



MINISTERO DELL'ISTRUZIONE UNIVERSITA' RICERCA

Direzione Didattica Statale Infanzia e Primaria

III CIRCOLO "SAN GIOVANNI BOSCO"

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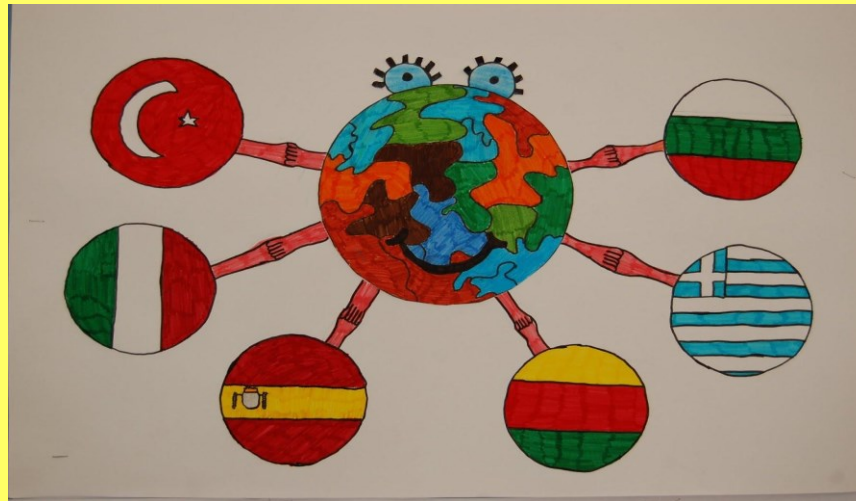
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Lifelong Learning Programme

*Infant and Primary school
San G. Bosco
Bisceglie*

COMENIUS PROJECT



**ALL TOGETHER HOLDING HANDS
THROUGHOUT EUROPE WE ARE FRIENDS**



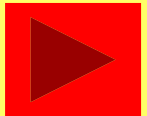
HISTORY AND ART IN BISCEGLIE



BISCEGLIE

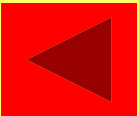


It's a big town of about 55.000 inhabitants on the coast of Apulia, 16m over the sea-level, at the foot of the tableland of Murgia.



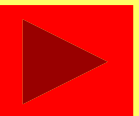
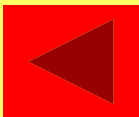


It was already known at the time of the Roman Emperor with the name of “vigiliae”(guard), because of its towers, having the function to control no enemy could land from the sea.

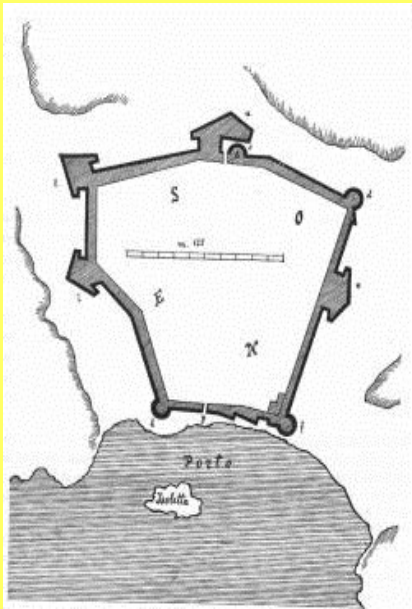


THE NAME OF THE TOWN

Bisceglie comes from the latin word “vigilia o
vigiliae “(plr); it means “to watch”, “to guard”.



Bisceglie



The old town has an octagonal shape dating back to the Norman era. There are old buildings, nice little churches and some Renaissance palaces.

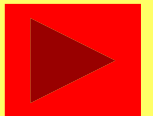
The new town rises all around.



CITY COAT OF ARMS



The municipal coat of arms consists of an eradicated, gold, oak tree placed on a red shield. In addition, the shield is surrounded, on the vertical sides and at the bottom, by two green coloured branches of oak and laurel, knotted to their stems, facing down a tricolor ribbon.



Council-room at our town hall



WALKING THROUGHOUT THE CITY



Garibaldi Theatre



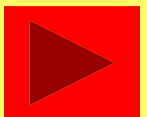
In the winter of 1872 the theatre was opened with the "Rigoletto" by Giuseppe Verdi and dedicated to Giuseppe Garibaldi. As he couldn't take part to the event, he sent a letter to thank the city of Bisceglie for such a great honour.

The Theatre has got an elegant façade according to a neoclassical architectural language. In 1981 the Ministry of Cultural Heritage declared the building as one of historic artistic interest.



THE NORMAN TOWERS

Norman towers were built in 1060 by Norman count Peter I, to control enemies coming from the sea. The highest was later called by fishermen “the master tower”, because it lead towards the port the ships on the open sea.

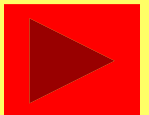


TUPPUTI PALACE

It is characterized by the diamond rustication of its front. The Palace has been venue of Apulian “carbonari”, governed by Ottavio Tupputi, during the period when they wanted to support the southern Republic.



The interior of the building is characterized by the presence of granite columns, originally coming from a temple located in the region of North Africa, corresponding today to Algiers.



AMMAZZALORSA PALACE



Facing the port and the tourist harbour, it was built at the end of 1400. A private collection of paintings and sculptures is preserved here, together with bone china, fans, weapons and carriages.

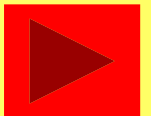


LUCREZIA BORGIA'S PALACE



It's a house dating back to XV century; it's known as Lucrezia Borgia's, (daughter to Pope Alexander VI Borgia) house.

It's an elegant palace characterized by the diamond rustication, with a nice balcony on the front.



THE CATHEDRAL



The Cathedral was founded by count Peter II (of Norman origins) who wanted to dedicate the church to himself. The style is Apulian Romanesque. The rose-window initially framed in facade was replaced by a Baroque styled window.

On the right side there is a large portal where you look at the statues of Saints Peter and Paul; the inside of the Cathedral is in a Baroque style.





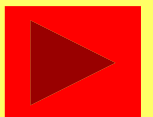
The patron saints of Bisceglie are:
St. Mauro, St. Sergius and St. Pantaleon.
Their relics are kept in the crypt of the Cathedral



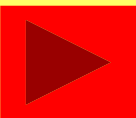
Church of Saint Margaret



The little chapel is dedicated to Saint Margaret of Antioch. This Apulian Romanesque building was built outside the city walls in 1197 by the noble family of the Falcons. The construction is entirely made of local limestone rock, cut into different bodies. The Greek cross plan is covered by a central dome.



The amphitheatre facing the sea



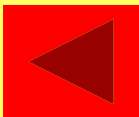
THE DOLMEN “LA CHIANCA”

Dolmen is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site



Discovered in 1909 in Bisceglie countryside, it's a typical grave/altar of the Bronze Age (3000- 1000 b.C.); it's the most famous and well-built among prehistoric monuments in Italy and the most interesting dolmen in Europe.

It consists of three vertical stones, over which a stone rests to cover.



THE CAVES OF THE HOLY CROSS



The caves are 120m over the sea-level, 7 km far from the town. The depression where the caves rise, is the most beautiful in Bisceglie countryside.

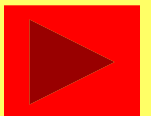
These caves have a karst origin, their length is more than 100m. Human fossil remains have been found, particularly important the thigh bone of the Neanderthal Man. The cave was used from the Paleolithic era until the Bronze age



THE FARMHOUSE OF ZAPPINO



ZAPPINO's name derives from sappinus (medieval Latin), a species of pine tree. The architectural complex of the farmhouse, located approximately 5 km out of town, consists of a church of medieval age, by walls and some buildings. The church is dedicated to the Madonna, who was venerated, bringing rainfall for fields. Her feast is held in place on the first Sunday after Easter.



MONUMENT TO THE FALLEN

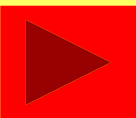
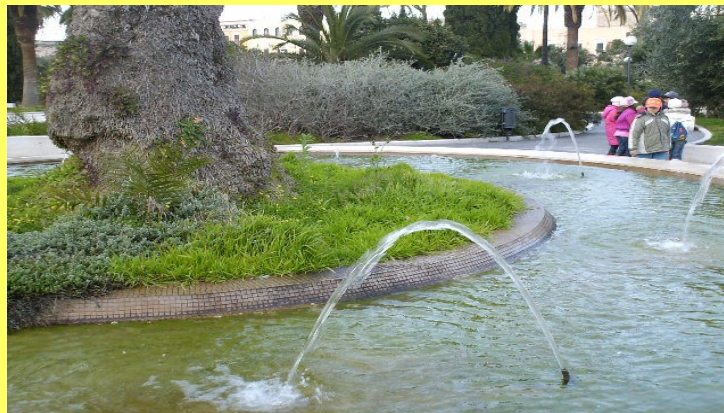


It rises in the centre of the town, in the public gardens; it is a sculpture created by an engineer and a sculptor.

It represents a woman, who symbolizes Italy, with flowers in her hands, as tribute to the fallen in the wars.



Public gardens



WELCOME TO APULIA

ARE YOU READY TO TAKE A WALK AMONG

HISTORY, ART, GLAMOUR...

AND MORE...?



TRANI



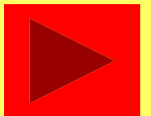
The Cathedral



The Swabian Castle



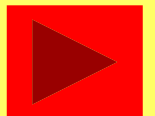
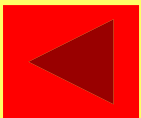
The tourist harbour



Castel del Monte



Built by Frederick II of Swabian, it's famous for its octagonal shape. It was built on the rocks. Eight towers were built on each edge of the octagon. Their shape is octagonal too. Within the curtains in limestone rock, at the first floor, there are eight windows with one opening; at the higher floor there are seven windows with two lights and just one window with three lights, looking towards Andria.



ALTAMURA and the depressions



the museum



Località Lamalunga
(Immagine della lama)



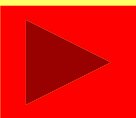
Località Lamalunga
(Immagine della lama e dell'attuale accesso alla grotta)



Accesso originario
(Grotta di Lamalunga)



Particolare del cranio
(L'Uomo di Altamura - Grotta di Lamalunga)



ALBEROBELLO

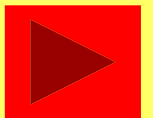


The *trulli* are ancient, conics, dry stone constructions, typical and exclusive of Central-Southern Apulia.

The **Trulli of Alberobello** were declared World Heritage by UNESCO.



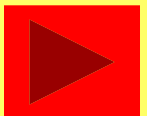
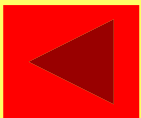
HAVE A LOOK INSIDE THE "TRULLI"



Salines at Margherita di Savoia



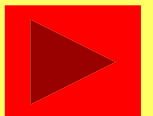
Today the largest in Italy. Thanks to the protection provided by the State Forestry Corps, they are home to a large number of bird species. For this reason they are a State nature reserve and a wetland area of international value.



THE CASTELLANA CAVES



Located 40 km from Bari, **the Castellana Caves** are considered the most complex and important caves in Italy and Europe. They are the result of the erosive action of an ancient underground river which carved and shaped for centuries the limestone rock, which Murgia is composed of. They were discovered in 1938 by the speleologist Franco Anelli.



THE FIVE PROVINCES OF APULIA



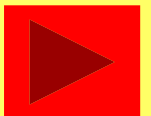
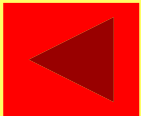
BARI

**PANORAMIC VIEW WITH
SWABIAN CASTEL**



TARANTO

SWIVEL BRIDGE





FOGGIA

PIAZZALE ITALIA



LECCE

PIAZZA DUOMO



BRINDISI

MONUMENT TO SAILOR

