

BRIEF HISTORY OF IGLESIAS AND ITS TERRITORY

Gian Paolo Casula
LLP STUDY VISIT
3-6 October 2011
I.I.S. "Asproni"-Iglesias

PERIOD

FACTS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambrian-Georgian era (500 million years ago): 	Iglesias's territory was geologically formed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Neolithic (6th/7th millennium BC) 	Foundation of the megalithic site of Montessu (Culture of Ozieri): "domus de janas" necropolis , mehnirs and giants' tombs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuragic civilization (from 15th to 3rd centuries BC) 	nuraghi
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phoenicians and Carthaginians (3rd century BC) 	<i>tofet</i> (children's sanctuary) and the <i>lions of Sulky</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romans (238 BC to 5th century AD) 	South West Sardinia: Roman granary; <i>Metalla</i> , a mining town nearby Iglesias , principally to exploit silver
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandals and Byzantines (from 5th century AD to 9th century AD) 	Byzantine churches: SantAntioco, Tratalias
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giudicati (9th century to 15th century) 	Iglesias belonged to the Giudicato of Cagliari
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pisan rule (1258-1324) 	<i>Villa di Chiesa; Breve di Villa di Chiesa</i> ; the first Sardinian mint
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aragonese (1324-1720) 	toponym of Iglesias; mining industry flourished
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Savoy dynasty (1720-1860) 	creation of the Kingdom of Sardinia; mining industry continued flourishing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kingdom of Italy (1860-1948) 	mining industry continued flourishing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post war Italy (1948-today) 	decline of the mining industry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iglesias today 	2005: Iglesias, together with Carbonia, has become the capital of the Sulcis Iglesiente province; tourism, one of the main economic resources

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SECONDARY INSTITUTE OF UPPER EDUCATION "G. ASPRONI" IGLESIAS

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□ FOUNDATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC LYCEUM "G. Asproni": 1924

- Originally a public school financed by the municipalities of the territory
- Badge of the school: an arm which keeps an open book under a starry sky on which is written the phrase "love always lights up" (Dante, "Divine Comedy", Paradise-V,9)
- Professor Saba: first headmaster

□ MAIN PEDAGOGICAL AIMS:

- to be a centre of culture and art
- to be addressed not only to students who attend the school and want to get a diploma, but also to those people who want to form their lives
- 1927 : official recognition of the Lyceum by a governmental decree
- 1931: the teaching body decided to entitle it to Giorgio Asproni, a prestigious mining engineer who contributed to the development of the school and proved himself as a capable manager

□ FOUNDATION OF THE SECONDARY INSTITUTE OF UPPER EDUCATION "G. ASPRONI": 2009

- The Scientific Lyceum "Giorgio Asproni" and the Artistic Lyceum "Remo Branca" merged on 1st September 2009 and a new educational body was founded.
- Professor Ubaldo Scanu : current headmaster

□ EDUCATIONAL AIMS

• Four axes indicated by the Ministry of Education for compulsory education:

1 Non verbal and verbal languages axis

2 Mathematical axis

3 Scientific-technological axis

4 Historical and social axis

• The educational principles of Italian Constitution stated in articles 33 and 34

□ DIDACTIC AND FORMATIVE AIMS

• Let students acquire a mental habit thorough learning

• Arouse interest to learn and know

• Favour the acquisition of a valid methodology of study

• Ensure a solid formation in order to continue higher education studies

• Form versatile intelligences

• Strengthen students' abilities teaching them to face up to and overtake difficulties through a useful way of learning process

• Educate students to cope with a tolerant and multicultural global world

• Let students make conscious choices in relation to their professional future

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□ EDUCATIONAL OFFER

The Secondary Institute of Upper Education "G. Asproni" is turned to young people who want to look ahead and obtain solid and cultural bases. It includes two Lyceums:

1 Scientific

2 Artistic

1 SCIENTIFIC LYCEUM

The studies course covers a period of 5 years. The subjects included in the curriculum are:

1	Italian language and literature
2	Latin language and literature
3	English language and civilization
4	History and Civics
5	Philosophy
6	Natural Science, Chemistry and Geography
7	Mathematics
8	Physics
9	Drawing and History of art
10	Religion
11	Physical education

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2 ARTISTIC LYCEUM

The studies course covers a period of 5 years.

The subjects included in the curriculum are:

1	Italian literature and History
2	History of art
3	Mathematics and Physics
4	Natural Science, Chemistry and Geography
5	Drawn figure
6	Drawn decoration
7	Modelled figure
8	Modelled decoration
9	Geometric drawing
10	Perspective
11	Religion
12	Physical education

ITALIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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SCHOOL EDUCATION

	Age
Nursery school	3
	4
	6
FIRST CYCLE OF EDUCATION Primary school (former "Scuola Elementare")	6
	7
	8
	9
	11
Lower Level Secondary School (former "Scuola Media")	11
	12
	14
SECOND CYCLE OF EDUCATION: Upper Level Secondary School : Lyceums/ Technical Institutes/Vocational Institutes	14
	15
	16
	17
	18

HIGHER EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY	Age	HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION
"Laurea triennale" (Bachelor's degree)	19	Higher Technical Education and Training
	19/20	Higher Technical Institutes
	21	
"Laurea specialistica" or "Laurea Magistrale"	22	
	23	
Master's degree	24	
"Dottorato di ricerca" (Doctorate of research/PhD)	24	
	25	
	26	