



# VENICE





# Introduction

Venice is a city in northeastern Italy and the capital of the Veneto region. It is situated on a group of 118 small islands that are separated by canals and linked by over 400 bridges. The islands are in the shallow Venetian Lagoon, an enclosed bay lying between the mouths of the Po and the Piave rivers.

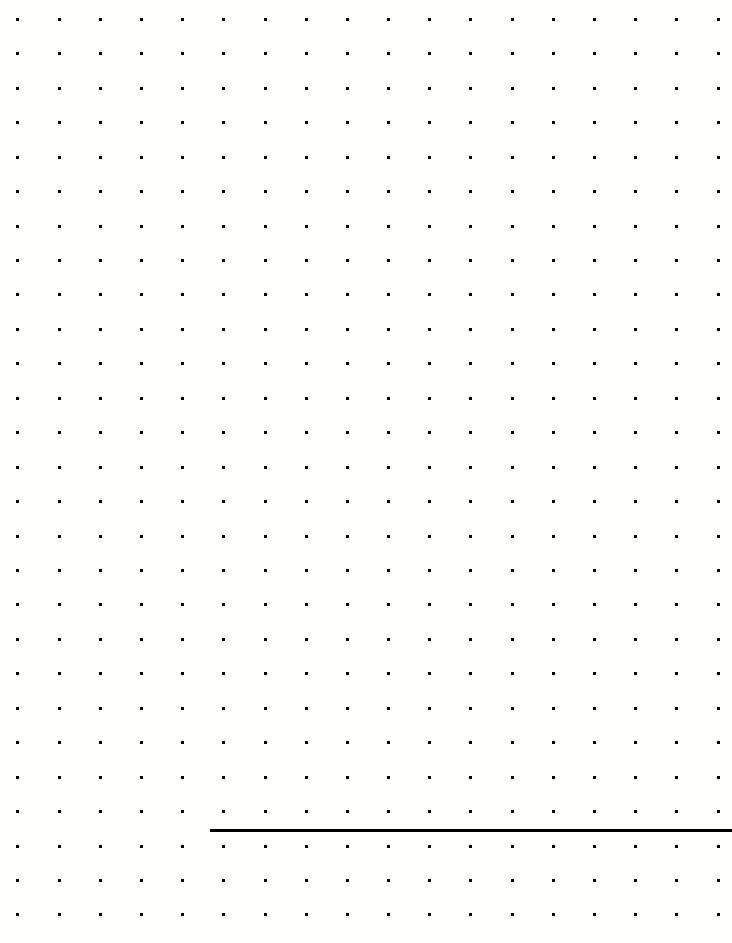
In 2020, 258,685 people resided in the Comune di Venezia, of whom around 55,000 live in the historical city of Venice (centro storico). Together with Padua and Treviso, the city is included in the Padua-Treviso-Venice Metropolitan Area, which is considered a statistical metropolitan area.

# Sestieri

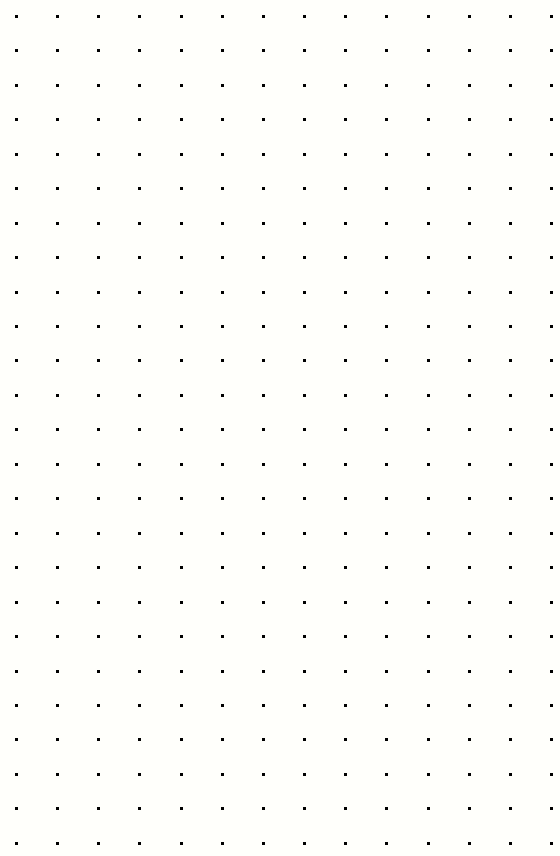
The sestiere is one of the six zones or districts into which the city of Venice is divided. It corresponds to the neighborhoods of other cities, which ideally represented a quarter of the Roman camp, the ideal scheme for the construction of a large number of inhabited centers in Europe. The traditional names of the sestieri of Venice are:

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- > Cannaregio
- > San Polo
- > Dorsoduro
- > Santa Croce
- > San Marco
- > Castello



# What to see



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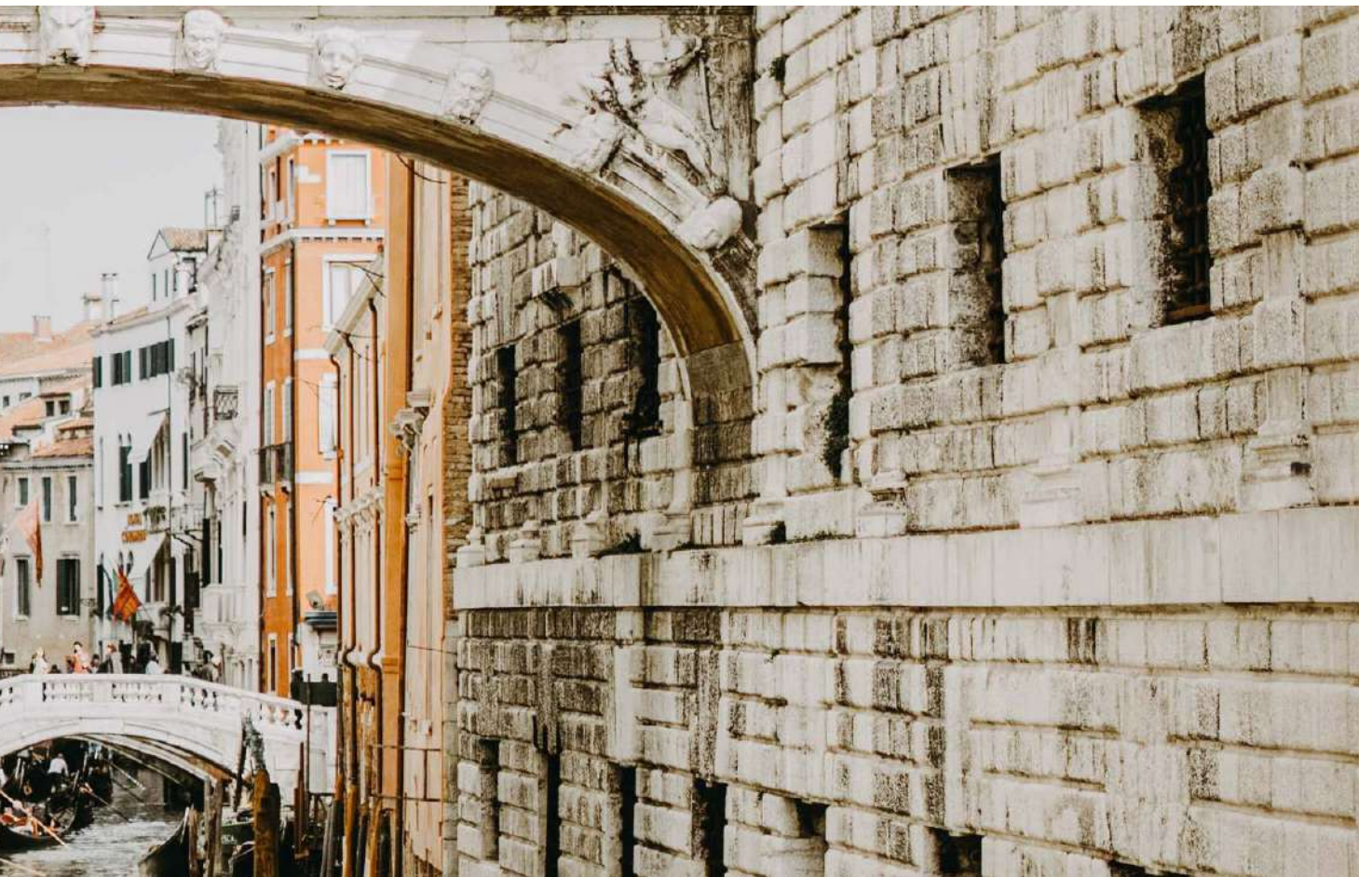
# Bridge of sighs

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The enclosed bridge is made of white limestone, has windows with stone bars, passes over the Rio de Palazzo, and connects the New Prison (Prigioni Nuove) to the interrogation rooms in the Doge's Palace.

It was designed by Antonio Contino, whose uncle Antonio da Ponte designed the Rialto Bridge. The view from the Bridge of Sighs was the last view of Venice that convicts saw before their imprisonment.





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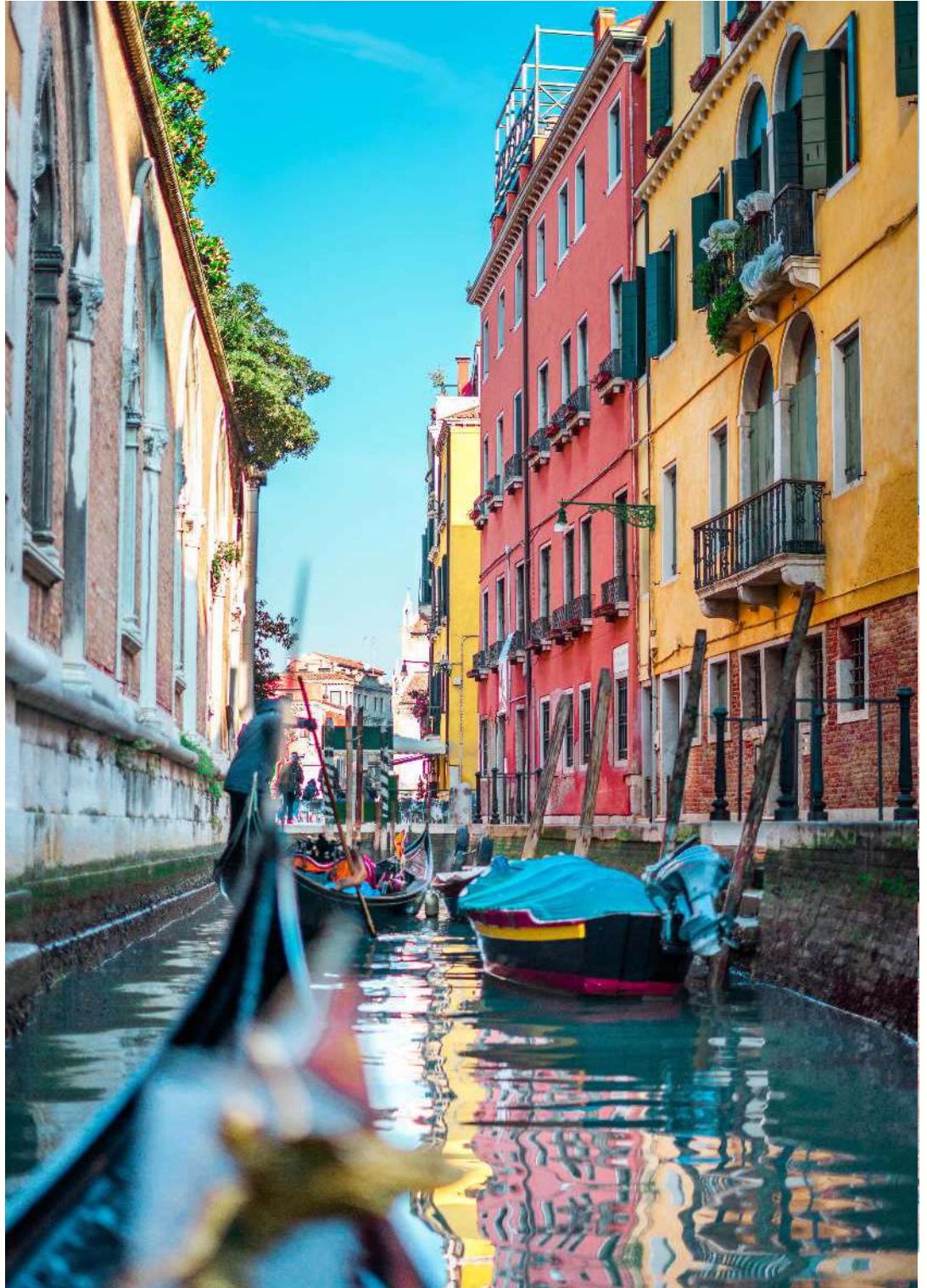
# Canals

The Rialto Bridge is the oldest of the four bridges in Venice that cross the Grand Canal and probably the most famous in the city.

The first construction to cross the Grand Canal was a pontoon or floating bridge, built in 1181 by Nicolò Barattieri. It was called Ponte della Moneta, presumably because of the mint that minted Venetian currency and stood at its eastern entrance.







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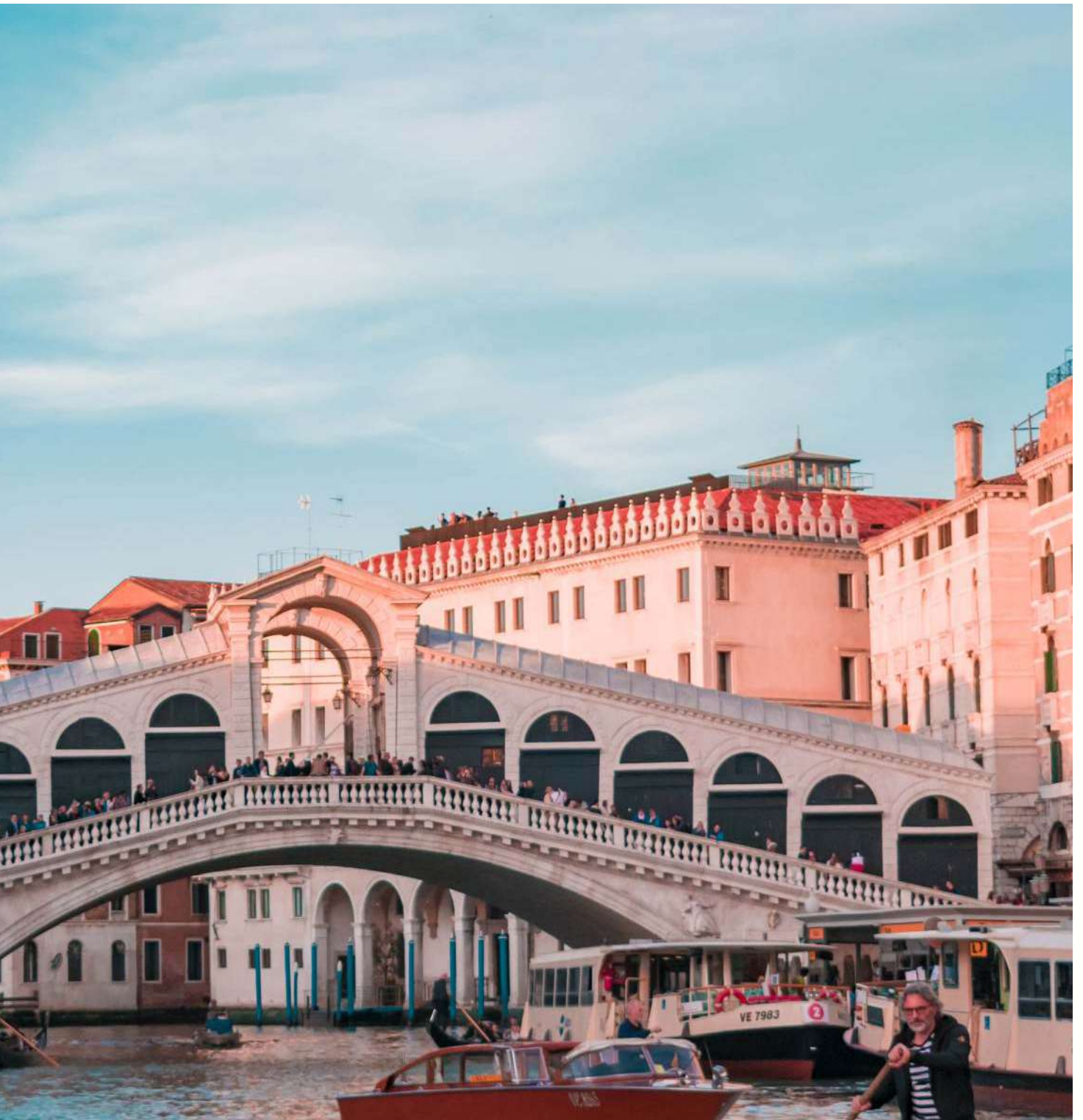
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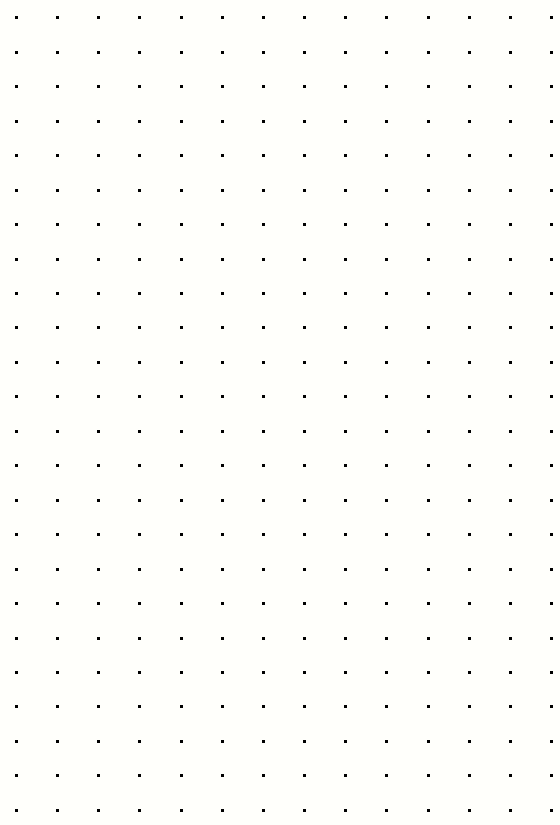
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# St Mark's Clocktower

St Mark's Clock is housed in the Clock Tower on the Piazza San Marco in Venice, Italy, adjoining the Procuratie Vecchie. The first clock housed in the tower was built and installed by Gian Paolo and Gian Carlo Rainieri, father and son, between 1496 and 1499, and was one of a number of large public astronomical clocks erected throughout Europe during the 14th and 15th centuries.

The clock has had an eventful horological history, and been the subject of many restorations, some controversial.





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# St Mark's Basilica

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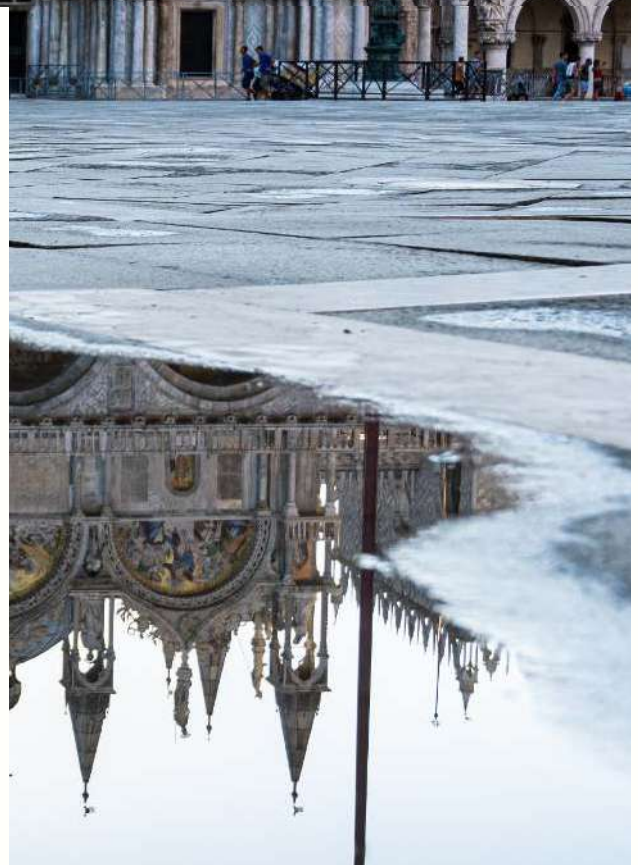
The Basilica of San Marco is the main Catholic temple in the city of Venice (Italy) and the masterpiece of Byzantine architecture in Veneto. It has the rank of cathedral and also that of patriarchal church, in addition to basilica.

The construction of the original basilica began in the year and was completed in the year, to house alleged relics of Saint Mark the Evangelist stolen from Alexandria.





This fact was essential for Venice to become an independent episcopal see, since until then it had been subordinate to the bishoprics of Grado and Aquileia.



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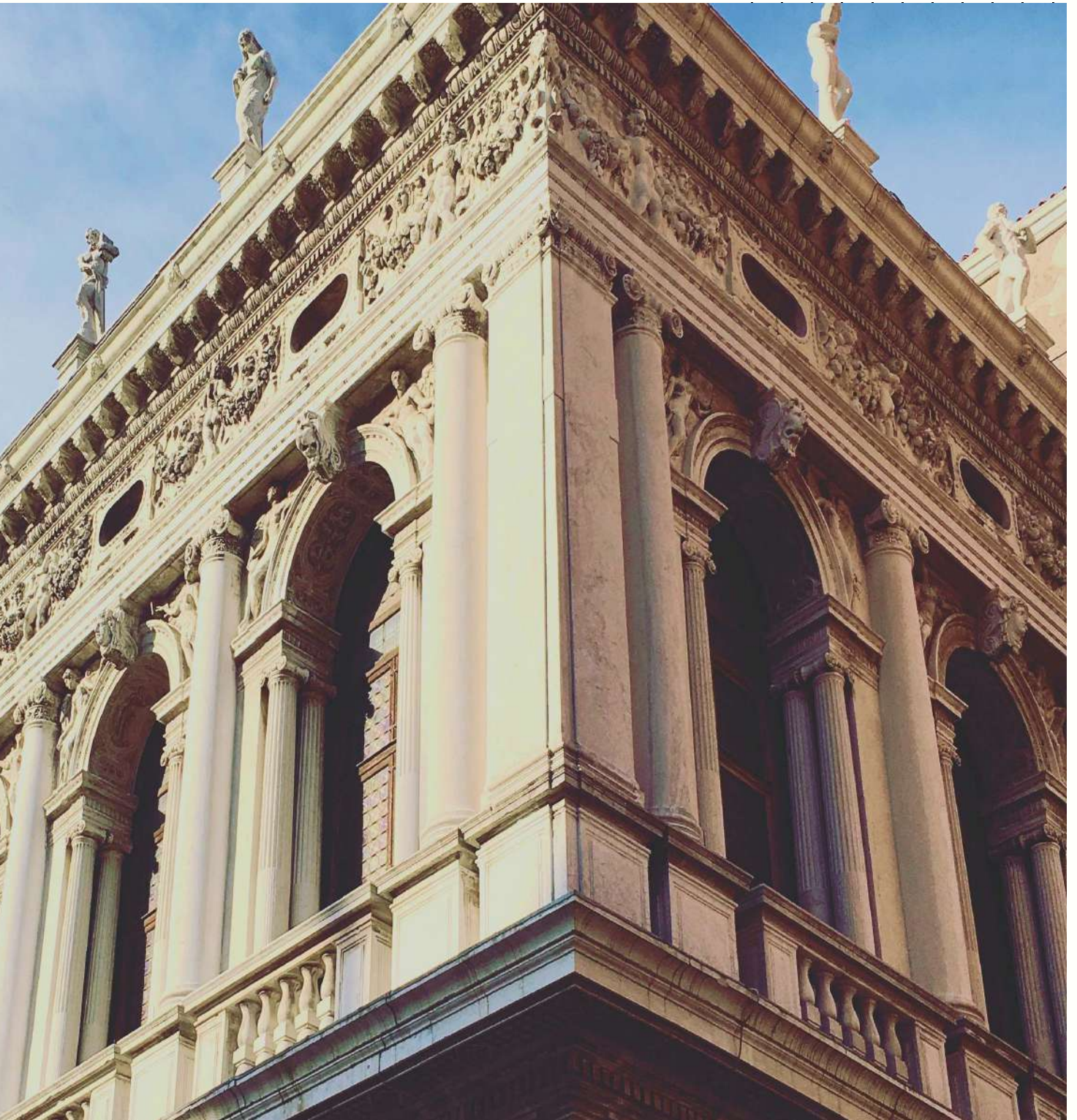
# Doge's Palace

The Doge's Palace in Venice is a historic Italian building located at the eastern end of St. Mark's Square, in the San Marco sestiere. It is one of the symbols of the power of Venice and the main work of Venetian Gothic.

Its two most visible facades face the Venetian lagoon and Saint Mark's Square. The palace was the residence of the doges, supreme magistrates and top leaders of the Republic of Venice, seat of government and the court of justice and prison of the Venetian Republic.









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