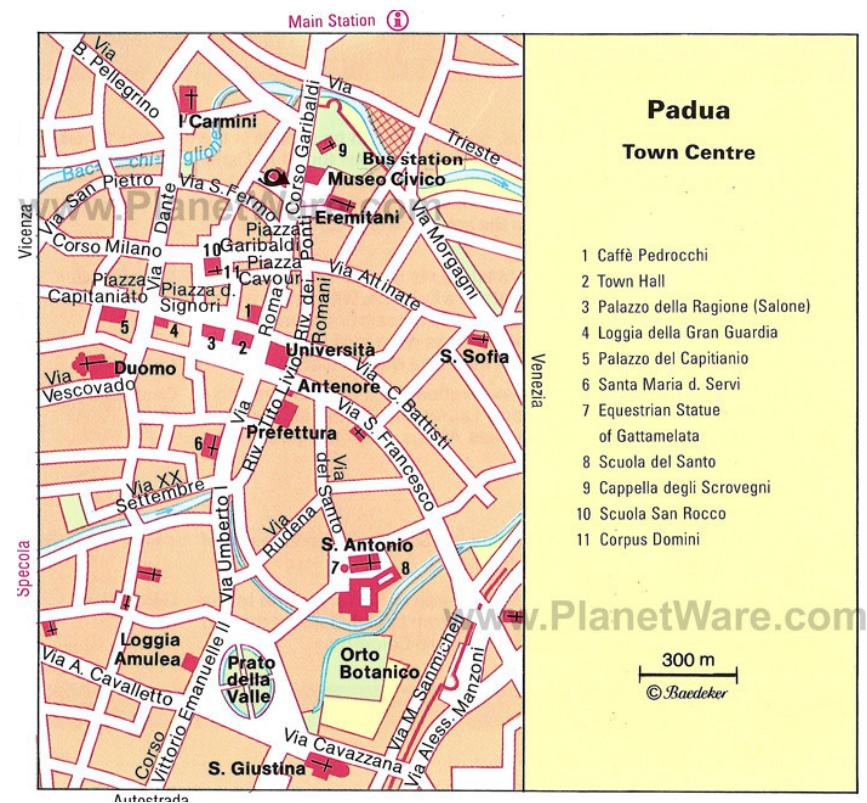


Padua's WALK OF FAME

f : walkofameorg



CAPPELLA DEGLI SCROVEGNI

Padua



The chapel was commissioned by Enrico Scrovegni, a very rich Paduan banker.

The Scrovegni Chapel was frescoed between 1303 and 1305.

The artist realized his frescoes in such way that on the opening day the sunlight would illuminate Christ in the Universal Judgement painting.

The paintings completely cover the walls with stories of the Virgin and Christ, while the Last Judgement is represented in the counter-facade.

The university of Padua was founded in 1222.
At the beginning, the only faculty was law - but now, there are 8 different faculties.
The main seat is Palace Bo, built between 1542 and 1601.
This university has been the first to give a degree to a woman.
Between 1592 and 1610 Galileo taught mathematics there.

You can still see "Galileo's chair", the desk on which he stood during his lessons.



UNIVERSITÀ

Padua

PIAZZA ANTENORE

Padua



This square was built in 1937.
It gets its name from a
tomb located there,
which is said to contain
the shrines of Antenore, the mythical
founder of the city.

It's Padua's biggest square and one of the largest
ones in Europe,
second only to the Red Square in Moscow.
78 statues circle the square;
these statues represent scientists, poets, artists,
all of whom are important for this city.

The church of Santa Giustina is located in front of the square.

This church is the fourth largest
Christian church in the world

PRATO DELLA VALLE

Padua



LA SPECOLA

Padua



La Specola is the old astronomical observatory of the University of Padua.
It is located in the Torlonga Tower, the highest of the Castle of Padua (49, 54m)
The tower was built in the 9th century,
and in 1761 it became the University's observatory. It became a museum in 1994.
The legend says that the famous Italian astronomer
and mathematician Galileo Galilei made
many discoveries in the tower.
You can find one of Galileo's telescopes in the museum.

Saint Anthony's Basilic is one of the main catholic
worship places in
Padua and in the Veneto region.
It is one of the biggest churches in the
world and it is visited by more than 6,5 pilgrims each year.
In the square in front of the Basilic you can find a statue of the Gattamelata
realized by Donatello, a great Italian artist and sculptor.
It is certain that Giotto worked in the Basilic, but it isn't sure what he painted there.

SANT'ANTONIO

Padua

