



Tour: Roman History & Archaeology
Destination: Rome & Pompeii, Italy
Specialization: History, Archaeology, Anthropology, Language & Culture

ROMAN HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY				
Day	Morning	Afternoon		Evening
1	Overnight flight to Rome, Italy			
2	Arrive Rome; transfer to Hotel, check-in	Welcome, Safety & Orientation Meeting	Rome City Tour with Private Guide	Welcome Dinner
3	Roman Time Elevator 5D Experience	Ancient Rome - The Coliseum, the Roman Forum & Fori Imperiali		Gladiator School & Museum Dinner
4	Day Excursion - Archaeological Site Excavation, Documentation & Cataloguing			Dinner Astronomy AstroLab
5	Pompeii & Mount Vesuvius Excursion		Naples & the Underground Dinner	
6	The Leonardo Da Vinci Museum	History of Medicine Museum	The American University of Rome - Campus Tour	Italian Pizza Cooking Class
7	Guided Tour - The Vatican Museum, St Peter's Basilica & Sistine Chapel		Baroque Rome Tour - Trevi Fountain, the Pantheon & Piazza Navona	Farewell Dinner
8	Transfer to Airport; depart Rome for Home			



As with all sample itineraries, please be aware that this is an “example” of a schedule and that the activities included may be variable dependent upon dates, weather, special requests and other factors. Itineraries will be confirmed prior to travel.



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Rome... Modern and old, past and present go side by side; all the time. The 'Eternal city' of Rome is not only represented by its masterpieces of art, breathtaking architecture and its monuments and museums, but by its typical streets and alleyways where one can discover traits of Italian lifestyle, tradition and culture. Don't forget to throw a coin in the Trevi Fountain before you leave. It is said that this will ensure your return to the Eternal City!

Rome is one of world's most photogenic cities - not surprising when you remember what's here – The Vatican, the Trevi Fountain, St. Peter's Square, the Spanish Steps, the Coliseum... A visit to Rome will allow you to discover the many different historical layers which have built this beautiful city through the centuries, from the remains of the Roman Empire, through the Medieval and Renaissance periods, up to the modern day architecture that dots the city throughout. Rome is one of those cities you could spend a year in and still feel like you've barely scratched its surface - amazing historical sites, mind-blowing art—and then there's the food.

It may no longer be *caput mundi* (capital of the world), but Rome is an epic, bubbling-over metropolis harboring lost empires. Rome has a glorious monumentality that it wears without reverence. Its architectural heirlooms are buzzed around by car and Vespa as if they were no more than traffic islands. People in Rome encapsulate the spirit of the city. Pass a central café and the tables outside are animated with people, downing fast shots of espresso and sporting big black sunglasses. Nuns flutter through the streets, churches fill during Mass, and the priests, dressed in purple, cream or red silk (right down to their socks), read the rites to a hushed congregation.

Here the national preoccupation with the aesthetic fuses with incredible urban scenery to make Rome a city where you feel cool just strolling through the streets, catching the sunlight on your face outside a café, or eating a long lunch. It's a place that almost encourages you to take things easy. Ready to go?

Did you know?

- ✓ Rome's Coliseum at one time could seat as many as 50,000 spectators of gladiator games and other public battles. The Coliseum which was constructed between 70 and 72 A.D. is among the Seven Wonders of the World. This historic monument can also be found on the Italian five-cent euro coin.
- ✓ Did you know that 60% of the world's art treasures can be found in Italy?
- ✓ Rome's mascot is a she-wolf that cares for the brothers Romulus and Remus (the founders of Rome). Legend has it that the brothers were abandoned by their uncle in the wild. The twins were later discovered by a she-wolf who rescued and nursed them. Romulus and Remus eventually returned to their birthright and decided to found a new city. Hence, Rome was born.
- ✓ Just about every tourist heads over to the Trevi Fountain to throw a coin in and make a wish that they too will return to the Eternal City. But have you ever wondered just how much money gets tossed into the Fontana di Trevi each year? According to the City of Rome, nearly €700,000 worth of coins get tossed in each year. The proceeds are donated to help the needy.



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- ✓ The Pantheon which was built in 27 B.C. by Marcus Agrippa is the only monument belonging to ancient Rome that still remains intact. What is even lesser known, is that it entombs Italy's King Vittorio Emanuele II, and his successor, Umberto I.
- ✓ Everyone knows that pasta is Italy's staple dish. Italians eat it for lunch; they eat it for dinner. Just how much of it do they consume each year? It is estimated that Italians eat about 60 pounds of pasta per person, per year.
- ✓ Rome has a museum which is entirely dedicated to pasta. The Pasta Museum is a one-of-a-kind around the world and showcases different pasta-making machines, as well as paintings related to pasta by contemporary artists.
- ✓ St Peter's Basilica inside Vatican City is the largest church ever constructed.



- ✓ The Monumental Cemetery of the Capuchin Brothers has used the bones of over 4,000 Capuchin monks, some skeletons fully intact, to create symbolic works of art in its series of chapels.
- ✓ St. Peter's Basilica was a structure that stood for almost 1,000 years until it neared collapse and was rebuilt in the 1500s and 1600s. It is an overwhelming structure which displays the work of some of Italy's greatest artists like Raphael, Michelangelo, and Maderno.

Day 1

Meals in flight

Groups will initiate their travel to Rome, Italy, generally arriving in the morning of Day 2. Dependent upon your air carrier, meals will most likely be included with your ticketing. Please ask us to verify if you will need to bring extra funds onboard for food purchase. Please also explore luggage limitation and carry-on requirements prior to meeting at the airport.

Day 2

Breakfast in flight; lunch on own, dinner included

Upon your arrival at Fiumicino Airport in Rome, groups will clear Customs & Immigrations and then be met by our English-speaking Ambassador, and then transferring to our Rome hotel. After check-in, we'll have our Welcome, Safety & Orientation Meeting and then get started on our action-packed itinerary straight away. Please understand, we do not automatically include lunch on this day as flight arrival times can vary widely. If you determine that you do need lunch included, simply contact us and we can get pricing for you and add it to your itinerary.

Sample Hotel: The Church Village Hotel - The Church Village Hotel in Rome is located in the immediate vicinity of the Villa Doria Pamphili Park and is 3km from Vatican City. This 3-star hotel offers 235 comfortable rooms divided between four buildings set in a magnificent park, whilst the main body of the hotel is home to the hall and internet point, the conference areas, and the restaurant with a welcoming outdoor seating area. Here,



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guests can avail from a wide choice of drinks, aperitifs and a selection of pizzas and light dishes for either lunch or dinner. All students will sleep in individual beds in rooms for 2 to 3 students per room.



After leaving luggage in your rooms, groups will meet for their Orientation Meeting, get to know our Ambassador who will be spending the week with them, and then board the bus for a Rome City Tour to get to know our new surroundings.

Rome City Tour – Get ready to discover the city of Rome! With a Guide, we will explore the city to learn about the past and present, the cultures, trends and people that make Rome what it is today. This will be a general tour to understand the city, leaving some of the hotspots to be discovered later in the week.

This evening, we'll enjoy our Welcome Dinner and get a great night's rest because it's full speed ahead tomorrow!

Day 3

Breakfast, packed lunch & dinner

Good morning Italy! It's time to explore Rome's past! We'll start the day with a 5D experience that will transport us to the Rome of olden times and then a walking tour that will be like none you have ever experienced.



Roman Time Elevator: The History of Rome - Walking through the Fori Imperiali we'll reach 'The Time Elevator' where we'll learn about the history of Rome in 5D thanks to 3 panoramic screens, flight simulators and state-of-the-art surround system. Time Elevator is the first "time machine" to take a trip through the history of the Eternal City including the legend of Romulus and Remus, the assassination of Julius Caesar, Nero and Michelangelo during the implementation of the Sistine Chapel. Be present at the virtual reconstruction of unique monuments in the world such as the Coliseum, the Temple of Vesta, the Baths of Caracalla up to the splendor of the Renaissance and Baroque Rome and much more!



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The Coliseum - The Flavius Amphitheatre is the biggest and most imposing amphitheatre in the Roman world. It is also the most famous monument in Rome and is known as the Coliseum. Started by Emperor Vespasian of the Flavia family, it was opened by his son Titus in 80 AD. The highly ostentatious opening ceremony lasted one hundred days during which people saw great fights, shows and hunts involving the killing of thousands of animals (5000 according to the historian Suetonius). For the opening, the arena space was filled with water for one of the most fantastic events held in Roman times, *naumachias* – real sea battles reproducing great battles of the past.

The Coliseum is one of the most imposing ancient structures. Imagine it all white, completely covered in splendid travertine stone slabs. It is elliptic in shape in order to hold more spectators. It had four floors; the first three had eighty arches each; the arches on the second and third floors were decorated with huge statues. In the Middle Ages, when no longer in use, the Coliseum was transformed into an enormous marble, lead and iron quarry to build Barberini Palace, Piazza Venezia and even St. Peter's.

The Amphitheatre could hold up to seventy thousand spectators. The tiers of seats were inclined in such a way as to enable people to get a perfect view from wherever they sat. Entry was free for all Roman citizens, but places were divided according to social status. The seats at the top were for the common people but with distinct sections for men and women. The nearer you got to the arena, the higher your social status. In the front row were senators, vestals, priests, and naturally - the emperor.

The event the audience enjoyed most was definitely the gladiators. Towards midday there was a break during which they removed the bodies and spread more sand on the arena floor. A deafening noise arose from the audience. To the blaring of trumpets and the beating of drums, the gladiators triumphantly paraded into the packed arena. They came from an underground passageway linked directly to the Gladiators' barracks, the *Ludus Magnus*, and were welcomed by fans like real heroes, a bit like today's sports champions. After a brief walk around the arena, the gladiators paid homage to the Emperor's stage saluting with the famous words "*Ave Cesare morituri te salutant*" (Hail Caesar, those who are about to die salute you). The winners received golden palm leaves and large amounts of money. After each battle, servants dressed like Charon, the *Ferryman of the Underworld*, made sure that the wounded were really dead and when necessary, finished them off. The gladiator's blood was much in demand; people thought it had healing powers and could heal you from epilepsy.

The Roman Forum - Situated in the area between Piazza Venezia and the Coliseum, the Roman Forum is one of the most important archaeological sites in the world. Three thousand years ago, this valley between Campidoglio and the Quirinal, which was to become the future social and political center of one of the greatest empires of ancient times, was submerged in marshland. By an incredible invention of engineering, a canal that is still in function today, allowed for the drainage of the land. The area soon began to develop and already at the end of the 7th century BC, it was home to many markets and a hive of social activity.

Fori Imperiali - The first of Rome's Imperial forums was built by Julius Caesar. He spent a fortune, most of it booty from his conquest of Gaul, buying up and demolishing houses on the site. Pride of place went to a temple dedicated in 46 BC to the goddess Venus Genetrix, from whom Caesar claimed descent.

The temple contained statues of Caesar and Cleopatra as well as of Venus. The forum was enclosed by a double colonnade which sheltered a row of shops, but this burnt down in AD 80 and was rebuilt by Domitian and Trajan. Trajan also added the Basilica Argentaria and a heated public lavatory.



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Foro was the name that the Romans gave to the central square of the urban settlement and we must imagine this busy, crowded place as the pulsing center of a modern city. Here the masses would flock to see the meetings of the orators, attend criminal trials and discuss internal politics or the latest military campaigns, or quite simply to comment on the games or running races. In the area around the Forum, the city was also home to markets, shops and taverns. You could also find the typical *Termopolia*, which were the ancient's equivalent of today's fast food restaurants. In short, the Forum was the heart and soul of city life. It was in Caesar's time when Rome had become the capital of a vast empire, that the Forum became a place for celebrations and in the Imperial era, it was the symbol of the Empire.

In the afternoon, we're off to learn how to become Roman Soldiers and participate in Gladiator School.

Gladiator School & Gladiator School Museum - Find out what it takes to be an ancient Roman gladiator at the Gladiator School of Rome. During a 2-hour hands-on lesson with instructors from the Historic Group of Rome, learn how to fight with authentic weapons of the time while wearing a traditional gladiator tunic and belt. This class is a unique and interactive way to learn about ancient Roman history, sports and culture. You also get the opportunity to visit the **Gladiator School of Rome Museum**.



Later, we will have dinner at our hotel and the night is ours for enjoyment.

Day 4

Breakfast, lunch & dinner

Rise and shine! After breakfast, get prepared to become an **archaeologist for a day!** We'll transfer by private bus to an archaeological site and will be taught how archaeologists work. The day will begin with a quick visit to the site of the villa and then we'll begin a real archaeological excavation (accompanied by scientific evidence based on the completion of the ministerial check paper, literature, graphics and archaeological photography). We'll then do an active archaeological survey exploring the possibilities offered by a raised Roman villa, along with documentation and cataloguing of archaeological materials. This is a full-day activity, a packed lunch is provided. Get ready to get your hands dirty!



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After our day of digging and cataloguing, we'll transfer back to the hotel for dinner.

After dinner, we'll have an **Astro Lab experience**, an interactive laboratory designed to introduce Astronomy, with the Rome Observatory or University.

Day 5

Breakfast, packed lunch & dinner

Good morning Italy! After Breakfast in our hotel, we'll board our bus to Pompeii, one of the most magnificent archaeological sites in the world. With a 2-hour guided tour we'll see and learn how the ancient Romans used to live in this amazing town, which was buried by an eruption of the Vesuvius almost 2000 years ago.

Pompeii - Mount Vesuvius, a volcano near the Bay of Naples, is hundreds of thousands of years old and has erupted more than 50 times. Its most famous eruption took place in the year 79 AD, when the volcano buried the ancient Roman city of Pompeii under a thick carpet of volcanic ash. The dust "poured across the land like a flood" one witness wrote, and shrouded the city in "a darkness... like the black of closed and unlighted rooms." Two thousand people died and the city was abandoned for almost as many years.

When a group of explorers rediscovered the site in 1748, they were surprised to find that underneath a thick layer of dust and debris, Pompeii was mostly intact. The buildings, artifacts and skeletons left behind in the buried city have taught us a great deal about everyday life in the ancient world.



Life in Pompeii - Ever since the ancient Greeks settled in the area in the 8th century BC, the region around Mount Vesuvius and the Bay of Naples attracted wealthy vacationers who wanted to soak up the sun and the scenery. By the turn of the first century AD, the town of Pompeii, located about five miles from the mountain, was a flourishing resort for Rome's most distinguished citizens. Elegant houses and elaborate villas lined the paved streets. Tourists, townspeople and slaves bustled in and out of small factories and artisans' shops, taverns and cafes, and brothels and bathhouses. People gathered in the 20,000-seat arena and lounged in the open-air



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squares and marketplaces. On the eve of that fateful eruption in 79 AD, scholars estimate that there were about 20,000 people living in Pompeii and the surrounding region.

Mount Vesuvius - The Vesuvius volcano did not form overnight. In fact, scholars say that the mountain is hundreds of thousands of years old and had been erupting for generations. In about 1780 BC for example, an unusually violent eruption (known today as the “Avellino eruption”) shot millions of tons of superheated lava, ash and rocks about 22 miles into the sky. That prehistoric catastrophe destroyed almost every village, house and farm within 15 miles of the mountain. But it was easy to overlook the mountain’s bad temper in such a pleasant, sunny spot. Even after a massive earthquake struck the Campania region in 63 AD - a quake that, scientists now understand, offered a warning rumble of the disaster to come - people still flocked to the shores of the Bay of Naples. Pompeii grew more crowded every year.



79 AD – In August, sixteen years after that tell-tale earthquake, Mount Vesuvius erupted again. The blast sent a plume of ashes, pumice and other rocks, and scorching-hot volcanic gases so high into the sky that people could see it for hundreds of miles around. The writer Pliny the Younger, who watched the eruption from across the bay, compared this “cloud of unusual size and appearance” to a pine tree that “rose to a great height on a sort of trunk and then split off into branches.” Today, geologists refer to this type of volcano as a “Plinian eruption.”

As it cooled, this tower of debris drifted to earth: first the fine-grained ash, then the lightweight chunks of pumice and other rocks. It was terrifying - “I believed I was perishing with the world,” Pliny wrote, “and the world with me” - but not yet lethal, most Pompeian’s had plenty of time to flee. For those who stayed behind however, conditions soon grew worse. As more and more ash fell, it clogged the air making it difficult to breathe. Buildings collapsed. Then, a pyroclastic surge - a 100-mile-per-hour surge of superheated poison gas and pulverized rock - poured down the side of the mountain and swallowed everything and everyone in its path.

By the time the Vesuvius eruption sputtered to an end the next day, Pompeii was buried under millions of tons of volcanic ash. About 2,000 people were dead. Pompeii, along with the smaller neighboring towns of Stabiae and Herculaneum, was abandoned for centuries.

Rediscovering Pompeii - Pompeii remained mostly untouched until 1748, when a group of explorers looking for ancient artifacts arrived in Campania and began to dig. They found that the ashes had acted as a marvelous preservative. Underneath all that dust, Pompeii was almost exactly as it had been 2,000 years before. Its buildings were intact; skeletons were frozen right where they’d fallen, everyday objects and household goods littered the streets. Later archaeologists even uncovered jars of preserved fruit and loaves of bread.



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Many scholars say that the excavation of Pompeii played a major role in the neo-Classical revival of the 18th century. Europe's wealthiest and most fashionable families displayed art and reproductions of objects from the ruins, and drawings of Pompeii's buildings helped shape the architectural trends of the era. For example, wealthy British families often built "Etruscan rooms" that mimicked those in Pompeian villas.

After our time in Pompeii, we will carry on to explore Naples, one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. We'll discover the origins of some of the earliest civilizations in the country and explore the fascinating subterranean architecture of Naples Underground.

Naples – Naples played a key role in the merging of Greek culture into Roman society and eventually becoming a cultural center of the Roman Republic. Naples remained influential after the fall of the Western Roman Empire serving as the capital city of the Kingdom of Naples between 1282 and 1816. Thereafter, in union with Sicily, it became the capital of the Two Sicily's until the unification of Italy in 1861.

Naples has the fourth-largest urban economy in Italy, after Milan, Rome and Turin. The port of Naples is one of the most important in Europe and has the world's second-highest level of passenger flow, after the port of Hong Kong. Numerous major Italian companies are headquartered in Naples and the city also hosts NATO's Allied Joint Force Command Naples, the SRM Institution for Economic Research and the OPE Company and Study Center. The city was selected to become the headquarters of the European institution ACP/UE and was named a "City of Literature" by UNESCO's Creative Cities Network. The Villa Rosebery, one of the three official residences of the President of Italy, is located in the city's Posillipo district.



Naples Underground - Underneath Naples lies a series of caves and structures created by centuries of mining, and the city rests atop a major geothermal zone. There are also a number of ancient Greco-Roman reservoirs dug out from the soft tufo stone on which much of the city is built. Approximately one kilometer of tunnels under the city can be visited from the Napoli Sotteranea, situated in the historic center of the city in Via dei Tribunali. There are also large catacombs in and around the city, and other landmarks such as the Piscina Mirabilis, the main cistern serving the Bay of Naples during Roman times. This system of tunnels and cisterns underlies most of the city and lies approximately 30 meters (98 ft.) below ground level.

Afterwards, we'll head back to our Rome hotel for dinner and to enjoy a relaxing evening at your leisure.

Day 6

Breakfast, packed lunch & dinner

Today we're going to cruise like a local and check out some of the city's museums! First stop – learning about Leonardo Da Vinci!



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Museo Leonardo Da Vinci Experience - The Leonardo Da Vinci Museum in Rome includes 5 sections of his inventions and certified paintings and is a fine experience into Leonardo Da Vinci's life. Painter, sculptor, engineer, scientist, Leonardo Da Vinci was the most ingenious mind of the Italian Renaissance. In the first section of the museum you will find the working reproductions of his work, including The Last Supper. Later, tour his inventions with over fifty machines designed by Leonardo.



Next, we'll take a look at the history of medicine.

Museum of History of Medicine – Take a guided tour at the Museum, founded in 1938 by Adalberto Pazzini, and showcased at the University of Rome. The museum is divided into three floors: the basement floor contains reconstructions of the environment: the apothecary and the alchemist's shop, the first floor offers a route from prehistory to the 17th century, through the illustration of medicine from ancient civilizations in the Mediterranean and Middle Ages, the second floor describes the transition from experimental medicine to the recent challenges of biomedicine, genomic medicine and related technological applications.

To finish off our afternoon, we'll travel to the American University of Rome for a campus tour.

The American University of Rome – Founded in 1969, the campus is walking distance to Rome's historic center. It is a private, liberal arts university founded on the premise that Rome itself is an ideal classroom. The school offers an American degree blending the liberal arts with career preparation and elements of the Italian/European classical tradition of the humanities and serves 500-600 students from 50 countries. The AUR main campus is located atop the Gianicolo, Rome's highest hill. The University sits inside a private enclosure and the beautiful garden is one of the main social spaces on campus.



Pizza Making Lesson - Join us in the historical part of town near Navona Square in a little authentic Pizzeria with a real stone oven! Your pizza chef and his staff will introduce you to the magical art of how to make your favorite pizza. Students and staff alike love this hands-on activity where you learn how to prepare everything, roll and squeeze the dough, before your chef helps you to put it in the oven. After cooking, sit down to enjoy your delicious creation, staying as long as you like. You'll be led through the process of how to make one of the most delicious foods of our time out of only three ingredients.

Day 7

Breakfast, packed lunch & dinner

Good morning Italy! After our breakfast, we'll board our bus for a visit of the Vatican Museum and the Sistine Chapel, one of the largest museum complexes in the world. Located in the grand and magnificent Vatican



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Palaces, there are over 7 kilometers of galleries to be seen displaying works from the immense collection built up by the Roman Catholic Church throughout the centuries. The Museums celebrated their 500th anniversary in 2006.



In the Vatican Galleries you will admire the modern entrance built for the Jubilee 2000, the Galleries of the Chandeliers, of the Tapestries and of the Geographical Maps, the Sobiesky Hall and the Immaculate Conception Hall. The galleries will lead to the breathtaking **Sistine Chapel**. It is without doubt one of the greatest art treasures of all time, one of the most celebrated masterpieces in the world. It was Pope Paul III who asked Michelangelo to decorate the wall behind the altar with a fresco showing the Last Judgment, the moment when God judges man. It became one of the most celebrated and admired frescoes in the world.

Vatican City - The world's smallest sovereign state (a mere 0.44 sq. km), the Vatican sits atop the low-lying Vatican hill just a few hundred meters west of the River Tiber. Centered on the domed bulk of St Peter's Basilica and Piazza San Pietro, it is the capital of the Catholic world, a spiritual superpower whose law is gospel to the world's one billion Catholics. On a more temporal level, it's one of Rome's most visited areas.

The Vatican Museums – The Vatican Museums and Galleries include art collections of the Popes since the beginning of the 15th century, housed in the papal palaces and other buildings in the Vatican.

St Peter's Basilica - It is thanks to Peter, the first Apostle and the first Pope and leader of the Church that the most important basilica in the Christian world, the St. Peter's Basilica, was built in Rome. Peter was given his name by Jesus because he was destined to be the foundation "stone" (in Italian "*Pietra*") on which the church would be built. In his trials, he was imprisoned, and then miraculously released and headed for Rome, the "*Capital of the World*", which was the center of the immense Roman Empire at that time. Here, he became bishop and then reigned as the first Pope for 25 years.



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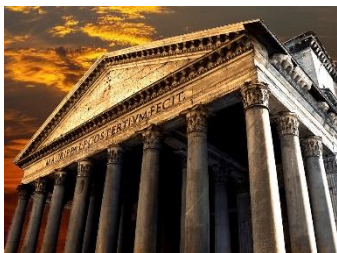
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The Sistine Chapel – The Sistine Chapel is without doubt one of the greatest art treasures of all time, one of the most celebrated masterpieces in the world. It's the last stop on the Vatican Museum tour and is the most ardently awaited moment for the millions of tourists from around the world that come here every year to admire it. Step into the Sistine Chapel and the magic completely envelops you because literally everything in this place is priceless and rich in history, from the pavement to the amazing frescoed ceiling by Michelangelo.



In the afternoon, we will tour **Baroque Rome!**

The Trevi Fountain - Inspired by Roman triumphal arches, standing 26-metres high and 20-metres wide, the Trevi Fountain is the largest Baroque fountain in the city and one of the most famous fountains in the world. The Trevi Fountain is found at the end of the Aqua Virgo, an aqueduct constructed in 19 BC that nowadays still brings water to the fountain from a natural spring located 20km from Rome. Every day, visitors from all over the world throw a coin over their shoulder with their back at the fountain to make sure they'll return to the eternal city.



The Pantheon - Entering the Pantheon, one's attention is caught straightaway by a ray of slanting sunlight shooting down from the "oculus," a 9-meter round aperture at the very top of the dome that illuminates the entire building. The Pantheon was built between 118 and 125 AD, over the ruins of another temple as a place of worship for all the pagan gods. Since the 7th century it has been used as a Roman Catholic Church dedicated to "St. Mary and the Martyrs".

Piazza Navona - Piazza Navona is one of the most famous and elegant squares in Rome, built over the Stadium of Domitian. Ancient Romans came to the square to watch sport events and shows and today, it still has that vibrant atmosphere with painters and entertainers performing for the joy of the people passing by. This piazza, which displays the genius of Bernini and Borromini, is one of the finest Baroque Masterpiece in papal Rome.



This evening, we'll have our farewell dinner and get ready for our trip home.



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Day 8

Breakfast (dependent upon departure time)

Rise & shine! After breakfast in our hotel we will formally check-out and dependent upon flight times, take one last look around this magnificent city! Afterwards, we'll say goodbye and wave to our new friends as we leave for the airport and hopefully, take away memories that will last a lifetime!

Arrivederci!



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ROMAN HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY

Minimum Booking Numbers: 20 students

What's Included:

- Roundtrip international flights with a scheduled carrier
- 6-nights' accommodation in Rome
- Breakfasts, lunches & dinners starting with dinner on your night of arrival and ending with breakfast on your day of departure
- Airport transfers and transportation to activities
- Rome City Tour with Guide
- Roman Time Elevator 5D experience
- Gladiator School & Gladiator Museum
- Astronomy AstroLab
- Archaeologist for a Day program
- Pompeii excursion with Guide
- Naples & Naples Underground Excursion
- Leonardo Da Vinci Museum
- History of Medicine Museum
- American University of Rome – Campus Tour
- Tour of the Vatican, St. Peter's Basilica & the Sistine Chapel
- Ancient Rome Tour - the Coliseum, the Roman Forum & Fori Imperiali
- Baroque Rome tour - Trevi Fountain, the Pantheon & Piazza Navona
- Italian Pizza Making Class
- Personal Tour Director
- 24-hour emergency cover

What's Not Included:

- Fully comprehensive insurance (mandatory)
- Luggage fees if not included with airline ticketing
- Transfers to/from home airport
- Transportation for activities not shown in the itinerary
- Snacks & beverages during non-meal times
- Cost of visas, full or collective passports
- Cost of inoculations or medication required for travel
- Sightseeing / Entertainment Options not shown
- Hotel incidental deposits & bills – extra meals/beverages, mini-bar items, recreation, purchases billed to room, etc
- Any gratuities – coach drivers, hotel services, area guides, Tour Director

As always, our staff are always available to you to answer any questions you may have regarding programming. If we may serve you in any way, please do not hesitate to contact us.



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