

TOUR GUIDE
FOR A DAY
WITH ERASMUS

ACHIEVE+

Around Cultural Heritage Investigate European Values with Erasmus+





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PROJECT WEBSITE

<http://twinspace.etwinning.net/74790>



Travel with us through the European architectural diversity, visiting monuments belonging to different styles, highlighting their characteristics as well as their religious, cultural and social context.

Help us to make the educational community aware of the architectural, historical and cultural heritage, emphasizing the importance and its role as an element of integration, education and training of citizens.

Join us in this project, you will spread and promote the extensive heritage legacy of our Europe, creating a dynamic of common learning.

Come and enjoy this experience!

Play and learn from the games we have created especially for you!

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PORTUGAL



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TOUR GUIDE FOR A DAY WITH ERASMUS ACHIEVE+

THE ROMANESQUE MONASTERY OF SAINT MARY OF POMBEIRO

The Monastery of Saint Mary of Pombeiro, classified as a National Monument since 1910, is part of the touristic cultural route of the Romanesque Route.

It was one of the most relevant Benedictine monasteries in the territory of Entre-Douro-e-Minho located in the municipality of Felgueiras.



national monument since 1910

This monastery was founded by D. Gomes Echiegues (1024-1102) and his wife Gontroda, as it is evidenced in a document dated February 10th, 1102. Nevertheless, the oldest known documentary reference to the monastery dates from 1099.



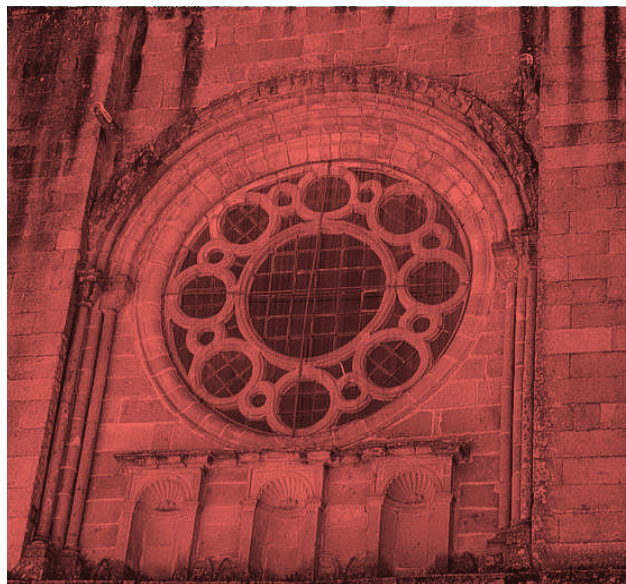


The Church is composed by three naves of three sections, covered with arches diaphragm and wood.

The transept is only noticed in height, highlighting its volumetry on the outside.



The rose window of the western facade of the church, as well as the sculpture and the elevation of the main doorway, take us back to Romanesque times. Although it underwent several interventions pursuing renovation, the construction of the church as we know it today takes us back to the last quarter of the 12th century. It was completed only in the first decades of the 13th century.



<
Picture of the Monastery
taken in the early 20th century

The church building is the only one in the entire monastic complex that has remained faithful to the structure of Romanesque construction.



14

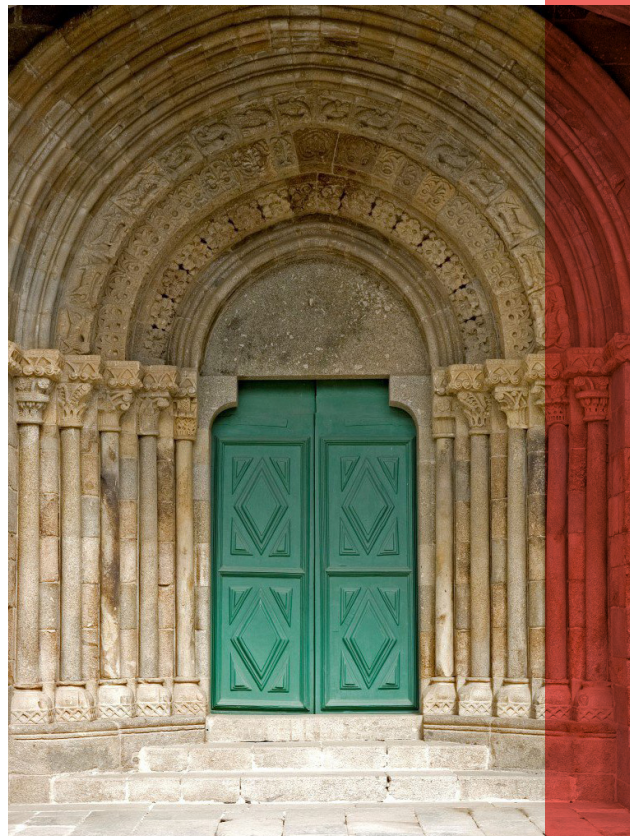


The towers were built in the end of the 16th century and the first quarter of the 17th century. This led to the façade renovation, made the temple more luminous and allowed the construction of the high choir and placement of the organ.

pipe organ



15



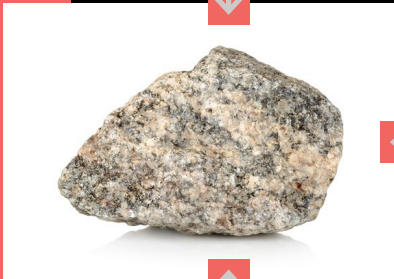
The axial portal is an example of a notable sculpture in terms of archivolts, one of which adopts staves with its own sculpture of capitals.

plant inspired capitals

The main portal is a fantastic example of Romanesque sculpture. The capitals, which are plant inspired and executed with great skill, reveal a high command of granite sculpture and reflect the best that has been sculpted in this region.

Granite is the main material used in Romanesque constructions!

granite



The elements in granite are:

Quartz
Feldspar
Mica

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 <http://bit.ly/PTRocksmonuments>



holy mary

In the main altarpiece of the Church, the sculpture of the Holy Mary stands out. It was a very devoted image still in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is a gilt and polychrome wood sculpture of considerable dimension, representing Our Lady

standing, holding her Son in her left arm, and with a sceptre in her right hand (placed in the 18th century). The Child is seated on the Mother's arm. It is a sculpture from the Gothic period, perhaps from the end of the 14th century.





The **Eucharistic throne**, in a staggered pyramid shape, is an exclusive component of the Portuguese altarpiece which has dominated the organisation of the main altarpiece since the beginning of the 18th century, imposing itself as a substantiation of the Tridentine ideology. The top of this structure, the visual centre of the altarpiece, was used for the exhibition of the Blessed Sacrament.



<
Knight Tomb

>
D. João Afonso de
Albuquerque Tomb

At the entrance to the Church of Pombeiro, two armed sarcophagi can be seen. They are covered by lying statues, which can be dated to the end of the 13th century.

sarcophagi



learn
more
with our
video

 <https://youtu.be/BmmY07l6Raw>



And now...let's have fun!



Have fun discovering "Portuguese architectural diversity with Romanesque Route monuments" with this scratch game!

<https://scratch.mit.edu/projects/294044555/>



European Monuments Memory Game

By playing this game, you will match monuments to their names

https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/4301478-european_monuments.html



Romanesque Route Crossword Puzzel Game

https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/4339834-romanesque_route.html



European monuments Set Matching Columns Game

https://www.educaplay.com/printablegame/4304658-play_and_learn_with_romanesque_monuments.html

Photos from the Monastery of the Saint Mary of Pombeiro provided by the Route of the Romanesque



photo by Matej Smucl, CC BY, Jižní Čechy / source www.outdooractive.com

CZECH REPUBLIC



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TOUR GUIDE FOR A DAY WITH ERASMUS ACHIEVE+

THE GOTHIC, RENAISSANCE BLACK TOWER

The history of the construction

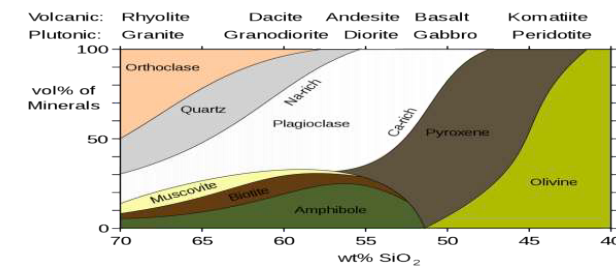
- / It was built as a watchtower and intelligence tower.
- / Place: next to the parish church of St. Nicholas.
- / At the time, it was the tallest building in the city.

- / Decision to start construction: 1547.
- / Own building: 1549-1577.
- / Building style: Gothic, Renaissance.



Construction description

- / Height: 71.9 meters.
- / Square floor plan with side: 11.6 meters.
- / The interior has 8 floors and a ground floor.
On the 8th floor there was a tower apartment and a gallery, from which there was a view of the whole city and its surroundings.
- / Inside the tower there are 7 bells installed.



The Black Tower is from
diorite

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 <http://bit.ly/CZRocksMonuments>



What is the tower surrounded by

Right next to the tower is a baroque former parish, today the cathedral church of St. Nicholas.

In front of the tower there is a statue of the Bishop of Budějovice Jan Valerián Jirsík (1798-1883) from 1936.





JAN
VALERIAN JIRSÍK

Jan Valerian Jirsík (1798-1883)

/ 4th Bishop of České Budějovice 1851-1883.

/ In 1868 he founded the first Czech language grammar school in České Budějovice.

/ His sculpture was created by the important Czech sculptor Josef Václav Myslbek.



The building of a grammar school of Jan Valerian Jirsík

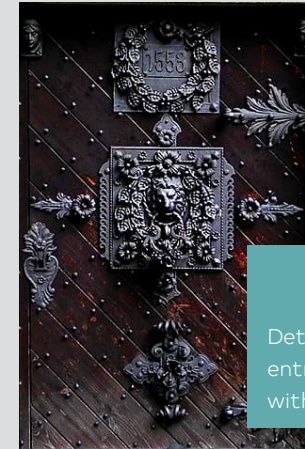
Architects

Hans Spatz and Vincenc Vogarelli
1549-1577

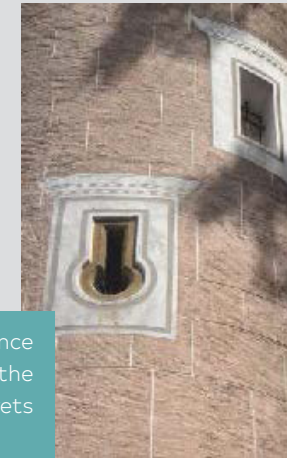
- / Tower clock from 1606.
- / In the tower there was a place which was used to watch the fires in the city.
- / When the fire broke out, he started ringing the bells and showed the direction of where it was burning with a hanging banner.



Renaissance side
entrance portal 1553



Detail of the main
entrance door again
with the year of 1553



Detail of renaissance
windows on the
side turrets



View of the Black Tower
from the city streets

learn
more
with our
video



<http://bit.ly/GothicRenaissancBlackTower>



And now...let's have fun!



The memory game about the most famous historical places of South Bohemia and Prague

https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/5092291-czech_monuments.html



Czech Monuments Quiz

<http://www.quiz-maker.com/QRD4ENU72>



Have Fun building the Historical centre of Ceske Budejovice with this puzzle memory game!!!

<https://www.jigsawplanet.com/?rc=play&pid=1609b051f15f>

ROMANIA



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THE OTTOMANS CHURCH OF HOLY ARCHANGELS MICHAEL AND GABRIEL

The Church of the Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel (Biserica Sfinților Arhangheli Mihail și Gavriil), located in Piața Traian in the centre of Brăila, Romania, is a Romanian Orthodox church.



- / The oldest church in Brăila and originally a mosque.
- / The precise period of its construction is uncertain.
- / The lack of any Baroque ornamentation in the old part of the building suggests a date prior to 1750 when the area was under the Ottoman administration as a raya.

history
and
description

the mosque

44 It first became an Orthodox church temporarily in 1808-1810. Following the Russian victory against the Ottomans in the war of 1828-1829.

/ Today, it is the country's only former mosque converted into an Orthodox church, as well as the only church in southeastern Romania not to have domes.

/ The mosque was built of adobe; the church had added to it an apse of well burned brick. The eastern windows were covered, while the narrow ones of the north and south ends were replaced by large simple ones, rounded at the top and still in place. Traces of the upper mosque windows, now blocked by bricks, can be seen beneath the masonry.



45 This wing includes a window similar to the other ones and side entrances to the north and south. Inside, there is an upper level in the addition. In 1922, the exterior walls were redone, the adobe replaced by pressed brick. In 1935, the persistent mouldiness of the outside walls was addressed by replacing the brick and leaving a ventilation shaft between the layers. The communist authorities wanted to demolish the church in the 1950s, and it was saved through the persistence of a priest who risked imprisonment to make numerous requests to that effect.



The adobe minaret was taken down in 1828-1829 and replaced with a wooden bell tower that burned one night in 1885. Another wooden bell tower was built, itself replaced in 1923 by the current brick one in Romanian style. In Russia, three bells were made from melted down Turkish cannon captured during the 1829 Siege of Silistra and sent to the church. These cracked when the bell tower caught fire in 1885. They were re-cast by the church administration but broken and seized by the city's German occupiers in June 1917 during World War I. The two present bells were donated by the couple who also built the current bell tower.

minaret

Main type of stone used in the building adobe, well burnt bricks and Ruschita marble.

The mosque was built of adobe; the church had added to it an apse of well burned brick. The eastern windows were covered, while the narrow ones of the north and south ends were replaced by large simple ones, rounded at the top and still in place. Traces of the upper mosque windows, now blocked by bricks, can be seen beneath the masonry. The exterior walls were redone, the adobe replaced by pressed brick.



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<http://bit.ly/RMRocksmonuments> 



iconostasis

The section that was a mosque is held up by oak pilasters, placed into the walls outside and free standing inside. The ceiling is decorated with wooden beams in Oriental style. Its central portion was covered in stucco at some point, with the figure of Christ Pantocrator painted in the middle of the ceiling. The iconostasis features a silver gilt icon of the Archangel Michael, in a

wooden frame. This was executed in Russia and given as a gift by Grand Duke Michael in 1834, along with a number of leather-bound religious books written in Old Church Slavonic. The icon was stolen at the beginning of the 20th century but recovered by the police. Initially dedicated to Michael alone, the name of the Archangel Gabriel was added to the church later.

learn
more
with our
video

 <http://bit.ly/ChurchofHolyArchangelsMichaelGabriel>



And now...let's have fun!



Monuments Quiz Game

By playing this game, you will learn about style/ features/ localization of Romanian monuments

https://www.educaplay.com/game/4995273-project_achieve_erasmus_iuni.html



Architecture features

By playing this game, you will learn about the some of features of the architecture styles

https://www.educaplay.com/game/4995273-project_achieve_erasmus_iuni.html



Find the pair - Architecture

<https://learningapps.org/display?v=p56v47shj20>



BULGARIA



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THE BYZANTINE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN

located in the old
part of the town



Nessebar

The Church of St. Stephen is located in the old part of the town Nessebar, Bulgaria, known as The New Bishopric, was built in the period 11th-13th century. In 16th century the church was elongated and in the 18th century a nartex was added.

The Church of St. Stephen is a former Orthodox Church in Nessebar, Eastern which is now turned into a museum.

It is part of architectural and historical reserve in the city, which is part of the UNESCO **World Heritage site** and one of the **100 national tourist sites**.

The church has been restored and enlarged several times and is difficult to be dated exactly. The eastern part is the oldest and probably dates from the 11th century.

Some centuries later the church was enlarged by adding a new structure to the west.

The western wall was demolished and the present was built.

- / The building consists of a three nave with dimensions 12.1x9.5 meters and served as the church of the metropolitan center in the province of Nessebar.
- / The church is a three nave basilica. The central nave raises up above the lateral and has oval frontons in the east and west.



In its original appearance it was a three nave basilica with wooden roof, three semicircular apses and high proportions. The oldest part of the building is erected from **stones and bricks** soldered with mortar with **small pieces of crushed bricks** in it. Evidently, the builders have sought a certain artistic effect during the construction of the facades.

They have achieved it with rectangular niches on the longitudinal walls of the central nave, as well as with sophisticated cornice on the apses. Four-leaved and **round shaped glazed ceramics** colored in brown and green, are also an important part of decoration.

the building

The church was built in stones and bricks.

For the construction of the church many architectural elements - cornises, capitals, reliefs of destroyed earlier buildings were secondary used.

Normally, bricks contain the following ingredients:

- Silica (sand)** 50% to 60% by weight
- Alumina (clay)** 20% to 30% by weight
- Lime** 2 to 5% by weight
- Iron oxide** ≤ 7% by weight
- Magnesia** less than 1% by weight



Learn more with our Monument& Rocks presentation

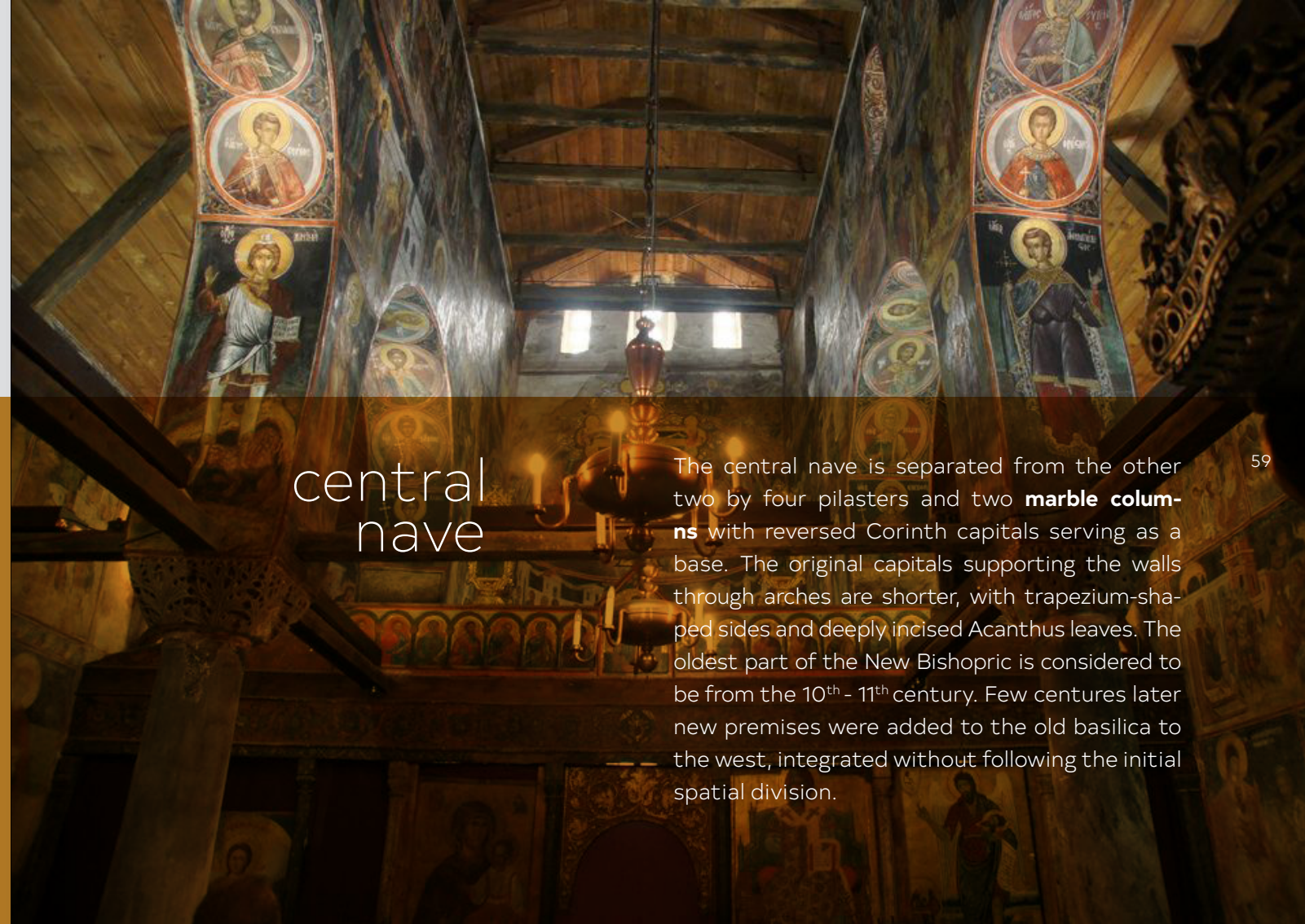
<http://bit.ly/BGRocksmonuments> 





central nave

The central nave is separated from the other two by four pilasters and two **marble columns** with reversed Corinth capitals serving as a base. The original capitals supporting the walls through arches are shorter, with trapezium-shaped sides and deeply incised Acanthus leaves. The oldest part of the New Bishopric is considered to be from the 10th - 11th century. Few centuries later new premises were added to the old basilica to the west, integrated without following the initial spatial division.



learn
more
with our
video

 <http://bit.ly/ChurchStStephen>



 <http://bit.ly/2ndChurchStStephen>



And now...let's have fun!



Cultural Heritage of Europe - Quiz Game

By playing this game, you will learn about style/features/localization of European monuments

https://www.educaplay.com/en/learningresources/4524775/html5/cultural_heritage_of_europe.htm



GREECE



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TOUR GUIDE FOR A DAY WITH ERASMUS ACHIEVE+

THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD OF ANCIENT THEATRE OF MARONIA

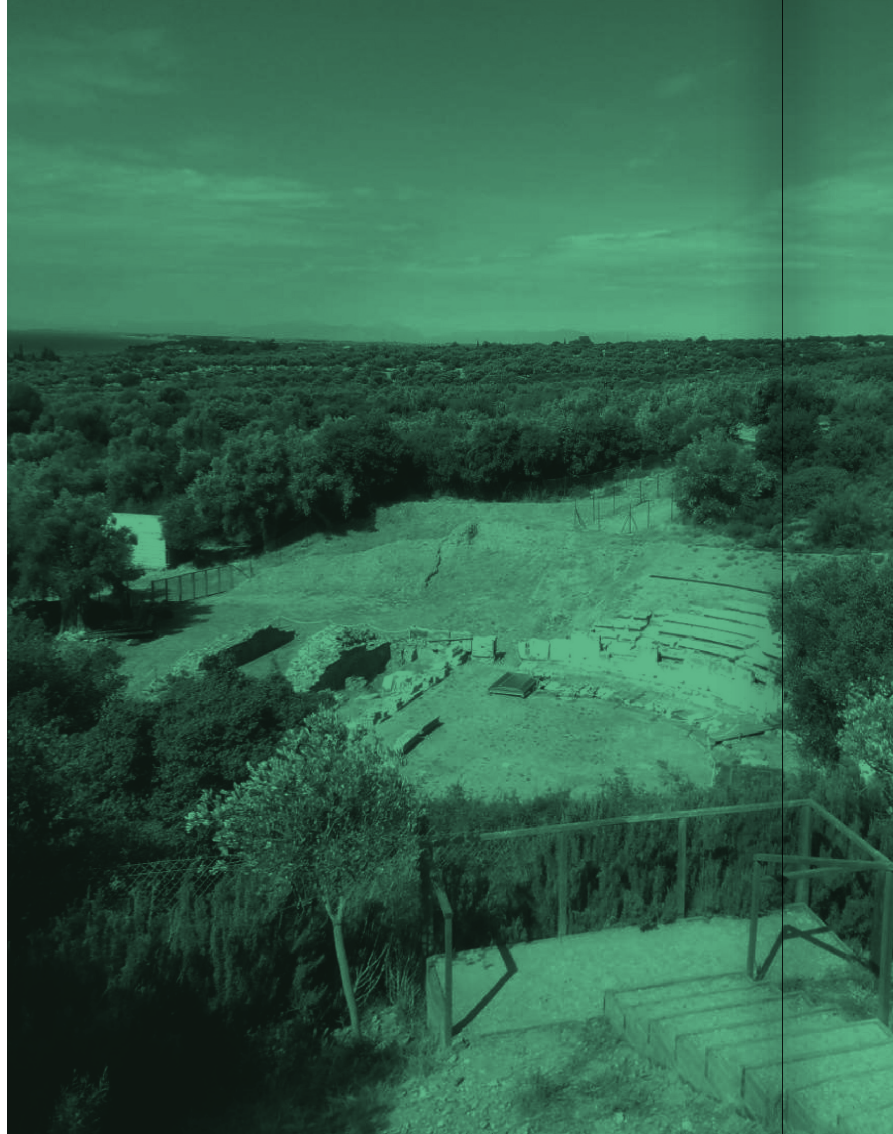


The ancient theatre of Maronia is located in the south of the homonymous village, in the "Kabana" location of the Rodopi prefecture.

The term "Kabana" (in greek = bell) proves the excellent acoustics of the space (common characteristic of all ancient greek theatres). It was built in the Hellenistic period and was used until the 4th century AD.

ancient theatre of Maronia

Based on the number of seats found, its capacity was 2500-3000 spectators. The theatre consists of the stage (for the actors), the orchestra (for the chorus) and the "cavea" (for the spectators). In the first row there were marble thrones, where they had engraved inscriptions with titles and names of the local authorities.



The theater depicts its use in three historical phases:

The first phase dates back to **the early Hellenistic period** and is depicted in the stone seats of the hollow, the earthen orchestra, the central sewer and the perimeter conductor of the orchestra as well as the thrones of the presidency.

In the second phase, **the Roman era**, the imposing two-storey stage construction with a brick-built

foreground, the makeshift cover of the orchestra's conduit and the shield to protect the spectators are identified.

In the last phase, **the late Roman one**, belong the repairs to the protective shield and the wall that blocked the western passage.

Gradual decline of its use led to its burial and later conversion into a Byzantine cemetery.

the early Hellenistic phase

68

The hollow of the theater is divided into eight radial scales into nine stands, without a cornice found.

At least ten rows of seats have been excavated. However, its seating capacity is estimated at 2,500-3,000 spectators. In the front area of the rows of seats there is a space for the spectators' feet. During the Hellenistic phase, three-stone marble presidencies were placed in front of the first row of seats.

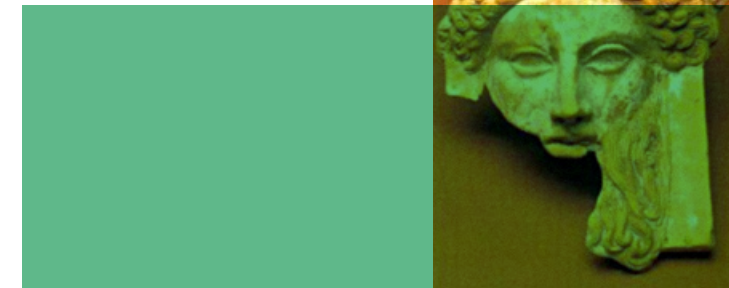
Behind the presidencies, there was a corridor used for the spectators' access to the stairs.

The theater had a semicircular sewer that collected water from the hollow and the orchestra and channeled it to the main sewer.

The semicircular construction was necessary for the strengthening and endurance of the theater. However, despite the efforts, streams created by the rain were the main factor of the theater's destruction.

There have been no architectural remains of the Hellenistic period identified at their original location. It is, however, certain that there was a stone colonnade in the foreground with Doric half-columns and a triangular tripod and metopes.

The central throne was dedicated to the priest of Dionysus, the god of vegetation and wine. Theatrical plays were part of the festivities in order to honour the god.



69

the first Roman phase

In the first Roman period, the ancient theater was rebuilt and in the hollow, second-hand architectural elements were used, work of high quality and care. During its Roman transformation into an arena, the available space of the orchestra was possibly used for the needs of the arena. Also, the presidencies, the covers, the walker, the cover plates and the corridor plates were dismantled. The semicircular conductor was covered with various architectural elements - poorly crafted - while after the reconstruction the space of the orchestra was doubled. During this period, a number of repairs and modifications were applied, in order to increase the available space of the orchestra for the needs of the arena's spectacles.

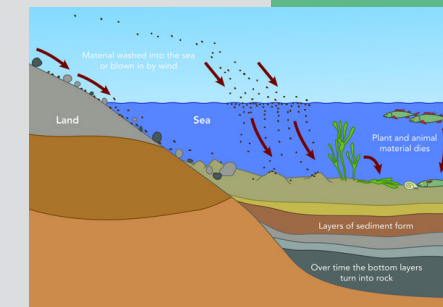
Beneath the seats there was found a built pipeline that sent the waters of the mountain into the sea. During the Roman period the theatre was used as an arena for animal fights, and that was why marble shields were added to protect the spectators.

The ancient theatre of Maronia was built with marble.

Marble is a rock that comes from limestone.

Limestone is a sedimentary rock that is created in the bottom of the sea.

Little pieces of the cells of microorganisms, after they die, are deposited on the bottom of the sea.



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<http://bit.ly/GKRocksmonuments> 

the second Roman phase

During this phase, ongoing repairs took place. A temporary repair seems to have been made to the shield when the hollow doors were removed. At the same time, the western passage was blocked by architectural elements, probably in the second half or at the end of the 3rd c. A.D. The use of varied building material indicates that the theater had been dismantled.

The theater's location was indicated and excavated in the early 1980s by E. Pentazos. During 1981-2015 a large number of scientists did field work. Today, performances are hosted in the theatre, which is open to tourists and locals.

In 2004, a restoration program began with funds from EU and the Greek state.

In 2009, after thousands of years of silence, the

ancient theatre was used again, in the summer. It hosts selected plays and concerts every summer since then.

Like most ancient greek theatres it has a unique view of the sea.



>
A small part of the play
Birds by Aristophanes



Watch Achieve+ performed the play
<http://bit.ly/playBirdsbyAristophanes> 



ITALY



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TOUR GUIDE FOR A DAY WITH ERASMUS ACHIEVE+

THE EARLY CHRISTIAN BAPTISTERY OF SAN GIOVANNI IN FONTE

the church in the water



Situated in the hamlet Fonti of Padula, the Baptistery of San Giovanni in Fonte dates back to the early centuries of Christianity.

It is also known as "the church in the water" because there is a flow of spring water running through it. It is a unique case in the world, of a baptistery exploiting a living source of water, on which it has been built.



It is thought that originally it was a nimphaeum dedicated to the nymph Leucothea, the white goddess. Later, after the collapse of the pagan myths and the spread of Christianity, it was used as a baptismal site where the sacrament was celebrated according to the ancient rite of immersion.

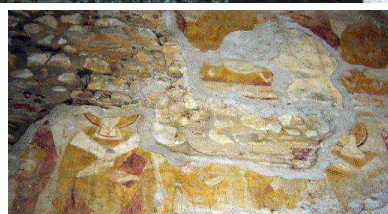


this is what
we can see
today





82



- / The Baptistery has a quadrangular structure based on arches.
- / At the centre of the baptistery there is the water coming from the spring that is just below the building.
- / Inside the Baptistery there is a fresco showing the four Evangelists. Probably, it dates back to the Byzantine period.
- / In the apse there are the remains of a halo and a Last Judgement.

The fame of the Baptistery was consacrated to history by the latin historian Cassiodorus. who wrote about it in his "Variae", a collection of letters addressed to the Goth King Athalaric.

Cassiodorus was a politician, a scholar and a historian. He was born in Squillace, Calabria, between 480 and 490 A.D.

His father, who was a prefect of the Goth King Theodoric, wanted him to begin the political career.

The King appointed Cassiodorus quaestor in 507, consul in 514 and magister officiorum in 523.

After Theodoric's death, Cassiodorus was appointed to the office of prefect by the new king, Athalaric.



83

In one of these letters, addressed to King Athalaric (Variae, VIII 33, 1, 3, 5-6), Cassiodorus talks about the Baptistry of San Giovanni in Fonte telling the king what he saw when he went to Marcellanum, the ancient village of Cosilinum, and attended the local fair.

«...There is a wonderful source, full and fresh, and of transparency so clear that, when you look at it, it seems to look only through air... The morning before the holy night (of Easter), as soon as the priest begins to pronounce the baptismal prayer, the water begins to rise above its usual height... A great and wonderful miracle...»

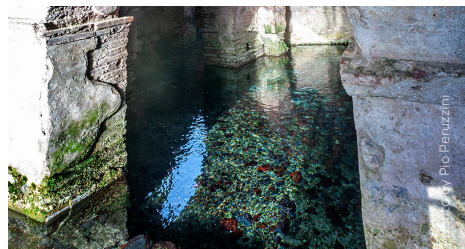


photo by Pio Peruzzini

the rite of baptism

In the 6th century A.D., as the Latin writer Cassiodoro reminds us, on the holy night of Easter, the baptizers received baptism. At the time the baptism took place by immersion and the catechumens were both young adolescents or adult persons who approached the Christian religion.

In the baptismal site of San Giovanni in Fonte the sacrament was celebrated according to an ancient rite, as Cyril of Jerusalem describes it in his Catechesis: from the west, where the catechumen was prepared and undressed of the old clothes, for seven steps he went down into the tub and then up to the east for another seven steps, to be finally in front of the Bishop who dressed him with new clothes. The lustral waters

of the bathtub of the baptismal font miraculously swelled during the rite, while at the end of the formula, pronounced by the officiant priest, equally miraculously, returned to their place.

The altar was built in an elevated position to bypass the water and avoid flooding.





The Baptistry of San Giovanni in Fonte was built with bricks and rubble stones.

Bricks are made of clay

Clay is a soft, loose, earthy material containing particles with a grain size of less than 4 micrometres (μm). It forms as a result of the weathering and erosion of rocks containing the mineral group feldspar.



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<http://bit.ly/ITRocksmonuments> 

learn
more
with our
video

 <http://bit.ly/BaptisterySanGiovanniFonte>



And now...let's have fun!



Baptistery of San Giovanni in Fonte puzzle

https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/5082815-g_camera_s_game.html



Crossword

By playing this game you will learn the name of the most important Italian Monuments

https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/5850612-the_early_christian_baptistery.html



Word search puzzle

By playing this game you will learn the name of the most important Italian Monuments

https://www.educaplay.com/learning-resources/5853538-the_early_christian_baptistery.html



Have fun building the Colosseo with this puzzle

Colosseo is one of the most famous Italian monuments!

<https://www.jigsawplanet.com/?rc=play&pid=2351ba550025>



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webgraphy

<https://www.rotadoromanico.com/pt/monumentos/mosteiro-de-santa-maria-de-pombeiro/>

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