



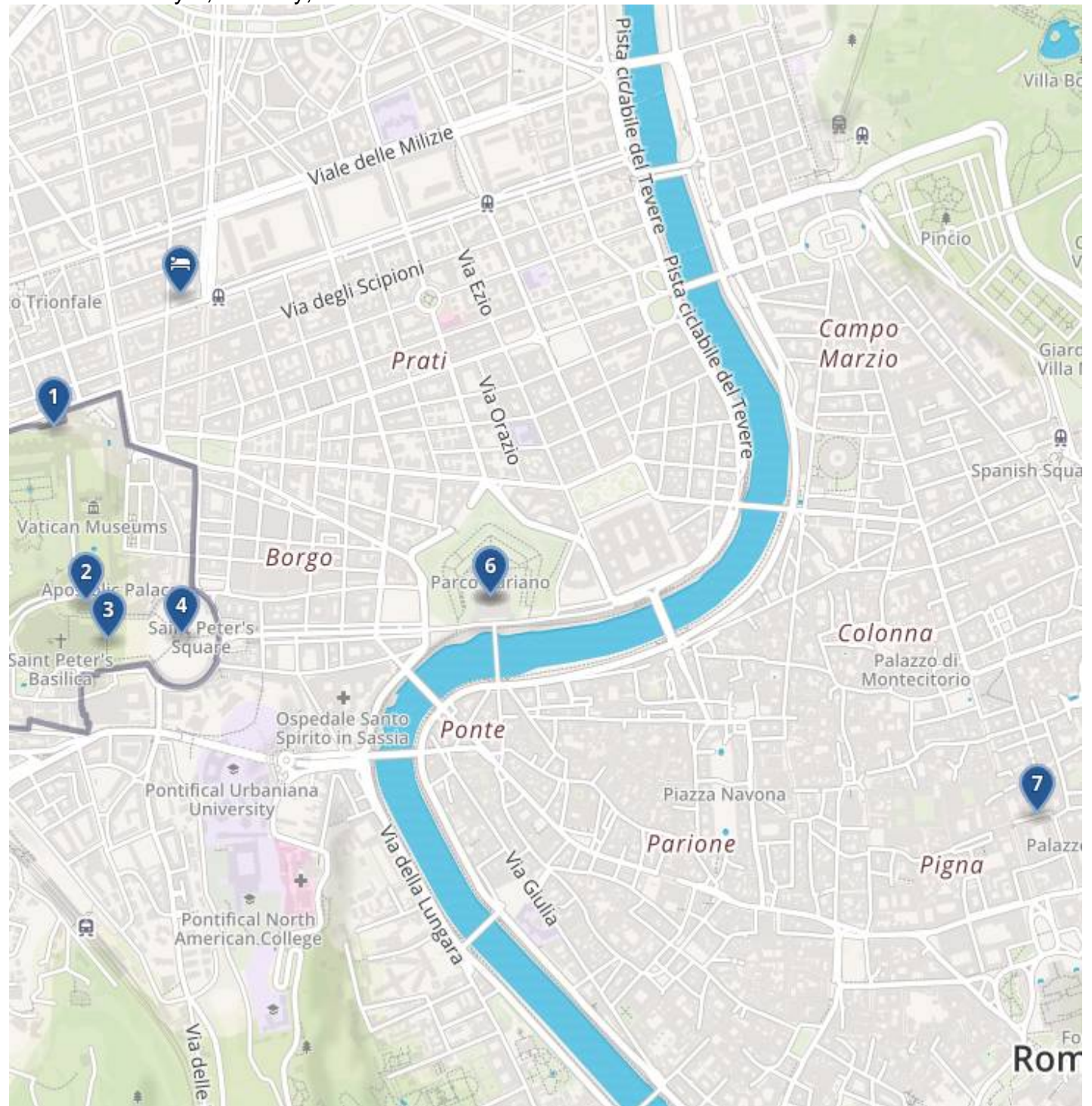
visitacity

Rome

My Rom Top-Attraktionen In Zwei Tagen

Day 1, Monday, December 17 2018

-  10:00am Ale & Niki's Home
-  10:20am Vatican Museums
The museums of Vatican City holding work by de Vinci, Titian, Bernini, Raphael and others
-  12:30pm The Sistine Chapel
Chapel within Vatican City famed for its frescos by Michelangelo
-  1:05pm St. Peter's Basilica
Michelangelo, Maderno, Bramante and Bernini created this massive Renaissance church
-  1:25pm St. Peter's Square
Bernini's expansive plaza in front of St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City
-  1:50pm Castel Sant'Angelo
Hadrian Mausoleum is a circular tower from 139AD which served many purposes through history
-  2:50pm Break
-  4:00pm Time Elevator Roma - Welcome Time Elevator



10:20am Vatican Museums



Visit Duration: 2 hours

The Vatican Museums are within Vatican City and comprise several exhibitions housed within several museum galleries. The collection began with the purchase by Pope Julius II of the statue of Laocoon and his Sons in 1506. Although the collections could have been kept within the Vatican walls as the Pope's private collections, lucky for mankind, the popes chose from the very beginning to make the art available to the general public. This was done to promote knowledge of art, history and culture. In addition to having access to some of the world's finest art work the public also get to see inside the palaces of the Vatican which house the collections.

Following the first statue the collection rapidly grew with each pope in succession adding to the collection. Pope Julius II's first statues are housed in the Cortile Ottagono. Pope Clement XIV (1769-1774) and Pope Pius VI (1775-1799) added works kept in the Pio-Clementine Museum. Pius VII (1800-1823) added Classic Antiquities and expanded the museum to include the Chiaromonti Museum and the Braccio Nuovo Gallery. The Epigraphic Collection was also added at this point and is on show in the Lapidary Gallery. George XVI added the Etruscan (1837) and Egyptian (1839) Museums. In 1854 the Lateran Profane Museum was expanded and in 1854 the Pio-Christian Museum joined the immense museum complex. Saint Pius X added the Hebrew Lapidary in 1910 which displays ancient Hebrew inscriptions from Roman cemeteries. Also within the museum complex is the Gallery of Tapestries; Gallery of Maps; the Sobieski Room; the Borgia Apartment; the Vatican Pinacoteca; the Missionary-Ethnological Museum; Room of the Immaculate Conception; Raphael Stanze and the Loggia; Chapel of Nicholas V and the Sistine Chapel featuring Michelangelo's iconic ceiling painting of God giving life to Adam as they touch fingers.

Some recent additions to the museums include the Collection of Modern and Contemporary Religious Art in 1973 which is on show in the Borgia Apartment; the Vatican Historical Museum (1973) and the Carriage and Automobile Museum. The above list is only part of the endless Vatican Museums collections and so visitors need to plan their visit very carefully so that they can see all the pieces which interest them. The Vatican Museums have various routes designed to take in the museum highlights in a certain amount of time. You could take a 2 hour guided tour of the highlights or spend about 6 hours taking in as much as you possible. Take into consideration that the museums cover over 14.5km.

The must-see highlights not to miss are the Laocoon; Caravaggio's Deposition; Raphael's Transfiguration; Aldobrandini Marriage; The Good Shepherd; Belvedere Torso; work by Raphael; Apollo Belvedere; da Vinci's St. Jerome and of course the breathtaking Michelangelo's Sistine Chapel ceiling.

During several months of the year the museums are open for Visitors on Friday evenings providing a wonderful. It's worth checking the Vatican website and purchasing tickets for this in advance.



Image By: xiquinhosilva
Image Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/xiquinho/>

Phone Number: 06-69883333

Admission: Adult €17, Child €8

Opening Hours: Mon-Sat 9am-6pm

Web:

http://mv.vatican.va/3_EN/pages/MV_Home.html

Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 09:00 bis 18:00 (letzter Einlass 16:00)

Eintritt: 17 €

Die Sixtinische Kapelle kann NUR im Zusammenhang mit den Vatikanischen Museen besichtigt werden.

12:30pm The Sistine Chapel



Visit Duration: 30 mins

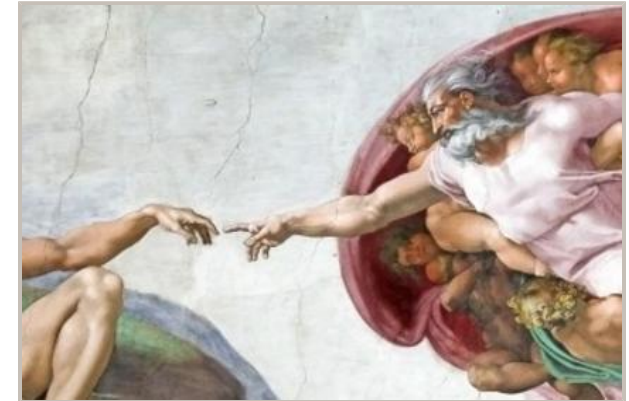
0.4 mi, 10 minutes walking from Vatican Museums

The Sistine Chapel is part of the Vatican Museums and is named after Pope Sixtus IV (pope from 1471 to 1484). He ordered the restoration of the old Cappella Magna which was carried out by an illustrious list of artists including Botticelli, Perugino and Domenico Ghirlandaio. The chapel was inaugurated in 1483 as Our Lady of the Assumption. Julius II della Rovere (pope from 1503-1513) ordered the refinement and redecoration of the chapel decoration and employed Michelangelo for the job. In 1512 the work was complete and the space was inaugurated as the Sistine Chapel. Later in 1533 Michelangelo was asked by Clement VII to paint the Last Judgment on the altar wall replacing the 15th century frescoes. In the 16th century the entrance wall frescoes were painted again, this time by Hendrik van den Broeck and da Lecce. More recently in 1979 and 1999 the chapel frescoes were restored.

Each surface of the chapel is covered with exquisite art, the Last Judgment is painted on the wall opposite the entrance; the story of Christ is featured on the North Wall and the stories of Moses on the South Wall. However the main painting which visitors come to see is the ceiling fresco by Michelangelo.

Michelangelo was originally commissioned to paint 12 apostles and ornamental motifs however he was not too enamored with this idea and eventually was given a free hand to plan the ceiling painting as he pleased. He constructed a scaffold of his own invention and painted the masterpiece while lying on his back. He painted 9 important events from the Book of Genesis down the center of the ceiling, the most famous being God giving Adam life with the touching of their two finger tips. Around the outer edge of the central scenes are paintings of the 12 prophets and Sibyls. In the four corners of the ceiling are scenes from the miraculous salvation of the people of Israel.

The chapel is used for mass and other services throughout the year and there is a permanent choir, the Sistine Chapel Choir. But the space's most important function is as the Papal Conclave. This is where the Popes are elected in a conclave of the College of Cardinals. A chimney is erected from the chapel leading up to the roof and with the use of different colored smoke a signal is made when a new Pope has been chosen. Although the cardinals no longer camp out in the chapel while they come to a discussion, the chapel is still used as the venue for the voting for the new Pope.



Phone Number: 06-69883333 Admission (including the Vatican Museums): Adult €16, Child €8

Opening Hours: Mon-Sat 9am-6pm

Web: <http://www.vaticanlibrary.va>

Transportation:

Metro: Cipro-Musei Vaticani

Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 09:00 bis 18:00 (letzter Einlass 16:00)
Eintritt: 17 €

Die Sixtinische Kapelle kann NUR im Zusammenhang mit den Vatikanischen Museen besichtigt werden.

1:05pm St. Peter's Basilica / St Peter's



Visit Duration: 15 mins

0.3 mi, 6 minutes walking from The Sistine Chapel

St Peter's Basilica is perhaps the holiest and most important church in Christendom, located within Vatican City on Vatican Hill; it is the heart of the Catholic Church. The location has long been considered holy as the apostle Saint Peter is believed to have been buried here in 64AD. Peter is considered to have been the first Pope and so its place in Vatican City is fitting. A place of worship was first established on this site in c.320AD, in the 15th century, the structure was enlarged and improved with the help of Leon Battista Alberti and Bernardo Rossellino. A new structure was created here under Bramante in 1506, and was continued by Rafael who took over the task. Rafael was followed by Baldassarre Peruzzi and later Michelangelo. Maderno was responsible for the stunning façade and finally the Basilica was consecrated in 1626. Bernini worked on the church for 20 years and was responsible for much of the beautiful interior furnishing in the 1600s.

The basilica Latin Cross floor plan has a 186 meter long Nave with 4 aisles and the ceiling is 46 meters high. There is a 136 meter high dome (thanks to Michelangelo) which is 42 meters in diameter. Visitors can climb the 491 steps to get breathtaking views from the top. The basilica's façade is 114 meters wide and 47 meters high with a triple arched portico leading into the atrium which has a central fountain. In total the Basilica covers 22,000m² and can accommodate 20,000 worshippers. Visitors to the holy Basilica approach the building through the enormous St. Peter's Square created by Bernini. St. Peter's is a major Catholic pilgrimage site and Christians arriving here begin their visit by kissing the big toe of Arnolfo da Cambio's brass statue of St. Peter on the right side of the main altar.

Within the church there are the angelic faces of 40 types of cherubs created in stone, mosaic and metal. The statues of 39 saints, the founders of religious congregations, appear along the sides of the Nave and across the Transept. In all there are 45 altars, 11 chapels and 10,000m² of mosaics as well as beautiful marble floors. Among the valuable pieces of Renaissance and Baroque art in the Basilica is Michelangelo's Pieta in the first chapel on the right. Other stunning works of art in St. Peter's are the bronze baldachin above the papal altar and the confession (burial crypt) of St. Peter. St. Peter's tomb is one of 100 tombs within the church; they include 91 popes, kings and queens.



Address: Piazza di San Pietro in Vincoli, 4/a,
00184 Rome

Phone Number: 06-69881662

Admission: Free

Opening Hours: Apr-Sep 7am-7pm, Oct-Mar
7am-6pm

Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 07:00 bis 18:00 (im
Winter)

Eintritt: Treppe 6 €, Aufzug 8 €

1:25pm St. Peter's Square / Piazza San Pietro



Visit Duration: 15 mins

0.2 mi, 3 minutes walking from St. Peter's Basilica

The expansive St. Peter's Square is located within Vatican City in front of St. Peter's Basilica. In the 1600s the plaza was designed by Bernini who also had a hand in designing the adjacent basilica. His design was limited by the constraints of surrounding structures but he managed to create a trapezoid shaped plaza of grand proportions.

The elliptical shaped open area of the square is surrounded by 284 Tuscan-style Doric colonnades, in 4 rows; the columns are 13 meters high. The enormous scale of the square and its surrounding columns was intended to create awe in the worshipers who gather here to receive the Pope's blessing from the church or Vatican Palace where he often appears to address the crowds. The square is paved in cobbled stones divided up only by radiating lines created from limestone and zodiac signs so that the obelisks can be used as a giant sun dial. A red porphyry stone on the paving marks where Pope John Paul II was shot in 1981.

An ancient Egyptian obelisk stands at the plaza center, Bernini's granite fountain and a fountain designed by Carlo Maderno flank the obelisk in the papal courtyard. Visitors enter the square through the Ponte Sant'Angelo along the via della Conciliazione. St. Peter's Square is a masterpiece in architecture and balance which inspires a feeling of reverence and spiritual peace.



Image By: Nikita

Image Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/malfet/>

Address: Piazza San Pietro, Rome

1:50pm Castel Sant'Angelo



Visit Duration: 1 hour

0.5 mi, 11 minutes walking from St. Peter's Square

The Castel Sant'Angelo, also known as The Hadrian Mausoleum, was constructed 130AD-139AD on the edge of the River Tiber by Emperor Hadrian for himself, his family and his successors interment. The mausoleum has a cylindrical colonnaded drum, 64 meters in diameter, on top of an 89 meter wide square base which was covered with lush planted gardens and trees. Situated on the right bank of the river, the Ponte Sant'Angelo connects it with the rest of the city.

Over the years the function and appearance of the Castel Sant'Angelo changed. In the middle Ages additional towers and fortified walls were constructed. It became an impenetrable defensive bastion during the barbaric invasions, and was incorporated into the city walls (270-275AD), protecting the northern entrance of Rome. Most of the tombs and precious decoration were destroyed when the structure became a fortress in 401 and the royal ashes are thought to have been lost during the Alaric sacking of Rome.

For the protection of the papal community a secret, fortified passage way, Passetto di Borgo, was constructed (14th century), connecting the Vatican to the Castel Sant'Angelo. During the Renaissance a treasury room was located in the center of the structure to keep the pope's valuables safe. The structure became a storage space for food, water and supplies to be used in the event of an emergency. There was even a granary and mill incorporated into the fortified structure.

The mausoleum was used as a brutal prison where prisoners were tortured and starved. At one time executions were carried out in the inner courtyard. Famous inmates included Benvenuto Cellini, Cagliostro and Giordana Bruno.

Originally a statue of the Emperor riding a chariot like the sun god, would have stood on the central tower this was replaced later by a statue of an angel, hence the name of the castle. Today an 18th century bronze statue of the Archangel St. Michael has replaced the original marble angel and adorns the mausoleum in memory of a plague which raged through Rome in 590AD only to end when an apparition of an angel appeared above the mausoleum.

When the Italian State was established the fortress was used to house soldiers and today the much loved iconic structure has been restored and recreated. It is visited by tourists who come to see the National Museum of Castel Sant'Angelo. Visitors approach the structure by following a 400 foot long spiral ramp. Visitors can see the beautiful rooms used by the pontiffs with delicate frescoes and on lower floors they can see the prisons and torture chamber.



Image By: Emanuele Longo
Image Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/em4nu/>

Address: Lungotevere Castello, 50, 00186 Rome

Phone Number: 06-6819111

Admission: €14

Opening Hours: Apr-Sept. 9am-7pm, Oct-Mar
9am-2pm

Web: www.castelsantangelo.com

Metro: Ottaviano-San Pietro, and then a long stroll.

Bus: 23, 34, 40, or 271

Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 09:00 bis 19:30 (letzter Einlass 18:30)

Eintritt: 10 € (5 € Ermäßigter Eintrittspreis für EU-Bürger von 18-25)

2:50pm Break

Visit Duration: 45 mins

4:00pm Time Elevator Roma - Welcome Time Elevator

Visit Duration: 1 hour

1.2 mi, 24 minutes walking from Break

Address: Via dei Santi Apostoli, 20, 00187 Roma RM, Italien

Notes: Die Geschichte von Rom

Beginnzeiten der Shows: 14:30, 15:30, 16:30, 17:30

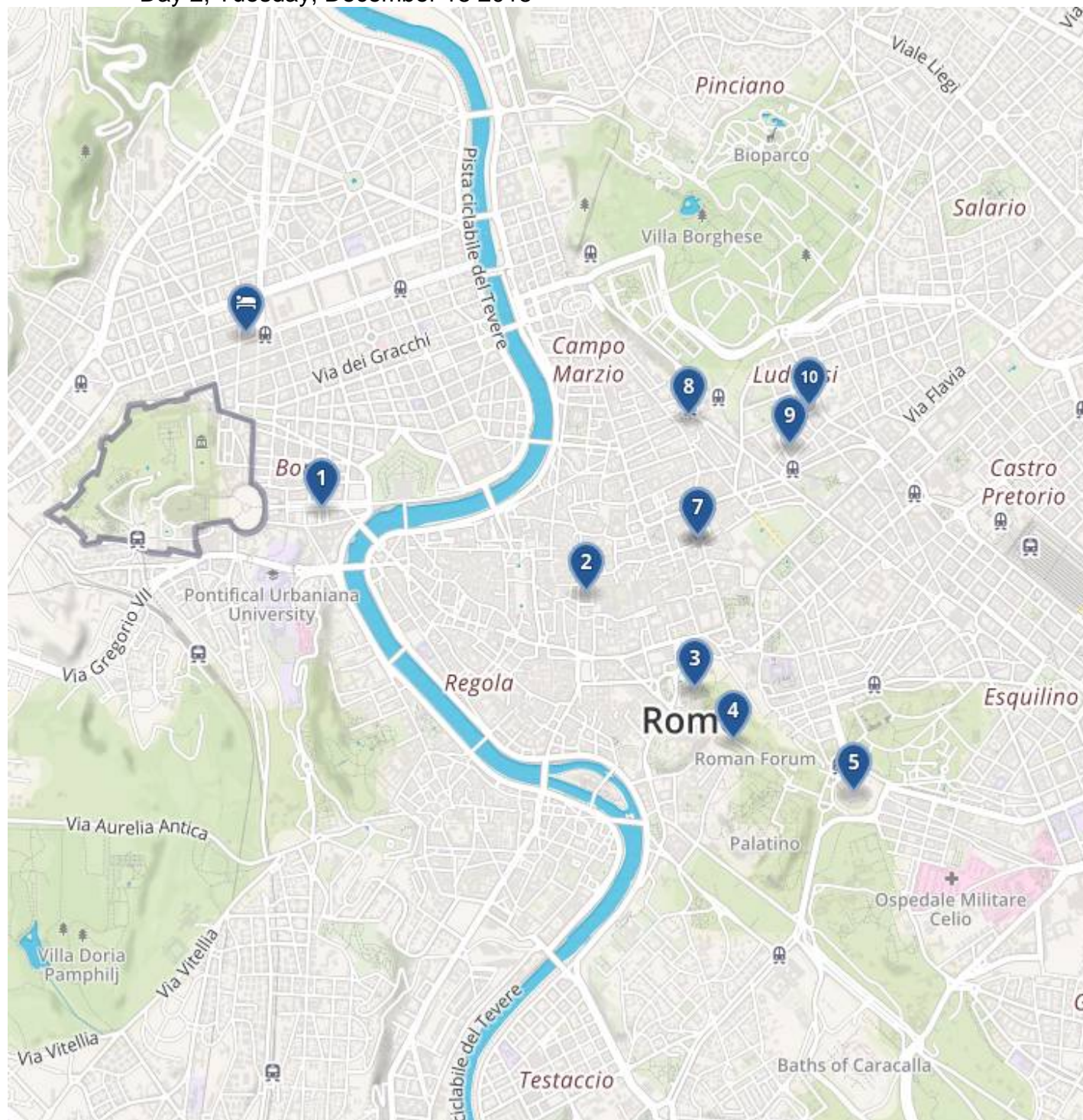
Dauer der Show: ca 45 Minuten

Eintritt: 12 € (10,80 € mit Booking.com Rabatt)

Kombitickets möglich (2 Shows 18€, 3 Shows 22 €)



-  8:35am Ale & Niki's Home
-  8:50am Museum Leonardo Da Vinci Experience
-  10:40am The Pantheon
Circular ancient Roman temple with beautiful dome supported by arches
-  11:05am Victor Emmanuel Monument
A large marble monument dedicated to the first king of united Italy
-  11:40am Roman Forum
Archaeological remains of the heart of ancient Rome
-  12:15pm The Colosseum
Top landmark Roman amphitheatre used for gladiator battles in the 1st century
-  1:35pm Break
-  2:20pm Trevi Fountain
Throw a coin in Salvi's Baroque fountain and you will return to Rome
-  2:45pm Spanish Steps
Iconic 18th century outdoor stairway
-  3:10pm Museum and Crypt of the Capuchin Friars
-  5:15pm Hard Rock Cafe



8:50am Museum Leonardo Da Vinci Experience

Visit Duration: 1 hour, 30 mins

Address: Via della Conciliazione, 19, 00193 Roma RM, Italien

Notes: Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 9:00 bis 19:30

Ticket: 12 € (9,60 € mit Booking.com Rabatt)



10:40am The Pantheon / Pantheon



Visit Duration: 15 mins

1.0 mi, 20 minutes walking from Museum Leonardo Da Vinci Experience

The Pantheon in Rome was built on the orders of Hadrian between 118AD and 125AD, it functioned as a temple to all the Roman Gods. The temple was built to replace Marcus Agrippa's temple which had burnt down in 80AD. The original inscription can still be seen above the Pantheon entrance " *Marcus Agrippa son of Lucius, having been consul three times made it .*" The building is in such good condition thanks to renovations made by the Byzantine Emperor Phocas in 608AD when it was converted into a church. The church became the final resting place for several Italian kings including King Vittorio Emanuele II, Umberto I and the artist Raphael who was buried here together with his fiancée. The Pantheon architecture was unlike other Roman Temples and so historians wonder at the buildings use.

The Pantheon façade features a triangular pediment which once would have held sculptured battle scenes. The pediment is supported by three rows of columns leading into the front portico. From the rectangular front entrance hall (cella) bronze doors lead in to the main part of the building which is circular. The marble veneer covering the interior walls was a later addition but the geometric patterned marble floor is the original Ancient Roman floor.

Within the building intersecting arches rest on piers which support 8 round headed arches. On floor level there are 8 corresponding bays which house statues. The star feature of the Pantheon is the dome, supported by a series of arches brilliantly engineered to hold the heavy dome. To further help support the weight of the dome the walls beneath the dome gradually decrease in thickness. Also the builders used lightweight materials on the upper part of the structure and heavier, sturdy materials on the lower section. One of the fascinating qualities of the Pantheon architecture is the proportions of the dome which, if flipped upside down would fit exactly into the Rotunda. At the highest central point of the dome is an oculus, a circular opening, which floods the space with natural light. The oculus is lined with bronze and was never closed. This meant that rain entered the building and drained off of the slightly convex floor into discrete drainpipes. The interior height and the diameter of the dome are identical at 43.3 meters. Unfortunately we don't know the name of the architect responsible for all of this precise and ingenious architecture. The symmetry and mathematical skill used to create the Pantheon has been admired by artists and architects for centuries and remains an inspiration to artists and designers.



Image By: Moyan Brenn

Image Source: http://www.flickr.com/photos/aigle_dore/

Address: Piazza della Rotonda, 00186 Roma RM, Italy

Phone Number: 06 6830 0230

Opening Hours: Mon-Sat: 9am-7:30pm. Sun 9am-1pm

Website:

<http://www.polomusealelazio.beniculturali.it/index.php?it/2>

Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 09:00 bis 19:30 (letzter Einlass 19:15)
Eintritt: frei

11:05am Victor Emmanuel Monument / Altare della Patria ★★★★★

Visit Duration: 30 mins

0.6 mi, 13 minutes walking from The Pantheon

This monument is also called Altare della Patria, Monumento Nazionale a Vittorio Emanuele, Altar of the fatherland or just Il Vittoriano. However the locals have nicknamed the monument "the typewriter", "the wedding cake" and a few other names. The monument on Piazza Venezia houses the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and an eternal flame. The monument was erected following WWI in honor of those who lost their lives in battle. It is noteworthy, not for its beauty but for its grand scale.

In 1911 Giuseppe Sacconi designed the monument but completed by several sculptures and architects including Leonardo Bistolfi, Angelo Zanelli, Manfredo and Pio Piacentini. It was only inaugurated in 1935. The monument is named after the first king of unified Italy. The structure is made of marble, there are sweeping stairways on either side of an intricately carved pedestal which holds an equestrian statue of Victor Emmanuel. The stairs lead up to a semi-circle of Corinthian columns which resembles a Roman temple. On either side of the roof of the semi-circular structure are quadrigas statues of the Goddess Victoria. Visitors can take an elevator to the Terrace of the Quadrigas to get brilliant views of the city. The Museum of Italian Unification, the Shrine of the Flags and a café are housed within the monument.



Image By: Julien Magne
Image Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/julienmagne/>

Address: Piazza Venezia, 00186 Rome, Italy

Phone Number: +39 06 678 0664

Admission: €7 for glass elevator only

Opening Hours: Daily 9:30am-7:30pm

Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 9:30 bis 19:30 (Letzter Einlass 18:45)
Eintritt: frei (7 € für den Lift)

11:40am Roman Forum



Visit Duration: 20 mins

0.2 mi, 7 minutes walking from Victor Emmanuel Monument

The Roman Forum is located in a valley between Piazza Venezia and the Colosseum, between the Palatine Hill, Capitoline Hill and Esquiline Hill. The area was originally marshlands which were cleared with an ingenious system during the reign of the last Etruscan kings (until 509BC). The Cloaca Maxima canal was constructed to drain off the land into the Tiber River. Once the area was inhabitable it began to develop into an urban center and for more than 1000 years this was the most important part of the city. The area's central square, called Foro, was where the Romans would gather for meetings, trials and trade, the Forum was the center of life in Ancient Rome. Also in the Forum there were markets, temples, government buildings, stores and inns.

Several structures remain in the Forum from different periods in history. The 70 foot high Arch of Septimius Severus, (203AD) to commemorate the victory over the Parthians. It is adorned with intricate bas-reliefs. Statues remain from the House of the Vestal Virgins (Atrium Vestae), which was a 3 story, 50 room residence which accommodated the virgin priestesses. Several of the original 20 Corinthian columns from the Temple of Vesta remain, built on a podium 15 meters in diameter. The Curia Julia was where the Senate would gather and although there were several locations over the course of Roman history, the Curia which remains was constructed under Diocletian in 283AD.

The Rostra was a platform where speeches were made. The present platform was commissioned by Caesar and made out of marble, it measured 24 meters wide and 12 meters deep. The Column of Phocas is the most recent addition to the Forum, constructed in 608AD to commemorate a visit by the Byzantine Emperor Phocas to Rome. Other outstanding structures in the Forum include the Temple of Saturn; Temple of Vespasian and Titus; Temple of Castor and Pollux; Temple of Antoninus and Faustina and several churches like the Basilica Julia (54BC); Basilica of Maxentius (308AD) and Basilica Aemilia (179BC).



Image By: HarshLight

Image Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/harshlight/>

Address: Via della Curia, 4 00186 Roma, Italy

Phone Number: 06-39967700

Admission: €4-€12

Opening Hours: Oct 30-Feb 15 8:30am-4:30pm,
Feb 16-Mar 15 8:30am-5pm, Mar 16-26
8:30am-5:30pm, Mar 27-Aug 31 8:30am-7:15pm,
Sep 8:30am-7pm, Oct 1-29 8:30am-6:30pm.

Transportation:

Metro: Colosseo.

Bus: 40, 46, 62, 63, 64, 70, 87, 119, 271, or 280

Closed: Closed holidays

Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 09:00 bis 15:00 (im Winter)

Eintritt: frei (12 € bei einer Besichtigung)

12:15pm The Colosseum / Colosseum



Visit Duration: 1 hour

0.7 mi, 14 minutes walking from Roman Forum

The Colosseum is the most recognizable and iconic monument of Rome, if you see no other site in Rome you should see this structure. This grand stadium was constructed by the Flavian emperors. In 508-544BC the valley where the colosseum now stands had been drained. Houses and public buildings were constructed at this point where four regions of ancient Rome converged. The Great Fire of Rome in 64AD cleared the area and Nero had a new palace complex, Domus Aurea, constructed on the grounds. Under Vespasian much of Nero's private property was returned to the people and the construction of a grand amphitheatre began (71-72AD) on part of the property. The amphitheatre was completed during the reign of Titus in 80AD and by 81AD a third level had been added. At this time hypogeum, a series of spaces beneath the arena used as a "backstage" area were excavated. In the 2nd century repairs were carried out and in 222 after extensive fire damage the colosseum was completely rebuilt over the course of 30 years.

The colosseum was used for bull fights, gladiator fights, chariot races, official events and various public forms of entertainment. At its peak the most popular event was the Ludi Circenses, the chariot races, there were also naval battles reproduced with complex stage effects. The colosseum also hosted staged hunts, using live animals and often involved feeding convicts to the beasts. Mythological dramas were staged in the arena among scenic woods complete with forest animals. Rome had a strict class system and there were 5 levels of seating within the audience according to your social status. At capacity the arena could hold 50,000 to 80,000 spectators on the marble benches.

In 404 the colosseum saw its last gladiator fight when the Christian Orthodox Emperor Theodosius banned all forms of paganism and customs. The colosseum fell into disrepair firstly from the Visigoths sacking of Rome and then in the 400s pieces of the architecture were stolen for reuse in new structures. More repairs followed as did earthquakes, vandalism and the sacking of Rome by the Vandals of Genseric. From the 6th to 13th century, as the property of the Church of Santa Maria Nova the colosseum became a thruway and residential area. Ownership of the property changed over the years and looting continued as stone by stone the colosseum was dismantled. Finally in 1750 true restoration began under Pope Benedict XIV.

Today the amphitheatre is still the largest in the world and is the model on which the amphitheatres are based. There is now a museum in the upper floor of the outer wall and the arena is used for Roman Catholic ceremonies several times a year. The colosseum was recently chosen as one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.



Address: Piazza del Colosseo 1, 00184 Rome

Phone Number: 06-39967700

Admission: €12

Opening Hours: Oct 30-Feb 15 8:30am-4:30pm,
Feb 16-Mar 15 8:30am-5pm, Mar 16-26
8:30am-5:30pm, Mar 27-Aug 31 8:30am-7:15pm,
Sep 8:30am-7pm, Oct 1-29 8:30am-6:30pm

Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 8:30 bis eine Stunde
vorm Sonnenuntergang
Eintritt: 12 € (7,50 € ermäßigt für EU-Bürger
zwischen 18-24 Jahren)

1:35pm Break

Visit Duration: 45 mins

1.0 mi, 19 minutes walking from The Colosseum

2:20pm Trevi Fountain



Visit Duration: 15 mins

The Fontana di Trevi is the largest baroque fountain in the world. The fountain is well known from the Fellini film "La Dolce Vita" and "Three Coins in The Fountain." Legend has it that if you throw a coin into the fountain and make a wish to return to Rome, your wish will be granted. It is situated in the Trevi District of Rome at a junction of three roads (hence the name tre-three+vie-roads). The fountain is 26,30 meters high, 49,15 meters wide, 80,000 cubic meters of water flow through the fountain every day and it is mostly carved from travertine stone.

The fountain also marks the terminal point of one of Ancient Rome's 11 aqueducts, Aqua Virgo, which was constructed by Marcus Agrippa c.19BC during the reign of Emperor Augustus. The aqueduct covered 21km to bring fresh spring water into the city supplying clean drinking water for about 400 years. Agrippa had the aqueduct built to bring water to the Campus Martius thermal baths. The name of the aqueduct comes from a legend that tells of a virgin leading tired and thirsty soldiers to the source of water. Fountains were, and still are, a regular feature in Rome, by the 4th century there were 1352 Roman fountains. The aqueduct suffered damage in 537 when the Ostrogoths attacked Rome but in the early renaissance period the popes began restoring the aqueduct fountain.

Various popes had a hand in restoring the fountain and even relocating and reorienting it. It was Urbanus VIII who commissioned Bernini to work on the fountain. In 1730 a contest was held to design a new fountain and Nicola Salvi won. In 1743 the new fountain began flowing with water. Giuseppe Pannini (son of Giampaolo) took over the completion of the fountain decoration. Bracci also had a hand in the creation by carving the marble Ocean's Triumph according to Salvi's design. Work was completed in 1762.

The statue of Ocean stands at the highest and central point of the fountain, he stands in a chariot pulled by two horses ridden by two Tritons. One Triton is old and one is young while one horse is restless and the other calm. To the left of Ocean is a statue of Abundance and to the right a statue of Health. Above the statues are reliefs of Agrippa overseeing the construction of the aqueduct and another of the Virgin leading the soldiers to the water. There are also allegorical figures and carvings of about 30 types of plants.

The Trivi Fountain is perhaps Rome's most romantic fountain and visitors can drink from the cast iron pipes situated on the steps. Money thrown into the fountain is used to finance maintenance of the fountain.



Image By: Justin Ennis
Image Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/averain/>

Address: Piazza di Trevi, 00187 Rome

Transportation:

Metro: Barberini.

Bus: 62, 81, 85,175, 492, or 590

2:45pm Spanish Steps



Visit Duration: 15 mins

0.4 mi, 8 minutes walking from Trevi Fountain

In the 17th century the French had initially proposed a plan to build the Spanish Steps and top it off with a statue of King Louis XIV. However there was opposition from the pope and the plan was only carried out in 1723-1726, but without the addition of the statue. The designer Francisco de Sanctis was chosen for the job and the 137 step flight of stairs was built drawing on the technique of terraced garden stairs. The stairs signified the peace between the Spanish (below) and the French in the square above. The steps are one of the most romantic places in Rome (and the widest staircase in Europe) and attract a lot of attention from tourists. In May the steps are decorated with azaleas and once a year there is a fashion show here when the steps become the catwalk.

At the bottom of the steps is Piazza di Spagna, the Spanish Square got its name from the Spanish Embassy which stood close by in the 17th century.

The Piazza della Trinita dei Monti is the square at the top of the steps, named after the church which stands on the square. An obelisk stands in front of the church, it was brought to its present location in 1788 from the Gardens of Sallust. Also on the Piazza della Trinita dei Monti is the Colonna dell'Immacolata or the Column of the Immaculate Conception. The column was recovered from beneath a monastery in 1777 and brought to this piazza in 1857. The statue of Mary which sits atop the column was a later addition. One of the prominent buildings on the square is the Villa Medici.

However the most prominent feature of the Piazza della Trinita dei Monti is the Trinita dei Monti Church. Originally a small chapel stood here but following a commission by Louis XII a new, bigger and better church was completed in 1585. The church has a renaissance façade although most of the architecture is in the Gothic-style. There are two bell towers each with a clock, one shows French time (international time) and the other once showed Italian time but now has a sun dial. Within the church are several frescoes including work by Daniele da Volterra, Michelangelo pupil.



Address: Via dei Condotti, Rome, Italy

Admission:

Opening Hours: 24/7

3:10pm Museum and Crypt of the Capuchin Friars

Visit Duration: 2 hours

0.4 mi, 8 minutes walking from Spanish Steps

Address: Via Vittorio Veneto, 27, 00187 Roma RM, Italien

Notes: Öffnungszeiten: täglich von 9:00 bis 18:30

Eintritt: 8,50 € (6,50 € ermäßigt für EU-Bürger zwischen 18-25 Jahren)



5:15pm Hard Rock Cafe

Visit Duration: 1 hour

0.2 mi, 3 minutes walking from Museum and Crypt of the Capuchin Friars

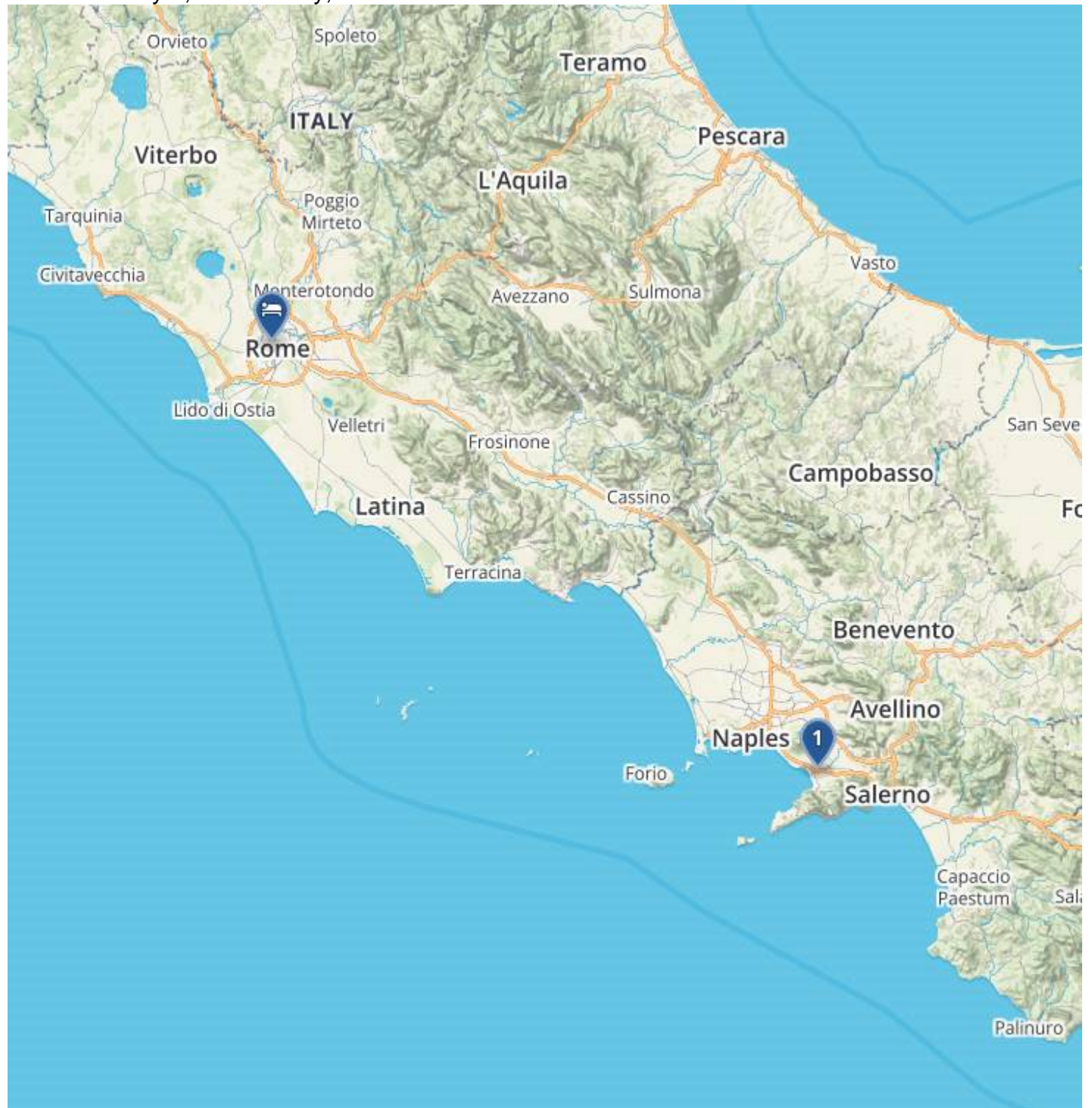
Address: b, Via Vittorio Veneto, 62a, 00187 Roma RM, Italien



Day 3, Wednesday, December 19 2018

8:30am Ale & Niki's Home

1 11:10am Pompei



11:10am Pompei

Visit Duration: 9 hours

Address: 80045 Pompei, Neapel, Italien

