

Presentation of local historical monuments

Our cultural map, e-twinning project 2023-2024



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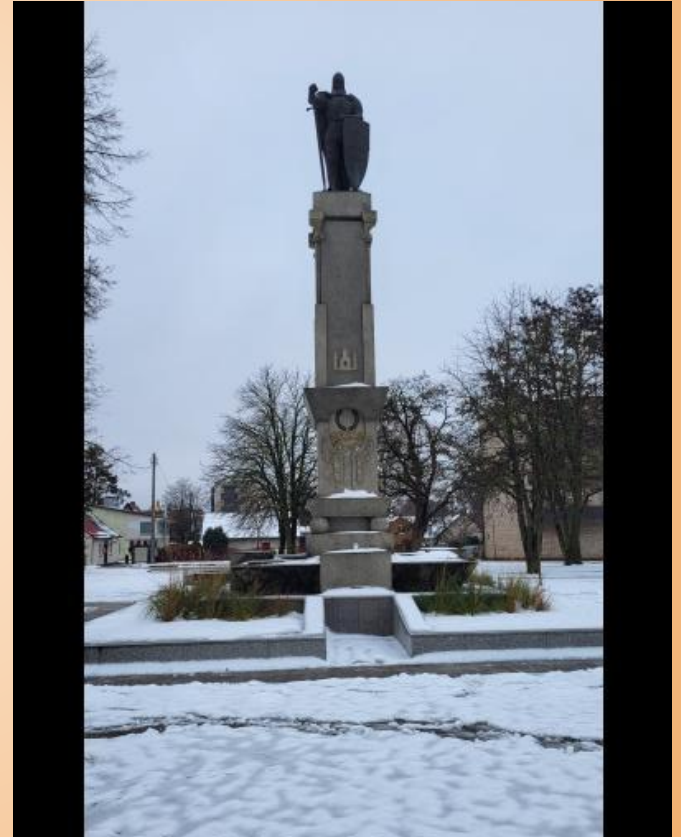


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- **Ancient Calydon**, contribution by 2nd Primary School of Messolonghi, Greece (5th Grade, class b)
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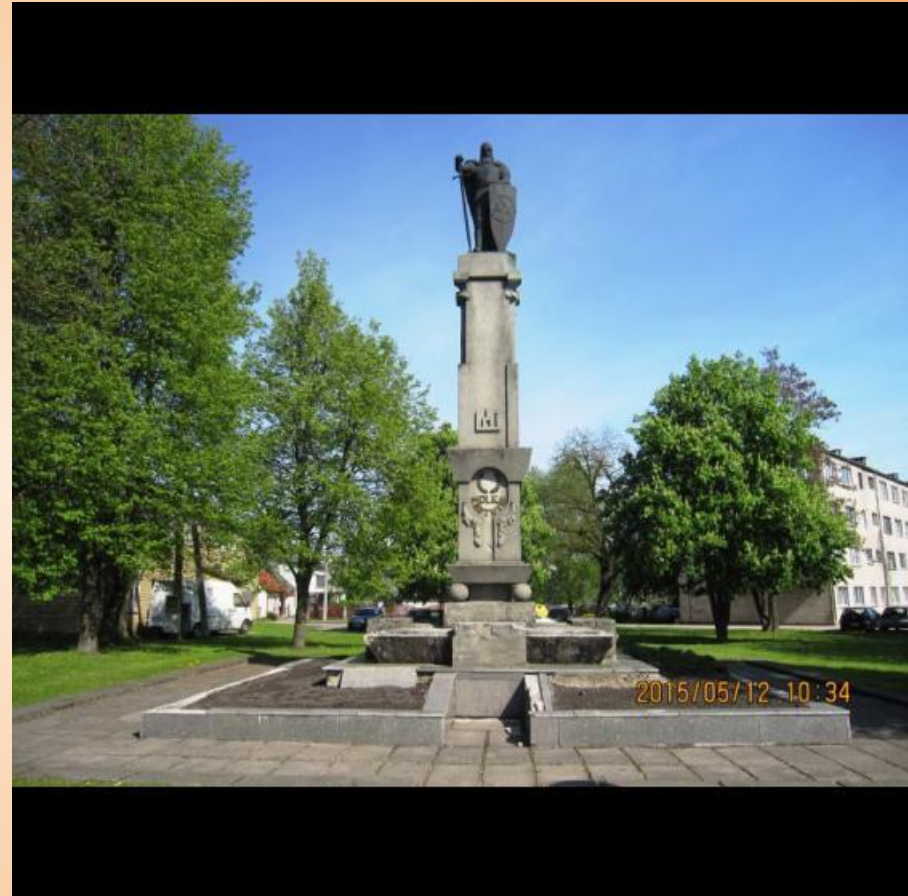
Monument of the Grand Duke Kestutis of Lithuania

The first monument in Prienai was built in 1937. November 14. Kestutis is depicted standing, leaning on a sword and shield. The statue was facing the Nemunas.

In 1954 the monument was torn down, split, and buried with earth.



In the spring of 1988, the commanders of the Soviet army allowed to dig up the place where the monument of the Grand Duke of Lithuania Kestutis stood. In 1990 on February 16, it was rebuilt in another place - in the city center (on Vytautas street), on the banks of the Nemunas. In 1990 February 16 the unveiling ceremony of the "resurrected" Kestutis monument took place.



Ancient Plevrona

On the northwest side of Messolonghi, atop a hill, a significant section of the 3-kilometer-long walls of Ancient Plevrona remains remarkably well-preserved. Specifically, the New Ancient Plevrona, also known as the Castle of Kira Rini (Lady Rini), stands as a testament to the past. The coastal old Plevrona, situated slightly downhill and once the residence of Thestiis, is mentioned in Homer's Iliad. The inhabitants of Plevrona and Kalydona, led by Thoas, actively participated in the Trojan War with a fleet of 40 ships.

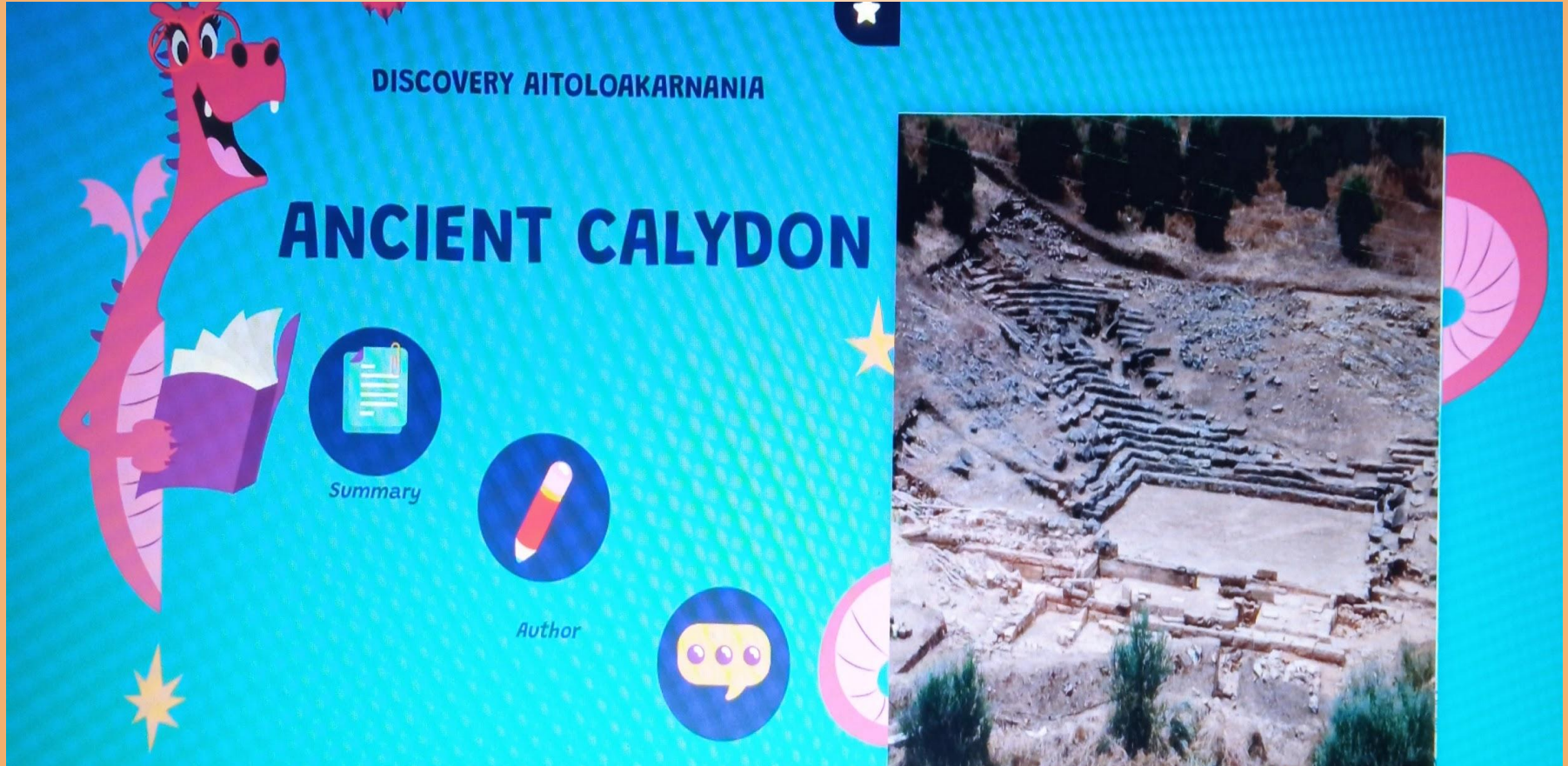


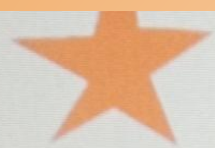
Plevrona is believed to have derived its name from the son of Etoles, Plevrona, whose name is evident on clay artifacts, providing evidence of its existence and development during the Mycenaean period. The ancient town met its demise in 233 B.C. at the hands of Demetrius II but was subsequently reconstructed in a new area that is now accessible to the public.

Within this remarkable archaeological site, visitors can explore a vast, naturally occurring 6-meter-tall stone tank, remnants of the market, traces of the ancient road, and a splendid ancient theater offering breathtaking panoramic views of the sea west of Messolonghi. Notably, the theater is uniquely constructed adjacent to the wall and utilizes a tower for its functional requirements. Descending a bit further from the archaeological site to the location known as "Skali," one can find the harbor of New Plevrona, where remnants of the ship anchoring cables can still be observed.



Ancient Calydon

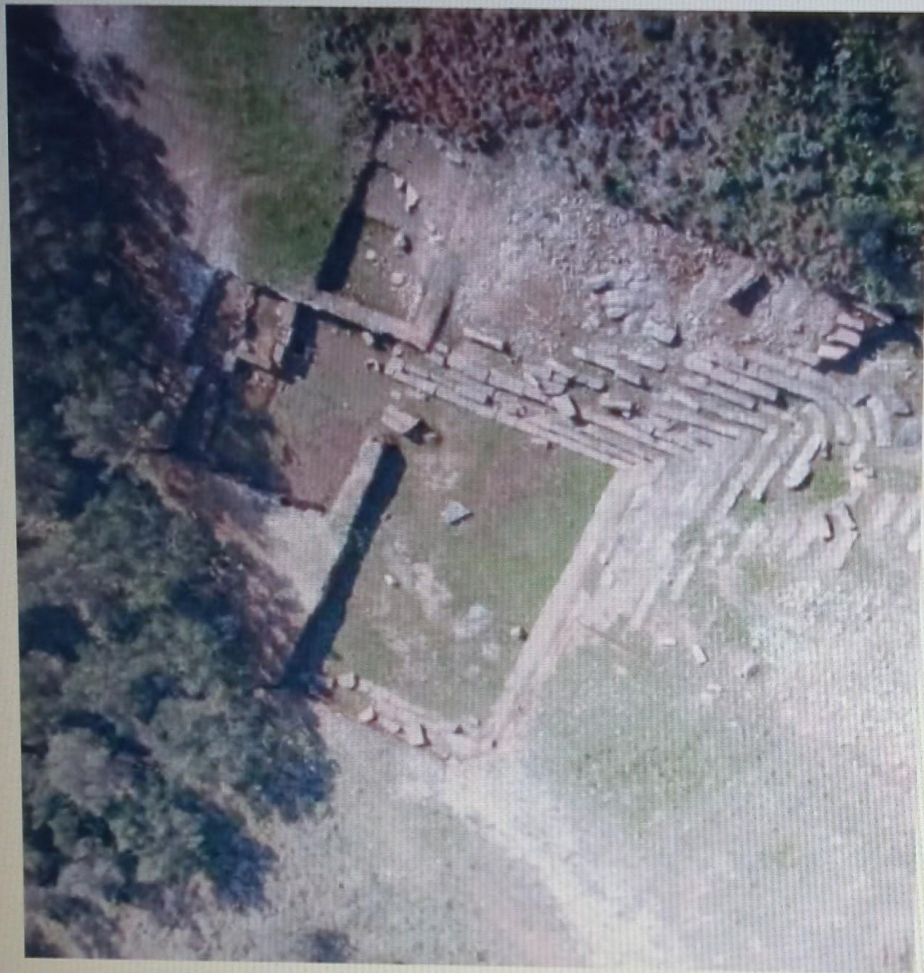




Summary



Calydon was a greek city in ancient Aetolia, situated on the west bank of the river Enenus, 11 km from the sea. Its name is most famous today for the Calydonian boar that had to be overcome by heroes of the Olympian age.



ANCIENT THEATRE

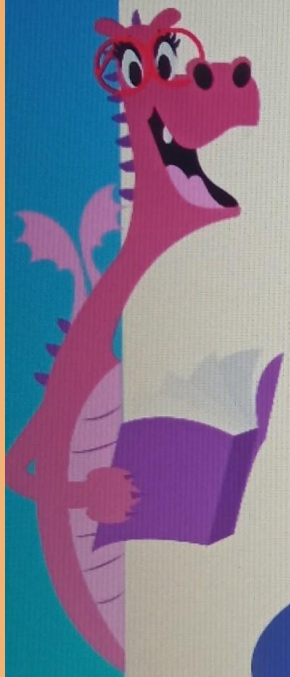


At a low point on the southern slope of the hill of Lafrio is built the "hollow theater" consisting of 26 rows of seats, which follow the outline of the rectangular orchestra with dimensions of approximately 16 m x 14 m (Fig. 14). At the western limit of the lower row of pews is the entrance of a passage. The rows of seats are made of large rectangular sandstone stones and are mainly preserved in the western part of the hollow, while in the rest, in the east, only a few. The lower nine rows of peduncles form a pi-shaped plan with its antennae converging at right angles. In the rest of the upper rows the shape of the peduncles is different and the antennae of the pi at the points of convergence are rounded.





**Our ancient
Calydon!!!**



The white tower

The White Tower has made significant contributions to the cultural and historical landscape of Thessaloniki and Greece as a whole. Its historical significance lies in being a witness to the city's evolution over time.

The cylindrical tower was built in the 15th century during the Ottoman rule in the city of Thessaloniki, Greece. It is believed to have been constructed sometime between 1430 and 1440. The exact date and the identity of the architect remain uncertain. It has a height of 23 meters, initially served as a fortress and observation point overlooking the Thermaic Gulf.



- The primary purpose at the time of its construction was military in nature. It was erected by the Ottomans as part of the city's fortifications, serving as a defensive structure and observation tower. Thessaloniki, strategically located on the Aegean Sea, was an important city for the Ottoman Empire, and the White Tower played a crucial role in enhancing the city's defenses. Throughout its storied past, the White Tower has undergone various transformations, evolving from a fortress to a prison before eventually embracing its current role as a museum.





As visitors ascend the tower, they embark on a journey through time, exploring the museum housed within its walls. The exhibits offer a comprehensive overview of Thessaloniki's history and the broader region, featuring artifacts, documents, and multimedia displays that bring the past to life. Situated near the waterfront, the White Tower provides breathtaking panoramic views of the city and the Aegean Sea. Its strategic location enhances its allure, making it a popular destination for those seeking both historical insight and picturesque landscapes. The White Tower is not merely a structure; it is a living testament to Thessaloniki's resilience, endurance, and evolution over the centuries.



Open Air Museum Bilotti of Cosenza

Ettore e Andromaca

(Giorgio De Chirico)



But who are Hector and Andromache? Both are two characters from Greek mythology and precisely from Homer's Iliad. Hector is the son of the Trojan King Priam and Hecuba. Andromache is the princess of Thebes Hypoplacia and the wife of Hector. Hector knows his fate well and is confident of fighting against Achilles, so as not to be treacherous and fearful. A warrior cannot be cowardly, but a humanity appears in him that goes beyond honor. Andromache attacks Hector, begging him to keep alive and spare her the painful state of widow and mother of an orphan. The two lovers are parents of a still-infant child, Astyanax. But man will not deviate from his fate and face death.

La bagnante (Emilio Greco)

Cosenza



The person depicted is a young girl who, advancing, manneristically rotates her torso with elegance, as if she were dancing or posing. Her body is rendered through geometrised, turned and smoothed volumes; by means of delicate forms capable of interacting with space and modifying its perception. The delicacy of the modeling gives life to a soft and vibrant surface under the sunlight, and the artist's modern sensitivity transports the harmonious beauty of the ancient Goddesses into the contemporary world thanks to a rhythmic plastic that tends towards abstraction: the movement of the limbs and the twisting of the bust ideally draw sinuous lines that dialogue with the void.

Caryatid Head(Amedeo Modigliani)



Medusa (Manzu)



The two archeologists (Giorgio de Chirico)



The Sphinx
(Alba Gonzales)



The Cardinal (Manzu')



Cosenza, the Cathedral



Cosenza cathedral, also known as the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, is the main place of Catholic worship in Cosenza, cathedral of the archdiocese of Cosenza-Bisignano.

Sanctuary of the Virgin of Pilerio, is located in the heart of the historic center of the city, in Piazza Duomo, 251 meters above sea level, along Corso Telesio. Built around the second half of the 11th century, after the earthquake of 1184, known for its Gothic lines and Florentine features.

On 12 October 2011 it was recognized as a heritage witness to the culture of peace by UNESCO

Saint George and the dragon (S:Dali')

The story of the Holy Knight who saves the Princess from the Dragon has always offered countless creative ideas: the scene of the battle has been represented over and over again, in famous paintings and sculptures by artists such as Donatello and Raphael.

Salvador Dalí himself dedicated drawings, paintings and sculptures to the subject starting from 1977 such as the one exhibited at the MAB.



The Norman Swabian Castle

The fort is often defined as Norman, and in fact, starting from the 12th century, Roger II enlarged the castle, giving it the characteristics of contemporary buildings. In this period the castle also hosted the Curia.

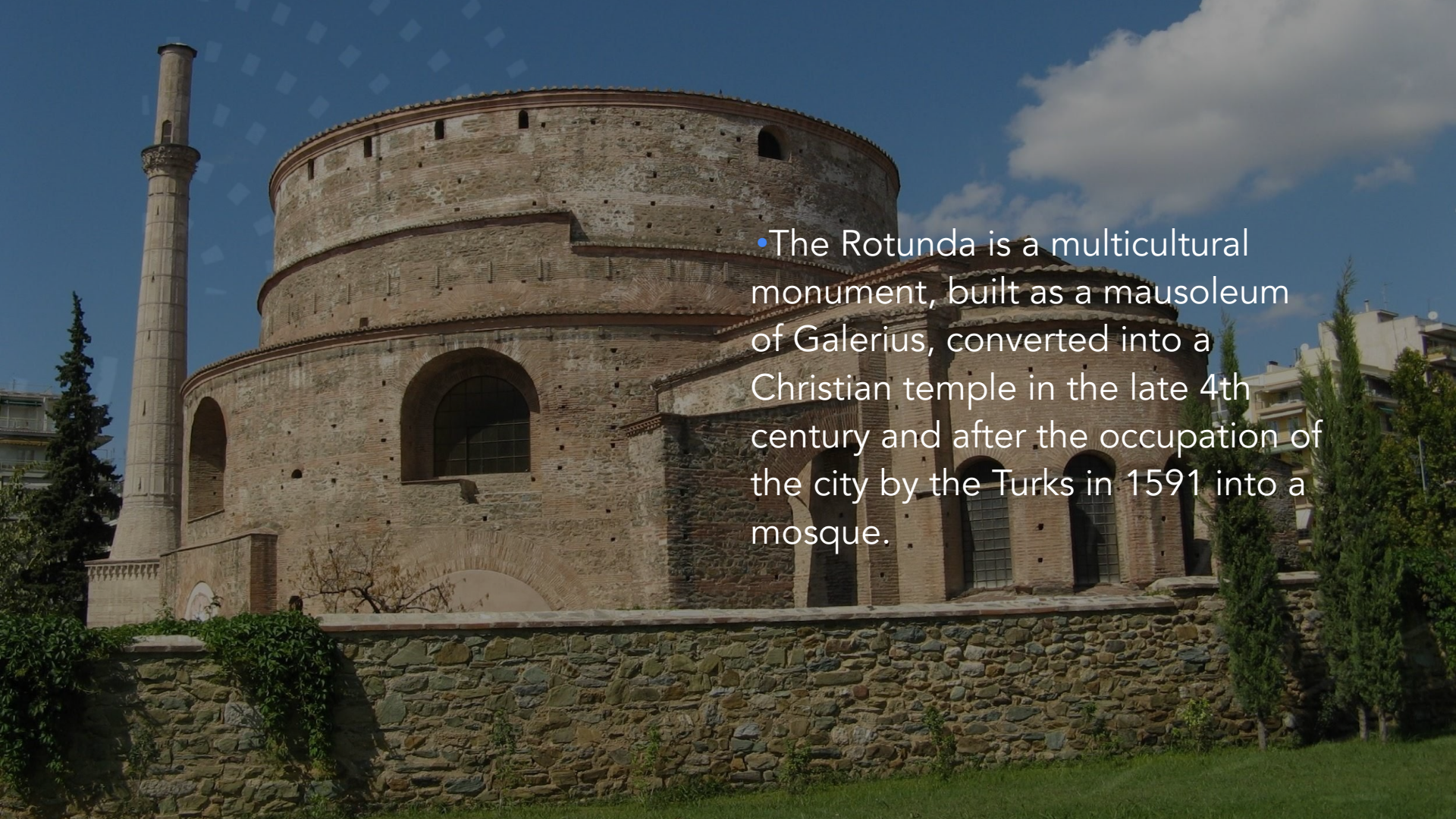
A disastrous earthquake (1184), the first of a long series, destroyed the fortress, making it unusable. Only with the arrival of Frederick II of Swabia (13th century) did the castle return to its splendor, taking on an important defensive function. It was the Swabians themselves who expanded the fortress, giving it the typical layout of Frederick's castles: rectangular layout, corner towers, crenellated patrol walkways, vaulted rooms





ROTUNDA

UNESCO World Heritage Site

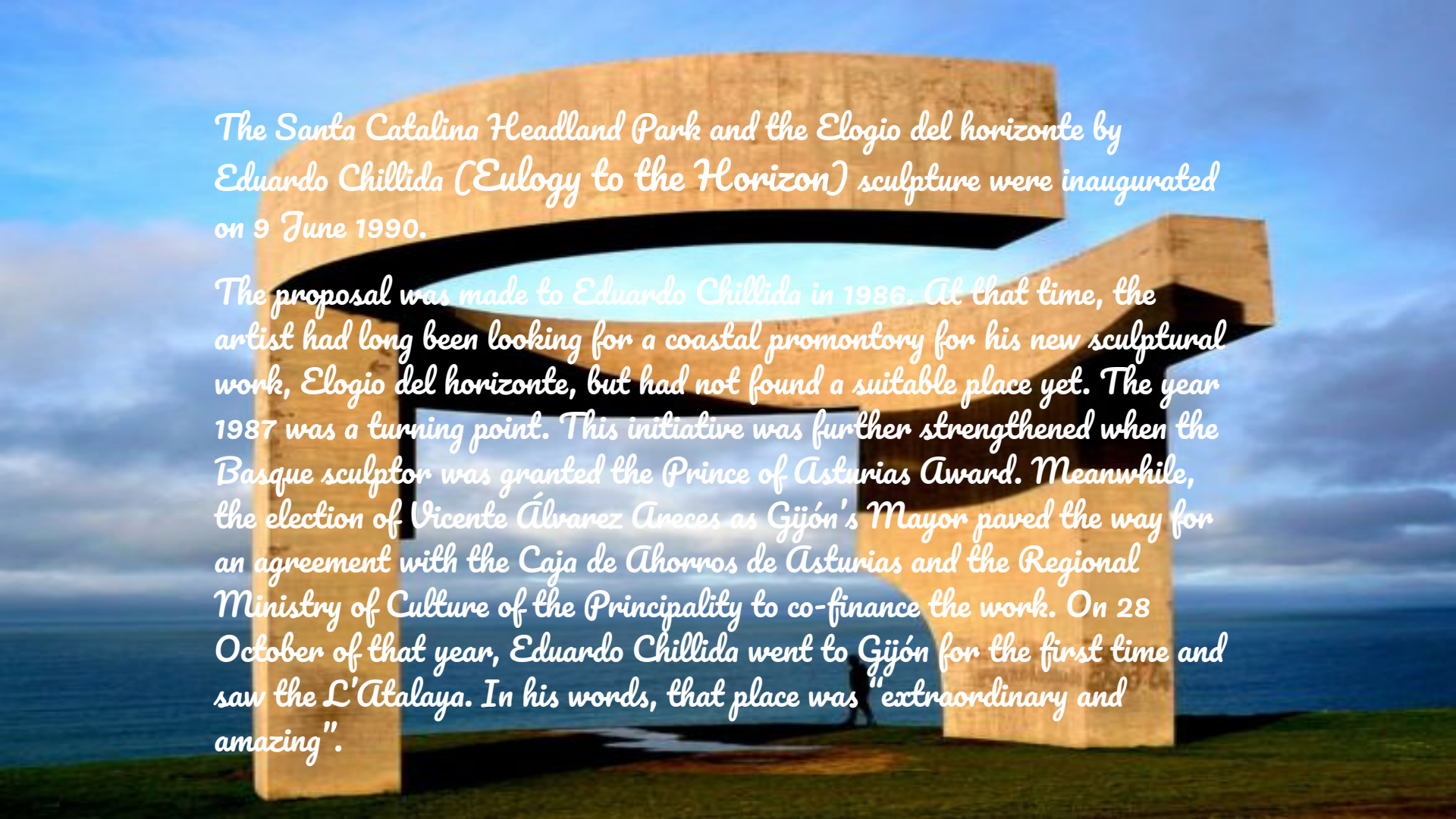
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- The Rotunda is a multicultural monument, built as a mausoleum of Galerius, converted into a Christian temple in the late 4th century and after the occupation of the city by the Turks in 1591 into a mosque.



- The Rotunda is similar to the Pantheon of Rome and is considered its "twin".

The image shows the interior of a large, circular ancient building, the Rotunda of St. John the Baptist in Ravenna, Italy. The structure is built of brick and features a series of concentric arches. The central space is a large, open hall with a high, vaulted ceiling. Light enters through several arched windows, including a large central archway leading to an apse with a row of smaller windows. The walls are made of brick and show signs of age and wear. The floor is a smooth, light-colored surface. The overall atmosphere is one of historical grandeur and architectural beauty.

•The Rotunda operates today as a Museum.

The background image shows a large, curved concrete sculpture, 'Elogio del horizonte' by Eduardo Chillida, set against a blue sky and sea. The sculpture is made of thick, weathered concrete and forms a large, open archway. The sky is a deep blue with some light clouds, and the sea is visible in the distance. The foreground is a grassy area.

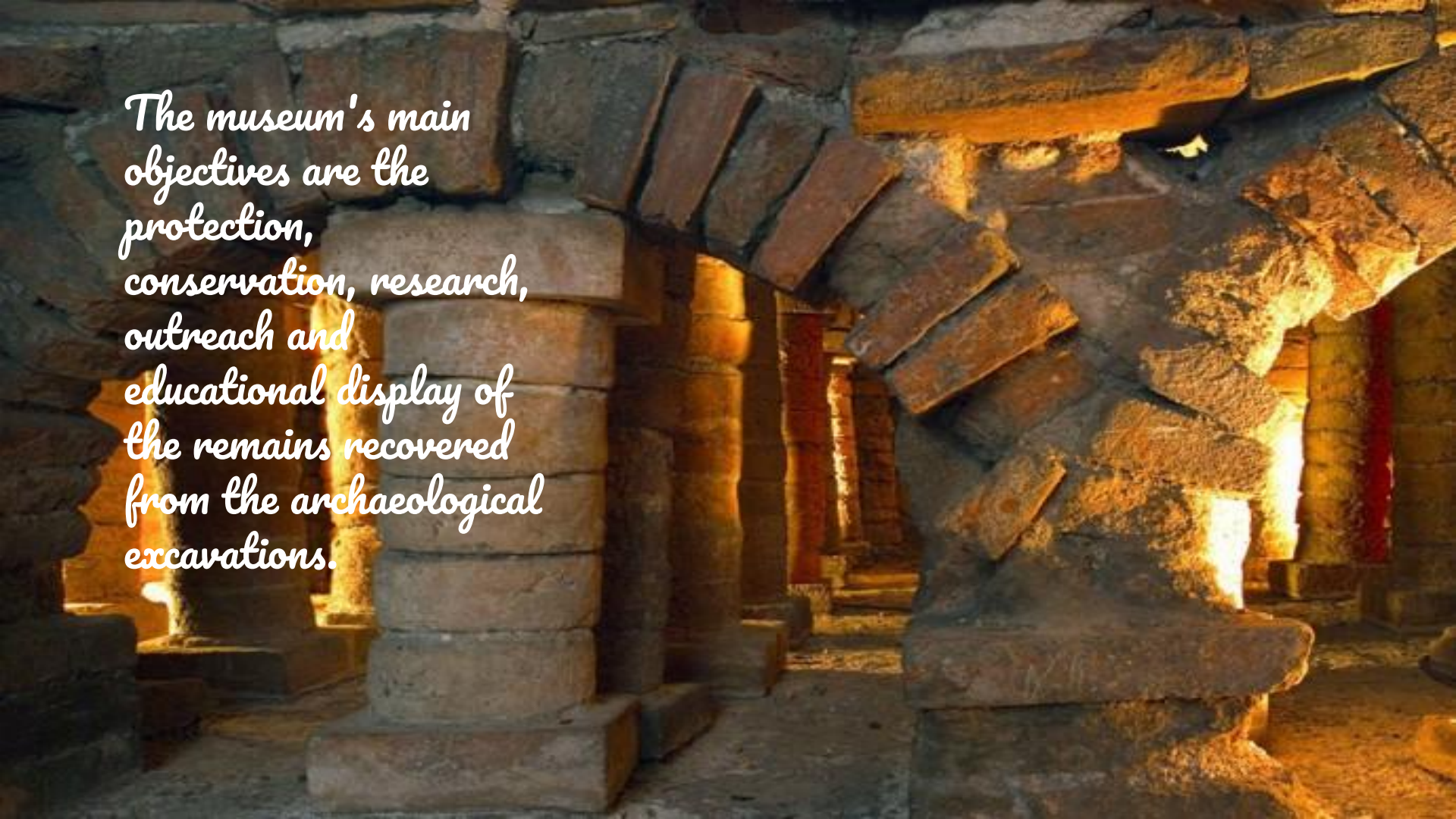
The Santa Catalina Headland Park and the Elogio del horizonte by Eduardo Chillida (Eulogy to the Horizon) sculpture were inaugurated on 9 June 1990.

The proposal was made to Eduardo Chillida in 1986. At that time, the artist had long been looking for a coastal promontory for his new sculptural work, Elogio del horizonte, but had not found a suitable place yet. The year 1987 was a turning point. This initiative was further strengthened when the Basque sculptor was granted the Prince of Asturias Award. Meanwhile, the election of Vicente Álvarez Areces as Gijón's Mayor paved the way for an agreement with the Caja de Ahorros de Asturias and the Regional Ministry of Culture of the Principality to co-finance the work. On 28 October of that year, Eduardo Chillida went to Gijón for the first time and saw the L'Atalaya. In his words, that place was "extraordinary and amazing".

*The Campo Valdés
Roman Baths Museum
opened its doors in 1995
and is located near the
coast in the heart of old
town Gijón. A stone's
throw from the baths is
the statue of Caesar
Augustus, the great
conqueror of this region.*



The museum's main objectives are the protection, conservation, research, outreach and educational display of the remains recovered from the archaeological excavations.



OUR SCHOOL SANTO ÁNGEL GIJÓN

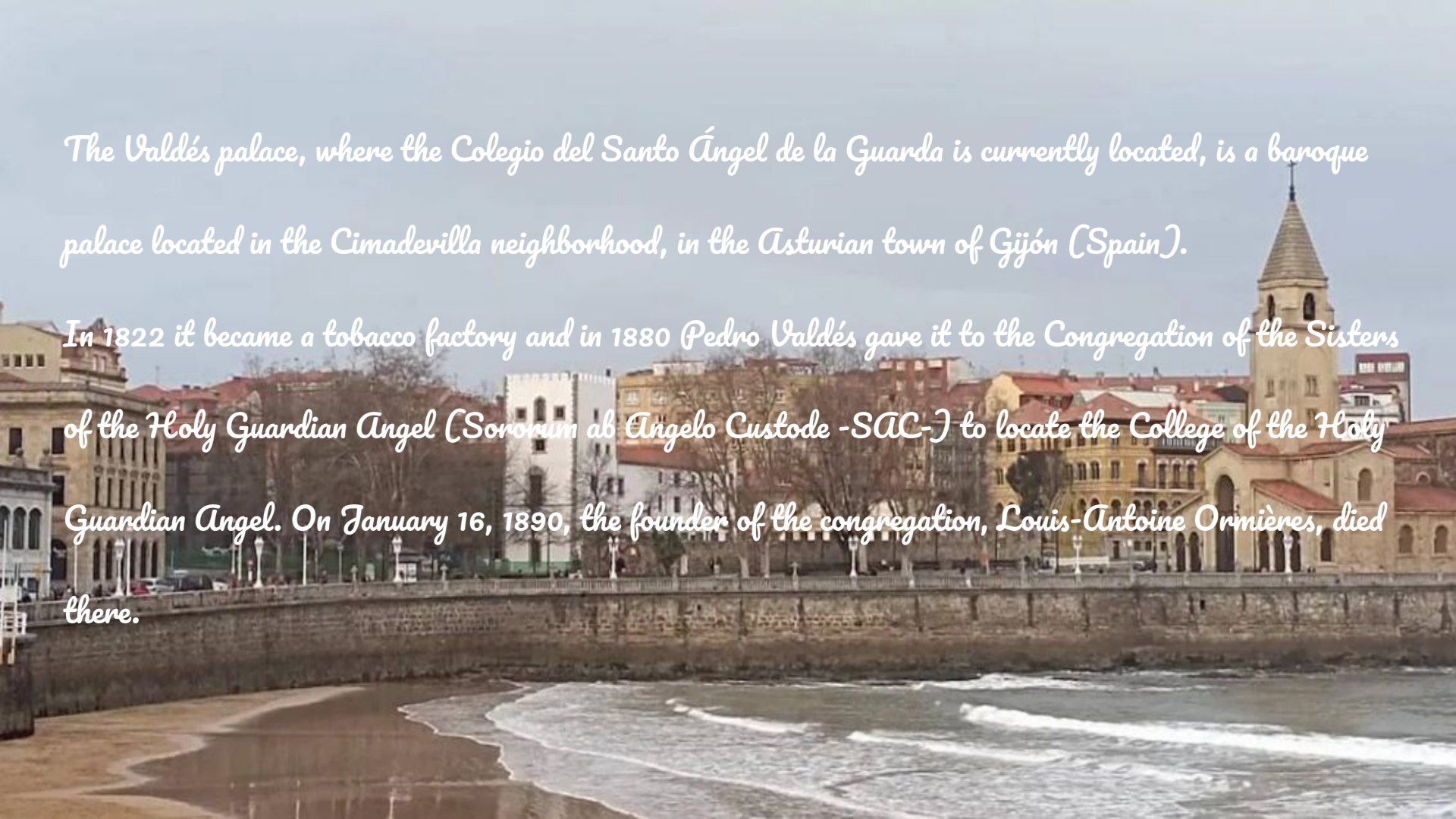




IN THE PAST ...

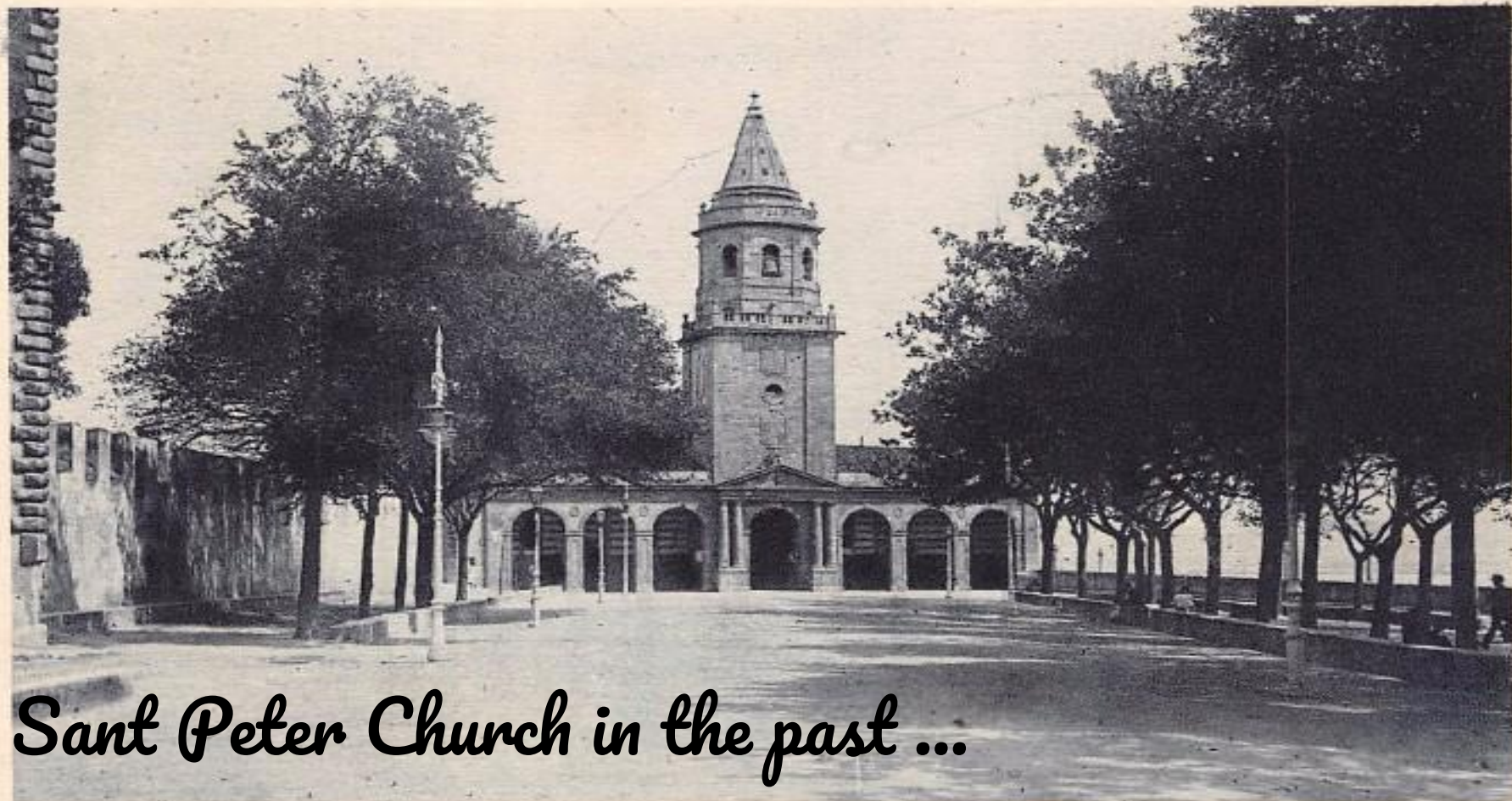
The Valdés palace, where the Colegio del Santo Ángel de la Guarda is currently located, is a baroque palace located in the Cimadevilla neighborhood, in the Asturian town of Gijón (Spain).

In 1822 it became a tobacco factory and in 1880 Pedro Valdés gave it to the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Guardian Angel (Sororum ab Angelo Custode -SAC-) to locate the College of the Holy Guardian Angel. On January 16, 1890, the founder of the congregation, Louis-Antoine Ormières, died there.





OUR SCHOOL TODAY...



Sant Peter Church in the past ...



The church of San Pedro is a Catholic temple located in the city of Gijón (Principality of Asturias, Spain), of which it is one of its most representative buildings.¹ It is located in Campo Valdés, at one end of the beach of San Lorenzo and at the foot of the Cimadevilla neighborhood. It was the only parish temple in the town until 1893.¹

The current church, built between 1945 and 1955 after the destruction of the previous 15th century building during the Civil War.

nowadays...



Gijón, an incredible city

