

Even today the Castelli Romani retain this peculiarity, but they are also famous for cultural and natural tourism, thanks especially to the many initiatives and the development of the rich heritage of this paradise just a few kilometers from Rome.

Not to be missed Frascati, dominated by the 16th-century Villa Aldobrandini, whose towering façade, with its Italian gardens, overlooks the entire town.

If you prefer a more medieval style, you should visit, Grottaferrata, with the Greek Abbey of San Nilo, founded in 1004 by monks coming from the South of Italy.

But the Roman castles are also famous for the towns that lie on the Lakes of volcanic origin, such as Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, dominating Lake Albano.

For a scenic view of the surrounding green and blue, but also for a taste of Roman history, don't miss the delicious Nemi. The town dominates the top Lake, on whose shores lies the Museum of Roman ships, built to house two ancient Roman ships discovered at the bottom of the Lake, when it was partly drained between 1927 and 1932.

Beyond villas, ancient ruins and stunning vistas, the Castelli Romani are known for the typical food and for the white wine that is produced in these areas. In the typical local frascette, derived more often from the old wine cellars where wine was kept, here you can enjoy at a reasonable price wine, olives, cheese, pork and typical Roman dishes.

Famous for frascette is definitely Ariccia, where streets and squares during the summer host outdoor tables, where you can taste the typical food of the area, but also other towns are worth a visit: **Monte Porzio Catone, Montecompatri, Rocca Priora, Colonna, Rocca di Papa, Marino, Albano Laziale and Genzano** ... There's plenty to choose from!

Frascati

History and tourism



Frascati is a town of over 20,000 inhabitants located on a hill at 320 mt. above sea level, near Grottaferrata and

Rome.

The town's economy relies mainly on the production of wine Doc Frascati, one of the most famous and sold wines in the Castelli Romani.

Its origins are ancient, and date back to a few centuries before the Roman civilization, but it was only starting from 1191 that there was a strong population growth, caused by the destruction of the nearby city of Tusculum.

From the 16th century Frascati has become a place of elite, because the most important noble families of the capital (Colonna, Borgia, Farnese) chose the city to build their suburban residences, which are still counted among the most beautiful and impressive of the area.

Grottaferrata

History and tourism

Grottaferrata is a small town of the Castelli Romani which lies at an elevation of 329 mt. above sea level and is considered



as an attractive holiday resort. In the past the town played an important role in the religious landscape as a unique Greek Catholic enclave in the Vatican state. This was due to the presence of S. Nilo, in 1044, with St. Bartholomew of Rossano Calabro and other monks, who founded an Abbey here of a Basilian congregation which would lead other foundations of Greek-Catholic rite scattered throughout the peninsula.

It is assumed that the first rooms inhabited by monks belonged to an ancient Roman villa, rooms, closed by an iron railing, gave rise to the name of the country, derived from the Latin "**crypta ferrata**".

The architectural structures of the monastery were extended and modified in the Renaissance, as is the case of fortification created by Giuliano da Sangallo, the most important military architect of the Vatican State. The Abbey is a place of worship fully fortified and protected by a mighty town wall around which grew the village gradually.

Castel Gandolfo

History and tourism



Castel Gandolfo is a municipality of about 8,720 inhabitants in the heart of the

Castelli Romani, which rises to over 425 meters above sea level, **on the shores of Lake Albano**.

The origins of the village are very ancient, and some scholars believe that the village stands on the remains of the legendary city of **Alba Longa**, founded, according to tradition, by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas. The economy of Castel Gandolfo is related mainly to tourism, very flourishing thanks to geographic location of the place and the presence of the Papal Palace, which in summer hosts the Pope.

Genzano

History and tourism

Situated along the Appian way, at an altitude of 465 meters above sea level, and



within the Parco Regionale dei Castelli Romani, Genzano was originally a **guard post at the Lake**.

It is one of the most populous countries of the Castelli Romani, characterized by a picturesque layout in a radial pattern of town along the flanks of the Hill. Notable historical remains and the climate make Genzano a destination for excursions from the nearby capital city.



Every year, for over two centuries in Genzano is held in the

month of June the “**Infiorata**”, an immense floral carpet that stretches for about 2000 sq.m.

Historically the Infiorata was closely related to the **Christian celebration of Corpus Christi** and its origins date back to the 13th century, when during the procession were scattered on the ground huge quantities of flowers.

Over the centuries, this popular event has gained an international reputation and every year the so called Flower Festival is a venue of art, culture and faith in honour of the feast of Corpus Christi.

Parco dei Castelli Romani

The Regional Park of Castelli Romani is situated on the heights of the Alban Hills, south-east of Rome: The area was born 600,000 years ago as the result of a volcanic activity.

Today the area of the Alban Hills consists of the remains of the Latium Volcano, a place rich in forests, animals and water resources. Here about twentyfive years ago was established the Regional Park, that is a protected area aimed at preserving the environmental heritage of the Alban Hills and Roman Castles.



Among the archeological sites of the area, the City of Tusculum is worth mentioning. Here you can admire the well-preserved Amphitheatre, dating back to the 1st century B.C., the remains of the Forum, the so called Villa of Tiberius and several tombs.

Other interesting sites in the area are the nymphs of Lake Albano, the Temple of Juno situated in Lanuvio and the remains of the Temple of Diana at Nemi.

The vegetation of the park includes holm oaks, cork oaks, many herbaceous plants and evergreens. Most of the park is covered with forests where chestnuts trees were planted as a resource for the economy of the past.

Here you can also find a big variety of wildlife; tourists who are fond of nature and history can make excursions on the numerous trails of the park.

CASTELLI ROMANI



Don't be fooled by the name, this is not about ancient castles of Scotland located on the peaks of the misty highlands, but of the most sinuous Alban hills that rise 13 famous towns, known as the **Castelli Romani**.

Located just a few kilometers. from Rome, the area of Castelli Romani is one of the most well-known and visited tourist areas of the region.

The Castelli Romani are renowned for their scenery, healthful air, for their many natural and artistic treasures, and especially for their wines, protected as they are by the **Parco Naturale dei Castelli Romani**.

Inhabited since ancient times, as evidenced by the impressive ruins of Tusculum, they take their name from the many castles and villas, which the Romans built in past centuries.

From the 17th the Castelli Romani, then called simply “**campagna romana**”, were the favourite destination by the Romans who came to do picnics and excursions outside the city walls, where were savoring local delicacies such as “*porchetta di Ariccia*” and Lariano bread, all washed down by famous “*vino dei Castelli*”.

Something About Us...



- Our school is a high school. It is located in Grottaferrata, near Rome, Italy



Liceo Touschek

liceo scientifico bruno touschek

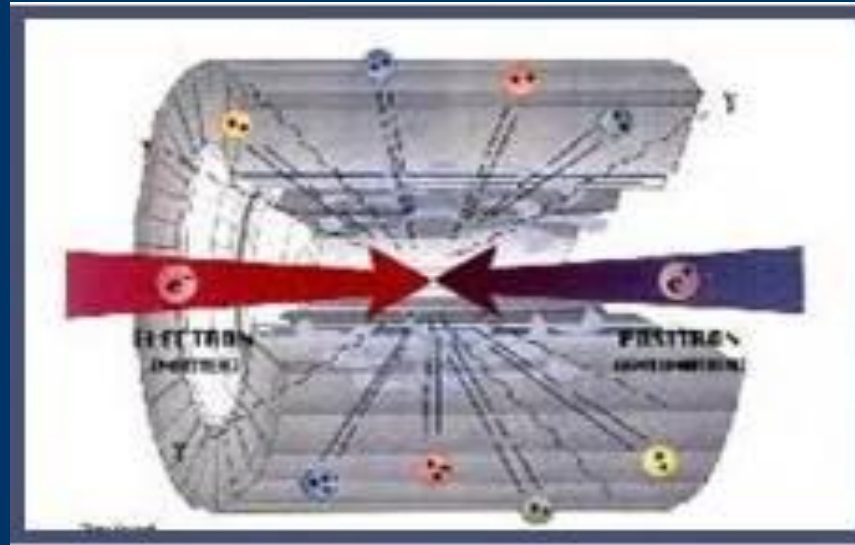
Something about Bruno Touschek

- It is dedicated to the Austrian physicist Bruno Touschek

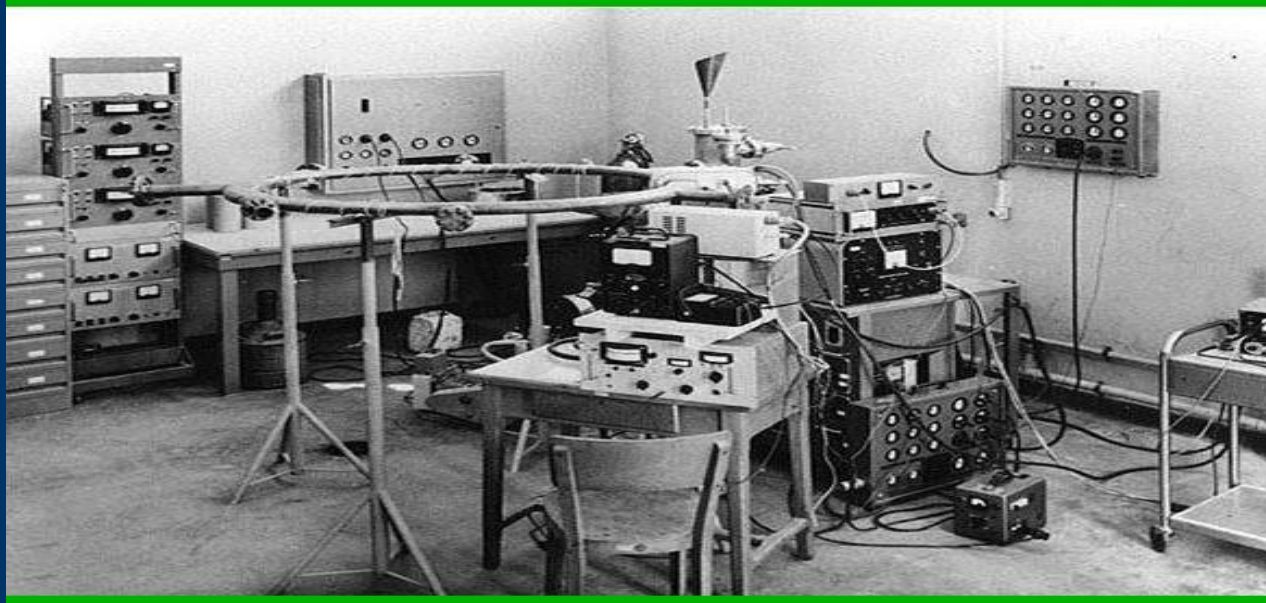


- Born in Vienna in 1921 his early academic career was blighted by anti-Semitism and he was forced to leave the University of Vienna in 1940 because his mother was Jewish. He was able to continue his studies in Hamburg, where he was unknown, and there he worked with Rolf Wideröe on the development of the Betatron, the first circular accelerator for electrons. They were already discussing the possibility of colliding stored electrons and positrons head-on. His work was disrupted by his arrest by the Gestapo in 1945 and subsequent forced march to Kiel. He survived and graduated from Gottingen in 1946.

When **Bruno Touschek** worked as a researcher at the National laboratories of the Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare at Frascati (very close to our school) he gave a famous talk where he proposed the idea of a collider: a particle accelerator where a particle and its antiparticle circulate the same orbit in opposite direction.



According to this theory, when bunches of opposite-moving particles and antiparticles collide, they annihilate and produce new particles depending on the **collision energy**.



The first electron-positron storage ring, called ADA (Anello di Accumulazione), was constructed at Frascati (in Sincrotrone Building) under Touschek supervision in the early Sixties



This concept is at the base of at present-day very high energy particle accelerators, such as the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in Geneva.

Our School



The Great Hall

This is our Great Hall.
Inside it are held
assemblies, meetings
and important events:



Our School Library



This is the school library, recently refurnished. We have computers and books to deepen our studies.

The Chemistry Lab



- The chemistry lab is equipped with professional tools and equipment to carry out any kind of experiment.

Our Computer Lab

- This is our new computer lab, equipped with the latest generation of computers and software.



The EEE Project



A special classroom designed to house a permanent cosmic ray detector as part of the Extreme Energy Events – It is part of «Science in Schools», a national project which promotes scientific research, co-ordinated by the Centro Studi e Ricerche "Enrico Fermi", in collaboration with INFN.



The Gym

- This is the gym where we have Physical Education. Recently renovated, it has a weight room. Here we can play volleyball and basketball and we organize tournaments versus other school teams



□ *The playground*



□ *Our school cafeteria*



□ *School organization*





- Classes

From Monday to Friday

8.15 – 14.15

Saturday

8.15 -12.15

Our Weekly timetable			3		
Subjects	1° year	2° year	3° year	4° year	5° year
Italian language and literature	4	4	4	4	4
Latin language and literature	3	3	3	3	3
English language and literature	3	3	3	3	3
History and Geography	3	3			
History			2	2	2
Phylosophy			3	3	3
Mathematics *	5	5	4	4	4
Physics	2	2	3	3	3
Science**	2	2	3	3	3
Drawing and Art	2	2	2	2	2
Physical Education	2	2	2	2	2
Religion	1	1	1	1	1
Hours per week	27	27	30	30	30

□ *The school Year*

The school year is divided into **2 terms**:

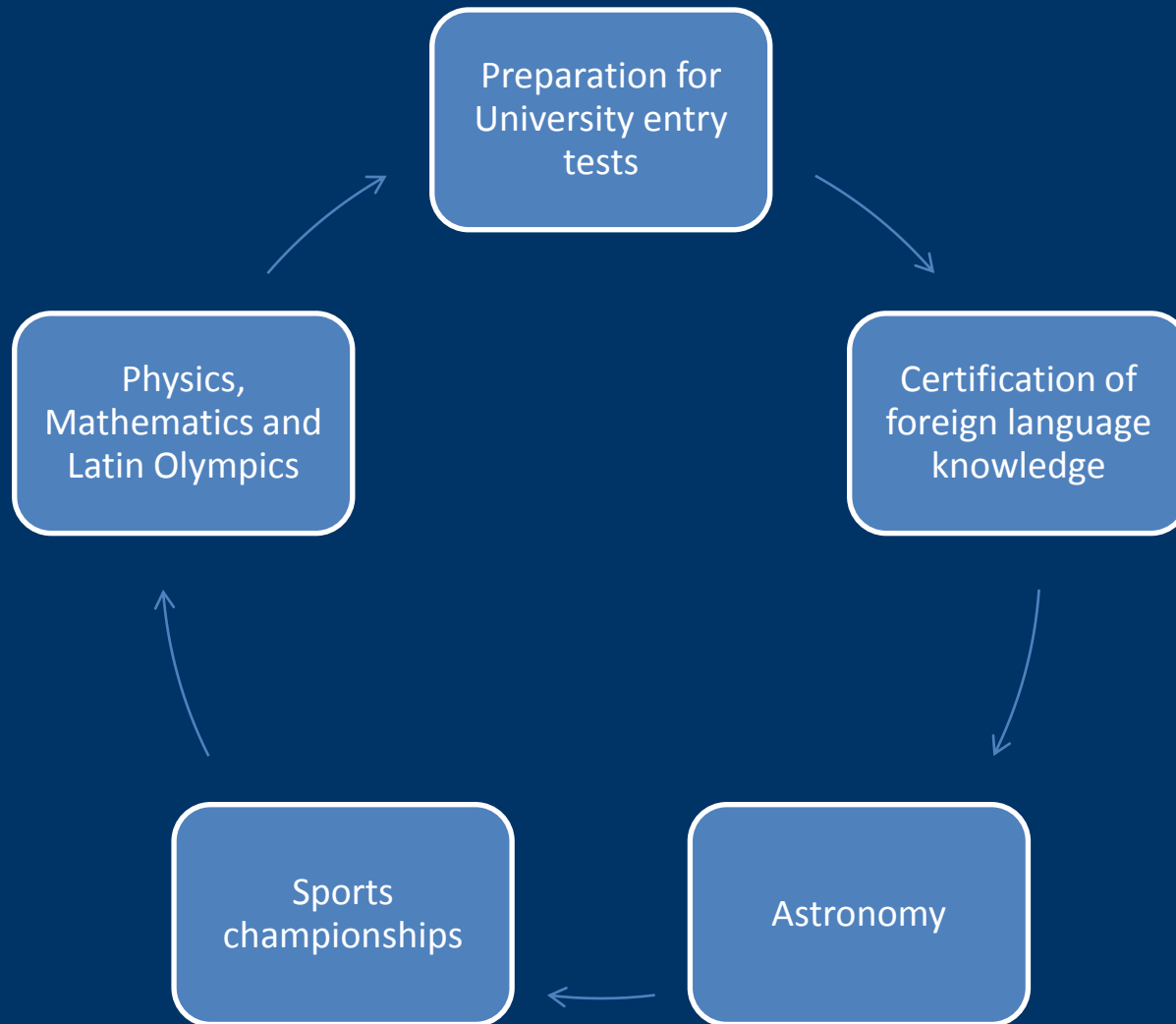
- **1° term (trimestre)**: from September 13 to December 20, for approx. 83 days ;
 - **2° term (pentamestre)**: from January 7 to June 12, for about 125 days.
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Extracurricular Project

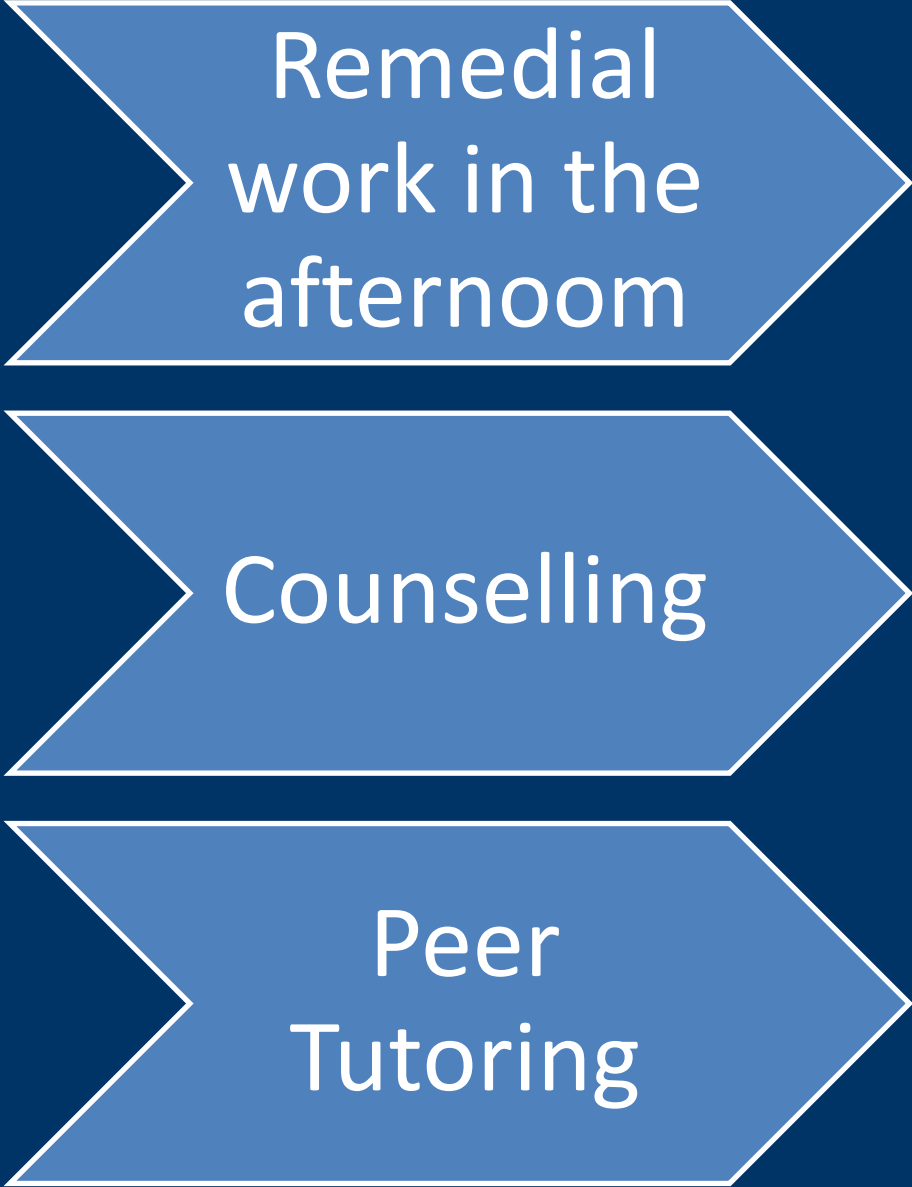


During the school year we carry out a number of project such as theatre, choir, school magazine and radio.

■ *Projects aimed at achieving excellence*



□ *Extra Services for students*



Remedial
work in the
afternoon

Counselling

Peer
Tutoring

□.....*and much more*



School trips



School exchanges



Comenius

Starting from this year...



.....we are ready to become.....



□..... *So Eco Green....*



*Through our ambassadors
Alessandro, Vincenzo, Giorgia and Andrea*



- Have a nice stay in Barcelona!

