

Study- Vacation England-Scotland- Northern Ireland
16 – 31 Agosto, 2011-
Professori Monaci Borgini
Giotto Ulivi

Ritrovo Martedì 16 Agosto alle ore **10.00** a scuola (Borgo San Lorenzo) per andare a Pisa
L'aereo parte alle 14.20

Ritorno 31 Agosto arrivo a Pisa alle **21.50**-arrivo parcheggio Giotto Ulivi circa due ore e mezzo dopo.



n.	Date Data	Morning mattina	Afternoon pomeriggio
1	Tuesday 16 August Martedì 16 Agosto	Partenza 14.20 da Pisa per Liverpool	Transfer to Lancaster Uni –check in Autobus da Liverpool per Lancaster Uni Sistemazione negli appartamenti
2	Wednesday 17 August Mercoledì 17 Agosto	Lezioni d’Inglese partenza in autobus per la città.	Escursione p.m.
3	Thursday 18 August Giovedì 18 Agosto	Lezioni d’Inglese partenza in autobus per la città.	Escursione p.
4	Friday 19 August Venerdì	Lezioni d’Inglese partenza in autobus per la città.	Escursione p.
5	Saturday 20 August Sabato	Escursione di una giornata intera alla Lune Valley	
6	Sunday 21 August Domenica	Full day Lake District in Pullman/boat/ Terra dei Poeti Romantici/ Escursione di una giornata intera nel Lake District.	
7	Monday 22 August Lunedì	English lessons Lezioni d’Inglese partenza in autobus per la città.	Afternoon Excursion Escursione p.m.
8	Tuesday 23 August Martedì	Lezioni d’Inglese partenza in autobus per la città.	Afternoon Excursion Escursione p.m
9	Mercoledì 24 August (Transfer to Scotland)	Partenza (Departure)per Glasgow, (Scotland) ,	ArrivoGlasgow— check-in Hostel Hadrian’s Wall en route conPullman
10	Giovedì 25 August (Scotland)	Visita Glasgow	Escursione a Bothwell castle
11	Venerdì 26 August (Scotland)	Edinburgo	Return to Glasgow
12	Sabato 27 August (Scotland)	Visita al castello di Stirling in Pullman	Ritorno a Glasgow Via Falkirk
13	Domenica 28 August (Scotland)	Excursione in Pullman a Loch Lomond Regional Park	.Ritorno a Glasgow dopo camminata Lungo il Lago..
14	Lunedì 29 August (Transferimento da Scotland a Northern Ireland)	Departure for Belfast in aereo Partenza per Belfast in aereo	Belfast Hostel check-in Sistemazione in ostello
15	Martedì 30 August (Northern Ireland)	Full day excursion to Giant’s Causeway Giornata intera al parco di giant’s Causeway	Return to hostel evening Ritorno all’ostello
16	Mercoledì 31 August Transferimento da Northern Ireland a England poi a Pisa	Partenza da Belfast per Stamstead, poi partenza per Italia	31 Agosto arrivo a Pisa alle 21:50. Arrivo a Borgo San Lorenzo due ore e mezza dopo.

CULTURA GENERALE E NOTIZIE VARIE

GB - or Great Britain, or Britain - is simply England, Scotland and Wales. Northern Ireland -is only part of the UK, not Britain. Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are both parts of Ireland, but different parts. Northern Ireland is in the North East of Ireland



Lancaster (/læŋkæstər/)^[1] is the **county town** of **Lancashire**, England. It is situated on the **River Lune** and has a population of 45, With its history based on its port and canal, Lancaster is an ancient settlement, dominated by **Lancaster Castle**. It is also home to the collegiate and campus-based **Lancaster University** and a campus of the **University of Cumbria**



Lancaster (Red Rose)



York White Rose

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"My kingdom for a horse - or a girl just like the
girl that married dear old Dad."

The Battle

Bosworth is a site of national historic significance, being the location of one of the three most important battles fought on British soil. It is the site where the Battle of Bosworth took place in 1485, and infamous as the place where **King Richard III lost his life and crown to Henry Tudor** and thus where the Tudor dynasty was born. Shakespeare immortalised Richard III, a King betrayed, unhorsed, surrounded by his enemies and finally calling out "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse."

The War of The Roses consisted of a series of battles fought between 1454 and 1485 by two rival branches of a dynasty and for the control of the English throne. Each family has a rose as its emblem, white for the York family and red for the House of Lancaster.

Between 1454 and 1471 the houses of Lancaster and York fought thirteen battles with the Yorkist Edward IV winning the eventual victory. Richard III was Edward's youngest brother and succeeded him to the throne in 1483. In 1485 fourteen years after the last battle of the Wars of the Roses, Richard III rode into battle once more. lost his life and his throne to Henry Tudor in the corner of Leicestershire on the 22nd August 1485

Read the full story of the [Battle of Bosworth Field](#) and read about our [Archaeology](#) projects and findings here.



Hadrian's Wall



Hadrian's Wall ([Latin](#): *Vallum Aelium*, "[Aelian](#) Wall" – the Latin name is inferred from text on the [Staffordshire Moorlands Patera](#)) was a defensive fortification in [Roman Britain](#). Begun in **AD 122**, during the rule of emperor [Hadrian](#), it was the first of two fortifications built across Great Britain, the second being the [Antonine Wall](#), lesser known of the two because its physical remains are less evident today.

The wall was the most heavily fortified border in the Empire. In addition to its role as a military fortification, it is thought that many of the gates through the wall would have served as [customs](#) posts to allow trade and levy [taxation](#).

A significant portion of the wall still exists, particularly the mid-section, and for much of its length the wall can be followed on foot by [Hadrian's Wall Path](#) or by cycle on [National Cycle Route 72](#). It is the most

popular [tourist](#) attraction in Northern England. It was made a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](#) in 1987. [English Heritage](#), a government organisation in charge of managing the historic environment of England, describes it as "the most important monument built by the Romans in Britain".^[1]



Giant's Causeway, Northern Ireland world Heritage Site



The World Heritage site of the Giant's Causeway lies within the Causeway Coast, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty which covers 18 miles of dramatic cliffs, headlands and a series of bays.

The spectacular coastal scenery of the Giant's Causeway is formed by surface outcrops which are entirely in the Tertiary Basalts. The cliff-like edge of the plateau, the varied structure and colour of the basalts and inter-basaltic beds and the subsequent differential erosion of the different rock and soil types have resulted in a unique arrangement of features which are of outstanding scenic quality and geological interest.

The headland consists of lavas which have resisted the persistent erosion of the sea with the northern most promontory, Benbane Head, formed by the local occurrence of two unusually massive and resistant lavas. The cliffs have an average height of some 100 metres and along most of the coastline have a stepped appearance with a succession of five or six lava flows clearly visible in some locations. While the low promontory of the Giant's Causeway displays in great detail the columnar basalt structures for which the site is famous, the Causeway Coast to the east clearly illustrates the geological succession of the Tertiary period in cross-sections of outstanding clarity.

