

Mantova City

ALMA Tutor travel Plan

- **Colorno (06:28 train)- Piadena (06:56 train)- Mantova at 08:18 hrs (6,00 €)**
- **Rent boat ride**
- The students visit the city and have lunch of the local cuisine where they wish.
- **Mantova (19:27 last train) - Piadena (20:35) - Colorno reach at 21:44 hrs (6,00 €)**

MUSEO ARCHEOLOGICO NAZIONALE DI MANTOVA

Piazza Sordello, 27, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376320003

The museum now stands, within the perimeter of the Palazzo Ducale in Mantua, housed the theater of Corte dei Gonzaga from the mid-16th to the end of the 19th century. It became municipal property in 1896, the "cocoon market" of silkworms was built there, then destined for the fruit and vegetable trade and finally donated by the municipality of Mantua to the Ministry for cultural heritage and activities and for tourism so that it could begin the restructuring and transformation into an archaeological museum intended to collect the numerous finds from excavations in the province of Mantua. It offers the exhibition of collections of finds ranging from the Neolithic and Bronze Age, to the Etruscan, Celtic, Roman, Medieval and Renaissance periods, all materials found in the area Mantua.

CASTELLO DI SAN GIORGIO

Piazza Sordello, 40, 46100 Mantova MN, +390412411897

The castle of San Giorgio is one of the most representative monuments of the city of Mantua and is part of the Gonzaga Palace. Built on the rubble of the church of Santa Maria di Capo di Bove starting from 1395 and completed in 1406 on commission by Francesco I Gonzaga and on a project by Bartolino da Novara, the castle of San Giorgio is a square-plan building consisting of four corner towers and surrounded by a moat with three doors and relative drawbridges, aimed at defending the city. The manor was for many years the residence of Isabella d'Este, wife of Francesco II Gonzaga, one of the most famous noblewomen of the Renaissance. Isabella wanted numerous artists and humanists of the time at the court, such as Andrea Mantegna, Perugino, Leonardo da Vinci, Ludovico Ariosto and Baldassarre Castiglione, making Mantua one of the major European courts and an artistic and literary center.

PALAZZO DUCALE

Piazza Sordello, 40, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376352100

The Ducal Palace of Mantua, also known as the Gonzaga palace, is one of the main historic buildings in the city. Since 1308 it has been the official residence of the lords of Mantua, the Bonacolsi, and therefore the main residence of the Gonzagas, lords, marquises and finally dukes of the Virgilian city. Each duke wanted to add a wing for himself and his works of art, the result is an area of more than 35,000 m² which makes it the sixth largest palace in Europe after the Vatican palaces, the Louvre Palace, the Palace of Versailles, the Royal Palace of Caserta and the Castle of Fontainebleau.

PIAZZA SORDELLO

Piazza Sordello, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376432432

Piazza Sordello is a large square located in Mantua and dedicated to the Mantuan poet of the thirteenth century Sordello da Goito. The square of San Pietro, its first name, was built in 1330 after the demolition of old houses

that were located between two parallel streets that still followed the ancient urban design of the Roman city. The predominant architecture of the square can be traced back mainly to the Late Middle Ages with insertions that can be placed in the 1700s such as the facade of the Duomo and the Palazzo Vescovile (Bianchi), which is located next to the Duomo itself.

MUSEO DELLA CITTÀ DI PALAZZO SAN SEBASTIANO

Largo XXIV Maggio, 12, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376367087

The palace was built between 1506 and 1508 to be the favorite residence of the Marquis Francesco II Gonzaga. The palace was forgotten and returned to public interest in the mid-eighteenth century, when the Austrian government used it as a warehouse and barracks. The museum holds testimony to most emblematic moments in the history of Mantua and represent its great artistic civilization. There are seven thematic sections: 1. The city and the water - Ground floor, Loggia dei marmi, 2. Emblematic aristocracy - Ground Floor, Porcupine Room and Crucible Room, 3. The City of the Prince - First Floor, Hall of Triumphs, 4. The cult of the ancient - First Floor, Camera de 'Brevi, 5. The rebirth of antiquity, Mantua almost Rome - First Floor, Sala delle Frecce, 6. The "Triumphs of Caesar" by Mantegna - First Floor, East Room, 7. Examples of painting in Mantua between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries - Second Floor, Upper Gallery

PALAZZO DEL PODESTÀ

Piazza Broletto, 46100 Mantova MN

It was built in 1227, commissioned by the Brescian Laudarengo Martinengo appointed podestà of Mantua. It underwent renovations and architectural changes also due to the numerous fires that occurred over the centuries. On the facade of Piazza Broletto there is a thirteenth-century statue depicting Virgil in the chair (la vècia in dialect), with the doctoral hat and his arms resting on the lectern which bears the inscription Virgilius Mantuanus poetarum clarissimus.

GALLERIA STORICA NAZIONALE DEI VIGILI DEL FUOCO (free entry)

Largo Vigili del Fuoco, 1, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376364124

The historical gallery of the fire brigade of Mantua, is the largest exhibition in Italy, of the vehicles and historical relics of the fire brigade. The historical evidence of the objects on display date back to the early eighteenth century, there are horse carriages and even a steam pump. These are real mechanical masterpieces of the time for the most part restored and still working.

TEATRO SCIENTIFICO DEL BIBBIENA

Via Accademia, 47, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376327653

The Scientific Theater of Mantua (or Bibbiena Theater or Scientific Theater of the Academy), was built by Antonio Galli da Bibbiena in 1767-69 and decorated, in 1773-75, with a facade by Piermarini made by Paolo Pozzo (1741-1803). It is not a theater but a hall with stages as opera houses are built; where the stage would be, there is a platform for the performers and behind the performers a gallery for the listeners again built in stages. It has a capacity of 338 seats. About a month and a half after its inauguration - which took place on 3 December 1769 - on 16 January 1770, the theater hosted a piano concert by the young Mozart, not yet fourteen.

MONUMENTO A DANTE ALIGHIERI

Piazza Dante Alighieri, 46100 Mantova MN

Dante Alighieri - the monument to Dante (author Pasquale Miglioretti), like that of Garibaldi or the Martyrs of Belfiore, is part of that program of Italianization of the city after its annexation to the Kingdom of Italy in 1866. The statue to the great poet was in stone and was placed in Piazza Broletto in 1871 but in 1894 it was moved to Piazza S. Maria del Popolo (currently Piazza Dante).

ROTONDA DI SAN LORENZO

Piazza Erbe, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376322297

The rotunda of San Lorenzo is a church in Mantua, located in Piazza Erbe and built in the 11th century. The year 1083, even if written on the plaster at a later date, could be the year of construction. Tradition has it that it was built by the desire of Matilda di Canossa, as an evocation of the Anastasis (Resurrection) of Jerusalem, the rotunda built around the Holy Sepulcher, therefore ideally connected to the relic of the Blood of Christ found centuries earlier in Mantua and now preserved in the nearby crypt. of the basilica of Sant'Andrea.

PIAZZA DELLE ERBE- MANTOVA

46100 Mantova MN

Piazza Erbe is the main piazza of Mantova city. It began to take shape when the municipal city, towards the end of the 12th century, began to expand beyond the Voltone di San Pietro, beyond the ancient Roman city that insisted on the places then built of the current Piazza Sordello. To characterize the piazza as Renaissance, was Luca Fancelli, the Florentine architect who worked on the construction of the Basilica of Sant'Andrea on a project by his teacher Leon Battista Alberti. Fancelli intervened on the Palazzo del Podestà, rebuilt the arcades in front of the Palazzo della Ragione and designed the Clock Tower for which he entrusted Bartolomeo Manfredi, an expert in astrology, with the construction of the astronomical clock.

BASILICA DI SANT'ANDREA

Piazza Andrea Mantegna, 1, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376328504

A first pre-Romanesque religious building dedicated to Sant'Andrea was built in 1046. The concathedral basilica of Sant'Andrea is the largest church in Mantua. Work of Leon Battista Alberti in the development of Renaissance architecture, it was completed many years after the architect's death, in ways that did not always conform to the original projects. It has the dignity of a basilica minor. The imposing Gothic bell tower houses 5 nineteenth-century bells, of which the largest, weighing 2555 kg, was cast by the Cavadini company of Verona.

PALAZZO TE

Viale Te, 13, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376323266

Palazzo Te is a historic and monumental building in Mantua. Built between 1524 and 1534 on commission of Federico II Gonzaga, it is the most famous work of the Italian architect Giulio Romano. The complex is now home to the civic museum and, since 1990, to the International Center of Art and Culture of Palazzo Te which organizes exhibitions of ancient and modern art and architecture.

PARCO DEL MINCIO

13 comuni lungo il fiume Mincio, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376391550

The Mincio regional park is a protected natural area in Lombardy located in the province of Mantua. It affects the valley of the Mincio river, from Lake Garda to the confluence with the Po.

CASA DEL MANTEGNA

Via Giovanni Acerbi, 47, 46100 Mantova MN, +390376360506

The Casa del Mantegna is the building that Andrea Mantegna built starting from the year 1476 in Mantua on land donated to him by the Marquis Ludovico Gonzaga, perhaps as a prize for the frescoes in the Camera degli Sposi. The date of the donation is that of October 18, 1476. Andrea Mantegna wanted to design to be both his home and workshop and the architectural design of the building is characterized by a plan with a perfect geometric design: the circle of the courtyard is included in the square of the building. Connected by a circular path, the rooms overlook the cylindrical space of the courtyard with arched doors or windows, an evident Renaissance re-proposition of the atrium of a Roman domus. Today the building is used as a place for temporary exhibitions and is the official seat of the cultural sector of the Province of Mantua.