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## CAMPANIA

Campania is a region in the southwest of Italy known for its ancient ruins and spectacular coastline. Naples, the regional capital, is a very lively city surrounded by an extraordinary natural environment, with the famous gray cone-shaped Mount Vesuvius and the deep blue waters of the Gulf of Naples. To the south, on the Amalfi Coast, there are colorful pastel-colored towns such as Positano, Amalfi and Ravello, nestled between the rocks and the sea.





# NAPLES





Naples is one of the largest and most enchanting cities of art in the Mediterranean. It is the third largest Italian municipality after Rome and Milan. The city dominates the homonymous gulf, which extends from the Sorrento peninsula to the volcanic area of Campi Flegrei and offers a very suggestive view, with the imposing volcano Vesuvius and, in the distance, three magnificent islands - Capri, Ischia and Procida - which they look like little jewels from the sea. In addition to its beautiful landscapes, Naples also owes its well-deserved fame to the charm of a historic center that tells 2500 years of history and was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1995.





# FOOD

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Referring to Campania, one cannot fail to mention *pizza*. With the name *pizza*, practically unknown beyond the Neapolitan city walls, still in the eighteenth century, cakes, almost always sweet, were indicated. It was only from the beginning of the nineteenth century that pizza took on its current connotation, also in Naples. The following global success of the dish has led, by extension, to define any similar preparation in the same way.

In 2017 UNESCO declared the art of the Neapolitan pizza maker as an intangible heritage of humanity.

After rice, pizza is the most eaten food in the world, followed by pasta.







# POMPEI





# RUINS OF POMPEII



The archaeological excavations of Pompeii have returned the remains of the city of ancient Pompeii, near the hill of Civita, at the gates of modern Pompeii, buried under a blanket of ashes and lapilli during the eruption of Vesuvius in 79, together with Herculaneum, Stabia and Oplonti. The findings following the excavations, begun at the behest of Charles III of Bourbon, are one of the best testimonies of Roman life, as well as the best preserved city of that era. Most of the finds recovered are kept in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples, and in small quantities also in the Antiquarium of Pompeii; precisely the considerable quantity of finds was useful to make people understand the uses, customs, eating habits and the art of life of over two millennia ago. The Pompeii site, in 2016, exceeded three million visitors. In 1997, to preserve their integrity, the ruins, managed by the Archaeological Park of Pompeii, together with those of Herculaneum and Oplonti, became part of the UNESCO World Heritage List.

# RUINS OF HERCULANEUM



Another important stop to visit in Campania are the ruins of Herculaneum. The archaeological excavations of Herculaneum have returned the remains of the ancient city, buried under a blanket of ashes, lapilli and mud during the eruption of Vesuvius in 79, together with Pompeii, Stabia and Oplonti. After a first casual discovery following the excavations for the construction of a wall in 1709, the archaeological investigations in Herculaneum began in 1738 and continued until 1765; resumed in 1823, they were interrupted again in 1875, up to a systematic excavation promoted by Amedeo Maiuri starting from 1927. Most of the finds are housed in the National Archaeological Museum of Naples, while the virtual archaeological museum, born in 2008, shows the city before the eruption of Vesuvius. The site of Herculaneum, managed by the Archaeological Park of Herculaneum, is visited on average by three hundred thousand tourists every year.





# AMALFI COAST

*A balcony suspended halfway over the cobalt blue waters.*

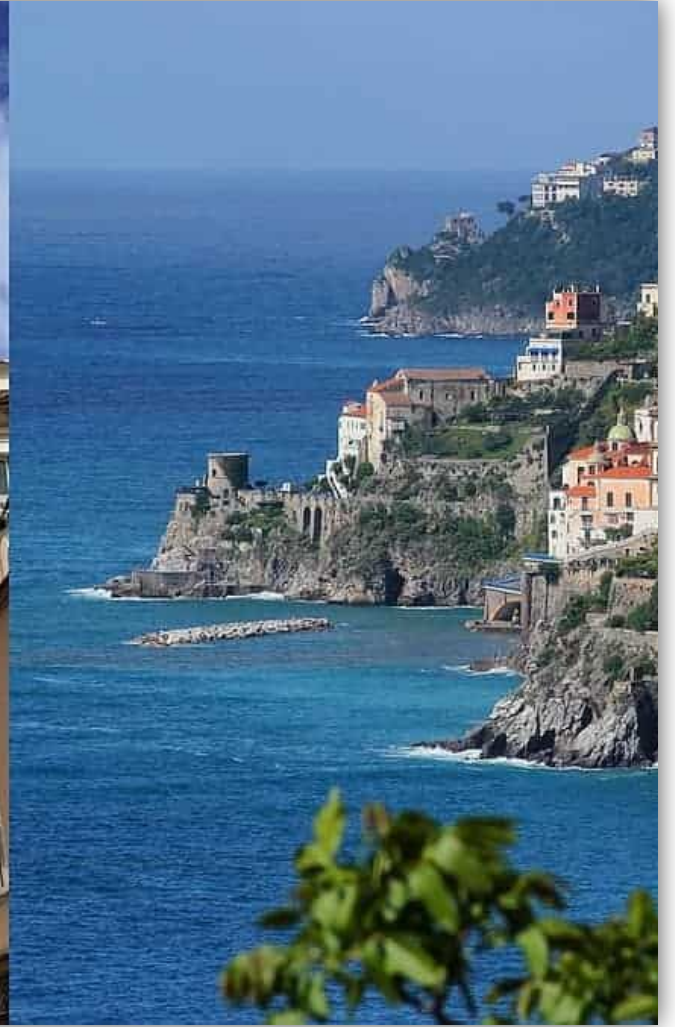
In the list of places to visit at least once in a lifetime, the Amalfi Coast is among the top positions. The Amalfi Coast, also known as *Divina*, is a living land, even if the emotions experienced make visitors doubt that it is a place real. Recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997, the coast is famous throughout the world for its naturalistic beauty. The Amalfi Coast is known for being the land of orange blossoms and lemons, the saltiness of the wonderful beaches and the wildest Mediterranean scrub, all arranged vertically, together with the houses overlooking the sea and hidden in the maze of picturesque alleys. The entire area extends between the Gulf of Naples and the Gulf of Salerno and includes 16 splendid municipalities in the province of Salerno: Amalfi, Atrani, Cava de 'Tirreni, Cetara, Conca dei Marini, Furore, Maiori, Minori, Positano, Praiano , Raito, Ravello, Sant'Egidio del Monte Albino, Scala, Tramonti, Vietri sul Mare.



Ravello



AMALFI



POSITANO



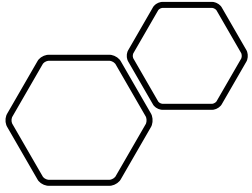
# NATURE

## THE GRASSANO PARK

Our region is also very famous for the presence of many parks where the beauty of nature dominates. For example, one of the most beautiful nature parks is that of Grassano. The Grassano Park, in Benevento, crossed by the crystal clear waters of the Rio Grassano river, which lends its name to the entire park, is a fascinating place, full of enchanting views and plays of transparency. Everything to experience thanks to its facilities such as the restaurant, the playground, the canoes and the possibility of having lunch outdoors in the picnic areas. The Grassano Park is an essential stop for those who love to have fun while respecting nature or are looking for a day of absolute relaxation. The park also offers the use of canoes that allow you to admire the colors and scents of the park in total harmony with nature and at the same time have fun practicing a sport that always gives emotions.







In short, Campania is full of important treasures and each city of this region has its own beauty, its own culture, its own dialect, food and magnificent landscapes and monuments.

