca in the 17th century.

The Cetățuia Monastery dominates the landscape through its majestic fortress-like building, guarded by an impressive watch tower and surrounded by an old weather-beaten defense stone wall.

Books were typed here, between 1682-1694 the monastery housed a typing machine with Greek letters brought from Venice.

Pilgrims, visitors and admire a wonderful panoramic view of the city from the “The Pilgrim’s Supper” Tower, The Gothic Hall and the Abbot house.



Galata Monastery



Address: Str. Mănăstirii nr. 4, Iași 700616

Situated on a plateau upon Galata Hill the monastery was found by King Peter the lame at the end of the 16th century.

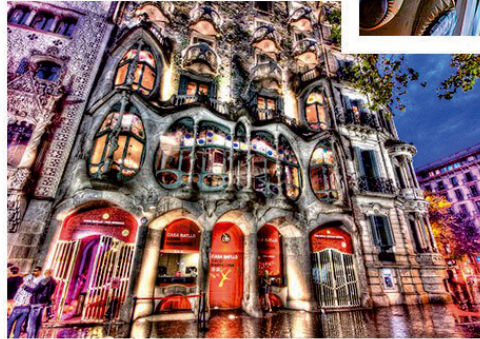
It has the aspect of a massive fortress built from huge carved blocks of rock and rows of 3 bricks that offer a fine polychromy.

The walls of the church are supported by 9 powerful buttresses set progressively that offer an impressive fortress-like aspect.

The Monastery complex is a fortress, the church is surrounded by massive walls provided with battlements, windows for archers and a tall bell tower at the entrance.

The location provides a beautiful panorama of the city.

BARCELONA TOUR GUIDE



Feel Barcelona like a movie star

7 film locations





Vicky Cristina Barcelona



L'Auberge Espagnole



Biutiful



Todo sobre mi madre



Los Tarantos



La Catedral del Mar



El Perfume



Museums in Barcelona

7 Culture Galleries



It is dedicated entirely to Catalan modernism. Its permanent exhibition consists of paintings, sculptures, furniture and stained glass windows, by 42 representative artists of this artistic trend.

Carrer de Balmes, 48,
08007 Barcelona

Price and timetable:
<https://www.mmbcn.cat/es/informacion/horarios-y-tarifas/>



The museum has an outstanding collection of romanesque church paintings, and for Catalan art and design from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including modernisme and noucentisme.

Palau Nacional, Parc de Montjuïc, s/n, 08038
Barcelona

Price and timetable:
<https://www.museunacional.cat/es/horarios-y-precios>



The permanent collection consists of a collection of 4,251 works by the painter: painting, sculpture, drawing, engraving. They also have temporary exhibitions such as the poet Picasso, Picasso, the photographer's gaze.

Carrer Montcada, 15-23,
08003 Barcelona

Price and Timetable:
<http://www.bcn.cat/museupicasso/es/visita/horarios-y-precios.html>



The museum contains a collection of objects and documents, historical recreations and audiovisual and computer equipment settings to narrate the history of Catalonia to its visitors. Plaça de Pau Vila, 3, 08039 Barcelona

Price and timetable:
<https://www.mhcat.cat/la-visita/localitzacio-horaris-tarifas/tarifas>



It was the first Pharaonic-themed inauguration in Spain and its more than 1,100 pieces, its constant temporary exhibitions and its specialized bibliographic collection, make it a benchmark within the field of Egyptian archeology. The museum has pieces such as statues, jewelry, ceramics
Carrer de València, 284, 08007 Barcelona
Price and timetable:
<https://www.museuegipci.com/es/visitanos/horarios-y-precios/>



The CCCB organizes exhibitions, debates, festivals and concerts, film cycles, courses, lectures, and other activities.
L'Alternativa 2020: 27th Barcelona Independent Film Festival (16 - 29 November)
Carrer de Montalegre, 5, 08001 Barcelona (Raval)
Price and timetable:
<https://www.cccb.org/es/visita>



Integrates in a common space the Arts and Design, Decorative Arts, Ceramics, Graphic Arts, textiles and cultures of the world
Plaça de les Glòries Catalanes,, 38, 08018 Barcelona
Price and timetable:
<https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/museudeldisseny/es/horarios-y-precios>

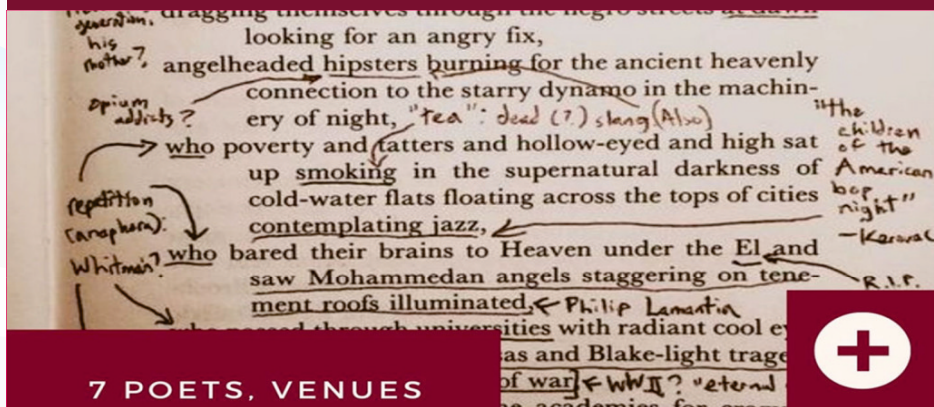
Barcelona through Poetry

7 artists, venues and poems

7 POETS, VENUES
AND A POEM

BARCELONA THROUGH POETRY

KNOW THE MOST
URBAN POETRY OF
BARCELONA FROM
INSIDE



OLZA OLZETA

Poet and Slammer.
Current runner-up of Spain in Poetry Slam, (Barcelona, 1997).

ARJÁN ÁLVAREZ

Representant of the Poetry Slam of Barcelona.
Poetry workshop for children.
Poetry Slam Barcelona Champion 2017-2018
(Santa Fè de Bogotà, 1997)

MARTA B

Slamer and rapper, runner-up at the Poetry Slam Barcelona 2019. She is part of the Barcelona hip-hop scene.
(Lleida)

MARIONA BATTLE

Poet, singer, photographer, and co-creator of the DIY publishing project "Los Versos Desesperados".
(Girona)

PABLOWSKI

"a worker of letters, painter, illustrator, engraver and scenic poet"
Author of "La Hegemonía de las Colondrinas"
(Alicante, 1986)

ISA GARCÍA

Graduated in Contemporary History and in Social and Cultural Anthropology. Write for as long as you can remember.
(Almería, 1986)

ÁNGELA FERNÁNDEZ

Poet and painter.
She does art exhibitions as well as participates in open mikes or other artistic events.

PLACES

PROLE (library)

Carrer del Comte Borrell, 100

LA RAPOSA (library-veganbar)

Carrer de Tapióles, 47

L'HORIGINAL (scenario-bar)

Carrer de Ferlandina, 29



KARCELONA

Esta catatumba penetrante en mi pecho
derrumbada por cada tiro de asalto
asfixiada por cada llanto guardado
pide horizonte de tranquilidad y diazepam.
Escondidos todos mis deseos de libertad
los muros son invadidos por espectros
que miserables, maliciosos e impasibles
invaden mi cuerpo con absoluta potestad.
Se ha proclamado la cristalina batalla
por un conjunto de degeneradas emociones
encontradas entre el grisáceo esternón
y el sabotado y arrítmico diafragma.
La voz y la tierra blanca como supervivientes
el dolor y las cunetas abatidas como panegíricos
el grito enmudecido y la pérdida como resultados
y la ausencia de color con rojas y moradas pinceladas
en un cuerpo amainado y destrozado
es lo único que os puedo ofrecer.
Las dudas sobre mi impenetrable supervivencia
las insistencias por mi absurda salvación
las evoluciones de los rojos violáceos
que oculto entre las serranías de mi lienzo
podéis saquearlas y llevarlas al matadero
porque ya no me podéis doler.
Que la poca decencia aguardada que quede
sea servida en aluminio de punta redonda
descargas de silencio y bota española
ante la verdad aguardada de esta Karcelona.
Solamente con pólvora colgada al cuello
comprenderé que todo esto ha fallecido
que mi grito ha sido excavada desesperación

y entonces recordaréis, porque
recordaréis
absolutamente todas las verdades
que este cuerpo calcinado enmudeció
en un arranque de egoísmo y valentía.
Karcelona sinónimo de violación en el
gótico.
Karcelona sinónimo de ambulancia en la
universidad
Karcelona sinónimo de violencia mal
testificada
Karcelona sinónimo de risa y desprecio
Karcelona sinónimo de usar y tirar
Karcelona sinónimo de estrés post
traumático.
Karcelona sinónimo de Ciudad Muerta
Así que ya podéis llenarme de colgantes
y encender las primeras ramas de olivo
porque acepto este osado ultimátum
que yo misma decido establecer.
Adentraré todos los sufridos alardes
para ir sonorizando poco a poco
cada uno de los nombres que poseen
con cada uno de sus apellidos
para que cada noche
sientan el miedo que hemos padecido
Y entonces entre las sombras volveré,
muerta, implacable, incontrolable
para acabar con cada uno de los
violadores
que nos jodieron la puta vida.

Barcelona's Sports

7 sports practiced in Spain

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12m8-Bgyl97q-sWqMNYjfG4rb3luPwnCz/view?usp=sharing>



→ FOOTBALL
EL CLÁSICO

SYNCHRONIZED
SWIMMING



→ BASKETBALL
EL CLÁSICO



→ TENNIS
GARBIÑE MUGURUZA

ROLLER SKATES ←



→ DUMBBELLS

ARTISTIC GYMNASTICS ←
GERARD LÓPEZ



Barcelona for Foodies

7 Spanish dishes for the week

7 TYPICAL DISHES OF SPAIN



TORTILLA DE PATATAS
Y PAN CON TOMATE

TYPICAL OF
EXTREMADURA AND
CATALUNYA



MIGAS AND
FISH

TYPICAL OF ANDALUCIA



PAELLA DE
POLLO

TYPICAL OF
VALENCIA



HABAS A LA CATALANA
TYPICAL OF CATALUNYA



CANELONES
TYPICAL OF CATALUNYA



HOMEMADE NATILLAS
TYPICAL OF SPAIN

HOMEMADE FOOD BY: TANIA, MARINA & LAILA

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12cfnV841Ztsme4QC8cMcGQg94Ln02672/view?usp=sharing>

Top neighbourhoods In Barcelona

7 areas you can't miss

Neighbourhoods in Barcelona

7.Barceloneta - Was first laid on the 18th century, in order to giving housing for all the displaced residents with the construction of the ciutadella. The neighborhood is famous for the bars and restaurants, night life and beaches.

6.Gothic Quarter- Is one of famous landmarks in Barcelona. Located in the heart of the city, this Barcelona neighborhood features a fusion of buildings datings from roman times to 20th century.

5.Eixample- The eixample district is one of the most comfortable areas to stay in Barcelona. The Eixample is also famous for having one of the most dinamic shopping districts of the city.

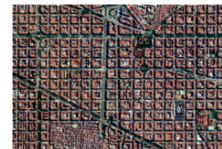
Top 7- Barceloneta



Top 6 - Gothic Quarter



Top 5- Eixample



TOP 7 Neighborhood

Top - 4 Sarrià Sant Gervasi

top- 3 El Born

Top- 2 El Poblenou

Top- 1 Gràcia

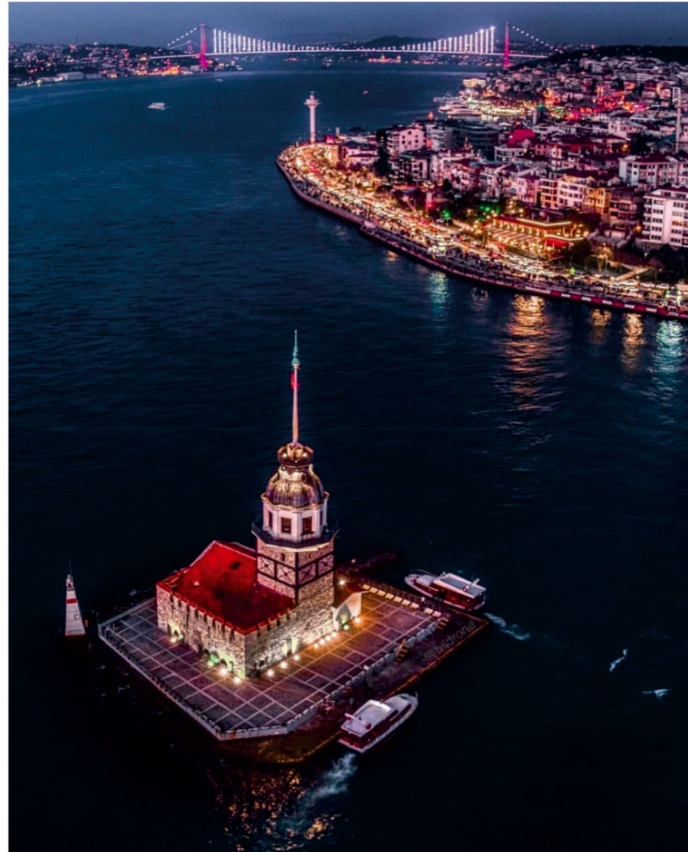


TOURIST GUIDE OF İSTANBUL



Istanbul is the largest city in Turkey and the country's economic, cultural and historic center. The city straddles the Bosphorus strait, and lies in both Europe and Asia, with a population of over 15 million residents.

Istanbul is the most populous city in Europe, and the world's fifteenth-largest city with its hospitable people.



TOPKAPI PALACE

Adress: Cankurtaran, 34122 Fatih/İstanbul

The Topkapı Palace is a large museum in the east of Fatih district. In the 15th and 16th centuries it served as the main residence and administrative headquarters of the Ottoman sultans. It is one of the world's largest extant palace.

The palace museum exhibits an extensive collection of art, porcelain, jewelry, manuscripts and other treasures of the Ottoman Empire.

Important artifacts include the jewel-encrusted Topkapı dagger and the 86-carat Spoonmaker's Diamond.

The palace is also home to venerated Islamic relics, including the Prophet Mohammed's sword and cloak.

Most of the stunning complex is open to the public.



HAGIA SOPHIA

*Adress: Sultan Ahmet, Ayasofya Meydani
No:1, 34122 Fatih/Istanbul*

The Hagia Sophia with its innovative architecture, rich history, religious significance and extraordinary characteristics has been fighting against time for centuries, is the largest Eastern Roman Church in Istanbul. Constructed three times in the same location, it is the world's oldest and fastest-completed cathedral. With its breathtaking domes that look like hanging in the air, monolithic marble columns and unparalleled mosaics, is one of the wonders of world's architecture history.

Today's Hagia Sophia is the third building constructed in the same place with a different architectural understanding than its predecessors.



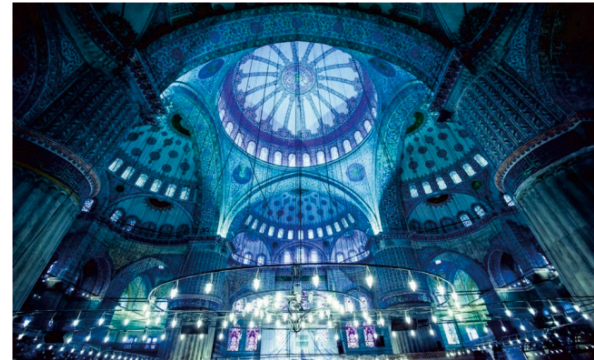
BLUE MOSQUE

*Adress: Sultan Ahmet, Atmeydanı Cd.
No:7, 34122 Fatih/İstanbul*

The Blue Mosque (Called Sultanahmet Camii in Turkish) is an historical mosque in Istanbul. The mosque is known as the Blue Mosque because of blue tiles surrounding the walls of interior design.

Mosque was built between 1609 and 1616 years, during the rule of Ahmed I. Just like many other mosques, it also comprises a tomb of the founder, a madrasa and a hospice.

Best way to see great architecture of the Blue Mosque is to approach it from the Hippodrome.

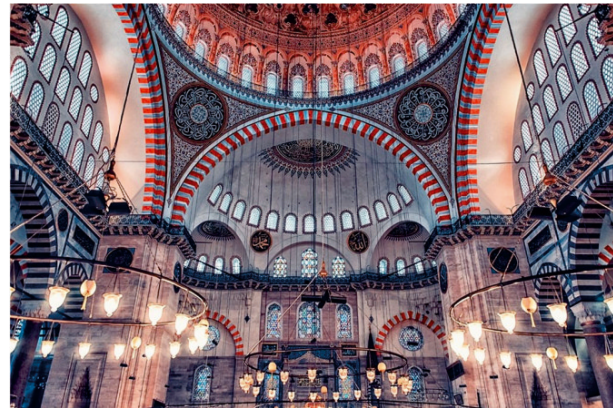


SÜLEYMANİYE MOSQUE

Adress: Süleymaniye Mah, Prof. Sıddık Sami Onar Cd. No:1, 34116 Fatih/İstanbul

Süleymaniye Mosque was built by great architect Mimar Sinan. It took eight years to build, and was completed in 1557, as tribute to Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent. It is known as one of Sinan's masterpieces, and his largest design.

It is not just the awe-inspiring size that is impressive (the central dome stands 47m high), but also the elegantly decorated interior. The sense of space and light is emphasized the supporting semi-domes to the northwest and southeast and the monumental arched spaces to the southwest and northeast.

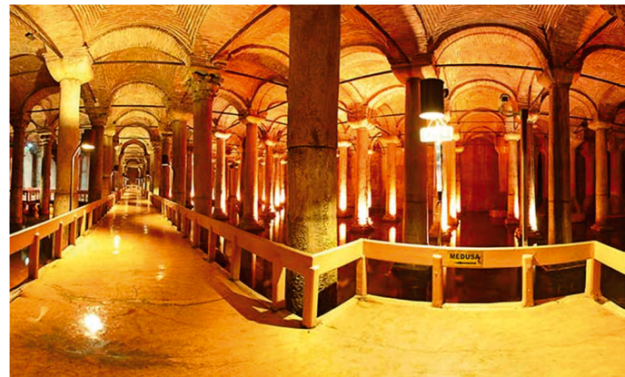
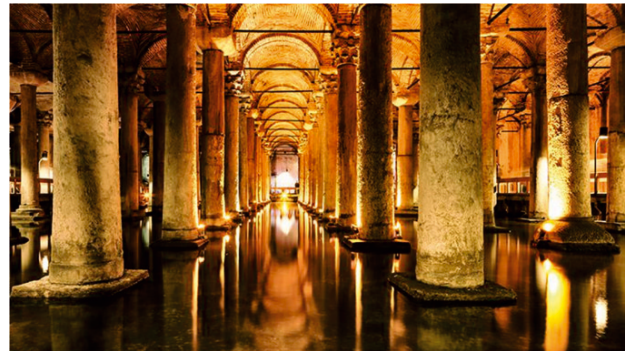


BASILICA CISTERN

*Adress: Alemdar, Yerebatan Cd. 1/3,
34110 Fatih/İstanbul*

One of the magnificent ancient buildings of İstanbul is the Basilica Cistern located in the southwest of Hagia Sofia. Constructed for Justinianus I, the Byzantium Emperor (527-565), this big underground water reservoir is called as “Yerebatan Cistern”.

The cistern is 140 m long, and 70 m wide, and covers a rectangular area as a giant structure. Accessible with 52-step staircase, the Cistern shelters 336 columns, each of which is 9 m high.



GRAND BAZAAR

*Adress: Beyazıt, Kalpakçılar Cd. No:22,
34126 Fatih/İstanbul*

One of the oldest and largest covered markets in the world, the Grand Bazaar dates from the 15th century. It has more than 4000 shops.

The bazaar is just like a gigantic labyrinth with its vast area. Its high ceiling is covered with a dome that has hundreds of windows.

This is the perfect place to end your visit by shopping for some souvenirs for beloved ones back home.



GALATA TOWER

*Adress: Bereketzade, Galata Kulesi, 34421
Beyoğlu/Istanbul*

The Galata Tower, Galata Kulesi in Turkish, is one of the highest and oldest towers of Istanbul. 63 meter (206 feet) high tower provides a panoramic view of the old town. It was built in the 14th century by the Genoese colony as part of the defense wall surrounding their district at Galata directly opposite ancient Constantinopolis.

After the conquest of Constantinople by Mehmet II, it served to detect fires in the city.

Hezarfen Ahmet Celebi was the first flying Turk during the Ottoman Empire of the 17th century. He copied bird wings and studied air flows, than jumping from the Galata Tower he overflew the Bosphorus and landed at Uskudar district on the Asian side, around 6 kilometers (4 miles) in distance.



İSTİKLAL STREET

*Adress: Gümüşsuyu, 34435
Beyoğlu/İstanbul*

Istiklal Street which means “Independence Avenue” is a 1,5 km. long colorful pedestrian street and grand boulevard cutting through Beyoğlu and full of all kind of shops, restaurants, cafes, street shows and it is located by the Taksim Square. The nostalgic tram runs through the length of the Istiklal Street.

It is situated within the district of Beyoğlu, formerly called Pera, which is the center of arts and culture.



DOLMABAHÇE PALACE

*Adress: Vişnezade, Dolmabahçe Cd., 34357
Beşiktaş/Istanbul*

Dolmabahçe Palace built in 19 th century is one of the most glamorous palaces in the world. It was the administrative center of the late Ottoman Empire with the last of Ottoman Sultans was residing there. It was built along the Bosphorus coastline.

Turkey's most glamorous palace blends traditional Ottoman architecture with the European styles of Neoclassical, Baroque and Rococo.

The founder of the Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk died in this palace and the clock remains set to the time he died, 9:05am on November 10, 1938. Every year at this time, the whole of Turkey comes to a standstill in remembrance.



MAIDEN'S TOWER

*Adress: Salacak, Üsküdar Salacak Mevkii,
34668 Üsküdar/İstanbul*

Approximately 650 feet (200 meters) from the coast of Üsküdar, the Maiden's Tower can be found on a small island at the southern entrance of the Bosphorus. Even though it's not known exactly when the tower was built, the architectural style is synonymous with the era around 340 BCE.

The Maiden's Tower served many different purposes throughout the centuries, including a merchantman tax collection center, a defense tower, and a lighthouse.

Nowadays the tower is a visitor attraction, with a ground-floor restaurant offering traditional Turkish dishes alongside excellent views.

Apart from its history, the famous tower has also been the subject of a few legends.



İSTANBUL ARHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

Adress: Cankurtaran, 34122 Fatih/İstanbul

One of the most important museums in Turkey, the Istanbul Archaeological Museum is actually three museums: the Archaeological Museum, the Ancient Orient Museum and the Tiled Kiosk Museum.

The three museums combined contain more than 1 million objects from civilizations around the world.

Founded in 1891, it was the first Turkish museum, and was located on the Topkapi Palace grounds. The Tiled Kiosk dates back to 1472. The museums contain thousands of precious artifacts, including the sarcophagus of Alexander the Great.



TOURIST GUIDE OF ROME





Rome is the national capital of Italy. It is in the Lazio region of central Italy on the Tiber river. The Rome of the Kings was built on seven hills: the Aventine Hill, the Caelian Hill, the Capitoline Hill, the Esquiline Hill, the Palatine Hill, the Quirinal Hill, and the Viminal Hill.

Rome is one of the most important tourist destinations of the world, due to the incalculable immensity of its archaeological and artistic treasures, as well as for the charm of its unique traditions, the beauty of its panoramic views, and the majesty of its magnificent "villas" (parks). Among the most significant resources are the many museums – Musei Capitolini, the Vatican Museums and the Galleria Borghese and others dedicated to modern and contemporary art – aqueducts, fountains, churches, palaces, historical buildings, the monuments and ruins of the Roman Forum, and the Catacombs. Rome is the third most visited city in the EU, after London and Paris, and receives an average of 7–10 million tourists a year, which sometimes doubles on holy years. The Colosseum (4 million tourists) and the Vatican Museums (4.2 million tourists) are the 39th and 37th (respectively) most visited places in the world, according to a recent study.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS



Colosseum

*Address: Piazza del Colosseo, 1, 00184
Rome RM, Italy*



The Colosseum is an oval amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, just east of the Roman Forum. It is the largest ancient amphitheatre ever built and is still the largest standing amphitheatre in the world today, despite its age.



The Colosseum was used to host gladiatorial shows as well as a variety of other events.

The Colosseum today is now a major tourist attraction in Rome with thousands of tourists each year entering to view the interior arena.

Vatican City

The Vatican is the smallest independent state in the world, with an area of less than half a square kilometer, most of it enclosed by the Vatican walls. Inside are the Vatican palace and gardens, **St. Peter's Basilica**, and **St. Peter's Square**, an area ruled by the Pope, supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church. This compact space offers a lot of things to see, between its museums and the great basilica itself.

Inside St. Peter's Basilica is **Michelangelo's masterpiece, Pieta**, along with statuary and altars by Bernini and others. The unquestioned highlight of the Vatican museums is the **Sistine Chapel**, whose magnificent frescoed ceiling is Michelangelo's most famous work.

In the Vatican Palace are the **Raphael Rooms**; the **Borgia Apartments**; the **Vatican Library**, and a number of museums that include the Picture Gallery, Museum of Secular Art, Etruscan Museum, and others.



The Pantheon

Address: Piazza della Rotonda, 00186 Rome RM, Italy



The Pantheon - the best-preserved monument of Roman antiquity - is remarkably intact for its 2000 years. This is despite the fact that Pope Gregory III removed the gilded bronze roof tiles, and Pope Urban VIII ordered its bronze roof stripped and melted down to cast the canopy over the altar in St. Peter's and cannons for Castel Sant'Angelo.

The Pantheon was rebuilt after damage by fire in AD 80, and the resulting brickwork shows the extraordinarily high technical mastery of Roman builders. Its 43-meter dome, the supreme achievement of Roman interior architecture, hangs suspended without visible supports - these are well hidden inside the walls - and its nine-meter central opening is the building's only light source.

The harmonious effect of the interior is a result of its proportions: the height is the same as the diameter. Although the first Christian emperors forbade using this pagan temple for worship, in 609 Pope Boniface IV dedicated it to the Virgin and all the Christian martyrs, and since then, it has become the burial place of Italian kings (Victor Emmanuel II is in the second niche on the right) and other famous Italians, including the painter Raphael.

Roman Forum

*Address: Via della Salara Vecchia, 5/6,
00186 Rome RM, Italy*

Walking through the forum, now in the middle of a throbbing modern city, is like stepping back two millennia into the heart of ancient Rome. Although what survives of this center of Roman life and government shows only a small fraction of its original splendor, the standing and fallen columns, its triumphal arches, and remains of its walls still impress, especially when you consider that for centuries, the history of the Forum was the history of the Roman Empire and of the Western world.

Roman political and religious life was centered here, along with the courts, markets, and meeting places. After the seventh century, the buildings fell into ruin, and churches and fortresses were built amid the ancient remains. Its stones were quarried for other buildings and it was not until the 18th and 19th centuries that systematic excavations brought the ancient buildings to light from under a 10-meter layer of earth and rubble.



Trevi Fountain



Address: Piazza di Trevi, 00187 Rome RM, Italy

One of the city's most popular tourist attractions, this masterpiece has been immortalized in films until it is almost a required visit. Throwing a coin into the Trevi Fountain (Fontana di Trevi) is a tradition that is supposed to assure your return to Rome.

Rome's largest fountain, Fontana di Trevi is supplied by an aqueduct originally constructed by Agrippa, the great art patron of the first century BC, to bring water to his baths. The fountain was created for Pope Clement XII between 1732 and 1751 by Nicola Salvi, and built against the rear wall of the palace of the Dukes of Poli.

It depicts the sea god Oceanus (Neptune), with horses, tritons, and shells. The water swirls around the figures and the artificial rocks, and collects in a large basin, always filled with coins.



Santa Maria Maggiore

*Address: Piazza di Santa Maria Maggiore,
00100 Rome RM, Italy*

One of Rome's most majestic churches, Santa Maria Maggiore has stood here since the fourth-century Pope Liberius had a vision of the Virgin directing him to build a church where snow fell the following day. Although it was August, snow did fall on the Esquiline hill the next morning, so here the great basilica was built.

Mass has been celebrated here every day since the fifth century. The three aisles of its 86-meter-long interior are separated by 40 columns of marble and four of granite, and the apse added in the 13th century is lined with mosaics of Old and New Testament themes, masterpieces of Rome's famous mosaic artists.

Rome's oldest mosaics, as old as the fourth century, decorate the upper walls, and the floor is inlaid with colored stone in the style of the expert 12th-century artisans of the Lake Como region. The first gold to reach Italy from the Americas shines on the coffered ceiling. Two popes are buried here; it's one of Rome's four papal basilicas, an important place of pilgrimage.



Piazza Navona

Address: Piazza Navona, 00186 Rome RM, Italy

One of Rome's most characteristic Baroque squares, Piazza Navona still has the outline of the Roman stadium built here by Emperor Domitian. It was still used for festivals and horse races during the Middle Ages, and was rebuilt in the Baroque style by Borromini, who also designed the magnificent series of palaces and the church of **Sant'Agnese**, on its west side.

Although Borromini designed the square and its surrounding facades, it was his archrival, Bernini, who created its centerpiece, the beautiful Baroque fountain, **Fontana dei Fiumi**. The spirited fountain represents the four rivers then thought to be the largest on each of the known continents, with figures personifying the Nile, Ganges, Danube, and Rio de la Plata around the large basin, each accompanied by plants and animals of their respective regions.

The two other fountains in the square are the 16th-century **Fontana del Moro** in front of the Palazzo Pamphili, erected by Giacomo della Porta, and the 19th-century **Fontana del Nettuno** with its figure of Neptune. Today, the square is filled with Romans, tourists, street artists, souvenir kiosks, cafés, and during December, one of Rome's best Christmas markets.



Borghese Gallery and Gardens

*Address: Piazzale Scipione Borghese, 5,
00197 Rome RM, Italy*

One of Rome's largest parks, the Borghese Gardens contain a number of attractions that include two museums, the most prominent of which is the **Villa Borghese**. Built as a party villa and to house the Borghese art collection, the gallery contains paintings, sculptures, mosaics, and reliefs, most from the 15th to the 18th century, and include works by **Raphael, Titian, Caravaggio, and Rubens**.

Elsewhere in the park, **Villa Giulia** was built as a summer residence for the 16th-century Pope Julius III and houses the **Etruscan Museum**. More villas are from the world exposition that was held in Rome in 1911.

The park is an English-style landscape garden, with walking paths and ponds where you can rent row boats. You can also rent bikes or a surrey to explore the park. There is a good zoo, **Bioparco di Roma**, with naturalized enclosures and a miniature trail connecting its various sections. A number of its attractions will appeal to children, including playgrounds, weekend pony rides, and occasional puppet shows.



Sant'Angelo Castle

*Address: Lungotevere Castello, 50, 00193
Rome RM, Italy*



Begun in AD 135 as a mausoleum for the Emperor Hadrian and his family, Sant'Angelo Castle is a massive drum-shaped structure overlooking the Tiber near the Vatican. Over the millennia of its existence, Sant'Angelo Castle has been used as a papal residence and a fortress, and more recently as a National Museum.

In AD 271, Emperor Aurelian took advantage of its position guarding the northern approaches to the city and incorporated it into his new system of walls surrounding the city. As a bastion it protected the city from barbarian attacks, and by the Middle Ages had become a substantial fortress. In times of peril, popes fled here across a secret elevated corridor, the **Passetto di Borgo**, and stored their most precious riches in the castle's treasury.

Visitors reach the castle across a pedestrian bridge lined with statues of angels (by Bernini), and ascend to its five floors on a spiral ramp. At its various levels are prison cells, a large collection of weapons, and splendidly decorated **papal apartments** covered in Renaissance frescoes. At the top is a terrace with stunning views of the city.

Baths of Caracalla

Address: Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome RM, Italy

Completed by Caracalla in 216, these were much more than public baths. They were a complete sports center, with hot and cold baths, a swimming pool, dry and steam saunas, gymnastics and sports facilities, social rooms, gardens, libraries, hairdressers, and shops.

The massive and imposing structure covered an area of 300 square meters, a complex of gigantic halls whose domes and vaulting were supported by huge columns and piers. It could accommodate 1,500 people at a time. The floors and walls were covered with marbles, mosaics, and frescoes; even in ruin their splendor is still evident.



Baths of Diocletian National Museum



*Address: Viale Enrico de Nicola, 78,
00185 Rome RM, Italy*

Diocletian's baths were so enormous that today, they contain two churches, large parts of a Carthusian monastery and a major museum. Michelangelo used the vast tepidarium (hot baths) as the shell for his church of **Santa Maria degli Angeli**, and the **Museo Nazionale Romano**, Rome's National Museum, fills another section with treasures of antiquity: Greek and Roman sculpture, pre-Christian and later sarcophagi, and beautiful mosaics and frescoes.

The late-16th-century church of **San Bernardo alle Terme** was built in a rotunda at the corner of the baths; its dome is like that of the Pantheon, but only half its size.





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