



The Language & Culture Soccer Experience of a Lifetime



FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY

PARENT/PLAYER MANUAL

Page - 3 - WELCOME TO ITALY

Pages - 4 – MEET US

Page – 5 - GETTING TO KNOW ITALY

Page – 10 – WHERE WE ARE LOCATED

Page - 13 – ROME

Page - 14 - ART & CULTURE

Page - 20 – ROMAN FESTIVITIES

Page - 26 - “FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY”

Page- 32 - PROGRAM STUDYING IN ITALY

Page - 36 - SCHOOL SYSTEM’S ORGANIZATION IN ITALY

Page - 37 – A.S. ROMA TEAM

Page - 46 – SOCCER IN ITALY

Page - 47 - CONDUCT RULES

Page - 48 – CONTACT US

WELCOME TO ITALY!

One of the great soccer nations of the world, a powerhouse of internationally recognized players and coaches

Welcome to **Edukick Italy** - "**FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY**", where tradition, knowledge, competence and results go hand in hand. **Edukick Italy** - "**FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY**" and "**TEAM ITALIA**" are pleased and proud to present this program and to be able to offer places to International and Italian "players/students" in our Soccer Academy Programme. "**Edukick Inc.**" in partnership with "**FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY**" provide summer soccer and language camps, "one month, 3 month (Semester) and "year-long" soccer boarding school courses as well as many other programs at the Academy.

Edukick and "**FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY**" offers a complete package of individual soccer development, Italian language study and cultural immersion.

The programs represent an international initiative with the aim to improve the technical, tactic and athletic potentiality of all young players coming from all over the world, **aged between 16 and 21 years old** and provides the opportunity to learn the Italian soccer methodologies under the high qualified supervision of **FIGC/UEFA technical staff**.

The soccer course is ideal for all those young players who want to widen their cultural background beyond their technical skills. A great European experience in the home country of the current world Cup champions that will take place in the Italian capital city of Rome.

At the **end of the course**, each participant will receive a **report card** with an **official certificate**. If requested, there will be the delivery of a multimedia DVD with the personal informations of the player.

Athletic – Healthcare Guarantees

The Francesco Totti Academy will be supported by **Mr Vito Scala**, the personal athletic trainer of Francesco Totti, of AS Roma and Italy. **Mr Vito Scala's** supervision will guarantee the participants of the course will follow the same path as real professional players. Each participant will receive exceptional medical care and attention. All the athletes will be constantly followed and supervised inside the prestigious clinical structure **Villa Stuart**, where AS Roma carries out its own medical visits for all of its professional players.

Italian Experience

During the Italian stay all participants will be given every opportunity to experience to live the professional life of the champion Francesco Totti and his team: in fact each participant will attend all of **the home matches of AS Roma ("A" series)** at the Olympic Stadium as part of the program. Participants will also **visit the sporting center "Fulvio Bernardini"** of Trigoria, where Francesco Totti and AS Roma regularly train to watch a training session. During one of these visits participants will get to **meet the Roma Captain and his teammates**.

The program foresees scholastic Italian courses that will be accomplished every morning by specialized teachers. For each participant, the organization stipulates an insurance policy to guarantee the health assistance. There will be a transport service for displacements in order to perform the technical-sport activities. The athletes will reach the football pitches for the daily trainings and the hotels for the accommodation.

We believe that living, studying and training in Rome, Italy will be an unforgettable and incomparable experience for any dedicated soccer player. The benefits of this experience will last a lifetime. Participants will never forget this unique "calcio" experience that will surely distinguish any young player from his peers.

We hope you can join us at **Edukick Italy - "FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY"** here in Rome and enjoy this very special Italian language & culture soccer experience of a lifetime!

MEET US

The **EduKick Italy - FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY** program is an exciting idea, to offer young players the unique chance to enhance their soccer, language and academic skills at one, at the same time.

Who is Edukick?

Since 2001 Edukick Soccer Boarding Schools & Soccer Travel Camps have been the leader in study abroad, soccer travel programs. Our company through our partner academy provides professional soccer training combined with quality foreign language instruction, High School Academics and chaperoned cultural excursions in order to maximize a young player's experience abroad. EduKick's programs are based on the philosophy that exposure to foreign language, culture and professional soccer training abroad will accelerate personal, social and athletic growth in young people. Edukick programs provide a very unique experience... a complete package of soccer training, language immersion, academics and cultural exposure that have a lasting and positive influence on the participating young player. Edukick is committed to delivering the highest level of service...in secure, safe, and nurturing environment.

What is the Edukick Italy - FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY "Year-Long" – "Semester" (3 months) and "monthly" Soccer Boarding School Program?

The Year Long High School program is available to participants aged 16 – 18. The year long Italian language & soccer program is available to all participants aged 18 – 21. The short term programs (Semester & monthly) are available to all participants aged 16 – 21. The Soccer Boarding School Programs are designed for all serious soccer players both boys and girls who desire to develop their "soccer" abilities over an extended period of time while immersing themselves in the study of Italian culture and language through regular courses at the prestigious Italian High School "Giuseppe Garibaldi" or the private language School for foreigners "Dante Alighieri".

The Boarding School Programs are full-time academic programs and all school lectures, coaching sessions and social activities, after an initial first period of acclimatization are conducted in Italian.

The Academic Program coincides with the regular High School year, beginning in the first two weeks of September and finishing on the first two weeks of June of the following year. The Soccer development training sessions are conducted each day after school, with friendly matches, cultural excursion and/or social activities reserved for the weekends. Sometimes one day each week, if necessary, is given to the students to dedicate to study. The Soccer Boarding School Programs are an excellent way for young athletes to distinguish themselves as soccer players.

This is a fantastic and unique experience to develop soccer ability, immerse into Italian culture and make new friends from all over the world.

GETTING TO KNOW ITALY

A journey into the world of Italian hospitality...

How you live, the history, the art, the food, the climate, the hospitality, the sport

ITALIA – ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Italy has been the home, the cradle of the culture, of the civilization of the world, of many European cultures. Italy has been and is a preferred destination of travel writers and poets who have sung in their ways as a place of great charm, Italy is a crossroads of many cultures and different people. It's a cosmopolitan place for ancient vocation, in the language, art and culture.

Italy is the Country of imagination and science, the invention and research, is a place of "lifestyle" for excellence, where the climate is mild, and arts and culture are an integral part of life for all, where beauty and taste are a national affair. Italy's capital, Rome, has been the centre of Western Civilization and is the center of the Catholic Church. Seventy percent of the historic heritage and artistic patrimony of the world resides in Italy.

SHORT HISTORIC SUMMARY

As a geographical entity, Italy dates back to the time of the Etruscans, but discord and divisions have long hindered unity. The country was united only under Romans (III sec. AC), which subdued all Italian civilization. Rome imposes language, laws, calendar, and religion and put the pope at the head of the Catholic Church. In the Middle Ages the papacy is supported by Franks to defeat the Lombards and Charlemagne became emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (800 DC). The next five centuries were of struggle between the popes and emperors. Meanwhile, the invading Normans, Angevins and Aragonesi conquered Sicily and Southern Italy. In the north there was independent city-state, with the powerful Venice head thanks to its trade with the Orient. An extraordinary fervor of the studies and arts of Italy had the largest cultural center of Europe and Florence (in Tuscany) the "cradle" of the Renaissance. But at the same time small independent states did not have the strength to fight the invaders Spanish and Austrians. Only the kingdom of Piemonte remained independent until 1796, when, during the war between Austria and France, surrendered to Napoleone Bonaparte. The struggles of the Risorgimento and wars of independence brought the unification of Italy under the leadership of Savoia, who also used the momentum and the push of democratic groups led by Mazzini and Garibaldi. The Kingdom of Italy, under monarchic period, was proclaimed on 17 March 1861 and the unification was completed in 1866 with the annexation of the Veneto region and in 1870 with the conquest of Rome. After that Italy went through two world wars until the end of the second where, with a popular referendum on June 2nd 1946 become a Democratic Republic.

ITALY - GENERAL INFORMATION

The fundamental principles of the Italian Constitution: the Italian Constitution was enacted on January 1, 1948 and states:

"L'Italia è una Repubblica democratica fondata sul lavoro. La sovranità appartiene al popolo, che la esercita nelle forme e nei limiti della Costituzione; la Repubblica riconosce e garantisce i diritti inviolabili dell'uomo e la pari dignità sociale dei cittadini, senza distinzioni di sesso, razza, lingua, religione, opinioni politiche, condizioni personali e sociali."

"Italy is a democratic republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people, who exercise it in the manner and within the limits of the Constitution, the Republic recognizes and guarantees the inalienable human rights and equal social dignity of citizens without distinction sex, race, language, religion, political opinions, personal and social conditions. " Today the form of Government is Republican Democracy Parliamentary. Italy is a parliamentary republic (with two chambers), with a President of the Council of Minister and a President of the Republic.

Italy was also a founding member of the European Community (having signed the Treaty of Rome in 1957) now the European Union (UE). Italy was admitted to the United Nations in 1955 and is a member and strong supporter of the North Atlantic treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization (GATT/WTO), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Council of Europe. Its recent turns as rotating Presidency of international organizations include the CSCE (the forerunner of the OSCE) in 1994 G-8, the EU in 2001 and from July to December 2003.

Today, Italy is a developed country with the 7th-highest GDP (nominal) and the 17th-highest Human Development Index rating in the world. It is a member of the G8, the Council of Europe, the Western European Union, and the Central European Initiative. Beginning January 1, 2007, Italy became a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

Geography: Italy is a long peninsula shaped like a boot, surrounded on the west by the Tyrrhenian Sea and on the east by the Adriatic Sea, on the south by Mediterranean Sea and Ionian Sea. Italy shares its northern Alpine boundary with France, Switzerland, Austria, and Slovenia to the north. The Apennine Mountains form the peninsula's backbone; the Alps form its northern boundary. The largest of its northern lakes is Garda, the Po, its principal river, flows from the Alps on Italy's western border and crosses the Padan plain to the Adriatic Sea. Several islands form part of Italy; the largest are Sicily, and Sardinia. The independent states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within the Italian Peninsula.

Surface Area: 301.336 square kilometers

Land with Protected Area: 57.325 kmq

Extension Marine Coast: 7.375 km

Regions, provinces, municipalities: Italy is subdivided into 20 regions (*regioni*, singular *regione*). Five of these regions enjoy a special autonomous status that enables them to enact legislation on some of their specific local matters. It is further divided into 109 provinces (*province*) and 8,101 municipalities (*comuni*).

Religion: Roman Catholicism is by far the largest religion in the country. 87.8% of Italians identified as Roman Catholic.

The Catholic Church has a very strong influence on the social life, politics, economy and overall culture of the country. However, over the last ten years or so the country has taken a less denominational path as far as social life is concerned. In fact, after the Agreement signed by the Italian State and the Vatican in 1984, the catholic religion is no longer the state religion and schools are no longer obligated to teach it.

Other religious groups in Italy include: Eastern Orthodox Christians and Greek Orthodox; Pentecostals and Evangelicals; Jehovah's Witnesses; Waldensians; Seventh-day Adventists; Mormons; Baptists; Lutherans; Methodists; Muslims; Buddhists. The country's oldest religious minority is the Jewish community.

Population: the latest population estimate from ISTAT (Italian Statistics Office) shows 59,206,382 inhabitants in Italy in February 2007 (2 millions are foreigners). Italy has the fourth largest population in the European Union (after Germany, France and the United Kingdom), and the 22nd in the world.

Capital: Rome

Largest cities : Rome; Milan; Naples; Turin; Palermo; Genoa; Bologna; Florence.

Official language: Italian. The Italian language is melodious and suave it's the language of the

Grand opera, of the greatest poets and writers...

Time zone: CET – Central European Time (UTC +1) / CEST – Central European Summer Time (UTC +2)

Climate: the climate is highly diverse and can be far from the stereotypical Mediterranean climate depending on the location. Most of the inland northern areas of Italy (for example Turin, Milan, and Bologna) have a continental climate often classified as Humid subtropical climate. The coastal areas of Liguria and most of the peninsula south of Florence generally fit the Mediterranean stereotype. The coastal areas of the peninsula can be very different from the interior higher altitudes and valleys, particularly during the winter months when the higher altitudes tend to be cold, wet, and often snowy. The coastal regions enjoy mild winters and warm and generally dry summers, although lowland valleys can be quite hot in summer.

Weights and measurements: metric system Internet tld: .it

Currency: Euro € (adopted in 2002)

Tourism: is very important to the Italian economy: with over 37 million tourists a year, Italy is ranked as the fifth major tourist destination in the world.

Some Famous brand of Italy: Ferrari; Armani; Valentino; Versace; Dolce e Gabbana; Prada; Benetton; Luxottica; Barilla; De Cecco; Parmalat; Prosciutto di Parma; Parmigiano Reggiano.

SOME GENERAL INFORMATION TO ENTER IN ITALY

The citizens of the European Union, that take part in the Schengen Treaty (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece Ireland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, Spain e Sweden) can enter in Italy with either a passport or a valid personal identity document.

The document does not have to be controlled at the border, but it is wise to always carry identification. **Citizens of other nationalities or those not part of the Schengen Treaty** must show their passport at the customs (in some cases with a visa) that will be stamped by Customs Police and is valid for up to 3 months. The entrance Visa must be left with the Italian consulate in the place of stay and is always specific or at least the request for a visa must indicate the reasons for entry, the period of stay and the place of destination.

Customs: restrictions exist on drinks (Liquors and Wines), coffee, sugar and perfume. Foreign tourists that arrive in Italy after visiting other countries can bring souvenirs with them that were purchased in other countries but with a maximum value of \$ 500.

The only restrictions on exportation of products purchased in Italy are works of art and antique objects for which the authorization of the minister of cultural heritage is needed. Once in Italy it is obligatory to use: a suitable muzzle for all dogs that are taken for walks along the streets and or in open public areas without a leash. A muzzle and a leash for dogs let in public places and on means of public transportation. It's forbidden to bring domestic animals into Italy that is less than 3 months old.

SANITARY ASSISTANCE

Health system: every foreigner in Italy has the right to insured health assistance provided by the Servizio Sanitario Nazionale (S.S.N.). Also, in emergency case this service

guarantees a doctor's visit directly to your home. In many touristic areas, there is the Guardia medica turistica, which is the seasonal health service for those who are not residents that guarantees all day assistance.

European citizens must request the E111 Module in their own country in order to utilize the national health system. In any other situation, the medical expenses must be paid in advance and then eventually by using the Module 126, request for reimbursement.

Foreign citizens are advised to get information on compatible health care system or set up a temporary private insurance policy to cover medical expenses in case of an emergency.

Otherwise, all medical expenses must be paid directly to the Italian health care system.

In case of Emergency you can call free of charge 118 from any telephone. The central 118 operators run 24 hours a day and are in direct contact with ambulances, hospitals and other interventional structure.

Pharmacies and superstores sale medicines but some particular medicines are sold only in the pharmacy with a medical prescription. The pharmacies are opened everyday from 8 am to 8 pm but they take turns for the opening during the night and holidays.

EXCHANGE, BANKS, POST OFFICE

It's possible to exchange money in the banks (where it's generally more convenient), in the postal offices and in the exchange offices with a commission to pay. The main railway stations, airports and harbors have exchange offices and also in some tourist resorts are available ATM's.

The banks are open respect this time:

From Monday to Friday

Morning 8.30 am – 13.30 pm

Afternoon 2.45 pm – 4.00 pm

They are closed on Saturday, Sunday and holidays.

International credit cards: are accepted everywhere and it's possible to withdraw cash from ATM.

If the card is destroyed, lost or stolen it's possible to block the card from being used contacting one

of the following numbers:

Visa: tel. 800 877232

MasterCard: tel. 800 870 866

American Express: tel. 06 72282

In case of an emergency it's possible to have money sent through a postal office in 24hrs or with a foreign exchange office of an Italian bank or by using the services of Western Union.

The **post offices** are open Monday - Friday from 8.30 am to 1.30 pm. The post office in the big city is open all day from 8.00 am to 6.30 pm. The principal post offices are also open on Saturday from 8.00 am to 1 pm.

You can buy stamps at the post office and local tobacco store *tabaccherie* (sign with **T** symbol).

HOW TO COMMUNICATE IN ITALY

Public phones are present in internet cafés, railway stations and shopping centers. If you want to use a public phone you need to buy a phone card or you can use a credit card. The phone cards can be purchased in a tobacco store (*tabaccherie* sign with T symbol), news stands and at the postal offices.

If you like you can find also Internet café, for the internet connection.

Calling in Italy: To call within the country, city to city, it's necessary to digit the desired number followed by the area code with the zero. Ex 02 123.....

Calling Italy from abroad: The international country code for Italy is 00 39 or +39. 00 39 it's followed by the area code and the home number you wish to call.

For example: 00 39(country code) 02(area code) 123.... (Home number)

International Calls: To call other foreign countries from Italy you need to dial: 00 followed by the country code, then the area code of the region (without the zero) and then the home number.

For example: 00 33(France) +area code (without the zero) +home number

For international called using an operator dial the number 170 of Telecom Italy.

Useful numbers:

112 Military police (Carabinieri)

113 State Police (Polizia)

115 Fire department (Vigili del fuoco)

116 ACI (Road Emergency)

117 Financial Police(Guardia di finanza)

118 Sanitary Emergency (Ambulance)

1515 State Forestry Corps

1530 Coastguards

ITALIAN HOLIDAYS

The majority of Italians take their vacation in August, in the cities many stores and offices remain closed, the roads and highways are filled with traffic and the popular areas are invaded with tourists.

The schools are closed: from second week of June to the second week of September; 15 days for Christmas holidays and generally a week off for Easter. Religious holidays are still very much observed in Italy and offer the time for short vacations or trips outside. Every city celebrates his "Patrono" (Saint) and that stands for every individual suburb of that city who celebrates their Saint.

National Holidays:

January 1 (New Year)

January 6 (Epiphany)

Easter (Sunday and Monday)

April 25 (Liberation anniversary of 1945)

May 1 (Labor Day)

June 2 (Day of the Republic)

August 15 (Ferragosto)

November 1 (All Saints Day)

December 8 (Immaculate Conception)

December 25 (Christmas)

December 26 (St Stefano)

Everyday life in Italy

Prices: Prices vary significantly from north (more expensive) to south, between the big cities and the provincial towns.

Our country results as the most expensive in Europe for the following: pharmaceuticals, rates of general services (electricity, water and gas), credit card rates, bank services and petrol.

It's generally more convenient to purchase in the supermarkets and or in shopping centers but to find the famous or exquisite typical Italian products you need to search in the local workshops or local markets.

Store Hours: the stores generally open from Monday to Saturday from 9 am to 1 pm in the morning and from 3.30 pm to 8 pm in the afternoon.

During the week, some stores remain closed for a half day (for example: Monday morning in Milan, Florence and Rome; in Bologna the stores are closed Thursday afternoon). The

big malls (commercial centers) and supermarkets usually are opened from 9 am to 9 pm and also many stores in the big cities are open all day.

Restaurant Hours: In Italy, lunch is usually at around 1 pm and dinner about 8.00 – 8.30 pm. The Restaurants open at 12 am and close at 3 pm. In the evening the restaurant open at 7.00 pm and close at 11.00 pm. Many people like to take the habitual stroll in the center for appetizers before dinner around 6.30 pm. **Gratuity:** it is not mandatory to leave a tip, but in many restaurants and hotels it is appreciated.

Typical food: pasta, pizza, italian meat, cheese (parmigiano reggiano; mozzarella), ham (prosciutto di Parma), great variety of vegetables, caffè (espresso), cappuccino, ice cream (gelato). The Italian wine is the number one in the world.

Lost or stolen documents or objects. In the unlikely case if you should lose or have stolen a wallet or other objects and or documents, report to either the nearest "Stazione dei Carabinieri" or "Questura di Polizia" to fill out a formal complaint. On the web site of the State Police you can find a catalog of photographs of objects that have been found (with a little luck and a receipt in hand, you just might find what was lost).

Speed Limits: 50 km/h in the center; 90km/h on state highways; 130km/h on freeways.

Electricity: 220 Volts – 50-100Hz. It is recommended to bring an electrical adapter for those who have a different voltage.

Smoking: since January 10 2005, smoking is absolutely prohibited inside public places, offices, train stations, trains and restaurants (except for a few places that have the smoking rooms).

Alcohol & Spirit: Wine and beer are sold freely, but not to minors (under 18 yrs of age).

Drugs: the law punishes both the possession and traffic of all drugs including "light drugs" for example marijuana or hashish.

Public restrooms: services for public restrooms are not very numerous. It is highly recommended to use the bathrooms of bars or café.

Indications on the prices:

- For a **lunch** in a tavern you spend 10-20 euros per person;
- For a **lunch** in a restaurant you spend from 20-30 euros and more;
- For a **lunch** in a pizzeria you spend about 10-15 euros for a pizza with a beer.
- For a **coffee** you spend 1 euro at the bar;
- For a **typical Italian breakfast at the bar** (brioche and cappuccino) you spend 1, 90 - 2, 50 euros.

Only in the Hotels you can do an international (or American) breakfast.

- For an **ice cream** you spend from 1, 50 euro and more.
- If you're craving a **snack** there are a lot of pizzeria that sell single slices for 1, 50 euro.
- For a **local phone calling** you spend 0, 30 cents.
- For a **cinema ticket** you spend 7, 00 euro.
- In a **public laundry mat**, for a complete wash, including drying, you spend about 4-6, 00 euro.
- For a **bus ticket** or the urban metro you spend 1, 00 euro and you can use the ticket from the first print for 60 minutes.

WHERE WE ARE LOCATED

Lazio Region

Country	Italy
Capital	Rome
Government	
- President	Esterino Montino (Democratic Party (Italy))
Area	
- Total	17,208 km ² (6,644 sq mi)
Population (2009-08)	
- Total	5,632,221
- Density	327.3/km ² (847.7/sq mi)
Citizenship ^[1]	
- Italian	4,655,439 (82.7%)
- Foreign	976,782 (17.3%)
Time zone	CET (UTC+1)
- Summer (DST)	CEST (UTC+2)
GDP/ Nominal	€ 160.5 billion (2006)
NUTS Region	ITE
Website	www.regione.lazio.it

Geography

Lazio contains 44,917 km²(17,343 sq mi) of mountains (*montagna*), 92,912 km²(35,874 sq mi) of hills (*collina*) and 34,248 km² (13,223 sq mi) of plains (*pianura*). The term plains in this context refers to coastal land of mean elevation zero, some a few feet above and some a few feet below sea level. Inland of the coastal plains in the north is a landform termed the hills, or *colli*, which are intermediate to the mountains. Generally they are subsumed under the name of the Roman Campagna. It does not exist in the south. Inland of the hills or the coastal zone are the mountains.

Coastal plain

The coast of Lazio is low-lying with sandy beaches, punctuated by the headlands of Circeo (541 m) and Gaeta(171 m). The Pontine Islands, which are part of Latium, lie opposite the southern coast. Behind the coastal strip, to the north are found:

the Maremma Laziale (the continuation of Tuscan Maremma), interrupted at Civitavecchia by the Tolfa Mountains (616 m), in the centre by the Roman Campagna and to the south by Agro Pontino and its continuation south of Terracina, the South Pontino. This area, once swampy and malarial, was reclaimed over the centuries for population and agriculturalization

Mountains

The Latium Preapennines, marked by the Tiber valley and the Liri with the Sacco tributary, includes on the right of the Tiber, three groups of mountains of volcanic origin: the Volsini, Cimini and Sabatini, whose principal craters are occupied by the Bolsena, Vico and Bracciano lakes. To the south of the Tiber other mountain groups form part of the Preapennines: the Alban Hills, also of volcanic origin, and the calcareous Lepini, Ausoni and Aurunci Mountains. The Latium Apennines are part of the Abruzzo Apennines: the Reatini Mountains with Terminillo (2,213 m), Mounts Sabini, Prenestini, Simbruini and Ernici which continue east of the Liri into the Mainarde Mountains. The highest peak is Gorzano Mount (2,458 m) on the border with Abruzzo.

History

The Italian word Lazio descends from the Latin word Latium. The name of the region also survives in the tribal designation of the ancient population of Latins, Latini in the Latin language spoken by them and passed on to the city-state of Ancient Rome. Although the demography of ancient Rome was multi-ethnic, including, for example, Etruscans and other Italics besides the Latini, the latter were the dominant constituent. In Roman mythology, the tribe of the Latini took their name from king Latinus. Apart from the mythical derivation of Latium given by the ancients as the place where Jupiter "lay hid" from his father seeking to kill him, a major modern etymology is that Latium comes from the Latin word "latus", meaning "wide", expressing the idea of "flat land" meaning the Roman Campagna. Much of Latium is in fact flat or rolling. The lands originally inhabited by the Latini were extended into the territories of the Samnites, the Marsi, the Hernici, the Aequi, the Aurunci and the Volsci, all surrounding Italic tribes. This larger territory was still called Latium, but it was divided into Latium adiectum or Latium Novum, the added lands or New Latium, and Latium Vetus, or Old Latium, the older, smaller region. The emperor Augustus officially united all of present-day Italy into a single geo-political entity, Italia, dividing it into eleven regions. Latium - together with the present region of Campania immediately to the southeast of Latium and the seat of Naples - became Region I.

After the Gothic War (535-554) and the Byzantine conquest, this region regained its freedom, because the "Roman Duchy" became the property of the Eastern Emperor. However the long wars against the barbarian Longobards weakened the region, which was seized by the Roman Bishop who already had several properties in those territories.

The strengthening of the religious and ecclesiastical aristocracy led to continuous power struggles between lords and the Roman bishop until the middle of the XVI century. Innocent III tried to strengthen his own territorial power, wishing to assert his authority in the provincial administrations of Tuscia, Campagna and Marittima through the Church's representatives, in order to reduce the power of the Colonna family. Other popes tried to do the same.

During the period when the papacy resided in Avignon, France (1309–1377), the feudal lords' power increased due to the absence of the Pope from Rome. Small communes, and Rome above all, opposed the lords' increasing power, and with Cola di Rienzo, they tried to present themselves as antagonists of the ecclesiastical power. However, between 1353 and 1367, the papacy regained control of Latium and the rest of the Papal States.

From the middle of the 16th century, the papacy politically unified Latium with the Papal States^[citation needed], so that these territories became provincial administrations of St. Peter's estate; governors in Viterbo, in Marittima and Campagna, and in Frosinone administered them for the papacy.

After the short-lived Roman Republic and the region's annexation to France, by Napoleon I, Latium became again part of the Papal States. In 1870 when the French troops abandoned Rome, General Cadorna entered the pontifical territory, occupying Rome on 20 September, and Latium was incorporated into the Kingdom of Italy.

Economy

Agriculture, crafts, animal husbandry and fishery are the main traditional sources of income. Agriculture is characterized by the cultivation of wine grapes, fruit, vegetables and olives.

Industrial development in Lazio is limited to the areas south of Rome. Communications have influenced the position of industry, favouring the areas with the best links to Rome and those near the Autostrada del Sole (motorway), especially around Frosinone. Firms are often small to medium in size and operate in the building and building materials (Rome, Civitavecchia), paper (Sora), petrochemical (Gaeta, Rome), textile (Frosinone), engineering (Rieti,Anagni), automobile (Cassino), electronic and electrotechnical (Viterbo) sectors.

Approximately 73% of the working population are employed in the services sector; this is a considerable proportion, but is justified by the presence of Rome, which is the core of public administration, banking, tourism, insurance and other sectors. Many national and multinational corporations, public and private, have their headquarters in Rome (ENI, Enel, Finmeccanica, Alitalia,RAI).

Demographics

The population density ranges from 765 inhabitants per km² in the province of Rome to less than 60 inhabitants per km² in the province of Rieti (2008 est.). The overall population density in the region of Lazio is of 326 inhabitants per km², which is the third highest amongst the Italian regions after Campania and Lombardia. As of 2006, the Italian national institute of statistics ISTAT estimated that 275,065 foreign-born immigrants live in Lazio, equal to 5.2% of the total regional population.

Government and politics

Rome is center-left politically oriented by tradition, while the rest of Lazio is center-right oriented. In the 2008 general election, Lazio gave 44.2% of its vote to the centre-right coalition, while the centre-left block took 41.4% of vote.

ROME

Caput Mundi during the Roman Empire, capital of Italy since 1870, home of the Catholic Church and the Italian government, is placed on the banks of the Tiber, there where the river, running weakly among the seven hills, creates vast meanders which originate little plains.

With its 2,459,776 inhabitants (2001), Rome is today the biggest and most populous city of Italy.

Located in the middle of the Italian peninsula, the city is easily accessible from most important places both in Italy and abroad.

HISTORY

Traditionally founded in 753 BC by Romulus and Reus, Rome began its great development beginning from the 10 century BC till it became first a Republic and then the centre of a great empire, the Roman Empire.

The Eternal City was Caput Mundi (Head of the World) in the Roman era, and from its law and liberal arts and sciences radiated to the confines of the vast Empire, which covered the whole of the known western world. After its fall, in 476 AC, the city underwent a slow decline and was invaded by barbarians.

In 754, by the defeat of the Franks, began the temporal power of the Popes over the State of the Church. On Christmas D 800, Charlemagne was crowned as Augustus and Emperor. With him began the period of the Holy Roman Empire, during which the city reduced to a little, corrupted town with a purely symbolic role.

The fortune of the city during the centuries was distinguished by ups and downs. To an increasing power of the Church corresponded a decline of the city self, field of fights among the noble roman families. As in other large Italian town during the 12th century the Commune of Rome strengthened its administrative position, soon to be annihilated again by the power of the popes and their domination over central Italy, known as Papal States. Artistically, Rome underwent a period of great rebirth during the Renaissance and the Baroque periods, but politically it freed itself from the domination of the temporal power only in 1871, when it became capital of Italy. The event that marked the rebellion against the popes is known as breach of Porta Pia, and was leaded by the national hero Giuseppe Garibaldi. In this century, Rome restored its role of the first importance in European history. Seat of the Italian government, seat of the Christianity for the presence of the Vatican, and one of the most important cultural and artistic centre of the world, the city attracts every year millions of tourists with its imposing rests of the past and some of the greatest works of art of the Renaissance and the Baroque.

ART AND CULTURE

Rome contains an exceptional artistic patrimony, glorious testimony to its great past. Besides the imposing rests of its magnificent history throughout all the period of the Roman Empire, Renaissance artists such as Bramante, Raphael, and Michelangelo were at work here under the papal patronage, along with Masolino in San Clemente, Ghirlandaio, Botticelli, Perugino, Luca Signorelli.

The works of the architects Borromini and Bernini, masters of the Baroque, left an indelible and representative sign to the city, embellished by a great numbers of palaces, villas, and fountains. Many works of art by the greatest artists of Italy and the world are gathered in the famous museums of the city and of the Vatican.

Rome is the most important bibliographical centre of Italy. Its numerous libraries, such as the Biblioteca dell'Accademia dei Lincei, the Biblioteca Angelica, the Biblioteca Casanatense, the Biblioteca musicale di San Cecilia, and the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele II, gather the richest collection of books of all Italy.

Among the state Universities, the most important is the Sapienza, along with the University of Tor Vergata and the III University. Among the private ones are the Cattolica, the Libera Università degli studi sociali (LUISS), and the pontifical universities.

In Rome there are various prestigious artistic academies, such as the Accademia of San Cecilia, the Accademia nazionale di arte drammatica, the Istituto centrale del restauro, besides many important cultural institutes -such as the Accademia dei Lincei, the Accademia di San Luca, the CNR, the Istituto per gli studi sul Medio e Estremo Oriente- and many other international academies.

Rome is the Italian centre of dramatic arts and cinema. The famous Cinecittà studios, the "Italian Hollywood", are the prestigious set of many glorious national and international movies.

Administration

Capital of Italy

Rome is the national capital of Italy and is the seat of the Italian Government. The official residences of the President of the Italian Republic and the Italian Prime Minister, the seats of both houses of the Italian Parliament and that of the Italian Constitutional Court are located in the historic centre. The state ministries are spread out around the city; these include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is located in Palazzo della Farnesina near the Olympic stadium.

City Government

Rome constitutes one of Italy's 8,101 communes, and is the largest both in terms of land area and population. It is governed by a mayor, currently Gianni Alemanno, and a city council. The seat of the commune is in on the Capitoline Hill the historic seat of government in Rome. The local administration in Rome is commonly referred to as "Campidoglio", the name of the hill in the Roman dialect.

Rome is divided into 19 administrative areas, called *municipi* or municipalities. They were created in 1972 for administrative reasons to increase decentralisation in the city.^[44] Each municipality is governed by a president and a council of four members who are elected by the residents of the municipality every five years. The municipalities frequently cross the boundaries of the traditional, non-administrative divisions of the city.

Geography

Location

Rome is in the Lazio region of central Italy on the Tiber river (Italian: Tevere). The original settlement developed on hills that faced onto a ford beside the Tiber island, the only natural ford of the river. The historic centre of Rome was built on seven hills: the Aventine Hill, the Caelian Hill, the Capitoline Hill, the Esquiline Hill, the Palatine Hill, the Quirinal Hill, and the Viminal Hill. The city is also crossed by another river the Aniene which joins the Tiber north of the historic centre.

Although the city centre is about 24 km (14.9 mi) inland from the Tyrrhenian Sea, the city territory extends to the shore, where the south-western district of Ostia is located. The altitude of the central part of Rome ranges from 13 m (43 ft) above sea level (at the base of the Pantheon) to 139 m (456 ft) above sea level (the peak of Monte Mario). The Commune of Rome covers an overall area of about 1,285 km² (496 sq mi), including many green areas.

Climate

Rome enjoys a Mediterranean climate, typical of the Mediterranean coasts of Italy. It is most comfortable from April through June, and from mid-September through October; in particular, the Roman *ottobrate* ("beautiful October days") are known as being sunny and warm. By August, the maximum diurnal temperature often exceeds 32 °C (90 °F).

Traditionally, many businesses were accustomed to closing during August, while Romans visited holiday resorts. In more recent years, however, in response to growing tourism and changing work habits, the city has been staying open for the whole summer.

The average high temperature in December is about 13 °C (55 °F), but in hot periods it can be higher, while subzero lows are not uncommon. Snowfalls can occur in December, January and February. Within the last four decades they have been rare in Rome: the most recent snowfall with accumulation was in February 2010,^[48] the first since 1986 (in some peripheral areas since 1991); between 1986 and 2010 snow fell four times, without significant traces on the ground.

Cityscape

Ancient Rome

One of the symbols of Rome is the Colosseum (70–80 AD), the largest amphitheatre ever built in the Roman Empire. Originally capable of seating 60,000 spectators, it was used for gladiatorial combat. A list of important monuments of ancient Rome includes the Roman Forum, the Domus Aurea, the Pantheon, Trajan's Column, Trajan's Market,

the Catacombs, the Circus Maximus, the Baths of Caracalla, Castel Sant'Angelo, the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Ara Pacis, the Arch of Constantine, the Pyramid of Cestius, and the Bocca della Verità.

Medieval

Often overlooked, Rome's medieval heritage is one of the largest in Italian cities. Basilicas dating from the Paleochristian age include Santa Maria Maggiore and San Paolo Fuori le Mura (the latter largely rebuilt in the 19th century), both housing precious 4th century AD mosaics. Later notable medieval mosaic and fresco art can be also found in the churches of Santa Maria in Trastevere, Santi Quattro Coronati, and Santa Prassede. Lay buildings include a number of towers, the largest being the Torre delle Milizie and the Torre dei Conti, both next the Roman Forum, and the huge staircase leading to the basilica of Santa Maria in Ara Coeli.

Renaissance and Baroque

Rome was a major world centre of the Renaissance, second only to Florence, and was profoundly affected by the movement. The most impressive masterpiece of Renaissance architecture in Rome is the Piazza del Campidoglio by Michelangelo, along with the Palazzo Senatorio, seat of the city government. During this period, the great aristocratic families of Rome used to build opulent dwellings as the Palazzo del Quirinale (now seat of the President of the Italian Republic), the Palazzo Venezia, the Palazzo Farnese, the Palazzo Barberini, the Palazzo Chigi (now seat of the Italian Prime Minister), the Palazzo Spada, the Palazzo della Cancelleria, and the Villa Farnesina.

Rome is also famous for her huge and majestic squares (often adorned with obelisks), many of which were built in the 17th century. The principal squares are Piazza Navona, Piazza di Spagna, Campo de' Fiori, Piazza Venezia, Piazza Farnese and Piazza della Minerva. One of the most emblematic examples of Baroque art is the Fontana di Trevi by Nicola Salvi. Other notable 17th-century baroque palaces are the Palazzo Madama, now the seat of the Italian Senate and the Palazzo Montecitorio, now the seat of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy.

Neoclassicism

In 1870, Rome became the capital city of the new Kingdom of Italy. During this time, neoclassicism, a building style influenced by the architecture of antiquity, became a predominant influence in Roman architecture. During this period, many great palaces in neoclassical styles were built to host ministries, embassies, and other governing agencies. One of the best-known symbols of Roman neoclassicism is the Monument of Vittorio Emanuele II or "Altar of the Fatherland", where the Grave of the Unknown Soldier, that represents the 650,000 Italians that fell in World War I, is located.

Fascist architecture

The Fascist regime that ruled in Italy between 1922 and 1943 developed an architectural style that was characterised by its links with ancient Roman architecture. The most important Fascist site in Rome is the E.U.R district, designed in 1938 by Marcello Piacentini. It was originally conceived for the 1942 world exhibition, and was called "E.42" ("Esposizione 42"). The world exhibition, however, never took place because Italy entered the Second World War in 1940. The most representative building of the Fascist style at E.U.R. is the Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana (1938–1943), the iconic design of which has been labelled the cubic or Square Colosseum. After World War II, the Roman authorities found that they already had the seed of an off-centre business district of the type that other capitals were still planning (London Docklands and La Défense in Paris). Also the Palazzo della Farnesina, the current seat of Italian Foreign Ministry, was designed in 1935 in Fascist style.

Parks and gardens

Public parks and nature reserves cover a large area in Rome, and the city has one of the largest areas of green space amongst European capitals.^[51] The most notable part of this green space is represented by the large number of villas and landscaped gardens created by the Italian aristocracy. While many villas were destroyed during the building boom of the late 19th century, a great many remain. The most notable of these are Villa Borghese, Villa Ada, and Villa Doria Pamphili. Villa Doria Pamphili is high on the Gianicolo hill comprising some 1.8 km. Also on the Gianicolo hill there is Villa Sciarra, with playgrounds for children and shaded walking areas. In the nearby area of Trastevere the Orto Botanico (Botanical Garden) is a cool and shady green space. The old Roman hippodrome (Circus Maximus) is another large green space but the main attraction is the ancient site of the chariot racing and it has few trees. Nearby is the lush Villa Celimontana, close to the gardens surrounding the Baths of Caracalla and Rose Garden ('roseto comunale'). The Villa Borghese garden is the best known large green space in Rome, with famous art galleries among its shaded walks. It is close to the Spanish Steps and Piazza del Popolo. Rome also has a number of regional parks of much more recent origin including the Pineto Regional Park and the Appian Way Regional Park. There are also nature reserves at Marcigliana and at Tenuta di Castelporziano.

Tourism in Rome

Tourism is one of Rome's chief industries, with numerous notable museums including the Vatican Museum, the Borghese Gallery, and the Musei Capitolini: in 2005 the city registered 19.5 million of global visitors, up of 22.1% from 2001.^[57] In 2006 Rome has been visited by 6.03 million of international tourists, reaching the 8th place in the ranking of the world's 150 most visited cities.^[60] Rome is also the 3rd most city in the EU,^[21] and its historic centre is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.^[22] Public monuments and buildings, such as the Vatican Museums and the Colosseum are amongst the world's 50 most visited tourist destinations (the Vatican Museums receiving 4.2 million tourists and the Colosseum receiving 4 million tourists every year).

Fashion

Rome is widely recognised as a world fashion capital. Although not as important as Milan, Rome is the world's 4th most important center for fashion in the world, according to the 2009 Global Language Monitor after Milan, New York and Paris, and beating London.^[82] Major luxury fashion houses and jewelry chains, such as Bulgari, Fendi,^[83] Laura Biagiotti and Brioni (fashion), just to name a few, are headquartered or were founded in the city. Also, other major labels, such as Chanel, Prada, Dolce & Gabbana, Armani and Versace have luxury boutiques in Rome, primarily along its prestigious and upscale Via dei Condotti.

Markets

Campo de' Fiori is the oldest market in Rome. Its name comes from the Piazza (south of Corso Vittorio Emanuele II), where the market has been held for the last 140 years. The food market had been in Piazza Navona since 1478 but was moved to Campo de' Fiori in 1869. The market is held in the morning, with the exception of Sunday morning when it is closed. Campo de' Fiori is also well-known for its many restaurants and bars.

Porta Portese is a street market held every Sunday from the early morning until around 1 o'clock. It is situated on the left bank of the Tiber, between Porta Portese and Stazione Trastevere. It is primarily a clothes market, selling both new and second-hand clothes.

On the Via Ostiense there is an "Eco-Solidarity Market" which sells used clothing and antiques.

Mercato delle Stampe is located in Largo della Fontanella di Borghese, and is held every morning except Sunday. It sells antique books, magazines, engravings and prints.^{[11][2]}

The Via Sannio market is situated next to San Giovanni station on Line A of the Rome Metro. It sells mainly clothes and accessories. The centre of the market is covered, with stands on the surrounding streets. It is open on weekdays during the morning. On Sundays several stands move to Porta Portese for the big street market there.

Mercato di Testaccio contains greengrocers and butchers, fishmongers and sellers of cheese and dairy products, housed in a more permanent structure, unlike many Roman markets. Located in the Piazza Testaccio

Streets

Via Condotti, Via Borgognona and Via Frattina are three streets start near the Piazza di Spagna that run parallel until they reach the Via del Corso (also known as "The Corso"). They are the best known fashion streets in Rome.^[4]

Via Condotti begins at the Spanish Steps. It is named after conduits or channels which carried water to the Baths of Agrippa and is the best known of this group of three streets. The atelier of Bulgari opened here in 1905, and Armani, Hermès, Cartier, Ferragamo and Battistoni (the latter was a tailor favoured by the late Duke of Windsor) are located here.^{[4][5]}

Via Borgognona contains more fashion houses, including those of Fendi, Laura Biagiotti, Gai Mattiolo, and Dolce & Gabbana.^{[4][5]}

Via Frattina contains fashion shops, and in the past has been the home of Byblos, Tiffany, and Versace.^[4]

The Via Margutta is a small street in the Campo Marzio region, with art galleries, restaurants and antique dealers. An association known as *Cento pittori Via Margutta* ("One hundred painters of Via Margutta") turns Via Margutta into an open-air art gallery in spring and autumn, and holds exhibitions at other locations in Rome.^[4]

Via dei Sediari has been famous for centuries for the production of chairs, armchairs and other household objects.

Via dei Coronari, Via Giulia, Via Margutta, Via del Babuino and Via del Pellegrino generally house Rome's antique dealers^[4]

On Via dei Gigli d'Oro can be found sellers of reproductions of ancient mosaics.^[4]

Shopping malls

Rome also has several shopping malls. The four bigger malls in Rome are:

Euroma 2: 240 shops, 40 bars and restaurants;

Porta Di Roma: 220 shops, a 13 screens cinema, 2 swimming pools, a fitness centre;

Roma Est: 210 shops, a 12 screens cinema, 24 bars and restaurants;

Parco Leonardo: Located near Fiumicino Airport, it features 216 shops, a 24 screens cinema (biggest cinema in Italy at the moment), a 16 lane bowling, a slot machines area, wi-fi spots.

Sport

Rome hosted the [1960 Summer Olympics](#) and is an official candidate to host the [2020 Summer Olympics](#).

[Football](#) is the most popular sport in Rome, as in the rest of the country. The [Olympic Stadium](#) hosted the final game of the [1990 FIFA World Cup](#); it is also the home stadium for local [Serie A](#) clubs [A.S. Roma](#) and [S.S. Lazio](#), whose rivalry has become a staple of Roman sports culture. Footballers who play for these teams and are also born in the city tend to become especially popular, as has been the case with players such as [Francesco Totti](#) and [Daniele De Rossi](#) (both for A.S. Roma).

[Rugby union](#) is gaining wider acceptance. The [Stadio Flaminio](#) is the home stadium for the [Italy national rugby union team](#), which has been playing in the [Six Nations Championship](#) since 2000, albeit with less than satisfactory performances, as they have never won the championship. Rome is home to local rugby teams, such as [Unione Rugby Capitolina](#), [Rugby Roma](#), and [S.S. Lazio](#).

Every May, Rome hosts the [ATP Masters Series tennis](#) tournament on the clay courts of the [Foro Italico](#). [Cycling](#) was popular in the post-[WWII](#) period, although its popularity has faded. Rome has hosted the final portion of the [Giro d'Italia](#) twice, in 1989 and 2000. Rome is also home to other sports teams, including [basketball](#) ([Virtus Roma](#)), [volleyball](#) ([M. Roma Volley](#)), [handball](#) or [waterpolo](#).

Trasportation

Rome is at the centre of the radial network of roads that roughly follow the lines of the ancient Roman roads that began at the [Capitoline Hill](#) and connected Rome with its empire. Today Rome is circled, at a distance of about 10 km (6 mi), by the ring-road (the [Grande Raccordo Anulare](#)).

Due to its location in the centre of the Italian peninsula, Rome is a principal railway node for central Italy. Rome's main train station, [Termini](#), is one of the biggest train stations in Europe and the most heavily used in Italy, with around 400 thousand travellers passing through every day. The second-largest station in the city, [Roma Tiburtina](#), is currently being redeveloped as a [high-speed rail](#) terminus.^[85]

Rome is served by three airports. The intercontinental [Leonardo Da Vinci International Airport](#) is Italy's chief airport and is commonly known as "Fiumicino Airport", as it is located within the nearby [Comune of Fiumicino](#), south-west of Rome. The older [Rome Ciampino Airport](#) is a joint civilian and military airport. It is commonly referred to as "Ciampino Airport", as it is located beside [Ciampino](#), south-east of Rome. A third airport, the [Roma-Urbe Airport](#), is a small, low-traffic airport located about 6 km north of the city centre, which handles most helicopter and private flights.

Getting around Rome by Bus

Rome's buses, trams, subway and suburban railways are part of an integrated system run by ATAC and Metrebus tickets cover all forms of transport. Buy before you board though; there are hefty fines if you don't, even for tourists. There's also a private network of J buses. Most of the main buses terminate at the bus station outside Stazione Termini (where you can get a map of the bus routes). The city's Metro service (which is convenient for many of Rome's sights) has two lines, both of which go through Termini. The above-ground rail network isn't much use to most visitors.

Driving in Rome is the next best thing to suicide - especially on a motorbike or moped. Most of the historic centre of Rome is closed to normal traffic, although you will be allowed to drive to your hotel, and parking is a nightmare. If you'd rather leave the driving to

someone else, you can pick up a cab from one of the city's many taxi ranks or phone one any time of day. Be warned though, taxis are notoriously expensive, and if you call a cab, the meter is turned on as soon as you call, rather than when you are picked up. Cycling is hazardous, but possible - hills, crazy drivers and cobblestones notwithstanding. The historic centre of Rome is relatively small and quite manageable on foot. Wear your comfortable shoes.

Rome by Metro

Every area of Rome is always reachable thanks to well-organized Underground System. There are several stations everywhere and trains are scheduled to leave every five or ten minutes. For more information about times and trains and stations visit [MetroRoma](#)

Rome by Taxi

Taxi (white or yellow in colour) are provided with an identification name and number, the emblem of the Roman municipality, and a meter. you should always make sure that the latter is operational before hiring a taxi. The fare includes service, so tipping is not necessary. Licensed taxi are hired from ranks; there are not cruising taxis, and it's never advisable to accept rides from non-authorized taxis at the airport or train station. There are additional charges for driving at night, on Sunday and for each piece of luggage.

To call a taxi:

- Cooperative Radiotaxi - Tel. 06 3570
- Cosmo - Tel. 06 88177
- La Capitale - Tel. 06 4994
- Pronto Taxi - Tel. 06 6645
- Tevere - Tel. 06 4157
- Samarcanda - Tel . 06 5551

According to the rules established by the municipality, prices are inside every taxi, and they are translated in seven languages: english, french, german, spanish, portuguese, arabe, and japanese.

The Roman Festivities

The 6 th of January - La Befana

Epiphany originally means Manifestation, Revelation of the Verb. The world has undergone a popular corruption that has changed it in befana. In the popular imagery the befana is a very old witch with a long nose and a big humpback that spends the year making toys for the good children and preparing carbon for the bad ones.

Since long piazza Navona is the scenery of this festivity, half sacred and half profane. During the 19 th century the children of the foreigner colonies of Rome used to render homage to the Infant Jesus in their languages and customs.

For eight days the square was filled by stands selling toys and handicraft. After the fifties

the handicraft have been replaced by more commercial products and lots of sweets. In the night of the 5 th there are great parties all over the city.

The 17 th of January - The Blessing of the Animals in Sant'Eustachio

In front of the Church of Sant' Eustachio it takes place the 17 th of January the blessing of the animals. Once the ceremony was characterized by long processions of many different animals.

Today most of the animals are domestic ones, such as cats and dogs.

The 19 th of January - The Purim of Rome

The Purim is a Jewish festivity typical of Rome. This festivity occurs to celebrate a happening of the 1793, when the French troops tried to set fire to the Jewish ghetto. In this occasion a providential storm saved the ghetto and its inhabitants from its burning. Since then the Hebrews of Rome celebrates this miraculous happening every 2 nd of Shevat.

The 2nd of February - La Candelora

The Candelora is a religious festivity founded by pope Gelasio 1 between 492 and 496. This tradition actually takes roots in the oldest Roman history, when February, being the last month of the year, was considered the month of purification.

The sacrificial rite took place every 13 th of February in the cave of Lupercale, the place where according to tradition Romolo and Remo were nursed by the Capitoline she wolf. In this day a goat was killed by the so called *lupercali*, the Roman priests destined for this rite, with the scope of cleansing people's souls from sin through the blood and skin (cut to create special whips) of the sacrificed animal.

When this bloody rite was abolished its tradition was so strongly rooted that the Church had to convert it to Christianity. Every 2nd of February Romans received the purification through the benediction of the candles, hence la Candelora, the name of this festivity. After the procession, the blessed candles were kept at home to protect its inhabitants.

The 9 th of February - The Declaration of the Roman Republic

In the morning of the 9 th of February Giuseppe Galletti read in Piazza del Campidoglio the *decreto fondamentale* of the Roman Republic.

Even though the Republic falls few months later this day continued to be celebrated in the name of freedom, independence and sacrifice of many Romans and Italians who have struggled against the temporal power of the Church.

The 9 th of February

The anniversary of the foundation of the Roman Republic is also a Jewish festivity. The Constitution of Republic, in fact, established the freedom of worship, which meant the full emancipation of all the Jewish people of Rome, segregated in the ghetto since 1555.

The Roman Carnival

During the 18 th and 19 th Century the Roman Carnival was a happening very famous in all Europe. It was characterized by lots of parties and processions all along the streets of the city.

All the Romans and many foreigners took part to this merry week. The most clamorous happening was the run of the horses, abolished after the dead of one soldier in 1870. Since then the Roman Carnival has undergone a sudden decline.

The 9 th of March - Santa Francesca Romana. The blessing of the cars.

Born in the thirties of the 20 th Century, this young tradition is supposed to rise its importance during the years. The increasing widespread, and dangerousness too, of cars

in this century have pushed Romans to elect Santa Francesca Romana as patron saint of all the vehicles. The gathering and blessing of the cars takes place each 9 th of March in front of the church devoted to Santa Francesca Romano, close to the Foro Romano.

The 19 th of March - Festa di San Giuseppe

The fame of San Giuseppe, due to the simplicity and goodness which characterize him, is very widespread among common people, especially the artisans, who has elected him as their patron saint.

In his honour, many Roman churches and children have been named after San Giuseppe. The widespread of this name contributed to increase the popularity of this Saint, widely celebrated since long time by all the Romans the 19 th of February. In this merry day Romans meet at the Trionfale and eat the traditional *frittelle* (pancakes) and cream puffs prepared in enormous frying pans in front of everybody.

That's why this festivity is known as "Sagra di San Giuseppe Frittellaro". Around the stands of pancakes are gathered all the different stands where artisans sell their typical products.

The Holy Week - The Mistery Plays of the Gonfalone at the Colosseo

The Mistery Plays have always been organised during the Holy Week by the Confraternity of the Gonfalone, the most important charitable institution in Rome since its foundation in 1264.

One of the most spectacular performance was the one dedicated to the representation of the Passion, which took place in the **Colosseum**, close to the Church of Santa Maria della Pietà.

The scenery was beautifully painted by famous artists, such as Antonio Romazzo. Everything was executed with the greatest care for details. The popularity of this Roman Holy Play in Italy is proved by the numerousness of the texts of this dramatic play. Even nowadays, in the little town of Sordevolo, the ancient play of the Passion is represented for three months by 400 of the 1400 inhabitants of the town.

I Quaresimali

During the Lent Romans used to eat the "Quaresimali", the typical Roman baked sweets prepared with leavened dough, sugar, pine seeds and raisins.

The 1 st Friday of March boys used to give those special sweets to their lovers (sometimes hiding a ring inside!). The consumption of the *quaresimali* during the Lent was probably allowed in order to relieve the hard dietetic restriction.

There is a popular nice little strophe about this sweet break of the Lenten fasting:

Er primo è pe' li presciolosi;

Er siconno pe' li sposi;

Er terzo pe' l'innamorati;

Er quarto pe' li disperati

The 25 th of April - Festa di Pasquino

Born in 1508, this festivity was originally organised by students who, in this day, carried in procession the statue of Pasquino adorned with a mythological mask all along the streets of Rome.

By the procession students used to read epigrams in Latin which exalted the regime. When this tradition stopped to be celebrated a new, daily "pasquinismo" began to be clandestinely diffused by students. This time the literary production, typically satiric, worked against any established institutions, denouncing the abuses of power perpetrated by the Church and the nobles.

Even though students have been for long persecuted by authorities, this new form of

literary protest has continued to survive up to today as a manifestation of free denunciation of citizens.

The 16 th of May - La Visita alle Sette Chiese

The Tour of the Seven Churches takes place every year in the month of May, and more exactly by the Ascension Day. It is a very old Roman tradition instituted by san Filippo Neri, patron of the city, in order to join the two most typical sides of Rome: the sacred one and the profane one.

The religious tour, on foot, included the visit of the seven most famous churches of the city: San Lorenzo fuori le mura, Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, Santa Maria Maggiore, San Giovanni in Laterano, San Sebastiano all'Appia Antica, San Paolo fuori le mura and San Pietro in Vaticano.

This devotional pilgrimage was accompanied by a merry picnic in the country, by music, concerts and a special reading performed by a little child, who repeated by heart a little sermon especially written for this occasion.

That's why san Filippo called that religious festivity the "Christian Carnival". Even though some practices have changed through the centuries, the merry spirit of this singular pilgrimage has been preserved up to today.

The 31 st of May - Shavuot

The *Shavout* , one of the most important Jewish festivities, belongs to the *shelosh regalim* , the three pilgrimages to the Temple of Jerusalem.

It takes place the 6 th of *Sivan* , that falls exactly 49 days after the Easter, and celebrates both the event of the Ten Commandments on the Sinai and the early produces of nature. The flowers decorating the Roman synagogues during those days of celebrations establish therefore a double bound. One with Jerusalem, whose streets, in those days, are decorated too with fruits and flowers to celebrate the rebirth of the nature.

The other with the episode of the Exodus, according to which by the promulgation of the Ten Commandments the Sinai emanated a very peculiar smell of flowers.

Sant'Antonio da Padova. Festa delle fragole a Campo de' Fiori

In occasion of the festivity of Sant'Antonio da Padova, the Roman girls who used to harvest strawberries organised every 13 th of June a party in Campo de' Fiori to celebrate the ending of the harvest time.

This festivity was called *Trionfo delle fragole* , that is Triumph of the Strawberries. At the centre of the field was built a very big basket around which the girls used to lay little baskets filled with strawberries.

At the end of this "ritual" sturdy men used to carry the basket on their heads through the streets of the centre. During the procession girls and boys used to sing merry songs celebrating Sant'Antonio, such as:

*Salutiamo cor fischietto
sant'Antonio Benedetto.
Trullallero, trullalà
Tutti quanti a sfravolà.*

The celebration ended with a general, and generous, distribution of the strawberries.

The 24 th of June

According to tradition, every Night of San Giovanni the ghost of Erodiade, the adulteress wife of Erode Antipa, mustered the witches by the field of Laterano where, crying and moaning, wandered the ghost of Salomè.

The cabala lasted till the morning. All the Romans used to run to the fields keeping bells and lanterns in order to see the witches flying in the dark. The bells would wake up the Sleeping Beauties who stood up to join the party. Before going out they used to leave on their doors some brooms and tins of coarse salt in order to prevent witches to enter into their houses.

In fact the witches would have been pushed by their innate curiosity to count all the blades of common mill of the brooms and all the grains of salt, wasting all the hours of the shortest night of the year. The sun, rising, would drive them out with the last shadows. In the meanwhile, between Santa Croce and the Basilica, Romans would light the "Fires of San Giovanni" to contrast the darkness of the night with the light.

Then they all run out in the countryside, by the "Salita degli Spiriti" ("Exit of the Spirits"), where they would make the last rite, the eating of the stewed slugs. This rite had a very special meaning of reconciliation. The "horns", in fact, being diverging, symbolised the "discord". Eating them Romans would bury all the grudges and hard feelings into their stomachs.

All those beautiful traditions and old customs now forgotten could be resorted in name of Reconciliation and Concord. Fortunately we can enjoy hundreds of traditional songs which survived through the years. One of them recites:

*Me feci un bell'insogno, l'altra notte,
che annamio tutt'e dua a San Giovanni...*

The 29 th of June - Santi Pietro e Paolo

Once Romans used to celebrate with great festivities the martyrdom of San Pietro and Paolo. Each 29 th of June they used to go to two famous taverns in the Roman countryside, the "Osteria del '31" and the "Scarpone" where they would dine with the food carried from home paying only the "scommido".

The most alluring attraction was the great lighting of the Cupolone. The festivities ended by Castel Sant'Angelo, illuminated by the fireworks. San Paolo was celebrated also the 30 th .

In this day Romans used to have great stuffings, especially of roast suckling pig sold by pedlars whose stands, together with those of the sellers of toys, were widely widespread all over during those festivities.

The 18 th of July - Festa de Noatri

This festivity is the profane side of the biggest and most popular religious festivity of the Trastevere and one of the few survived. Every year it is visited by lots of believers and tourists.

The Festa de Noatri falls on the first Saturday after the 16 th of July, the day in which the Church celebrates the Madonna of Carmine. In this occasion the statue of the Madonna, decorated with precious dresses and jewels, is carried through the streets of the Trastevere in a very solemn procession from the church of Sant'Agata to the basilica of San Crisogono.

The statue remains in this church for the devotional visitors till the following Monday, when it is carried back to Sant'Agata. As it always happens by those religious festivities, the streets of the Trastevere are filled with lots of pedlars selling any kind of product fill. Hundreds of stands, illuminated taverns and theatrical and musical performances contribute to create the fascinating and typical profane scenery of this religious celebration.

The 5 th of August - Madonna della Neve. The Snowfall by Santa Maria Maggiore

According to an old legend the erection of the biggest Roman church devoted to the Virgin Mary, Santa Maria Maggiore, is bound to a miraculous snowfall. The 5 th August of a remote year, in the second half of the IV Century, both the pope Liberio and the noble patrician who substituted the Roman emperor, had the same dream.

In their dreams they were suggested to erect a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary in a place that the following day would have been covered by a blanket of snow. The miracle happened on the peak of the Cispio that, in the past, was for long a very ill-famed place. The chapel has gained great fame through the centuries. Still, though its importance both historical and artistic, the chapel has always been bound to its simple legendary origin, which makes it famous as "Santa Maria of the snow".

So, for long, each 5 th of August the chapel becomes the scenery of a ritualistic and devotional commemoration during which a great fall of white petals of rose falls down the peak of the church. The repetition and commemoration of this legendary happening in such a hot day breaks for a while the modern stress of the city.

The 7 th of September - Homage to Giuseppe Gioacchino Belli

The 7 th of September Rome celebrates the birth of its greatest poet, Giuseppe Gioacchino Belli, who, in his vast literary production in dialect, has left a lively and authentic witness of a complex city, recording its social and inner life. Thanks to his poems we can rediscover and live the spirit of Rome in all its aspects and atmospheres.

Romans celebrate his poet in a very simple and essential way. First of all carrying a flower to the monument, today well restored, dedicated to him and, in the evening, attending to the meeting organised in his memory at the piazza Fontana di Trevi, where he has written most of his poems.

Every year some important exponent of the cultural life chairs the meeting by telling his relationship with Belli, while some actors would read some of his sonnets.

The 20 th of September - Porta Pia

The 20 th of September 1870 few cannon shots of the artillery of general Cadorna open a beach in the Porta Pia, marking the end of the temporal power.

By this happening, in fact, pope Pio IX ordered to hoist white flag on the cupola of San Pietro, on Castel Sant'Angelo and on the tower of Santa Maria Maggiore.

Together with the troops, entered into the city also the freedom, the democracy and the modernity. The Rome of the Popes soon became the Third Rome, capital of Italy. This date has always been celebrated as the triumph of anticlericalism and freethinking.

The 2 nd of November - I Luoghi della Memoria - The Places of Memory

Since 1994, in occasion of the All Saint's Day, the city of Rome has instituted a meeting which has become a tradition: "Luoghi della Memoria. Attori e Poesia" ("The Places of Memory. Actors and Poetry").

The meeting is celebrated through the recital of lyrics and pages of prose and by concerts of sacred music that take place by the "Sacred Places" such as the monumental Cemetery of Verano, the Cemetery Acattolico, the Cemetery Flaminio, the Sepolcro di Romolo, and the Pantheon.

This special and commemorative meeting of literary works, monumental places, artist interpreters and the public creates a very emotional and reflexive atmosphere which, establishing a dialogue with the dead, confirms the belonging to the city of the livings.

The 2 nd of November - Absolution of the souls of the drowned in the Tevere

A very solemn ceremony takes place every 2 nd of November in the isle Tiberina. In this night people participate to a "via crucis" along the riverbanks of the Tevere, suggestively illuminated by the traditional *padelle*.

Lots of believers, with torches and candles, take part to this rite of suffrage in honour of those who have died in the waters of the river Tevere. The procession ends at the oratory with the absolution of the souls of the drowned.

The 25 th of November - Santa Caterina. The Arrival of the "Pipers"

The "Pipers" (the "pifferai") are very picturesque strolling musicians coming from Abruzzo characterized by large and richly decorated hats, long mantles, colourful trousers, long hair, and bushy beards.

Their coming on the 25 th of November, Santa Caterina, falls on the traditional begin of the winter and their suggestive presence through the streets of the city creates and diffuses the typical Christmas-atmosphere. In that day Romans change the blankets of their beds, light their braziers and lay a doormat on their front door.

And, thanks to the coming of the pipers, they begin to feel the spirit of Christmas.

The Saturnali

The festivity of the Saturnali was the last of the old Roman calendar. It was dedicated to Saturn, god of the mythic "golden age", when men used to live in peace and with no need of working. Romans celebrated it as a real vacation that lasted five days, from the 17 th to the 23 rd of December.

According to the poet Catullo those were the most beautiful days of the year. After the religious rituals that took place the 17 th in front of the Temple dedicated to Saturn it began a sort of carnival characterized by the total freedom of behaviour, including transgression and licentiousness. Everything was allowed during those days of festivity. Even slaves could eat together with their masters and be served by them. People used to wander through the city wearing masks and everywhere there were shows, dances and music.

Actually the origin of this festivity is much older and coincided with the end of the agricultural year. Farmers used to celebrate the end of the seed time with a sort of magic and propitiatory ritual during which they would eat all the food supplies to have them back the following year.

Falling on the winter solstice, this festivity would also neatly mark the passage between the finishing and the beginning year. That is why people used to exchange propitiatory presents such as walnuts, honey, dates, and candles which, once lighted, symbolised the light, and warmth, of the sun next to rise and begin again its cycle in the sky.

The 31 st of December - The New Year's Day in piazza del Popolo

Since 1993, in occasion of the New Year's Day, a new popular festivity has begun to be celebrated by hundreds of thousands of Romans, and foreigners, at the piazza del Popolo.

Every year fascinating original shows, street musicians, and great concerts entertain the people during their festivities, mostly characterized by great dances and fireworks. The parties of the night are preceded by

EDUKICK ITALY - "FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY" PROGRAM

PRESENTATION / OVERVIEW

The program represents an international initiative with the aim to improve the technical, tactic and athletic potentiality of all young players coming from all over the world, **aged between 16 and 21 years old** and provide the opportunity to learn the Italian soccer methodologies under the high qualified supervision of FIGC/UEFA **technical staff**.

The soccer course is ideal for all those young players who want to widen their cultural competence (learning Italian language and living in Italy for an entire year), in addition to improving their knowledge of football and their technical skills. Our course offers a great "european experience" in the home of the current world champions – Italy. And better still, we are based in the Italian capital city of Rome!

At the **end of the course**, each participant will receive a final **report card** with an **official certificate of attendance**. EduKick provides regular communication and reporting to all participating parents throughout the academic year. If requested, there will be the delivery of a multimedia "Soccer Video Resume" DVD with the personal information of the player and soccer highlights.

Athletic – Healthcare Guarantees

The Francesco Totti Academy will be supported by **Mr Vito Scala**, the personal athletic trainer of Francesco Totti, of AS Roma and Italy. **Mr Vito Scala's** supervision will guarantee the participants of the course will follow the same path as real professional players.

Each participant will receive exceptional medical care and attention. All the athletes will be constantly followed and supervised inside the prestigious clinical structure **Villa Stuart**, where AS Roma carries out its own medical visits for all of its professional players.

ITALIAN EXPERIENCE

During the Italian stay all participants will be given every opportunity to experience to live the professional life of the champion Francesco Totti and his team: in fact each participant will attend all of **the home matches of AS Roma ("A" series)** at the Olympic Stadium as part of the program. Participants will also **visit the sporting center "Fulvio Bernardini"** of Trigoria, where Francesco Totti and AS Roma regularly train to watch a training session. During one of these visits participants will get to **meet the Roma Captain and his teammates**.

The program includes full-time scholastic Italian course instruction every morning by specialized Italian teachers. For each participant, the organization stipulates an insurance policy to guarantee the health assistance. There will be a transport service in order to perform the technical/sport activities. The athletes will be transported as needed to the football pitches for the daily trainings and then back to the residences for the accommodation.

The excursions in Rome, **capital of Italy**, and other important village around the Lazio Region will allow the participants to know and learn better the Italian culture and traditions.

YEARLONG SOCCER COURSE

The participants will have the possibility to meet the complete technical staff of **Francesco Totti Academy**, under the supervisory of **Mr Carlo Sorbara**. They will be daily trained daily according to the methodologies of the Academy that allow achievement of important competitive aims and to transmit **Francesco Totti's** soccer values.

The participants of the course will attend weekly classroom lessons with the Academy coaches during the soccer school activities, to enrich their technical knowledge and also to analyze the activities they have previously experienced during the week which will help the participants to understand better the dynamics of the training while improving their soccer background experience.

The training sessions will last two hours a day 5 times a week Monday - Friday. During their stay each participant will train and be able to compare themselves with players of other academies, participating periodically in friendly matches with teams from different categories.

The organization, with FIGC rules, will let the participants be placed with and play friendly matches or, if possible Italian youth sector tournaments with other academy teams. The participants will be placed according to their age and ability.

The activities of this project aim to teach the correct sport values. The academy believes in the total development of the athlete through soccer.

There are two other important figures besides the coaches and the instructors: the athletic trainer and the Teacher of individual technique. The first one is responsible for the development and the recovery of the athletic coordination of the player. During the train sessions he guarantees specific physical lessons. The second one teaches the ideal technique to apply during a match. Theories about speed and different game situations.

The activities of this project aim to teach the correct sport values.

EDUCATIONAL AIMS

Pre-requirements for a correct sport education:

Total development of the personality

Technical aims

Tactic aims

Physical and athletic aims

Psychological aims

Relational aims

TEACHING METHODS

Leadership values

Teaching methods

Training methods

Theoretical and practical teaching aims

Use of the correct tools

Entrance examination

SCHEDULE

EXAMPLE OF WEEKLY PROGRAM

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
MORNING	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION
1.00 PM	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
AFTERNOON	SESSION TRAINING	SESSION TRAINING	SESSION TRAINING	SESSION TRAINING	SESSION TRAINING	FREE TIME	FREE TIME/STADIUM
8.00 PM	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER	DINNER
10.30	REST	REST	REST	REST	REST	REST	REST

ADV SOCCER COURSE - MONTHLY /SEMESTER

The monthly program is available anytime throughout the School year. The semester program is available 3 times during the school year (fall, winter & spring)

The participants of the course will attend weekly classroom lessons with the Academy coaches during the soccer school activities, to enrich their technical knowledge and also to analyze the activities they have previously experienced during the week which will help the participants to understand better the dynamics of the training while improving their soccer background experience.

The training sessions will last two hours a day 5 times a week Monday - Friday. During their stay each participant will train and be able to compare themselves with players of other academies, participating periodically in friendly matches with teams from different categories. The organization, with FIGC rules, will let the participants be placed with and play friendly matches or, if possible Italian youth sector tournaments with other academy teams. The participants will be placed according to their age and ability.

SCHEDULE

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
MORNING	Technical/ Tactical Lesson 9:00AM- 11:00AM	Technical/ Tactical Lesson 9:00AM- 11:00AM	Technical/ Tactical Lesson 9:00AM- 11:00AM	Technical/ Tactical Lesson 9:00AM- 11:00AM	Technical/ Tactical Lesson 9:00AM- 11:00AM	<i>Italian language course 9.00AM- 12.00am</i>	
	Free Time + Lunch + Break 12:30PM- 3:30PM	Free Time + Lunch + Break 12:30PM- 3:30PM	Free Time + Lunch + Break 12:30PM- 3:30PM	Free Time + Lunch + Break 12:30PM- 3:30PM	Free Time + Lunch + Break 12:30PM- 3:30PM	Free Time + Lunch + Break 12:30PM- 3:30PM	Free Time + Lunch + Break 12:30PM -3:30PM
AFTERNOON	<i>Italian language course 3.30 PM - 6.30PM</i>	<i>Italian language course 3.30 PM - 6.30PM</i>	<i>Italian language course 3.30 PM - 6.30PM</i>	Match 3:30PM- 5:30PM	<i>Italian language course 3.30 PM - 6.30PM</i>	FREE TIME	FREE TIME/ STADIUM MATCH
	Dinner 8:00PM- 9:00PM	Dinner 8:00PM- 9:00PM	Dinner 8:00PM- 9:00PM	Dinner 8:00PM- 9:00PM	Dinner 8:00PM- 9:00PM	Dinner 8:00PM- 9:00PM	Dinner 8:00PM- 9:00PM

HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL SPORT EXAMINES AT "VILLA STUART" CLINIC

The sport medicine Institute was formed in the 80's as the Italian affiliate to **C.O.N.I.** (Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano). The facility carries out medical sport examinations for the competitive qualification. The institute, which has a specialized medical staff, will have all the necessary equipment available for all the clinical examinations required by the laws of sport.

Villa Stuart Clinic was the **first Medical structure** operating in the Lazio Region in the field of sports medicine with the operation of medical fitness for competitive sports for athletes and recreational athletes and continues to be an institution of reference for the national sports federations and the largest companies' in professional sports. Each participant will be issued with a personal card for emergency service, diagnostics, orthopedics and traumatology. The service was born from the agreement between IMS and Quisisana Villa Stuart Clinic, the only structures in Rome in which the athletes may be followed by the best specialists from diagnosis to treatment and access to a wider range of scientifically and technologically advanced services.

First examination

Basic examine (medical examine, ECG with/without strain, IRI, spirometria, urine analysis)

Ergometric examine, Esame ergometrico, tele radiogramma toracico, ecocardioppler, esami ematochimici. Inside Villa Stuart there is the excellent service of physiotherapy and rehabilitation.

EQUIPMENT

Each participant will be issued with **EduKick Italy - Francesco Totti Academy** official kit, created to satisfy every kind of need.

- **Equipment for the Year Long Course**

Sport bag	Gloves
Winter Jacket	Hat
Official tracksuit	Hat cap
Training tracksuit	K-way
N.2 complete training suit short sleeve	Sweatshirt
N.2 complete training suit long sleeve	T-shirt
Polo short sleeve	Bathrobe
Polo long sleeve	Shower slippers

- **Equipment for Monthly course (Winter)**

Sport bag	Hat
Winter Jacket	Hat cap
Official tracksuit	K-way
Training tracksuit	Sweatshirt
N.2 complete training suit long sleeve	T-shirt
Polo long sleeve	Bathrobe
Gloves	Shower slippers

- **Equipment for Monthly course (Spring/fall)**

Sport bag	Hat
Official tracksuit	sweatshirt

Training tracksuit	T-shirt
N.2 complete training suit short sleeve	Bathrobe
K-way	Shower slippers
Polo short sleeve	

SPORTING CENTER

OLIMPIA CITY OF SPORT – Rome

Olympia City of Sport is a multi-disciplinary complex equipped with sports facilities and leisure activities, services and modern amenities, recognized as a center by federal Italian sports federations. Open to all people who love the sport and leisure, located in an oasis of greenery and calm, Olympia may be a good opportunity to play a sport at a competitive level, especially in soccer.

The architectural structure is designed on three levels and is divided into different areas: Area sports consisting of: a Indoor sport Arena that can host a variety of national and international events with a capacity for 1,200 people; The Gyms (2,000 sqm), permit to carry any type of activity. The Swimming stadium with three pools, with dressing rooms and facilities: the semi-Olympic 37.5mx 25m, one for the functional rehabilitation and fitness activities and one open air pool, 25m x 12m. The Climbing wall; Closely the Arena there are 4 tennis courts and a Stadium for soccer and for Futsal.

Rehabilitation Center (RMS): equipped with the most modern equipment and machinery, where you can perform a program of rehabilitation and muscle rehabilitation, designed for those who engaged in intensive or competitive level wellness area: with aesthetics and thermarium complete with sauna, steam bath, massage, mud baths, massage, relaxation room.

LA LONGARINA – Rome

The “Longarina” Sporting Center belongs to the Totti’s family since summer 2001. This structure is located in **Ostia Antica** (Rome), surrounded by the green environment of Castelfusano pine forest.

The “Longarina” Sport Center, ASD AXA Calcio headquarters, is equipped with the following synthetic soccer pitches of latest generation: n. 4 Soccer pitches [5 players]; n. 1 Soccer pitch [7 players]; n. 1 Soccer pitch [9 players]; n. 1 Regular Soccer pitch; Besides that, Francesco Totti Academy’s participants will have at their disposal: n. 2 beach volley pitches, beach soccer and tennis; 24 changing rooms; 1 infirmary /medical clinic, physiotherapy; Private gym; Conference hall; Bar/catering; mini shop.

Nowadays the Longarina Sport Center is one of the most important and well-known Centre-Italian structures; It's easy to reach from all the main ways that connect Rome to Ostia Lido. It has 35.000 sqm of extension field.

Accommodation

COLLEGE, HOTEL AND RESIDENCE

College G. Garibaldi - Boarding School – Rome

The **College G. Garibaldi** is the home of the Year Long High School program, where participants will live eat and study. The residence building of the college houses 100 students with a mix of both international and Italian students accommodated. The "G.Garibaldi" boarding school is an exceptional institute immersed in 67 hectares of land in the south of Rome. **It is a natural park** placed in the city, modern but also with the features of a hundred years ago. The residence building of the Boarding school is a modern building, built on a basement with rooms for the students and all the services.

In the central building there are: on the ground floor: the hall, 4 big rooms with a library, staff offices, a self-service dining room, bathrooms, kitchen and a cellar, a room to wash up, on the first and second floor: a big hall, 16 bedrooms with 3 beds each, a room for the staff. All the rooms have got a bathroom inside, and on the basement: wardrobe, laundrette, services for the kitchen and canteen staff. A lift links all the floors.

Residence and Aurea Guest Room - Olimpia City of Sport

The **Olimpia City of Sport** is the home of the Year Long Soccer & Language immersion program and also the monthly and semester program:

Residence

Each participant will be accommodated in the modern structure residence, **adjacent to the soccer field**. There are 38 double rooms, while the guesthouse includes 21 mini-apartments. Both types of residence were built according to modern architectural techniques and equipped with every comfort to ensure a comfortable and pleasant stay for its athletic guests.

Optional - Hotel Selene

The Hotel Selene is located in the Olimpia – City of Sport complex. Participants can upgrade their accommodation to the Hotel for an additional fee. Please inquire at time of registration.

The Hotel Selene is one of the highest quality 4-star hotels in Pomezia, Rome for its efficiency and services; it is the ideal business and leisure vacation spot.

195 rooms and suites, 19 meeting rooms with natural lighting at the ultra-modern convention center, 600 place settings at the Triclinum restaurant, a **23000 sq.m. Luxurious Park, 70000 sq.m. to play sports**, relax, get in shape and shop at Olimpia – Città dello Sport.

Studying in Italy

School and University

The Academy more sensitive regarding the education of the young athlete and promote educational courses. Students who subscribe to our academic program, we offer two important courses of study at two prestigious and schools:

- The Giuseppe Garibaldi ITAS (High School) and "Boarding School in Rome;
- The Dante Alighieri Institution of Higher Learning for Foreigners.

Our Academy Boarding school Program offers two possibilities:

1. The Year Long High School* and Higher Learning for Foreigner that start on the second week of

September and finish in the second week of June of the successive year (9 months).

It's possible also the inscription for: one, two or three months but only following a course of Italian language at the Higher Learning School for Foreigners.

2. The Half-Year Long High School and the Higher Learning School Program. In this case the program starts on January 7th and finish in the second week of June (6 months).

*All the students interested to attend to the High School can choose only two options: 6 or 9 months of study courses.

The Italian school is strong for his tradition and open to the continue innovation. In fact, for its

culture, its history, its important role, it's easy to say how Italy has a long and ancient tradition with

regards to school education to all its various levels.

Today, the Italian education system is the subject of an extensive restructuring process, not yet

completed, following two basic principles:

- the principle of subsidiary, a large administrative decentralization that guarantees the autonomy of didactics organization and educational institutions;
- The consistency with the European guidelines, improving the overall educational level by

raising the rates of participation in training activities in the perspective of life-long-learning.

Some recent laws have provided the "right and duty to education and training" no longer up to 14

years, but up to 18 or attainment of professional qualification (for a total of 12 years Study mandatory or achieving a vocational qualification by 18 years), extending the training offer,

renewing programs and integrating education, training, work and social life.

All of this in order to prepare a student who is ready to proliferation of international relations and

continuous changes of the modern world.

Evaluations

Since the beginning of the Academic Boarding School Year and Half-Year programs, we will be conducting an initial test process in order to get to know better all of our students and above all to prepare appropriate programs of school teaching. During the Academic Year, two ordinary evaluation periods will be conducted during the months of February and at the end of Academic program in the month of June. The students will receive grades (if they, of course, have studied enough) that must be signed and returned to their schools.

Attendance

Attending classes is absolutely mandatory. Our affiliated School is very concerned in maintaining a strict attendance record of every student and we hope you share our concern in this matter.

SCHOOL & LANGUAGE COURSE

Giuseppe Garibaldi College

The year long High School participants will study and reside at the **G. Garibaldi College**. It has got a male and female boarding school with a canteen and a farm of about 67 hts. as a didactic laboratory for the students.

The I.T.A.S. "G.Garibaldi" is an exceptional institute in Italy.

It is a natural park placed in the city near the city centre, modern but also with the features of a hundred years ago. It is specialized to form students in the agricultural-feeding field and the environment.

At the end of 5 years study the students can practice their job activities in farms, industries, environment and natural resources.

We can speak of biological engineering, sustainable agriculture, organic agriculture that our students are able to follow together with specialized universities.

After the diploma the students can attend every university they like, mainly the scientific ones like veterinary, agronomy or sciences or medicine. During the school days in the afternoon the students can attend different and specialized courses, so they can make different and qualified jobs.

G. Garibaldi College is an outstanding school with great characteristics. This institute represents a real natural oasis inside Rome. The whole complex has an extension of 67 hectares. It includes different structures such as: a library with more than 10.000 books concerning technical, scientific, national and international literature subjects. It has a Physics laboratory, a computer room with a specialized assistant, internet room, chemical and linguistic laboratory, class-rooms dedicated to technical design, natural and multimedia science, TV hall, a sport center and other recreational spaces.

The institute has a canteen available. The food is healthy and studied according to rigid hygienic criteria. The meals are cooked inside the college by specialized staff. The college guarantees to each participant: breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Athletes who have particular exigencies can ask for different treatment at the moment of the registration.

Moreover, the students will have six halls dedicated to the study and recreation available. There is a hectare of land with avenues, gardens and a soccer pitch, and, If requested, the possibility to use structures for volleyball, basketball and gym.

There will be further activities such as Arts, Music and Theatre laboratories.

The participants will be lodged in comfortable rooms with a maximum of 3 beds. Each Athlete has his own closet, desk and bed linen.

The cleaning of the residence rooms is carried out weekly. A medical room and nurse is also available on site in the residence. Laundry service is provided twice per week for each participant.

Our Boarding School Program helps the foreign students not yet familiar with Italian language giving them a special support in this subject. A private and competent teacher/tutor that our Academy offers to the students, the daily full immersion and the interaction with Italians student facilitate their learning of Italian language. Furthermore, we provide a special tutor from a private school that listens and controls the level of the preparation of the students before tests and exams. To facilitate the learning process we provide our students who attend the high school with specific books to help them to enter the new world of Italian language.

Subjects in 5 years course

The table contains the division of SUBJECT S in the five-years course (* W=Written; U=Unwritten C=Chart; P=Pratice)						
SUBJECT	Hours a week for Year					
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	(*)
Religion (possibility to choose another subject)	1	1	1	1	1	
Italian	4	5	3	3	3	W.U.
History - Civics	2	2	2	2	2	U.
Geography	-	2	-	-	-	U.
Foreign Language	-	3	2	2	2	U.
English	3	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing	-	2	-	-	-	C.
Technology and techniques of graphic representation	3 (1 Lab)	-	-	-	-	-
Mathematics and Computer Science		4	4	-	-	W.U.
Mathematics	4	-	-	-	-	-
Science	3 (2 Lab)	-	-	-	-	-

Physics 2	-	2	2	-	-	U.
Physics 1	3 (1 Lab)					
General chemistry, organic and inorganic	-	2	4 (2 con ITP)	-	-	U.
Agricultural chemistry and agricultural industries	-	-	-	4 (2 Con ITP)	5 (2 Con ITP)	U.P.
Integrated Science: Chemistry	3 (1 Lab)					
Natural Sciences	-	4 (1 Con ITP)	3 (1 Con ITP)	-	-	U.
Biology	2					
Pathology Agricultural	-	-	-	3 (1 Con ITP)	-	U.
Agricultural Entomology	-	-	-	-	3 (1 Con ITP)	U.
Agronomy	-	-	4 (1 Con ITP)	6 (2 Con ITP)	5 (2 Con ITP)	W.U.P.
Economy and Statistics	-	-	4	6 (2 Con ITP)	-	W.U.
Law	2	-	-	-	-	-
Management techniques	-	-	-	-	6 (2 Con ITP)	W.U.
Agricultural Mechanics	-	-	-	2 (1 Con ITP)	3 (1 Con ITP)	U.P.
Elements of Surveying	-	-	-	4 (2 Con ITP)	2	C.U.P.
Elements of construction	-	-	-	2	3 (2 Con ITP)	C. U .
Tecnical Skill- Practice	-	-	3 (1 Con ITP)	3 (1 Con ITP)	3 (1 Con ITP)	U.
Agricultural and Internship	-	6	5	-	-	P.
Physical Education - Sport	-	2	2	2	2	U.P.
Sciences and sports	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total weekly hours	32	35	39	40	40	

The participants of the **monthly and semester programs** will study both at the "**Istituto Dante Alighieri**" and also at the Olympia Sporting Center where the teachers from the institute will visit to teach the Italian Language module courses.

The "**Istituto Dante Alighieri**" was founded in 1923 and is certified by the "**Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione**". This institute was one of the first dedicated to the worldwide teaching of the Italian language.

The didactic method is the result of strong experience teaching Italian language to foreigners: the student is constantly stimulated to think about linguistic and grammatical mechanism, through a communicative approach. The aim of the courses is to obtain the total development of the skills, taking care of the ease grammatical expression. In a short time the student will be able to interact in different situations: both ordinary and business world.

An entrance examination, at the beginning of the course, will allow the student to be included in the most appropriate level of his linguistic knowledge. At the end of the course there is another examination with relative "**Certificate**".

Dante Alighieri's certificates are classified according to European levels (**A1, A2 - B1, B2 - C1, C2**).

BEGINNER: Certificate (0);

INTRODUCTORY LEVEL: Certificate of Italian language (A1);

ELEMENTARY LEVEL: Certificate of Italian language (A2);

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL: Diploma of Italian language (B1);

ADVANCED LEVEL: Diploma of Italian language (B2);

INDEPENDENT LEVEL: Upper Diploma of Italian language (C1);

MASTER LEVEL: Upper Diploma of Italian language (C2).

SCHOOL SYSTEM'S ORGANIZATION IN ITALY

The Kindergarten (Nursery school): is the first grade school system and is actually the first form of schooling. He has three years and contributes to the education and development affective, psychomotor, cognitive and social integration of children and girls. At kindergarten may enroll children who are three years old.

First Cycle

The first cycle of education is divided in Primary School and Secondary School of 1° degree.

Primary school: the primary school is the elementary school and lasts five years. At the end of the training are not provided final exams to go to secondary school of 1° degree. The mandatory disciplines required by the ministerial programs are: English, at least one European Union language, mathematics, science, history, geography, social studies, education, education to the sound and music, motor education, literacy and religion (optional). The elementary school is one of the "basic social formations for the development of the personality of the child".

Secondary school of 1° degree: the secondary school is the Middle School and lasts 3 years. The study programme provides: Italian language and literature, history, geography, civics, two languages of the European Union, mathematical sciences, chemical, physical and natural, technical education, information technology education, art education, music education, education physical and religious education (optional).

25

The students conclude the first cycle with an examination of State, for access to the second cycle.

This path must accompany and help the student to a mature choice orienteering function of the second cycle.

Second cycle

The second cycle that has children from 14 to 18 years, is divided into three sectors with free chosen by the student:

- **Licei** (8 types: connected with universities and with the high artistic education). Duration of 5 years; The last year should also be indicative and preliminary for the choices that the student will do, if he continue with the University and Higher Specialization, or if he choice the world of job. The fifth year is very important because it characterizes the profile educational, cultural and professional of the student.

- **Routes specialization-vocational training** (connected with universities, the production system and the world of job). Duration from 3 to 6 years; they have outlets to the higher professional specialization and vocational training and after passing the examination state to the university.

- **Routes school-Job** with which the student can reach specialized qualifications or diplomas.

At the end of the second cycle all students must take an examination of State that will allow access to the University or after earning a diploma or a vocational qualification to a superior technical-training course.

The University world in Italy – Higher education

The offer of higher education in Italy is very diverse. This wide variety of training possibilities, allows the student to choose the school (called Facoltà in Italy) that best suits its needs, its preparation and its previous academic record (curriculum). In Italy both public and private universities are considered among the best in Europe. The long and ancient tradition of the Italian university is a guarantee of high quality teaching. Proof of this important quality is given by many prestigious universities (public and private), among the most ancient of the world. Some examples are: **La Bocconi University di Milano**, **La Normale di Pisa**, **il Politecnico di Torino**, **La Sapienza di Roma** (born in 1302), **l'Università degli Studi di Perugia** (born in 1276) and above all, the **University of Bologna** (Italian: *Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna*) is one of the oldest continually operating degree-granting universities in the world. It was the first university founded in the western world (AD 1088) and since 2000, its motto has been **Alma mater studiorum** (Latin for "fostering mother of studies").



A.S. ROMA

Associazione Sportiva Roma (A.S. Roma), is an Italian professional football club from Rome. Founded by a merger in 1927, Roma have participated at the top-tier of Italian football for all of their existence bar one season in the early 50s. For their 58th season in a row (77th overall), Roma are competing in Serie A for 2009-10.

Roma have won Serie A league three times, first in 1941-41 then in 1982-83 and again in 2001-01, as well as winning nine Coppa Italia titles. On the European stage Roma won an Inter-Cities Fairs Cup in 1960-61 coming close to European Cup/UEFA

Championa League glory in 1983-84 (lost the one-legged final played at home against Liverpool after a penalty shootout), and finishing as runners-up in the UEFA Cup/UEFA League for 1990-91 (two-legged aggregate defeat against Internazionale). Home games are played at the Stadio Olimpico, a venue they share with city rivals Lazio. With a capacity of over 72,000, it is the second largest of its kind in Italy, with only San Siro able to seat more.

History

A.S. Roma was founded in the summer of 1927 by a merger of three older Italian Football Championship clubs from the city of Rome; Roman FC, SS Alba-Audace and Fortitudo-Pro roma SGS with the purpose to give the Eternal City a strong club to rival the more dominant Northern Italian clubs of the time. The club played its earliest seasons at the *Motovelodromo Appio* stadium, before settling in the working-class streets of Testaccio, where it built an all-wooden ground *Campo Testaccio*; this was opened in November 1929. An early season in which Roma made a large mark was the 1930-31 championship, the club finished as runners-up behind Juventus. Captain Attilio Ferraris along with Guido Masetti, Fulvio Bernardini and Rodolfo Volk were highly important players during this period.

First title victory and decline

After a slump in league form and the departure of high key players, Roma eventually rebuilt their squad adding goalscorers such as the Argentine Enrique Guaita.

Under the management of Luigi Barbesino, the Roman club came close to their first title in 1935-36; finishing just one point behind champions Bologna.

Roma returned to form after being inconsistent for much of the late 1930s; Roma recorded an unexpected title triumph in the 1941-42 season by winning their first ever *scudetto* title. The eighteen goals scored by local player Amedeo Amadei were essential to the Alfréd Schaffer coached Roma side winning the title. At the time Italy was involved in World War II and Roma were playing at the Stadio del Partito Nazionale Fascista.

In the years just after the war, Roma were unable to recapture their league stature from the early 1940s. Roma finished in the lower half of Serie A for five seasons in a row, before eventually succumbing to their only ever relegation to Serie B at the end of the 1950-51 season; around a decade after their championship victory. Under future national team manager Giuseppe Viani, promotion straight back up was achieved. After returning to Serie A, Roma managed to stabilise themselves as a top half club again with players such as Egidio Pandolfini, Dino Da Costa and Dane Helge Bronée. Their best finish of this period was under the management of Englishman Jesse Carver, when in 1954-55 they finished as runners-up, after Udinese.

Although Roma were unable to break into the top four during the following decade, they did achieve some measure of cup success. Their first honour outside of Italy was recorded in 1960-61 when Roma won the Inter-Cities Fairs Cup by beating Birmingham City 4-2 in the finals. A few years later Roma won their first Coppa Italia trophy in 1963-64, by beating Torino 1-0. Their second Coppa Italia trophy was won in 1968-69 when it was competed in a small league like system. Giacomo Losi set a Roma appearance record during 1969 with 450 appearances in all competitions, the record he set would last for 38 years.

Time of mixed fortunes

Roma were able to add another cup to their collection in 1972, with a 3-1 victory over Blackpool in the Anglo-Italian Cup. During much of the 1970s Roma's appearance in the top half of Serie A was sporadic. The best place the club was able to achieve during the decade was third in 1974-75. Notable players who turned out for the club

during this period included midfielders Giancarlo De Sisti and Francesco Rocca, (He is currently coach of Under 20 Italian team).

The dawning of a newly successful era in Roma's footballing history was brought in with another Coppa Italia victory, they beat Torino on penalties to win the 1979–80 cup. Roma would reach heights in the league which they had not touched since the '40s by narrowly and controversially finishing as runners-up to Juventus in 1980-81. Former Milan player Nils Liedholm was the manager at the time, with prominent players such as Bruno Conti, Agostino Di Bartolomei, Roberto Pruzzo and Falcao.

The second *scudetto* did not elude Roma for much longer; in 1982-83 the Roman club won the title for the first time in 41 years, amidst joyous celebrations in the capital. The following season Roma finished as runners-up in Italy and collected a Coppa Italia title, they also finished as runners-up in the European Cup final of 1984. The European Cup final with Liverpool ended in a 1–1 draw with a goal from Pruzzo, but Roma eventually lost the penalty shoot-out. Roma's successful run in the 1980s would finish with a runners-up spot in 1985-86 and a Coppa Italia victory, beating out Sampdoria 3–2.

After that a comparative decline began in the league, one of the few league highs from the following period was a third place in 1987-88. At the start of the 1990s the club was involved in an all-Italian UEFA Cup final, where they lost 2–1 to Internazionale in 1991, the same season the club won its seventh Coppa Italia trophy and ended runners-up to Sampdoria in the Supercoppa Italiana. Aside from finishing runners-up to Torino in a Coppa Italia final, the rest of the decade was largely sub-par in the history of Roma; especially in the league where the highest they could manage was fourth in 1997-98.

In the new millennium

Roma returned to form in the 2000s, starting the decade in great style by winning their third ever Serie A title in 2000-2001; the *scudetto* was won on the last day of the season by beating Parma 3–1, edging out Juventus by two points. The club's captain, Francesco Totti was a large reason for the title victory and he would become one of the main heroes in the club's history, going on to break several Club records. Other important players during this period included Aldair, Cafu, Gabriel Batistuta, and Vincenzo Montella.

The club attempted to defend the title in the following season but ended as runners-up to Juventus by just one point. This would be the start of Roma finishing as runners-up many times in both Serie A and Coppa Italia during the 2000s.

A Serie A scandal was revealed during 2006 and Roma were one of the teams not involved; after punishments were handed out, Roma was re-classified as runners-up for 2005-06 the same season in which they finished second in the Coppa Italia losing to Internazionale. In the two following seasons, Roma finished as Serie A runners-up, meaning that in the 2000s Roma have finished in the top two positions more than any other decade in their history. Meanwhile in the UEFA Champions League during both of these seasons, they reached the quarter-finals before going out to Manchester United after being thrashed 3-8 on aggregate. Despite the sloppy start in UEFA Champions League 2008-09, Roma managed to reach the knockout stage ahead of Chelsea in their group, thus finishing for the first time in their history as winners of the group stage. However, the *Giallorossi* would lose to Arsenal in the knockout stage on penalty kicks, ending their Champions League campaign.

Presidential history

Roma have had numerous presidents over the course of their history, some of which have been the owners of the club, others have been honorary presidents. Franco Sensi was the chairman until his death in 2008, with his daughter Rosella Sensi in place as honorary president.^[25] Here is a complete list of Roma presidents from 1927 until the present day.







Name	Years
Italo Foschi	1927–1928
Renato Sacerdoti	1928–1934
Vittorio Scialoja	1934–1936
Igino Bettini	1936–1941
Edgardo Bazzini	1941–1943
Pietro Baldassarre	1943–1949
Pier Carlo Restagno	1949–1952
Romolo Vaselli	1952
Pier Carlo Restagno Renato Sacerdoti	1952–1953
Renato Sacerdoti	1953–1958
Anacleto Gianni	1958–1962
Francesco Marini- Dettina	1962–1965
Franco Evangelisti	1965–1968
Francesco Ranucci	1968–1969
Alvaro Marchini	1969–1971
Gaetano Anzalone	1971–1979
Dino Viola	1979–1991
Flora Viola	1991
Giuseppe Ciarrapico	1991–1993
Ciro Di Martino	1993
Franco Sensi	1993–2008
Rossella Sensi	2008 -













Managerial history




Roma have had many managers and trainers running the team during their history, here is a chronological list of them from 1927 onwards.








Nationality	Name	Season as Manager	Honours
	Claudio Ranieri	2009-10	
	Luciano Spalletti	2009-10 2008-09 2007-08 2006-07 2005-06	Supercoppa Italiana Runners-up 2008 Coppa Italia Winner 2007-08 Serie A Runners-up 2007-08 Supercoppa Italiana Winner 2007 Coppa Italia Winner 2006-07 Serie A Runners-up 2006-07 Supercoppa Italiana Runners-up 2006 Serie A Runners-up 2005-06 Coppa Italia Runners-up 2005-06
	Bruno Conti	2004-05	Coppa Italia Runners-up 2004-05
	Luigi Del Neri	2004-05	
	Rudi Völler	2004-05	
	Cesare Prandelli	2004-05	
	Fabio Capello	2003-04 2002-03 2001-02 2000-01 1999-00	Serie A Runners-up 2003-04 Coppa Italia Runners-up 2002-03 Serie A Runners-up 2001-02 Supercoppa Italiana Winner 2001 Serie A Winner 2000-01
	Zdeněk Zeman	1998-99 1997-98	
	Nils Liedholm (4)	1996-97	
	Carlos Bianchi	1996-97	
	Carlo Mazzone	1995-96 1994-95 1993-94	
	Vujadin Boskov	1992-93	Coppa Italia Runners-up 1992-93
	Ottavio Bianchi	1991-92 1990-91	Supercoppa Italiana Runners-up 1991 Coppa Italia Winner 1990-91 UEFA Cup Runners-up 1990-91

	Luigi Radice	1989-90	
	Nils Liedholm (3)	1988-89 1987-88	
	Angelo Benedicto Sormani	1986-87	
	Sven-Göran Eriksson	1985-86 1984-85	Serie A Runners-up 1985-86 Coppa Italia Winner 1985-86
	Nils Liedholm (2)	1983-84 1982-83 1981-82 1980-81 1979-80	European Cup Runners-up 1983-84 Serie A Runners-up 1983-84 Coppa Italia Winner 1983-84 Serie A Winner 1982-83 Serie A Runners-up 1980-81 Coppa Italia Winner 1980-81 Coppa Italia Winner 1979-80
	Ferruccio Valcareggi	1978-79	
	Gustavo Giagnoni		
	Nils Liedholm (1)	1976-77 1975-76 1974-75 1973-74	
	Manlio Scopigno	1973-74	
	Antonio Trebicani	1972-73	
	Helenio Herrera (2)	1972-73 1971-72	Anglo-Italian Cup Winner 1971-72

	Luciano Tessari	1970-71	
	Helenio Herrera (1)	1970-71 1969-70 1968-69	Coppa Italia Winner 1968-69
	Oronzo Pugliese	1967-68 1966-67 1965-66	
	Juan Carlos Lorenzo	1964-65	
	Luis Miró	1963-64	Coppa Italia Winner 1963-64
	Naim Krieziu	1963-64	

	Alfredo Foni (2)	1963-64 1962-63	
	Luis Carniglia	1962-63 1961-62	
	Alfredo Foni (1)	1960-61 1959-60	Inter-Cities Fairs Cup Winner 1960-61
	György Sarosi (2)	1958-59	
	Gunnar Nordahl	1958-59 1957-58	
	Alen Stock	1957-58	
	Guido Masetti (2)	1956-57	
	György Sarosi (1)	1956-57 1955-56	
	Jasse Carver	1955-56 1954-55 1953-54	Serie A Runners-up 1954-55
	Mario Varglien	1953-54 1952-53	
	Giuseppe Viani	1951-52	
	Guido Masetti (1)	1950-51	
	Pietro Serantoni	1950-51	
	Adolfo Baloncieri	1950-51	
	Luigi Brunella (2)	1949-50	
	Fulvio Bernardini	1949-50	
	Luigi Brunella (1)	1948-49 1947-48	
	Imre Senkey	1947-48	
	Giovanni Degni	1946-47 1945-46	

	Guido Masetti	<i>no official tournament</i>	
	Géza Kertész	1942-43	
	Alfred Schaffer	1942-43 1941-42 1940-41	Serie A Winner 1941-42 Coppa Italia Runners-up 1940-41

		1939-40	
	Guido Ara	1939-40 1938-39 1937-38	
	Luigi Barbesino	1936-37 1935-36 1934-35 1933-34	Coppa Italia Runners-up 1936-37 Serie A Runners-up 1935-36
	Lajos Kovács	1932-33	
	Janos Baar	1932-33 1931-32	
	Herbert Burgess	1931-32 1930-31 1929-30	Serie A Runners-up 1930-31
	Guido Baccani	1929-30	
	William Garbutt	1928-29 1927-28	

Current Squad 2009-2010

N°	Nationality	Player	Position
1		Bogdan Lobont	GK
25		Artur Moraes	GK
32		Doni	GK
2		Cicinho	DF
4		Juan	DF
5		Philippe Mexès	DF
13		Marco Motta	DF
17		John Arne Riise	DF
22		Max Tonetto	DF
29		Nicolàs Burdisso	DF
77		Marco Cassetti	DF
7		David Pizarro	MF
3		Marco Andreolli	MF
18		Mauro Esposito	MF
11		Rodrigo Taddei	MF

14		Adrian Pit	MF
16		Daniele De Rossi	MF (VC)
19		Julio Baptista	MF
20		Simone Perrotta	MF
21		Stefano Guberti	MF
33		Matteo Brighi	MF
9		Mirko Vucinic	FW
10		Francesco Totti	FW (C)
89		Stefano Okaka Chuka	FW
94		Jeremy Menez	FW

Colours, badge and nicknames

Roma's colours of maroon red with a golden yellow trim represents the traditional colours of the Eternal City, the official seal of the Comune di Roma features the same colours. The gold symbolizes God in Roman Catholicism, while the maroon represents imperial dignity. White shorts and black socks are usually worn with the maroon red shirt, however in particularly high key games the shorts and socks are the same colour as the home shirt.

The kit itself was originally worn by Roman Football Club; one of the three clubs who merged to form the current incarnation in 1927. Because of the colours they wear, Roma are often nicknamed *i giallorossi* meaning the yellow-reds. Roma's away kit is traditionally white, with a third kit changing colour from time to time.

Maybe because of modern sport marketing, the last few years have seen the golden trim and details substituted by light orange. Modern alternate kits have included all orange and orange-maroon versions.

A popular nickname for the club is *i lupi* (the wolves), the animal has always featured on the club's badge in different forms throughout their history. Currently the emblem of the team is the one which was used when the club was first founded. It portrays the female wolf with the two infant brothers Romulus and Remus, illustrating the myth of the creation of Rome, superimposed on a bipartite golden yellow over maroon red shield.

In the myth from which the club take their nickname and logo, the twins (sons of Mars and Rhea Silvia) are thrown into the River Tiber by their uncle Amulius, a she-wolf saved the twins and looked after them. Eventually the two twins took revenge on Amulius, before falling out themselves; Romulus killed Remus and as thus was made king of a new city named in his honour, Rome.

National titles

Serie A:

- **Champions (3)**: 1941–42; 1982–83; 2000–01
- Runners-up (11): 1930–31; 1935–36; 1954–55; 1980–81; 1983–84; 1985–86; 2001–02; 2003–04; 2005–06; 2006–07; 2007–08

Coppa Italia:

- **Winners (9)**: 1963–64; 1968–69; 1979–80; 1980–81; 1983–84; 1985–86; 1990–91; 2006–07; 2007–08

- Runners-up (6): 1936–37; 1940–41; 1992–93; 2002–03; 2004–05; 2005–06

Supercoppa Italiana:

- **Winners (2):** 2001; 2007
- Runners-up (3): 1991; 2006; 2008;

Serie B:

- **Winners (1):** 1951–52

European titles

European Cup / UEFA Champions League:

- Runners-up (1): 1983–84

Inter-Cities Fairs Cup:

- **Winners (1):** 1960–61

UEFA Cup:

- Runners-up (1): 1990–91

Anglo-Italian Cup:

- **Winners (1):** 1971–72

Anglo-Italian League Cup:

- Runners-up (1): 1969

Youth titles

Campionato Nazionale Primavera:

- **Winner (6):** 1972–73; 1973–74; 1977–78; 1983–84; 1989–90; 2004–05

Coppa Italia Primavera:

- **Winner (3):** 1973–74; 1974–75; 1993–94

Torneo di Viareggio:

- **Winner (3):** 1981; 1983; 1991
- Runners-up (7): 1950; 1957; 1978; 1985; 1989; 1992; 2007

SOCCER IN ITALY

CALCIO (soccer/football) is the most popular spectator and participation sport in Italy. The Italian National Team has won the World Cup four times (1934, 1938, 1982 and 2006) and is the current titleholder, while major Italian clubs frequently compete at a high level of European and World competitions.

F.I.G.C. Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio: is the Italian Soccer Federation that organizes and control all the Leagues and divisions. **Their honors include:**

Champions	They have been also finalists in other:
4 Football World Cups 1 European Football Championship 1 Olympic Gold Medal 5 European Championships U21	2 World Cups 1 European Championship 2 Bronze medals at Olympic Games 2 European Championship U21
3 European Championships U18 2 European Championships U16 7 Summer Universiades	4 European Championship U18 3 European Championship U16 2 Summer Universiades

8 World Military Championships 1 European Futsal Championship	4 World Military Championship
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Professional Club Results
European competitions for clubs
11 European Cups/Champions League won 24 finals (first with Spain) 7 Cup Winners' Cups won in 11 finals (England is first with 8/13) 10 UEFA CUPS/Fair Cups won in 11 finals (first) 8 Supercups with 11 finals (first)
Europe ranking: 1. ITALY: 36 cups and 64 finals 2. ENGLAND: 33 cups and 52 finals 3. SPAIN: 32 cups and 60 finals

Italian League Competitions
Serie A Serie B Serie C1 (2 divisions) Serie C2 (3 divisions) Serie D (9 divisions) Eccellenza (28 divisions) Promozione (53 divisions) Prima Categoria (1,600 teams) Seconda Categoria (2,800 teams) Terza Categoria (3,100 teams) Campionato Primavera (Youth system) Campionato Berretti (Youth system) Youth System Teams from U8 to U16

BASIC CONDUCT RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR PLAYERS

A full list of Rules & Code of conduct will be issued upon registration prior to arrival in Italy

The following is a list of rules and expectations and various consequences:

- Any use or possession of alcohol or drugs is strictly prohibited and may result in your expulsion from the program. The families concerned will pay for the cost of early flights to come back home.
- Vandalism or stealing will result in expulsion from the program unless there are extenuating circumstances.
- Players are required to be in group of two or more when in shopping areas, swimming pools, sightseeing areas and during official program functions.
- Light out for players will be at 10.30 pm. This may be extended or shortened at the discretion of the coach or **FRANCESCO TOTTI ACADEMY** staff.
- Unlawful acts by any players will result in immediate expulsion from the program and appropriate punishment by civil authorities concerned.
- Lack of respect for the coaching staff and/or administrators may result in loss of privileges, i.e. absence from session training, team games and functions or even expulsion from the program.

- Unauthorized absence from training, games, language classes, academic classes or excursions may result in program termination.
- No player travelling alone will be allowed to undertake any activities without the prior consent of the coach/group leader .

It is understood that should a player be expelled from the tour for disciplinary reasons all expenses will be the responsibility of the player's family. No refund will be given.

EduKick Inc & Francesco Totti Academy bears no liability for any costs incurred as a result of expulsion.

For more information or further clarifications, please contact EduKick's Corporate Headquarters:



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