

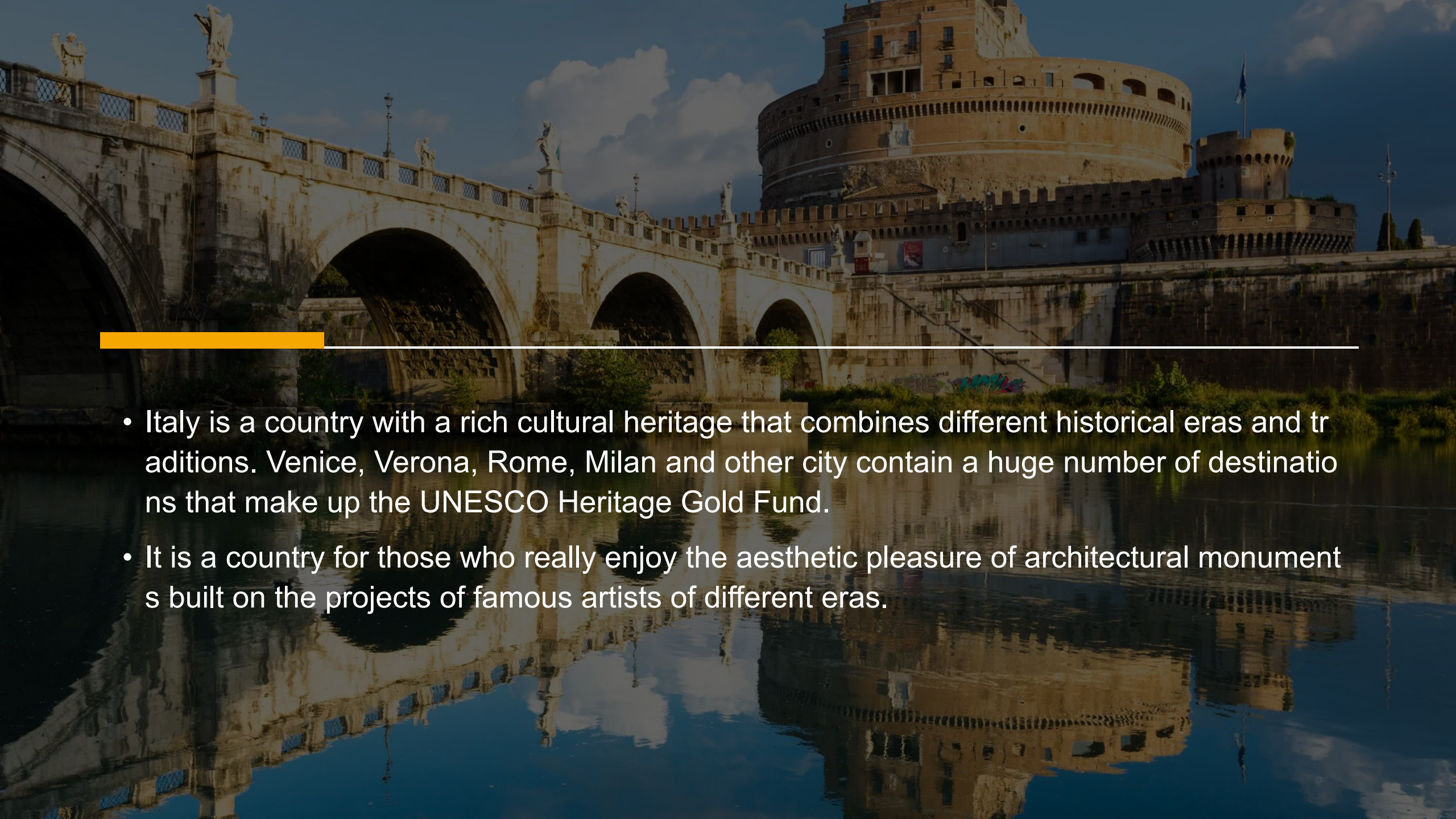


Italy

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- Italy is a country with a rich cultural heritage that combines different historical eras and traditions. Venice, Verona, Rome, Milan and other city contain a huge number of destinations that make up the UNESCO Heritage Gold Fund.
- It is a country for those who really enjoy the aesthetic pleasure of architectural monuments built on the projects of famous artists of different eras.



Leaning Tower of Pisa

- The main attraction of the city, the **Leaning Tower of Pisa** is one of the most remarkable architectural structures from medieval Europe. The project was sponsored by the Italian architect Bonanno Pisano.

Even after the construction of the three floors, it became clear that the tower was tilted, and construction was postponed for 99 years.

The Spanish Steps

- The Spanish Steps is an unusual architectural gimmick, considered one of Rome's top attractions. The cascade of polished stone stairs majestically descends from the top of Pincian Hill right to the foot of Spanish Square (Italian: Piazza di Spagna).
- This sightseeing is one of the unmatched architectural landmarks of Rome. Wide baroque steps attract thousands of visitors and serve as a main source of inspiration to cinematographers and artists.





THE ROMAN COLOSSEUM

Even though the Roman Coliseum is now in ruins, it continues to impress us because of its great size and beauty and that is why since 2007 it is considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World.

The Roman Colosseum is now the symbol of Rome in the world, and has become through the years a historical and archaeological treasure able to remind us of the greatness of the Roman Empire. According to a calculation made by the Ministry of Culture, The Roman Colosseum receives 6 million visitors a year and ranks first among the most visited monuments in Italy.

The Pantheon

- The pantheon in Rome serves as a reminder of the power and strength of the once-reigning empire. This temple was considered one of the monumental in the city: until the 7th century, pagan prayers were held there, followed by Christians. The Pantheon is now on Rome's list of major attractions. It is the only sanctuary in the world that has reached the present day in almost pristine form.





Roman Forum

- The Roman Forum is located in the heart of ancient Rome. Initially it was just a market, but gradually it began to play a major political and religious role in the life of the ancient city.

A lot of ancient buildings are preserved: arches, remains of walls, dilapidated vaults of temples and so on.



The Arch of Constantine

- The Arch of Constantine in Rome is situated between the Palatine and the Coliseum, two of the city's main attractions. It was erected in 315 to commemorate the victory of the Roman Emperor at the Battle of Milvia Bridge in 312. It is the most recent arch still preserved, which traces the decorative elements previously used in more ancient monuments.

Piazza Navona

Piazza Navona is one of the most famous and popular tourist areas of Rome, known for its three fountains, obelisk and other sights.

The square of Navona has been known since ancient Rome. There was a stadium, then a city market, and in the last two hundred years this place in the central part of the Italian capital was built in the Baroque style, having finalized the present-day view.





Trevi Fountain

- The fountain was built in the 18th century, but its history dates back to ancient Rome. Emperor Octavian Augustus had planned before AD that Rome should always have clean water - a large-scale reorganization and cleaning of the city's sewage system was carried out, and in Trevi Square there appeared a key with water, branching out from the new aqueduct. The aqueduct was called «Aqua virgo» for purity, and from the key in Trevi Square ancient Romans could quench the thirst daily.

Vesuvius

- Vesuvius is a large active volcano near Naples in Italy. Thousands of tourists, explorers, archaeologists, travellers are eager to visit. It is possible not only to admire the superb view and fantastic volcanic landscape, but to conduct research on the soil, flora, fauna and history of this region.

