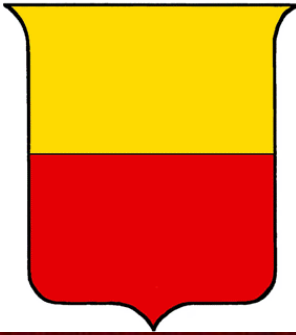




Naples - Campania



The city, capital of Campania, was founded by the Greeks in the 6th century BC. It is one of the oldest continuously inhabited areas in the world. It served as the capital of the Duchy of Naples from 661—1139, the Kingdom of Naples from 1282-1816 then the Two Sicilies until the unification of Italy in 1861. It is now the 3rd largest city in Italy and one of the leading ports in Europe. The historic city center is the largest in Europe and a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Within an easy day out are several notable destinations, including the ruins of Pompeii, the Amalfi Coast and the Island of Capri.



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|----|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1. | Capella di San Severo | 6. | Duomo |
| 2. | Castel dell'Ovo | 7. | Museo Archeologico Nazionale |
| 3. | Castel Nuovo | 8. | Palazzo Reale |
| 4. | Catacombe San Gennaro | 9. | Piazza del Plebiscito |
| 5. | Chiesa di San Domenico Maggiore | 10. | Vesuvius |

1. Capella di San Severo

A jewel in the world's artistic heritage, with masterpieces like the "Veiled Christ" and "Disillusion". The chapel is one of the most impressive monuments.



2. Castel dell'Ovo

15th century building on the site of the original 6th century Greek settlement and later a Roman fortress. Just a short walk from the city.



3. Castell Nuovo

Built as a fortress in the 13th century. The castle now houses the Municipal Museum of Naples with objects from the medieval period to the 19th century.



4. Catacombe di San Gennaro

The nucleus of the Catacombs dates back to the 2nd century AD. It was probably the tomb of a noble family, who then provided spaces for the Christian community.



5. Chiesa di San Domenico Maggiore

Entry to the church and the convent is free. They preserve one of the most important religious complexes in the city, a home for Dominican friars, including Thomas Aquinas.



6. Duomo

Founded in the 4th century, the core of the present building dates from the early 14th and rebuilt after an earthquake in 1456.



7. Museo Archeologico Nazionale

Started in 1734, the museum displays artifacts recovered from the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, following the eruption of Mt Vesuvius in 79AD.



8. Palazzo Reale

Built in the 17th century as the Naples home of the Bourbon Kings of Naples. The grounds house the Teatro San Carlo Opera House.



9. Piazza del Plebiscito

The largest square in the city. Created in the early 19th century by King Murat of Naples (Napoleon's brother-in-law).



10. Mount Vesuvius

The only volcano on the European mainland to have erupted within the last hundred years. Famously destroyed 2 towns during a 79AD eruption. 5 miles from Naples.

