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Architecture

National Culture_Italy



Prehistoric Architecture

At Poggio Rota, in Tuscany, there is a solar astronomical observatory dating back to the Neolithic age, that is to say to about 2300 B.C.

This sacred structure was erected towards the middle of the III millennium B.C. by a culture typical of the area.

In addition, this place reveals the existence of a megalithic "temple", whose function was to create a connection between the sky (the sun) and earth (the stones), and thanks to which it was possible to have a vision of the human and divine world



Greek

HIMERA

The Greek colony of Himera was founded in 648 BC by Greek colonists of Chalcidese and Doric origin.

Its excellent natural position allowed easy and fast trade, becoming an important connection route of central Sicily.

In recent years have been found in the archaeological area 10 thousand tombs funeral furnishings and that is why it is the largest necropolis of Magna Grecia.



Roman

CORNELIO ROMAN AQUEDUCT

The construction of the Cornelius Aqueduct in the territory of Termini Imerese dates back to the second century AD and represents the largest Roman architecture in Sicily.

The most monumental part of the ancient hydraulic work is the majestic Figurella bridge with double arches.



Medieval

SCALIGER CASTLE

The Scaliger Castle of Sirmione is one of the most complete and best preserved medieval castles in Italy and its dock is still in perfect condition. The castle represents a rare case of fortification intended for port use.



Gothic

BASILICA OF SANTA CHIARA

The Basilica of Saint Clare is an important place of worship in the historical center of Assisi.

The church was built, after the death of Clare of Assisi, between 1257 and 1265, around the ancient church of San Giorgio, which until 1230 had kept the mortal remains of St. Francis.

The architectural style is Gothic, and recalls the almost contemporary Upper Basilica of San Francesco D'Assisi.



Renaissance

THE HOSPITAL OF THE INNOCENTS

The Spedale degli Innocenti is a historic building in the center of Florence, located in Piazza Santissima Annunziata.

It was born as a brephotrophy, and was built from 1419 to 1436, designed by Filippo Brunelleschi, making it one of the first Renaissance architectures.

At the beginning, the spedale was a shelter for abandoned children, while today it houses with nurseries, a kindergarten, three family homes for foster children and mothers in difficulty.



Baroque

THE CANOPY OF ST. PETER

St. Peter's Baldachin is one of Bernini and Francesco Borromini's most famous works.

The structure is a Baroque-style monument inside St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, designed in the 17th century to mark the site of the Saint's tomb.

The canopy is a liturgical decoration used in the Catholic Christian tradition to capture the attention of the faithful to the crucial point of the church: the high altar, which emphasizes the importance of the pope as an intermediary between God and man and as the heir of St. Peter



Neoclassicism

BASILICA OF SAN FRANCESCO DI PAOLA

The Basilica of San Francesco Di Paola is a minor basilica of Naples, located in Piazza del Plebiscito, and is considered one of the most important examples of neoclassical architecture in Italy.

Work on the church began in 1809 by Joachim Murat of Naples, but was never completed and was resumed by Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies, who decided to build a church in the center of the building portico.



Belle Epoque

VILLA SCOTT

The Villa Scott is a historic building in Turin located in the Cavoretto district.

In addition to being an admirable example of Art Nouveau in Turin, is one of the most interesting works of the engineer Pietro Fenoglio in 1902.

The structure of the villa is characterized by an articulated plan and enriched by the Liberty style.

In the 2000s the villa was purchased by private individuals who, after a conservative restoration, have returned the original splendor and is currently a private residence.



Fascism

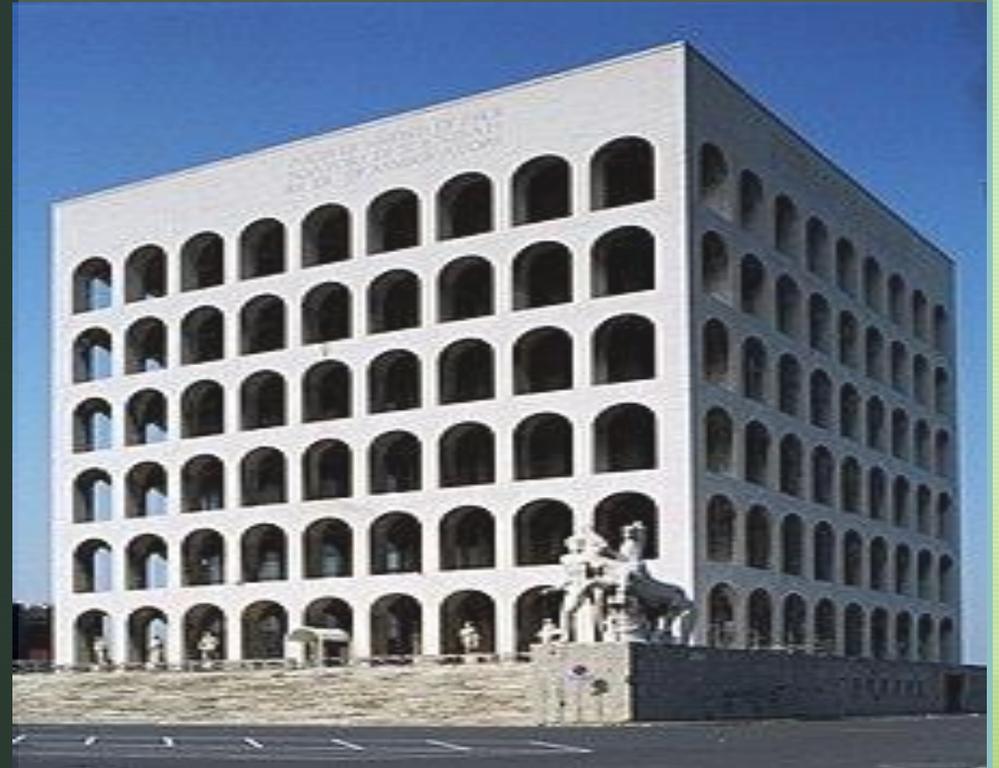
THE SQUARE COLOSSEUM

The Palace of Italian Civilization is a monumental building located in Rome in the modern district of EUR.

Its construction began in July 1938 and was inaugurated in 1940, the work was interrupted in 1943 to be completed after the war.

The building has a square plan and looks like a parallelepiped with four equal faces, with a reinforced concrete structure and a travertine roof.

It is declared by the NIBAC building of cultural interest and is bound to exhibition and museum uses.





Timeline

Colonia
Greca di
Himera
648 a.C.



Medievale
Castello
Scaligero
XIII-XIV
secolo



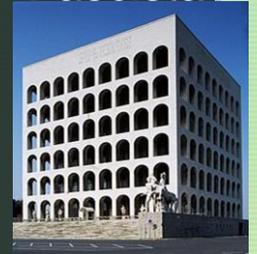
Lo Spedale degli
Innocenti dal 1419
al 1436



Basilica di San
Francesco Di
Paola
1888



Colosseo
Quadrato
1938
Architettura
Fascista



2300 a.C.
Tempio
Megalitico
Preistorico



Acquedotto
Romano
di Cornelio
II secolo
d.C.



Basilica di
Santa
Chiara
1257-
1265



Baldacchino
di San
Pietro
XVII secolo



Villa Scott
1902
Belle
Epoque





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Liceo «G. Lombardo Radice» Catania

Thank you for your attention