

# ERASMUS BOOM

BRIDGES OVER OPENED MINDS

I.C. RISTORI - NAPOLI, ITALIA  
CLASSE QUARTA C

# NAPOLI



*Affacciata sull'omonimo golfo, Napoli gode di un affascinante scenario: la bellezza della natura si sposa alla mitezza del clima e la limpidezza del cielo e il colore del mare illuminano importanti capolavori architettonici come il Castel dell'Ovo e il Maschio Angioino.*

*Looking on to the gulf of the same name, Naples enjoys a fascinating scenery: the beauty of nature is associated with the mild climate and the clear sky and the colour of the sea illuminate important architectural masterpieces such as Castel dell'Ovo and the Maschio Angioino.*

WELCOME TO...



NAPOLI



Castel Sant'Elmo

...NAPLES!

# ACTIVITY 1

TITLE:

## NAPLES' CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

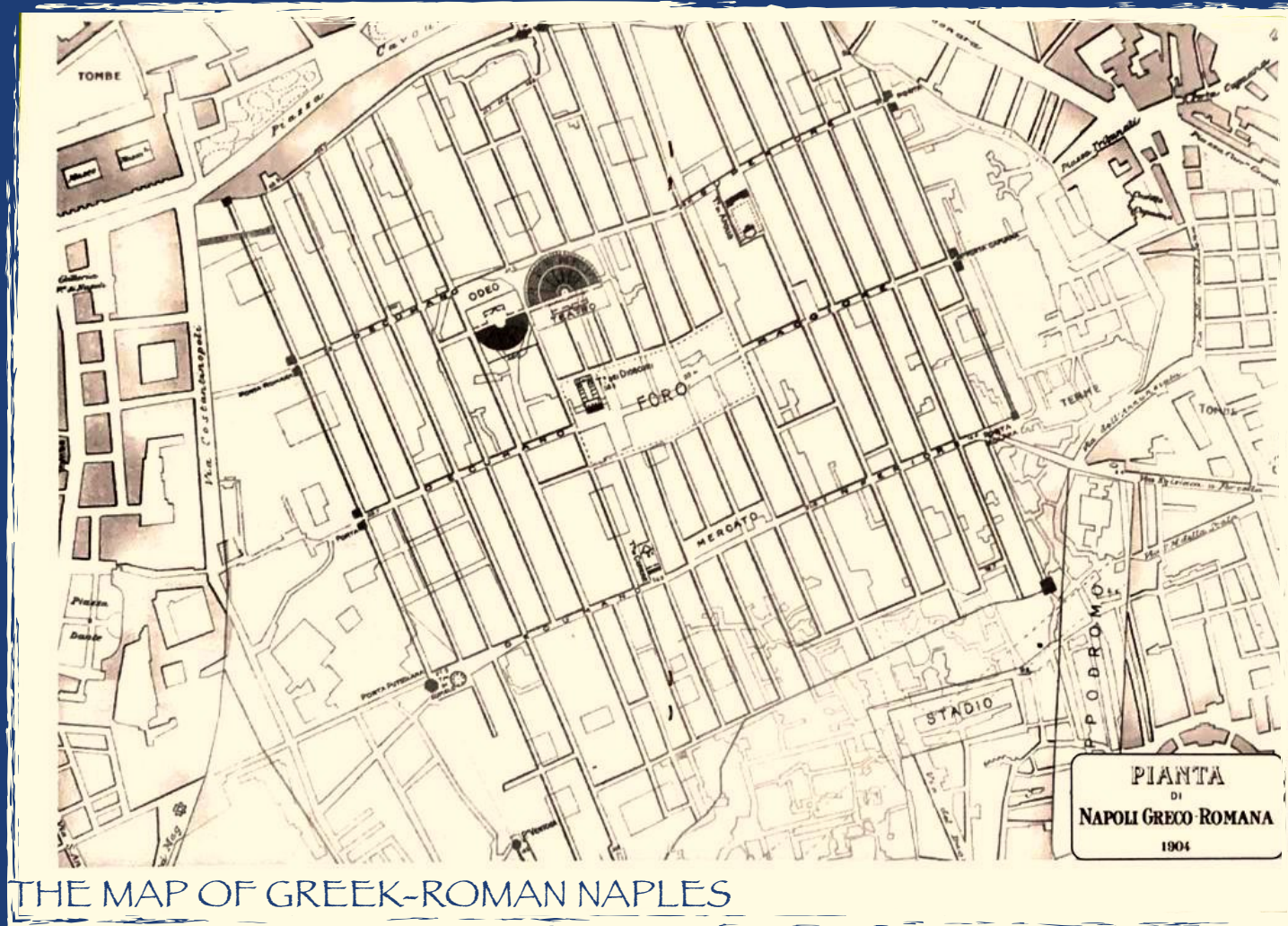
- CLASS: 4C
- SCHOOL : RISTORI - NAPLES
- STUDENTS : 15
- TEACHERS : Bovino F. , Caniglia M.R. , Sarrubba L. , Donnarumma F. , Perino L. , Esposito R.
- USED MATERIALS: pens, colors, scissors, glue, albums, notebooks, books.
- THE METHODOLOGY USED TO CARRY OUT THE ACTIVITY: observation and research in the historical center, drawings, texts, individual and group work, circle time.
- EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES :  
knowing culture and traditions of Naples.

## THINGS TO SEE IN NAPLES: THE HISTORICAL CENTRE

Since 1995 the historical centre of Naples is part of UNESCO heritage.

It includes the 3 “Decumani”, crossing the city from east to west which are interconnected by the “Cardini” from north to south.

These words come from Latin, but the orthogonal city map was made by Greek, who founded the ancient “Neapolis”: they named those streets respectively “plateiai” and “stenopoi”.



THE MAP OF GREEK-ROMAN NAPLES

## **“SPACCANAPOLI” : THE “DECUMANO INFERIORE” OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE OF NAPLES**

This is the longest decumano: it crosses the city of Naples, it starts in the “Vomero” district and it ends in the “Forcella” area. If you look at the city of Naples from an high point of view (for example, from the spectacular San Martino’s terrace), you can admire how this long street divides the city into two exact parts. This is the reason why this decumano is called “Spaccanapoli”: in Neapolitan slang “spaccare” means “to divide”.

Its structure has been changed during the years. Initially, it started from “Piazza San Domenico” and it arrived to “Via Duomo”. But during the XVI century, viceroy Don Pedro de Toledo aligned the Decumano to a road of the “Quartieri Spagnoli” in order to facilitate the passage from one district to another.

The heart of the "Decumano Inferiore" is “Via San Biagio dei Librai” which is full of the colors and smells of the local bakeries, fried food shops and small stores that sell typical handmade pieces. The most important buildings in “Spaccanapoli” are:



Spaccanapoli



Piazza del Gesù Nuovo



Santa Chiara and its majolica courtyard

The “Complesso di Santa Chiara”, located in “Piazza del Gesù Nuovo” that is composed of the spectacular majolica courtyard and the beautiful Cathedral in gothic style, with Giotto’s operas.





Chiesa del Gesù Nuovo

The “Chiesa del Gesù Nuovo” which is characterized by a façade made with a particular kind of stones named “bugne”. The inside of this mesmerizing church is in baroque style.



The inside of the church

The magnificent “Cappella di Sansevero” that is famous for the sculpture of the “Cristo Velato”.



The “Cristo Velato”

## THE “DECUMANO MAGGIORE” : “VIA DEI TRIBUNALI” WITH THE PRESEPIAL ART OF “SAN GREGORIO ARMENO” AND ITS TYPICAL FOOD SHOPS

The “Decumano maggiore” is also called “Via dei Tribunali”: its name comes from “Castel Capuano”, the ancient seat of the courthouse that is located at the beginning of the street. This street is famous for its incredible history and is rich in ancient buildings and sites of interest but, most importantly, it is known for its underground archeological site: “Napoli Sotterranea”. The entrance to the site is located in “Piazza San Gaetano”, near the “Basilica di San Paolo Maggiore”.



Castel Capuano



Via dei Tribunali



Piazza San Gaetano

“Piazza San Gaetano” is at the centre of the Decumano and, in the past, it was the ancient “agorà”, the meeting place for Greeks in Naples.

“Via San Gregorio Armeno” is just nearby: its endless shops are dedicated to the Christmas Nativity tradition which is famous all over the world and are open all year. This street is a “cardine” and it links the “Decumano Maggiore” to the “Decumano Inferiore”. Going on towards the west, you reach “Via San Pietro a Majella”, where the prestigious Conservatory of Naples is located.



Some characters of the Presepial Art



San Gregorio Armeno

The “Decumano Maggiore” ends in “Piazza Bellini”, where you can admire some ruins of the ancient Greek walls.

“Via dei Tribunali” is also known for its pizzerias and fast food shops that sell typical dishes of the Neapolitan tradition such as pasta dishes, desserts and fried food.



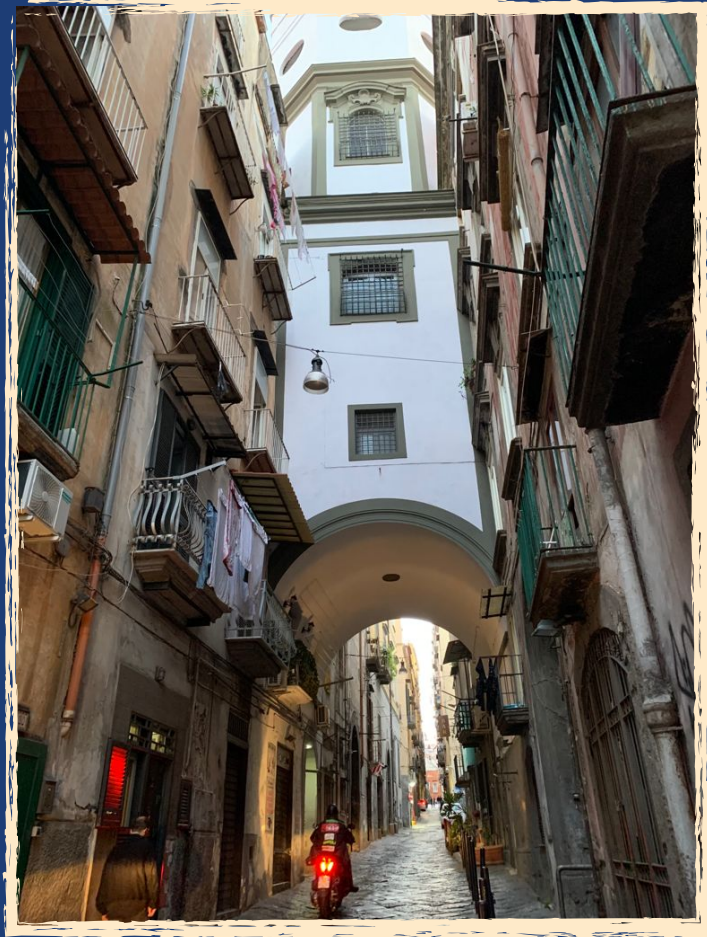
The ancient Greek Walls in Piazza Bellini



A typical shop in Via dei Tribunali



## “ANTICAGLIA” : THE “DECUMANO SUPERIORE” OF THE HISTORICAL CENTRE OF NAPLES



The Church of Santa Maria  
Regina Coeli



Teatro Romano of Neapolis

The “Decumano Superiore” is the highest in position of the three “Decumani”. It is also called “Anticaglie” that means “ancient stuff” because it is the most ancient street in Naples. It comprehends three different streets: “Via della Sapienza”, “Via dell’Anticaglia” and “Via Santi Apostoli”. In the old “Neapolis”, “Via dell’Anticaglia” was the area of the theatres. In fact, today this street is rich in archeological and historical artifacts dating back to the Greek-Roman era, the Middle Ages, Renaissance and Baroque era. The most important archeological site of the “Decumano Superiore” is the “Teatro Romano of Neapolis” which was the house of men of letters and aristocrats.

GREETINGS FROM...



...NAPLES!