



FONDI STRUTTURALI EUROPEI

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Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca
Dipartimento per la Programmazione
Direzione Generale per Interventi in materia di edilizia scolastica, per la gestione dei fondi strutturali per l'istruzione e per l'innovazione digitale
Ufficio 5r

PER LA SCUOLA - COMPETENZE E AMBIENTI PER L'APPRENDIMENTO (FSE-FESR)

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PON- FSE - Competenze di base
Insieme alla scoperta di un mondo

Modulo: «Speaking Book»

Scuola Primaria S.Marco

alunni delle classi IVC e VC

a.s. 2018-19



HERE IS ...

«A speaking book about Castellabate»



*"Welcome
to
Castellabate and its
precious Jewels"*





Castellabate identity Card

Name: Castellabate

Province: Salerno

Region: Campania

Extension: about 37 kmq

Inhabitants: about 9000

Boroughs: S.Maria, S.Marco, Castellabate,
Ogliastro Marina, Lago, Licosa, S.Pietro, Alano.

BOUNDARIES:

North: Agropoli

South: Montecorice

East: Laureana Cilento
and Perdifumo

West: the Tyrrhenian
Sea

Characteristics:

Enchanting coastline,
Mythical sea,
Excellent cuisine,
Hospitality,

Founder and Patron:
S. Costabile, IV Abbot
of Cava.





The municipality of Castellabate



Castellabate is famous for its natural beauty, the pleasant climate and the generosity of the earth. In 2009 it became a protected marine park. Because of its clear blue sea and the enchanting coastline, Castellabate receives important awards such as «The European Blue Flag» and, lately, «the 5 sails of Legambiente».

**AREA
MARINA
PROTETTA**



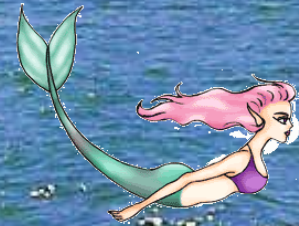


The Myth of the mairmade Leucosia



What makes Castellabate very special is the myth of the mairmades.

The mairmades lived in the Thyrranian sea and particularly in front of our coastline between Punta Licosa and Capri.





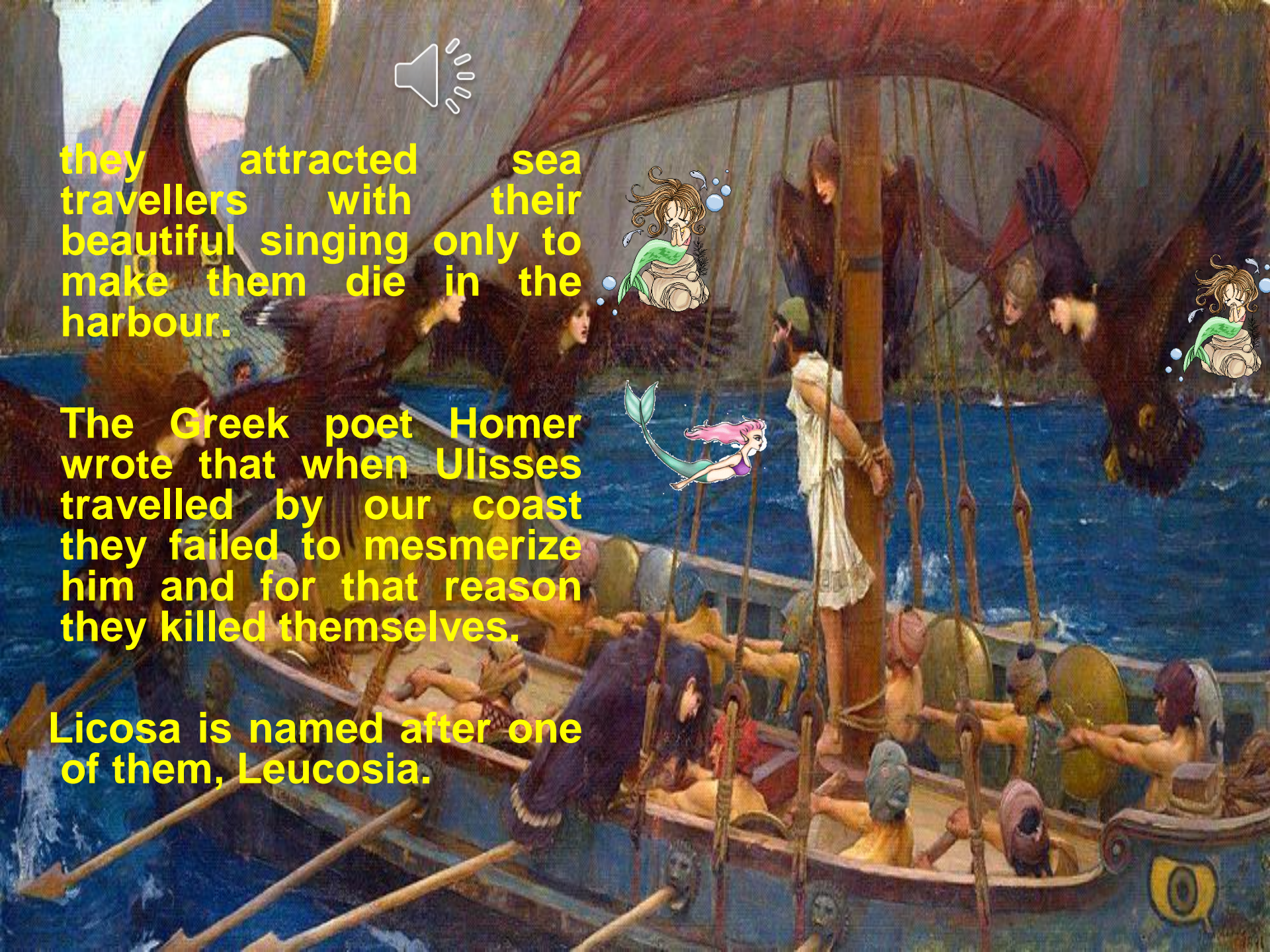
they attracted sea
travellers with their
beautiful singing only to
make them die in the
harbour.



The Greek poet Homer
wrote that when Ulysses
travelled by our coast
they failed to mesmerize
him and for that reason
they killed themselves.



Licosa is named after one
of them, Leucosia.





Diving in the Past

In Castellabate we can recognize signs of various ancient people ...

GREEKS ROMANS LONGOBARDS

SARACENS BENEDICTINE MONKS NORMANS

ARAGONESE ANJOU



The Greeks



The Greeks, lovers of beauty, while sailing over our sea, remained here for centuries: the remains of a greek-roman port in San Marco, walls on the Island of Licoso and vases are just a few signs of their presence in our territory.



The Romans



After the Greeks, the ROMANS arrived. They too were attracted by the beauty of our land. Archeologists have found many remains of ancient noble villas and tomb stones witnessing their presence.



THE LONGOBARDS

After the Greek-Roman period, the BARBARIANS arrived from Northern Europe. They sacked our land for 3 centuries. THE LONGOBARDS settled here for a long time. They were warriors and completely neglected the agriculture.

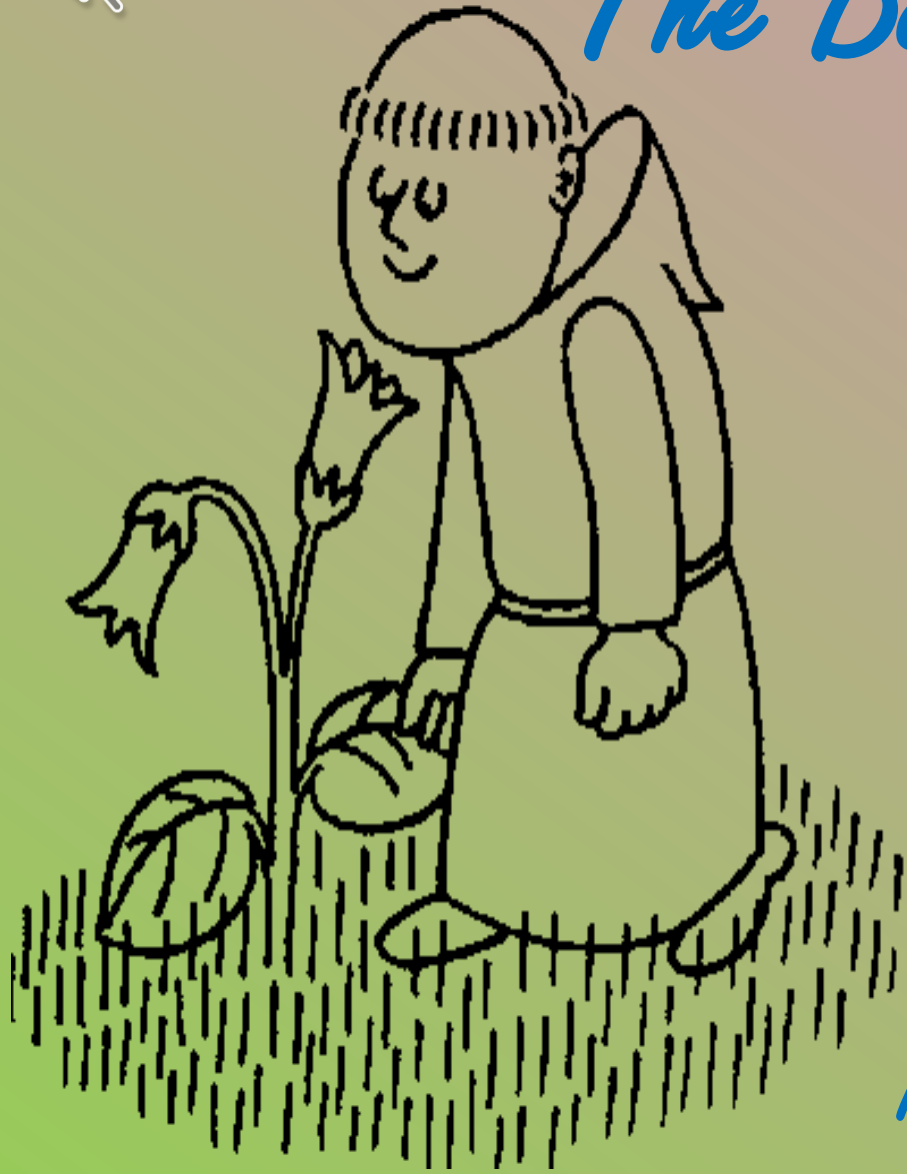


The Saracens

In the 19th century the Saracens arrived from Sicily and completed the destruction of our land.



The Benedictines



When the Benedictines arrived a peaceful period started for our territory. They dried the swamps, and taught local people to cultivate the land, regulate the flow of the water and plant new trees.



THE NORMANS

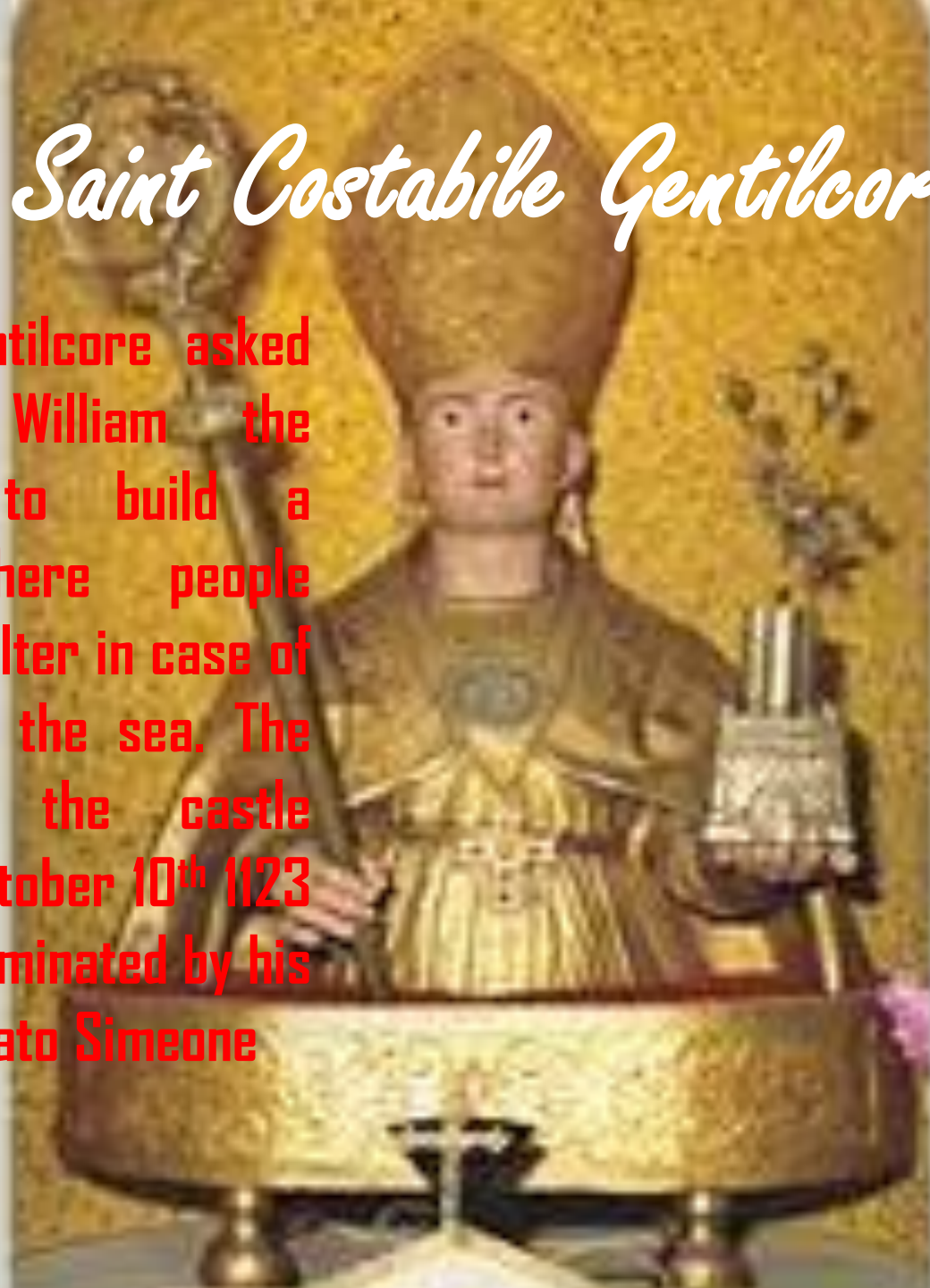


The *NORMANS* arrived in 1076. At that time the dukes kept handing down lands to the Abbey of Cava. The Saracens, meanwhile were still sacking our territory. This problem was solved by Costabile Gentilcore, our fellow citizen.



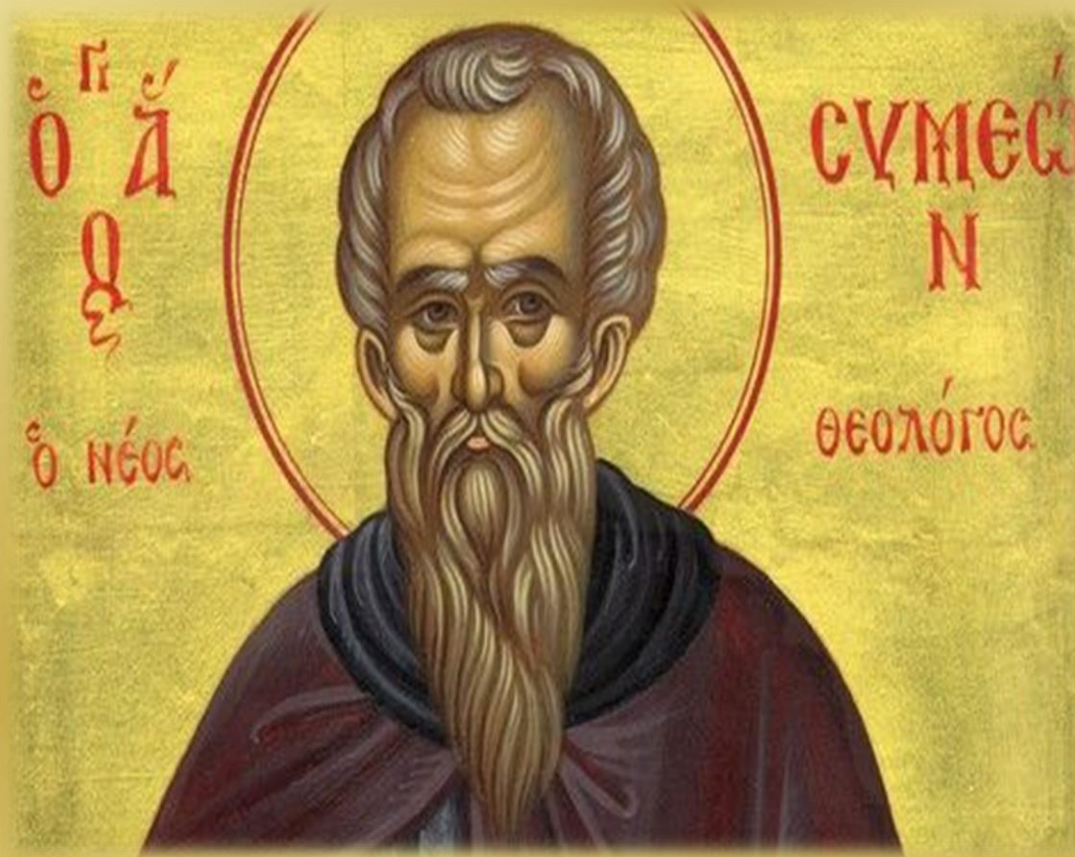
Saint Costabile Gentilcore

Costabile Gentilcore asked the duke William the permission to build a fortress where people could find shelter in case of attacks from the sea. The building of the castle started on October 10th 1123 and it was terminated by his successor Beato Simeone





Beato Simeone



B. Simeone gave each family a house and a piece of land to cultivate in exchange of a tax to be paid to the Abbey of Cava.

Guided by the Benedictines and the Abbot, Castellabate soon became one of the richest and most populated territory.



The Aragonese



- Unfortunately, the beauty and fertility of our land attracted other powerful rulers of the time.
- James of Aragona occupied and sacked our territory in 1286.



The Anjou



After the Aragonese, Charles of Anjou invaded our land.

Later the castle was handed to the Abbey and then the Pope Gregory the VII sold it to the king of Naples Ladislao of Anjou to extinguish a debt.



The castle today

The castle had several owners and finally it was returned to the Abbey of Cava.

As of today the castle has been restored and seriously transformed. It still shows the signs of the past .

CASTELLANO

San Marco

San Marco is a welcoming village with nice hotels, stores and a spa. There is a modern port and an ancient one from Greek/Roman times, a necropolis, beautiful beaches along the Pozzillo area and the characteristic beach «La grotta» .



In the square there is the church of S. Marco Evangelista.



La Torretta

At the beginning of San Marco we find «La Torretta», a fortified farm from the 17 th century which was the residence of noble families. Many agricultural goods were produced here. The tower, within the farm, served as a watch point.





Santa Maria

Santa Maria of Castellabate is the major center of the municipality. It is highly visited by many tourists. It houses the Town Hall. There is a shopping street with many stores and we encounter many historical buildings: Villa Matarazzo, the Sanctuary of Santa Maria a Mare and Palazzo Belmonte.





Lago

The borough of Lago has largely developed lately and offers many choices to all kind of visitors . The beach stretches all the way to the promontory of Tresino.





Ogliastro

The Ogliastro beach is the main attraction of this area next to the access gate to Punta Licosa. Good hotels and restaurants attract many visitors.



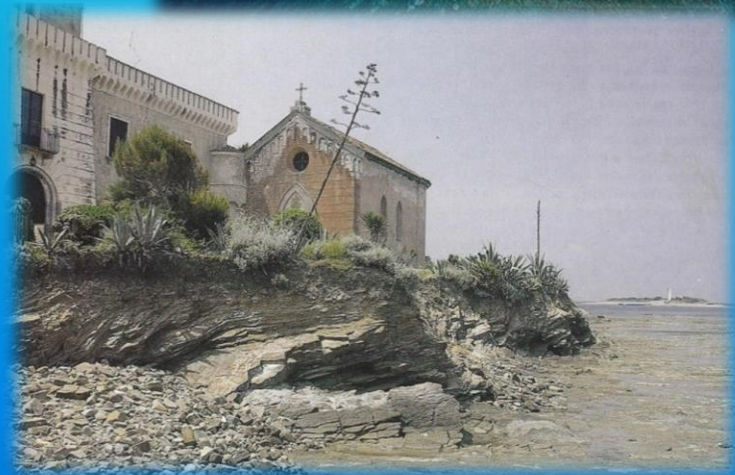


Punta Licosa

is famous for
its mythical sea
and



Giovambattista Jaquinto



the enchanting coastline



CASTELLABATE, the medieval village

The medieval village of Castellabate developed around the castle soon after its building. For safety reasons the streets were built very narrowly to slow down soldiers in case of attacks. Today Castellabate is one of the major touristic attraction in the municipality.





San Pietro and Alano

The two boroughs of San Pietro and Alano are now developing towards full organized centers for touristic reception. Some hotels and good restaurants are present in the area.





EXCELLENT CUISINE



There are many restaurants in Castellabate where typical dishes are served.

These are some of them:



acquasale



pizza cilentana



fusilli alla cilentana



ciambotta



zeppole cu' i sciuriddi"



alici sotto sale



alici marinate



a' supersata



"fichi mbaccati"



"scauratielli"



"nocche";



struffoli



olio extravergine di oliva



limoncello



Famous People

Many important people lived in Castellabate or spent there a short period of time and among them:

- **Carlo De Angelis** who lived in S.Marco and was a famous patriot.
- **Luigi Guercio**, born in Santa Maria, was a priest and a great writer.
- **Francesco Matarazzo**, born in Castellabate and migrated to Brazil where he created the greatest economical empire in South America.
- **Ruggero Leoncavallo** was a musician and a composer who spent his childhood in Castellabate because of its pleasant climate, good for his poor health.
- **Gioacchino Murat** - king of Naples who spent a short period in Castellabate and said «**Qui non si muore**». «Here you don't die».



See you next pleasant school experience



Corsisti classe IVC:

Miriam, Federica, Leonia, Aurora,
Rossana, Angelo, Sabrina, Isabel,
Ginevra, Giovanni, Maria.

Corsisti classe VC:

Federico, Luigi, Yassin, Antonio, Elio,
Alessandro, Luca, Mario, Nicola, Sara.

