



## Istituto d'Istruzione Superiore "E. Majorana-Gen. A. Cascino"

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ERASMUS PLUS



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THEATRE AS A BRIDGE FOR FACILITATING  
 COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NATIONAL AND INTERCULTURAL



ITALY



January 7-11 ,2019

January 7th Monday

**-ARRIVAL** AT THE AIRPORT "FONTANAROSSA" OF CATANIA OF THE GROUPS :

Spain ,Bulgaria Portugal

**-PICK UP** Transfer CT / Piazza Armerina By Etna trasporti

<https://www.checkmybus.it/catania-aeroporto/piazza-armerina>

or if you wanted school can organize bus

One 19 places bus cost 250,00 Euros.( Spain already booked)

**Communicate us if we have to book them as soon as possible ,please**

**-MEETING** WITH THE HOST FAMILIES AND PARTNERS

In Piazza Armerina : n 2 Senatore Marescalchi street , in the afternoon for Bulgaria and in the evening, h 8:30 pm for Spain ( bus Station stop)

**FIRST DAY**

January 8<sup>th</sup> Tuesday

PIAZZA ARMERINA

H 9:00/ 13:15 AM

**WELCOME ACTIVITIES**

**TEACHERS AND STUDENTS**

IN THE SCHOOL LICEO SCIENTIFICO "VITO ROMANO" ' N: 3 S IPPOLITO PIANO

AUDITORIUM

9:00 AM OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF THE STUDENTS AND TEACHERS:

PRESENTATION OF SICILY, PIAZZA ARMERINA ,OUR SCHOOL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE WITH A PARTICULAR OVERVIEW TO THE "CONTRADANZA ", A TYPICAL SICILIAN DANCE.

**H 10:30 AM BREAK COFFEE**

**H 11: 00/1:15 PM Drama workshop directed by Svetlio Dobrev,director of Bulgarian school.**

H 1:15 PM WELCOMING LUNCH with traditional Sicilian food ,our important cultural heritage ( TEACHER ROOM FIRST FLOOR ) OFFERED BY ALL ITALIAN STUDENTS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT.

H 2:30 / 4:00 PM

WALKING IN **PIAZZA ARMERINA** \* VISITING THE HISTORICAL CENTRE WITH NARROW STREETS, CHURCHES AND THE CATHEDRAL .

17:00 VISIT OF THE CITY HALL FOR A WELCOMING SPEECH BY THE MAJOR OF CITY OF PIAZZA ARMERINA

DINNER IN FAMILY

### JANUARY 9<sup>th</sup> WEDNESDAY

**H 9:00 /1:10 PM ( BREAK COFFEE 10.30)Drama workshop directed by Svetlio Dobrev, director of Bulgarian school.**

**H 9:00 /1:10 PM** STAFF MEETING ( ONLY TEACHERS **WITH Svetlio Dobrev, director of Bulgarian school**) IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT OFFICE AT SCHOOL ( FIRST FLOOR)

LUNCH AT HOME WITH FAMILIES

H 3:00 PM VISIT OF ROMAN VILLA OF CASALE \*\* UNESCO SITE

### JANUARY 10<sup>th</sup> THURSDAY

**H 11:00 /1:10 AM ( BREAK COFFEE 10.30)Drama workshop directed by Svetlio Dobrev, director of Bulgarian school**

**H 9.00 /1.15 AM** STAFF MEETING ( ONLY TEACHERS) IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT OFFICE AT SCHOOL

LUNCH AT HOME WITH FAMILIES

H 15.00 VISIT OF TOWN OF AIDONE \*\*\* , MUSEUM WITH THE VENERE OF MORGANTINA AND THE ANCIENT SITE

DINNER IN A PIZZA -RESTAURANT "AL TEATRO"WWW.TEATRO.COM IN PIAZZA ARMERINA

### JANUARY 11 TH FRIDAY

COMING BACK OF SPAIN

GOOD BYE AND MEETING IN SENATORE MARESCALCHI STREET FOR THE PICK UP IN CATANIA FONTANAROSSA BY BUS

H .9:00/12:25 AM (POSSIBLE)TRAINING ACTIVITIES WORKSHOP TO ACT DURING THE SHOW IN THE EVENING TRAINED BY **Svetlio Dobrev, director of Bulgarian school WITH ALL TEACHERS TOO.**

LUNCH IN FAMILIES

H 6:00 /12:00 PM PARTICIPATION TO A NATIONAL NIGHT OF CLASSIC SCHOOL WITH DRAMA WHERE YOU ARE OUR HONOUR GUEST( DURING THE SHOW STUDENTS CAN ACT SOMETHING LEARNT DURING WORKSHOP)

( WE WILL SEND YOU SOON THE PROGRAMME OF THE NIGHT)

### JANUARY 12 TH SATURDAY

COMING BACK HOME FOR PORTUGAL AND FREE DAY FOR BULGARIAN TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN FAMILIES.

### JANUARY 13<sup>TH</sup> COMING BACK HOME FOR BULGARIA

GOOD BYE AND MEETING IN SENATORE MARESCALCHI STREET FOR THE PICK UP IN CATANIA FONTANAROSSA BY BUS.

### BYE BYE

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

\* The city of **Piazza Amerina** developed during the Norman domination in Sicily (11th century), when Lombards settled the central and eastern part of Sicily.

But the area had been inhabited since prehistoric times. The city flourished during Roman times, as shown by the notable mosaics at the patrician Villa Romana del Casale.

In the CITY was founded rest of settlements and a necropolis from the 8 century before Christ. The town is famous chiefly for its Roman mosaics in the Villa Romana del Casale, about 3 kilometres (2 miles) to the southwest. It has a range of significant architecture dating from medieval through the 18th century. The discovery and excavation of the well-preserved, highly refined mosaics has helped attract tourists.

This is an example of work done by migrants from Africa in the past.

The medieval history of the city is manifest in some of its houses, which show Norman or Gothic architecture. The main landmarks include a range of architectural styles:

- The massive Baroque cathedral (17th and 18th centuries), built on the 15th-century foundations of a former church, from which the bell tower was taken and reused.<sup>[1]</sup> Also original to the 15th-century church are the Catalan-Gothic style windows on the left side. The dome dates from 1768. The façade has a notable portal with spiral columns by Leonardo De Luca. The interior, with a single large nave, houses the *Madonna della Vittoria* (Madonna of the Victory). The Byzantine icon is traditionally associated with the banner donated by the Pope to Roger I of Sicily during the Council of Melfi. The cathedral has an unusual two-sided crucifix by an unknown artist. The Diocesan Museum holds reliquiaries, articles of silverware, monstrances and other religious art works.<sup>[2]</sup>
- The nearby *Palazzo Trigona*, house of the wealthy family who commissioned the church.
- The Church of Fundrò, known also as St. Roch, with a carved tufa portal.
- The nearby *Palazzo di Città* (1613), characterized by a fresco ceiling by Salvatore Martorana.
- The massive Aragonese Castle (1392–96). It is square in shape, with square towers.
- The church of *San Giovanni Evangelista* (14th century), with an interior covered with frescos by Guglielmo Borremans and assistants.
- The baroque church of *Sant'Anna* (18th century), with its original sinuous façade inspired by the buildings of Borromini.

- The church of St. Martin of Tours (1163).
- The church of *Santa Maria di Gesù* (16th century), now abandoned.
- The Garibaldi Theatre.

Outside the city is the ancient church of the *Priorato di Sant'Andrea* (1096), founded by Count Simon of Butera, a nephew of Roger I of Sicily. It has important medieval frescoes.

The Roman Villa of Casale\*\*<http://www.visitsicily.info/villa-romana-del-casale/>

The Villa is a monument of great historical and artistic value of the late Roman Empire. It has those special characteristics of residence and representation, due to both the complexity of the architectural layout and the richness of the decoration, typical of many large Roman villas built in

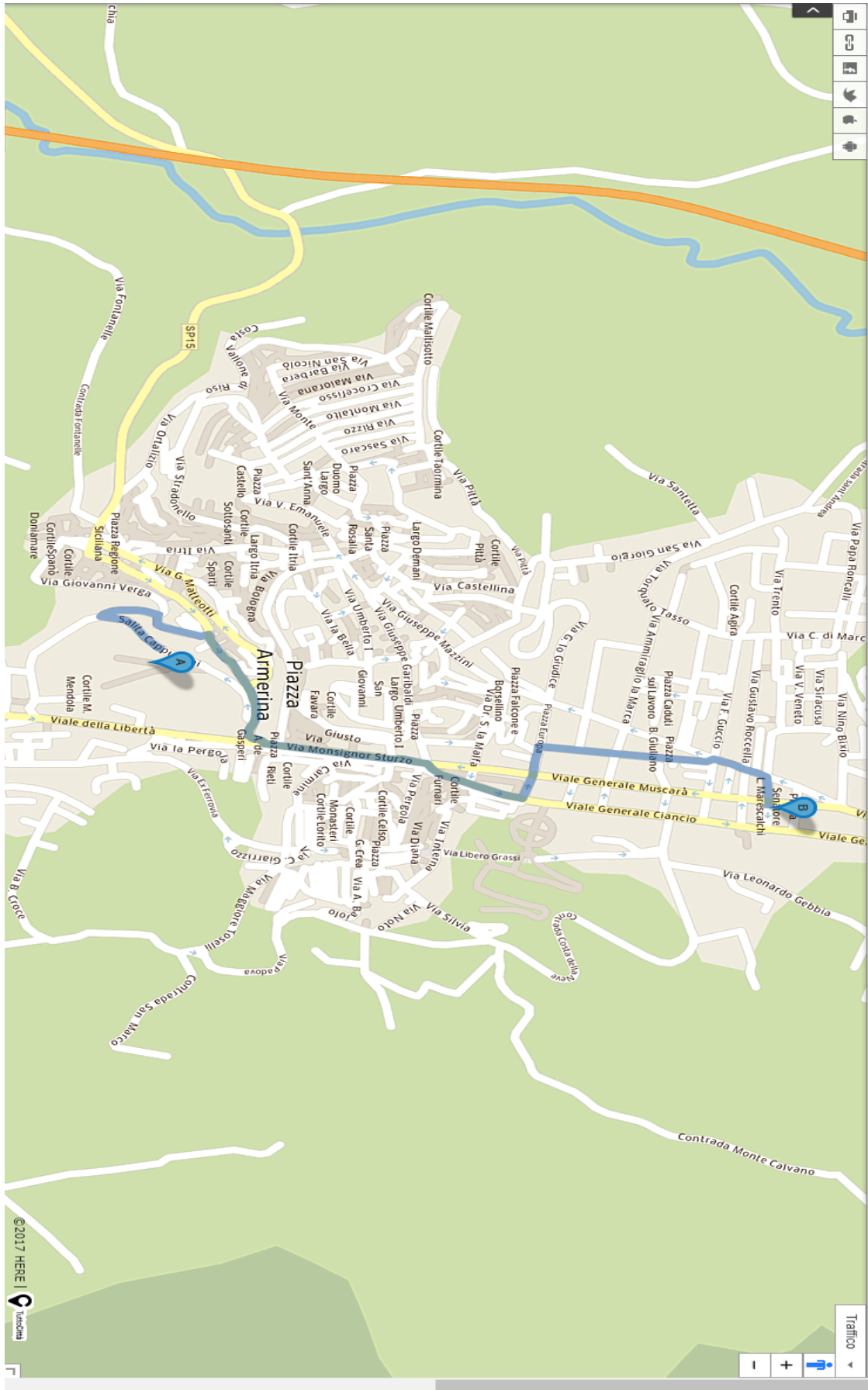
The presence, confirmed at present, of skilled African mosaic workers linked to the cities of Carthage, Hippo, Caesarea, turned Villa del Casale into one of the most important testimonies of all the African mosaic art of the Late Antiquity and at the same time an example of the ability of the Roman culture to convey the strength of its state, military and economic organisations, concepts, values and shared forms throughout the Mediterranean and integrate different cultures.

\*\*\***Morgantina** is an archaeological site in east central Sicily, southern Italy. It is sixty kilometres from the coast of the Ionian Sea, in the province of Enna. The closest modern town is Aidone, two kilometres southwest of the site. The site consists of a two-kilometre long ridge running southwest-northeast, known as Serra Orlando, and a neighboring hill at the northeast called Cittadella. Morgantina was inhabited in several periods. The earliest major settlement was made at Cittadella and lasted from about 1000/900 to about 450 BCE. The other major settlement was located on Serra Orlando, and existed from about 450 BCE to about 50 CE. Morgantina has been the subject of archaeological investigation since the early 20th century.

Serra Orlando was identified as Morgantina by Kenan Erim following the discovery of a number of coins bearing the Latin word *HISPANORUM*. Erim used these coins and passages from Livy to argue that the city found at Serra Orlando was in fact the ancient city of Morgantina.

Morgantina is an example of integration of different cultures in the past.

**All Sicily as a Greek colony in the past and because dominated by a lot of peoples ( ARABIANS/NORMANS) is an example of good INTEGRATION of different races and civilties where Sicily at the end predominated imposing its culture made up of a multicultural melting pot .**



PIAZZA ARMERINA 'S MAP