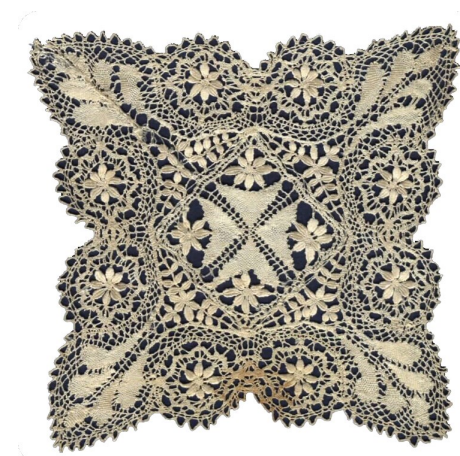
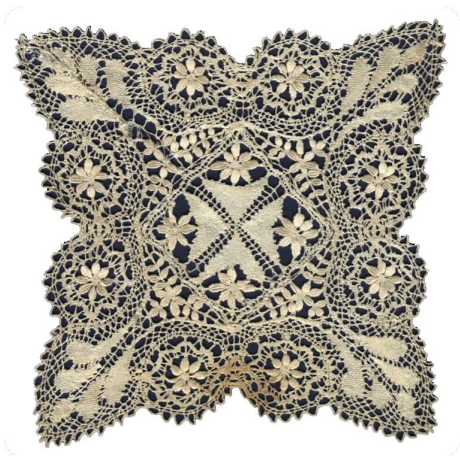


**CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MALTA within
Erasmus+ project
European Citizenship - Cultural Heritage Unites Us
2019 - 2022**



The opinions expressed in this document are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the European Union.



Places visited in Gozo & Malta

Citadella

The Citadella is located in Rabat (Città Victoria). The Citadel is found in the heart of Gozo. It is a 16th century fortification used mainly in the siege of Gozo in 1551.

In this fortification we can find various tourist attractions for



example The Cathedral, the Archaeological museum, the folklore museum and much more!

Gozo was a privileged Roman Municipality, independent of Malta and the Citadel was the centre of its administrative as well as its military and religious life, an important temple to the goddess Juno stood where the Cathedral now stands. The north side of the Citadel dates back to the period of the Aragonese, while the south flank, overlooking Ir-Rabat (Victoria), was re-constructed under the Knights of St. John

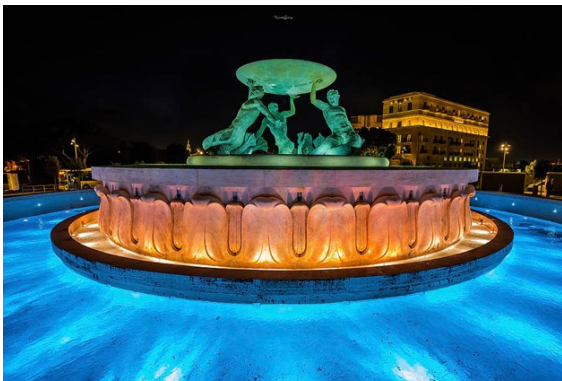
The Parliament



The building was constructed between 2011 and 2015 to designs by Renzo Piano as part of the City Gate Project, which also included building a new City Gate and converting the ruins of the Royal Opera House into an open-air theatre. Construction of the Parliament House generated considerable controversy, mainly due to the modern design of the building and the cost of construction, which amounted to around €90 million.

Triton Fountain And City Gate

The present gate, which is the fifth one to have stood on the site, was built between 2011 and 2014 to designs of the Italian architect Renzo Piano.



The Tritons' Fountain (Maltese: Il-Funtana tat-Tritoni) is a fountain located just outside the City Gate of Valletta, Malta. It consists of three bronze Tritons holding up a

large basin, balanced on a concentric base built out of concrete and clad in travertine slabs.

between 1599 and 1603. This rebuilding came towards the end of Gozo's darkest period, when for two centuries, marauding Turks and Berber corsairs had harassed and pillaged the Maltese Islands. For this reason, until 1637, the entire population of Gozo was required by law to spend the night within the Citadel for their own safety. The climax of the Turkish raids on Gozo came in 1551. A strong Ottoman naval force, after an unsuccessful attack on Malta, turned its attention to the less well protected Gozo. After a short siege the crumbling medieval walls of the Citadel were overwhelmed and the defenders begged for an honourable capitulation. Tragically for the population, (then numbering around 5000), the surrender terms were far from honourable. With the exception of just 40 elderly and disabled citizens, the entire population of Gozo was chained and taken into slavery. It took nearly 50 years to re-populate the island and rebuild the Citadel in its present layout.

Ġgantija Temples



The Ġgantija temples are found in Xaghra Gozo. They are over 5500 years old. Ġgantija is a megalithic temple complex from the Neolithic period on the Mediterranean island of Gozo in Malta. The Ġgantija temples are the earliest of the Megalithic Temples of Malta and are older than the pyramids of Egypt. Built before the famous standing stones at Stonehenge, the two temples making up this remarkable UNESCO World Heritage site.

The temples were accidentally discovered by a farmer in the 19th century.



St John's co-Cathedral



It is a Roman Catholic co-cathedral in Valletta, Malta, dedicated to Saint John the Baptist. It was built by the Order of St. John between 1572 and 1577, having been commissioned by Grand Master Jean de la Cassière as the Conventual Church of Saint John.

The church was designed by the Maltese architect Girolamo Cassar, who designed several of the more prominent buildings in Valletta. In the 17th century, its interior was redecorated in the Baroque style by Mattia Preti and other artists. The interior of the church is considered to be one of the finest examples of high Baroque architecture in Europe.

The painting depicting The Beheading of Saint John the Baptist (1608) by Caravaggio (1571–1610) is the most famous work in the church.



Valletta

Valletta, better known to the people of the Maltese islands as “Il-Belt” (the city), is the capital of Malta. It is located on a peninsula in the central eastern part of the island of Malta. Valletta has a mixed architecture as it houses Mannerist, Baroque, Neoclassical and even modern architecture. Valletta suffered from World War II attacks; only, though the war left a great wound, the City did not lose its historical character. In 1980 Valletta was designated and honoured by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.



Ta' Kola Windmill

Ta' Kola windmill is located in the village of Xagħra.

In this windmill they used to make flour for bread.

This windmill was built in the year 1725.



The person that used to operate the mill and his family lived in the living quarters there.

Ramla Bay

Ramla Bay is a beach of reddish-coloured sand in Gozo. It lies on the North-East coast of the island, between the bays of Marsalforn and San Blas. The closest village to Ramla bay is the village of Xagħra.

