

The Panoramic Tour of Rome

28 November 2015

09:00 Departure from the conference center

Professional and experienced licensed guide during the tours.

Transportation by a comfortable AC non smoking Luxurious car / Van with professional driver.

18:00 Returning to the hotel

Price: FREE

During the Tour will visit the Historical Places

Colosseum

Monumento Nazionale a Vittorio Emanuele II

Spanish Steps

Pantheon

Fontana di Trevi

Piazza Navona

St Peter's Basilica (Vatican)

Note: Only, the museums entrance fee and lunch will be paid by the participants.

- **Note:** If you would like to visit **Vatican Museum**, you can visit it another day. This historical building doesn't include in our **tour route**. And please don't forget that you should need buy your tickets in advance for **this place**. In addition, you should allocate more time to visit. Because, it takes a long time to visit.

Historical Places Information

1. Colosseum



The Colosseum is situated just east of the Roman Forum. Construction began under the emperor Vespasian in 72 AD, and was completed in 80 AD under his successor and heir Titus. Further modifications were made during the reign of Domitian (81–96). These three emperors are known as the Flavian dynasty, and the amphitheatre was named in Latin for its association with their family name (*Flavius*). The Colosseum could hold, it is estimated, between 50,000 and 80,000 spectators, having an average audience of some 65,000; it was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles such as mock sea battles, animal hunts, executions, re-enactments of famous battles, and dramas based on Classical mythology.

2. Monumento Nazionale a Vittorio Emanuele II



The **Altare della Patria** also known as the **Monumento Nazionale a Vittorio Emanuele II** ("National Monument to Victor Emmanuel II") or **Il Vittoriano**, is a monument built in honour of Victor Emmanuel, the first king of a unified Italy, located in Rome, Italy. It occupies a site between the Piazza Venezia and the Capitoline Hill.

3. Spanish Steps



The **Spanish Steps** are a set of steps in Rome, Italy, climbing a steep slope between the Piazza di Spagna at the base and Piazza Trinità dei Monti, dominated by the Trinità dei Monti church at the top. The monumental stairway of 135 steps (the slightly elevated drainage system is often mistaken for the first step) was built with French diplomat Étienne Gueffier's bequeathed funds of 20,000 *scudi*, in 1723–1725, linking the Bourbon Spanish Embassy, and the Trinità dei Monti church that was under the patronage of the Bourbon kings of France, both located above — to the Holy See in Palazzo Monaldeschi located below. The stairway was designed by architects Francesco de Sanctis and Alessandro Specchi.

4. Pantheon



The Pantheon is a building in **Rome, Italy**, on the site of an earlier building commissioned by **Marcus Agrippa** during the reign of **Augustus** (27 BC – 14 AD). The present building was completed by the emperor **Hadrian** and probably dedicated about 126 AD. He retained Agrippa's original inscription,

which has confused its date of construction.^[2] The building is circular with a **portico** of large granite **Corinthian** columns (eight in the first rank and two groups of four behind) under a **pediment**. A rectangular **vestibule** links the porch to the **rotunda**, which is under a **coffered concrete dome**, with a central opening (**oculus**) to the sky. Almost two thousand years after it was built, the Pantheon's dome is still the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome. The height to the **oculus** and the diameter of the interior circle are the same, 43.3 metres (142 ft).

5. Trevi Fountain



The Trevi Fountain is a fountain in the Trevi district in Rome, Italy, designed by Italian architect Nicola Salvi and completed by Pietro Bracci. Standing 26.3 metres (86 ft) high and 49.15 metres (161.3 ft) wide, it is the largest Baroque fountain in the city and one of the most famous fountains in the world. The fountain has appeared in several notable films, including Federico Fellini's *La Dolce Vita*.

6. Piazza Navona



Piazza Navona is a piazza in Rome, Italy. It is built on the site of the Stadium of Domitian, built in 1st century AD, and follows the form of the open space of

the stadium. The ancient Romans went there to watch the *agones* ("games"), and hence it was known as "*Circus Agonalis*" ("competition arena"). It is believed that over time the name changed to *in avone* to *navone* and eventually to *navona*.

7. St. Peter's Basilica



The Papal Basilica of St. Peter in the Vatican, or simply St. Peter's Basilica is a Late Renaissance church located within Vatican City. Designed principally by Donato Bramante, Michelangelo, Carlo Maderno and Gian Lorenzo Bernini, St. Peter's is the most renowned work of Renaissance architecture and remains one of the two largest churches in the world. While it is neither the mother church of the Catholic Church nor the Catholic Roman Rite cathedral of the Diocese of Rome, St. Peter's is regarded as one of the holiest Catholic shrines. It has been described as "holding a unique position in the Christian world"^[4] and as "the greatest of all churches of Christendom".