



ERASMUS+ 2017-1-ES01-KA219-038074_1
OUT OF THE DARK: ASTRONOMY AS UNIFYING THREAD FOR CULTURES.



Visiting Gualdo Tadino

The host city

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Introduction



Gualdo Tadino (m 536) rises on the Colle Sant 'Angelo , dominated by the Rocca Flea , on the border with the Marches. The two names are a true reflection of the tormented history of the town. A primitive settlement "Tadinates", that was hated by the neighbouring Eugubini, had settled on the hill "I Mori"; in Roman times we find instead "Tadinium" in the plain, along the route of the Flaminian Way, the place where the king of the Goths Totila was defeated by Narses; after the year one thousand, finally, the community moved near the stream Leto, becomes powerful and respected, and assumes the name "Wald" forest. The Tadinati lived peacefully and the city became free under the protection of Federico II who built the Rocca Flea (fortress) in the XIII century
The city has a medieval pattern, but many buildings have been rebuilt because of the various earthquakes.

Materials

Pictures, Internet, tourist guides.



Federico II and the fortress. The Fortress Rocca Flea

Since 1999, the Rocca Flea is the civic museum. Its name, which derives from the nearby river Flebeo, later called Flea, already appears in the 12th century documents. In the succession of the various dominations, the fortress was first occupied by Frederick Barbarossa's troops, then it was under the Pope's power and, in 1208, is under the Guelf Perugia. Damaged by many conflicts, it was restored by Frederick II around 1242.

In the 16th century, it became the residence of the papal legates and, as a consequence of it, part of the interiors were decorated with frescoes.

After the Unification of Italy, it was turned into a prison and used as such till 1985. Thereafter, it was restored and used as a museum. It is divided in three sections: the archaeological part, with Gualdo Tadino's findings from the XIII-XII centuries since the Roman and Longobard period and also other remains of different populations that lived in this area in the past; the art gallery where you can see paintings in tempera of the XIV-XV centuries most of them painted by Matteo da Gualdo.

Procedure/Method

Visit of the town and its main museums with guides.



Casa Cajani, museum of the Ancient Umbri, first tribe that lived in Gualdo Tadino.

In the museum we've seen manufactures and jewels from every day life. Astonishing is the way they were organised in family groups.



The regional emigration museum Pietro Conti

Because of various periods of crisis before and after the wars, many people from Gualdo Tadino had to emigrate. In this museum we saw videos, pictures and other materials related to those periods of people emigrate in the U.S.A, Canada, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and Germany.

Conclusions

We have had the opportunity to visit the city with our project partners and discovered things that we didn't know about our own city and our friends discovered more about our living habits and the place we live in.

Bibliography

Wikipedia: Gualdo Tadino

See blog: Out of the Dark

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