



Tour: The Rome Equation: Ancient Innovations
Destination: Rome, Naples & Pompeii, Italy
Specialization: Archaeology, Anthropology, Ancient Engineering, Earth Science, Geography, History & Culture

THE ROME EQUATION: ANICENT INNOVATIONS

Rome, Naples & Pompeii, Italy

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
1	Overnight flight to Rome, Italy		
2	Arrive Rome, Italy; clear Customs & transfer to Hotel	Welcome, Safety & Orientation Briefing	Rome City Tour with Private Guide Welcome Dinner
3	Ancient Rome - The Coliseum, the Roman Forum & Fori Imperiali	Gladiator School	E-Bike Tour of the Appian Way with St. Callixtus Catacombs Free Time Dinner
4	Ostia Antica's Archaeology Excavations		Necropolis of Tarquinia Free Time Dinner
5	Pompeii & Mount Vesuvius Archaeological Experience		Naples & the Naples Underground Dinner
6	The Leonardo Da Vinci Museum	Italian Pizza Cooking Class	History of Medicine Museum The American University of Rome - Campus Tour Dinner & Free Time
7	The Vatican Museums, St Peter's Basilica & Sistine Chapel		Baroque Rome Tour - Trevi Fountain, the Pantheon & Piazza Navona Farewell Dinner
8	Transfer to Airport; depart Rome for Home		



As with all sample itineraries, please be aware that this is an “example” of a schedule and that the activities included may be variable dependent upon dates, weather, special requests and other factors. Itineraries will be confirmed prior to travel.



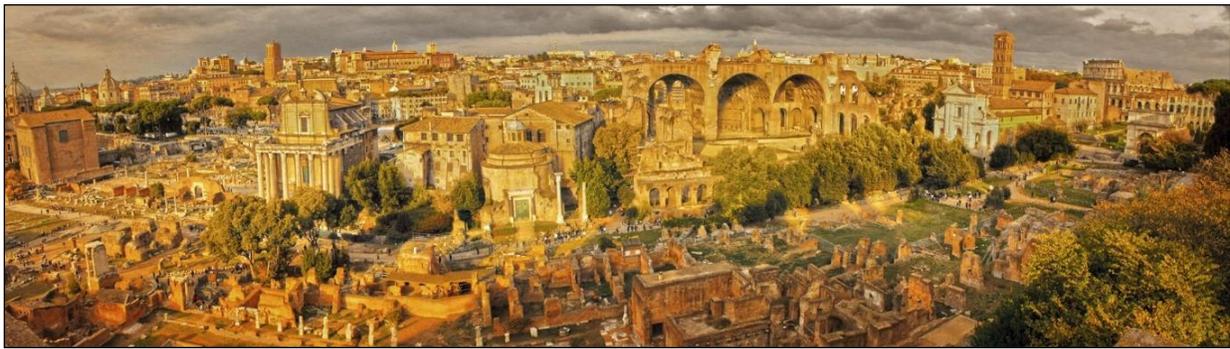
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Rome.... Rome is a city where every street corner reveals another layer of history, innovation, and imagination. Students step directly into the world of emperors, engineers, artists, and scientists as they explore iconic sites like the Colosseum, the Roman Forum, and the Appian Way. From ancient amphitheaters to underground catacombs, the city becomes a living laboratory - one where the past isn't just studied, but experienced firsthand. And yes, the Trevi Fountain still waits for that traditional coin toss before departure.

This journey blends hands-on learning with unforgettable cultural immersion. Students train like gladiators, examine Etruscan burial practices in Tarquinia, and uncover the science behind volcanic destruction in Pompeii and Mount Vesuvius. They'll dive into Renaissance ingenuity at the Leonardo da Vinci Museum, explore the evolution of medicine, and even learn to craft authentic Italian pizza. Visits to the Vatican Museums, St. Peter's Basilica, and the Sistine Chapel round out the experience with some of the most influential art and architecture in the world.

Beyond the monuments, students get to feel the rhythm of Roman life - wandering lively piazzas, tasting regional cuisine, and soaking in the atmosphere of a city that has shaped global culture for over two millennia. Rome invites young travelers to slow down, look closer, and connect the dots between ancient innovation and the modern world. It's a place where curiosity thrives, discoveries unfold at every turn, and history feels astonishingly alive.



Did you know?

- ❖ The Colosseum was the ultimate ancient stadium. It could hold around 50,000 spectators for gladiator battles, reenacted naval fights, and public spectacles. Today, it's recognized as one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.
- ❖ Italy is an art powerhouse. An estimated majority of the world's artistic masterpieces are found within its borders, and Rome alone is home to thousands of years of sculpture, frescoes, and architectural innovation.
- ❖ Rome's mascot is a wolf — literally. According to legend, the city's founders, Romulus and Remus, were rescued and raised by a she-wolf. Statues of the "Lupa Capitolina" appear all over the city as a symbol of Rome's origins.
- ❖ The Trevi Fountain collects a fortune. Visitors toss in over a million dollars' worth of coins each year. The money is collected and donated to support local charities.



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- ❖ Pasta is serious business. Italians eat roughly 60 pounds of pasta per person annually. Rome has its own signature dishes like cacio e pepe and carbonara.
- ❖ The Pantheon is ancient engineering perfection. Built in 27 B.C., it's the only major Roman temple still completely intact. Its massive dome remains the world's largest unreinforced concrete dome.
- ❖ St. Peter's Basilica is the largest church on Earth. Its construction involved some of history's greatest artists, including Michelangelo, who designed the iconic dome.
- ❖ Rome has an underground art gallery made of bones. The Capuchin Crypt uses the remains of more than 4,000 monks to create intricate, symbolic displays — a striking reminder of life, death, and faith.
- ❖ The Vatican Museums are enormous. With hundreds of galleries and countless masterpieces collected over centuries, it's one of the largest and most visited museum complexes in the world.
- ❖ St. Peter's Basilica was rebuilt from the ground up. After standing for nearly a millennium, the original structure was replaced during the Renaissance, resulting in the monumental basilica we see today.

Day 1

Meals on own / dinner in flight

Start your outbound journey across the pond! In most instances, flights will be an overnight option. Meals are generally served in flight, however it will depend upon your airline. In some cases, meals will be available for purchase. Bring a good book, headphones and an eye mask so you can get some shut eye! Tomorrow we'll wake up in Italy!



Day 2

Breakfast in flight; lunch on own, dinner included

Upon your arrival at Fiumicino Airport in Rome, groups will clear Customs & Immigrations and then be met by our Tour Director, transferring quickly to our Rome hotel. After check-in, we'll have our **Welcome, Safety & Orientation Briefing** and then get started on our action-packed itinerary straight away. Please understand, we do not automatically include lunch on this day as flight arrival times can vary widely. If you determine that you do need lunch included, simply contact us and we can get pricing for you and add it to your itinerary.

Sample Hotel: The Church Village Hotel - The Church Village Hotel in Rome is located in the immediate vicinity of the Villa Doria Pamphili Park and is 3km from Vatican City. This 3-star hotel offers 235 comfortable rooms divided between four buildings set in a magnificent park, while the main body of the hotel is home to the hall and internet point, the conference areas, and the restaurant with its pretty outdoor seating area. Here, guests can avail from a wide choice of drinks, aperitifs and a selection of pizzas and light dishes for either lunch or dinner. All students will sleep in individual beds in rooms for 2 to 3 students per room.



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After leaving luggage in your rooms, groups will meet for their Orientation Meeting, get to know our team who will be spending the week with them, and then board the bus for a Rome City Tour to get to know our new surroundings.

Rome City Tour – Get ready to discover the city of Rome! With a local guide, we will explore the city to learn about the past and present, the cultures, trends and people that make Rome what it is today. This will be a general tour to understand the city, leaving some of the hotspots to be discovered later in the week.

This evening, we'll enjoy our Welcome Dinner and get a great night's rest because it's full speed ahead tomorrow!

Day 3

Breakfast, packed lunch & dinner

Good morning Italy! It's time to explore Rome's past! We'll start the day exploring Ancient Rome, learn what it was like to be a Gladiator and then jump on an E-Bike to zip through Rome and down to the catacombs!

The Coliseum - The Flavius Amphitheatre is the biggest and most imposing in the Roman world. It is also the most famous monument in Rome and is known as the Coliseum. Started by Emperor Vespasian of the Flavia family, it was opened by his son Titus in 80 A.D. The highly ostentatious opening ceremony lasted one hundred days during which people saw great fights, shows and hunts. For the opening, the arena space was filled with water for one of the most fantastic events held in Roman times, *naumachias* – real sea battles reproducing great battles of the past.



The Amphitheatre could hold up to seventy thousand spectators. The tiers of seats were inclined in such a way as to enable people to get a perfect view from wherever they sat. Entry was free for all Roman citizens, but places were divided according to social status. The seats at the top were for the common people but with distinct sections for men and women. The nearer you got to the arena the higher your social status. In the front row were senators, vestals, priests, and naturally - the emperor.

The event the audience enjoyed most was definitely the gladiators. Towards midday there was a break during which they removed the bodies and spread more sand on the arena floor. A deafening noise arose from the audience, to the blaring of trumpets and the beating of drums, the gladiators triumphantly paraded into the packed arena. After a brief walk around the arena, the gladiators paid homage to the Emperor's stage saluting with the famous words "*Ave Cesare morituri te salutant*" (Hail Caesar, those who are about to die salute you). The winners received golden palm leaves and large amounts of money. After each battle, servants dressed like



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Charon, the *Ferryman of the Underworld*, made sure that the wounded were really dead and when necessary, finished them off.

The Roman Forum - Situated in the area between Piazza Venezia and the Coliseum, the Roman Forum is one of the most important archaeological sites in the world. Three thousand years ago, this valley between Campidoglio and the Quirinal, which was to become the future social and political center of one of the greatest empires of ancient times, was submerged in marshland. By an incredible invention of engineering, a canal that is still in function today, allowed for the drainage of the land. The area soon began to develop and already at the end of the 7th century BC, it was home to many markets and a hive of social activity.



Foro was the name that the Romans gave to the central square of the urban settlement and we must imagine this busy, crowded place as the pulsing center of a modern city. Here the masses would flock to see the meetings of the orators, attend criminal trials and discuss internal politics or the latest military campaigns, or quite simply to comment on the games or running races. In the area around the Forum, the city was also home to markets, shops and taverns. In short, the Forum was the heart and soul of city life. It was in Caesar's time when Rome had become the capital of a vast empire, that the Forum became a place for celebrations and in the Imperial era, it was the symbol of the Empire.

Fori Imperiali - The first of Rome's Imperial forums was built by Julius Caesar. He spent a fortune; most of it booty from his conquest of Gaul, buying up and demolishing houses on the site. Pride of place went to a temple dedicated in 46 BC to the goddess Venus Genetrix, from whom Caesar claimed descent. The temple contained statues of Caesar and Cleopatra as well as of Venus. The forum was enclosed by a double colonnade which sheltered a row of shops, but this burnt down in AD 80 and was rebuilt by Domitian and Trajan. Trajan also added the Basilica Argentaria and a heated public lavatory.

In the afternoon, we're off to learn how to become Roman Soldiers and participate in Gladiator School.

Gladiator School & Gladiator School Museum - Find out what it takes to be an ancient Roman gladiator at the Gladiator School of Rome. During a hands-on lesson with instructors, learn how to fight with authentic weapons of the time while wearing a traditional gladiator tunic and belt. This class is a unique and interactive way to learn about ancient Roman history, sports and culture. In this 2-hour Roman gladiator training, students will learn gladiator fighting techniques from members of the Historic Group of Rome while using traditional training weapons. You also get the opportunity to visit the Gladiator School of Rome Museum.



Later in the afternoon we'll climb aboard our E-Bikes for a tour!



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E-Bike Tour of the Appian Way with St. Callixtus Catacombs - The Appian is one of Rome's most glorious sights, enjoying amazing landscapes and ruins of the roman countryside. Today we'll easily cover this by exploring on the back of zippy e-bikes complete with helmet. The Appian Way is an incredible masterpiece of engineering, connecting Rome with the southeastern part of the empire and built in 312 BC by Appius Claudius Caecus, a politician. With a length of 360 roman miles, most of them still with the original basalt blocks paving, the Appian way is the longest ancient roman road still preserved and location of important historical events like the crucifixion of Spartacus' 6000 soldiers along the road, the capture of Rome by the Allies during WWII and in 1960 summer Olympics, part of the men's marathon course.



Later, we will have dinner and the night is ours for enjoyment.

Day 4

Breakfast, packed lunch & dinner

Rise and shine! After breakfast, we'll get prepared to dig into archaeology in ancient Italy.

Ostia Antica & Excavations - The history of the ruins of Ostia is long and complicated. It is the story of barbarian invasions and raids by pirates, Richard Coeur de Lion, popes and aristocrats. The archaeologists and historians studying the harbors of Rome do not just work with what can be seen today, they also work their way through old manuscripts and engravings. Together with Pompeii, Ostia Antica is the largest archaeological site in the world. Even if more than half of the city is still buried, the current visit route with public monuments, residential houses and production facilities offers an amazing testimony of ancient daily life. Today students will have a chance to explore these excavations and meet with the archaeologists uncovering the past.



As its own name suggests (from the Latin ostium = mouth of a river), Ostia was built at the mouth of the Tiber at the Tyrrhenian Sea. Before the crippling flood of 1557 the riverbed was significantly different from the current one, its waters ran along the northern part of the city and the coastline was closer than it is today to the buildings. According to the legend, Ancus Marcius - King of Rome, founded Ostia in 620 BC as a crucial spot to make use of the salt pans at the mouth of the Tiber. The oldest archaeological remains however, date back much later, to the second half of the 4th century BC, and belong to an armed camp (Lat. castrum) built in tufa blocks: it was built by roman settlers to protect the river's mouth and the Lazio coast.

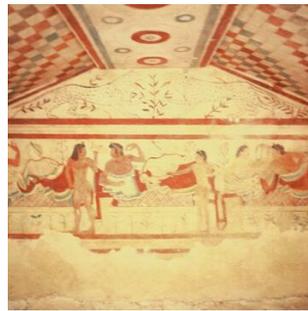


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Necropolis of Tarquinia and Cerveteri - These two large Etruscan cemeteries reflect different types of burial practices from the 9th to the 1st century BC, and bear witness to the achievements of Etruscan culture. In over nine centuries the area developed the earliest urban civilization in the northern Mediterranean. Some of the tombs are monumental, cut in rock and topped by impressive tumuli (burial mounds). Many feature carvings on their walls, others have wall paintings of outstanding quality. The necropolis near Cerveteri, known as Banditaccia, contains thousands of tombs organized in a city-like plan, with streets, small squares and neighborhoods. The site contains very different types of tombs: trenches cut in rock; tumuli; and some, also carved in rock, in the shape of huts or houses with a wealth of structural details. These provide the only surviving evidence of Etruscan residential architecture. The necropolis of Tarquinia, also known as Monterozzi, contains 6,000 graves cut in the rock. It is famous for its 200 painted tombs, the earliest of which date from the 7th century BC.



After our day of exploring archaeology, we'll transfer back to the hotel. After dinner, the evening is ours for exploration.

Day 5

Breakfast, packed lunch & dinner

Good morning Italy! After breakfast in our hotel, we'll board our bus to Pompeii, one of the most magnificent archaeological sites in the world. With a 2-hour guided tour we'll see and learn how the ancient Romans used to live in this amazing town, buried by an eruption of the Vesuvius almost 2000 years ago.

Pompeii - Mount Vesuvius, a volcano near the Bay of Naples, has erupted more than 50 times. Its most famous eruption took place in the year 79 AD when the volcano buried the ancient Roman city of Pompeii under a thick carpet of volcanic ash. The dust "poured across the land like a flood" one witness wrote, and shrouded the city in "a darkness... like the black of closed and unlighted rooms." Two thousand people died and the city was abandoned for almost as many years.



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When a group of explorers rediscovered the site in 1748, they were surprised to find that underneath a thick layer of dust and debris, Pompeii was mostly intact. The buildings, artifacts and skeletons left behind in the buried city have taught us a great deal about everyday life in the ancient world.



Life in Pompeii - Ever since the ancient Greeks settled in the area in the 8th century BC, the region around Mount Vesuvius and the Bay of Naples attracted wealthy vacationers who wanted to soak up the sun and the scenery. By the turn of the first century, the town of Pompeii, located about five miles from the mountain, was a flourishing resort for Rome's most distinguished citizens. Elegant houses and elaborate villas lined the paved streets. Tourists, townspeople and slaves bustled in and out of small factories and artisans' shops, taverns and cafes, brothels and bathhouses. People gathered in the 20,000-seat arena and lounged in the open-air squares and marketplaces. On the eve of that fateful eruption in 79 AD, scholars estimate that there were about 20,000 people living in Pompeii and the surrounding region.

Mount Vesuvius - The Vesuvius volcano did not form overnight. In fact, scholars say that the mountain had been erupting for generations. In about 1780 BC for example, an unusually violent eruption - known today as the "Avellino eruption" - shot millions of tons of superheated lava, ash and rocks about 22 miles into the sky. That prehistoric catastrophe destroyed almost every village, house and farm within 15 miles of the mountain. But it was easy to overlook the mountain's bad temper in such a pleasant, sunny spot. Even after a massive earthquake struck the Campania region in 63 AD - a quake that offered a warning rumble of the disaster to come - people still flocked to the shores of the Bay of Naples. Pompeii grew more crowded every year.

79 AD - Sixteen years after that tell-tale earthquake, in August 79 AD, Mount Vesuvius erupted again. The blast sent a plume of ashes, pumice and scorching-hot volcanic gases so high into the sky that people could see it for hundreds of miles around. The writer Pliny the Younger, who watched the eruption from across the bay, compared this "cloud of unusual size and appearance" to a pine tree that "rose to a great height on a sort of trunk and then split off into branches". Today, geologists refer to this type of volcano as a "Plinian eruption."

As it cooled, this tower of debris drifted to earth: first the fine-grained ash, then the lightweight chunks of pumice and other rocks. It was terrifying - "I believed I was perishing with the world," Pliny wrote, "and the world with me" - but not yet lethal; most Pompeian's had plenty of time to flee. For those who stayed behind however, conditions soon grew worse. As more and more ash fell, it clogged the air making it difficult to



breathe. Buildings collapsed. Then, a “pyroclastic surge” - a 100-mile-per-hour surge of superheated poison gas and pulverized rock - poured down the side of the mountain and swallowed everything and everyone in its path.

By the time the Vesuvius eruption sputtered to an end the next day, Pompeii was buried under millions of tons of volcanic ash. About 2,000 people were dead. Some people drifted back to town in search of lost relatives or belongings, but there was not much left to find. Pompeii, along with the smaller neighboring towns of Stabiae and Herculaneum, was abandoned for centuries.

Rediscovering Pompeii - Pompeii remained mostly untouched until 1748, when a group of explorers looking for ancient artifacts arrived in Campania and began to dig. They found that the ashes had acted as a marvelous preservative. Underneath all that dust, Pompeii was almost exactly as it had been 2,000 years before. Its buildings were intact; skeletons were frozen right where they’d fallen; everyday objects and household goods littered the streets. Later archaeologists even uncovered jars of preserved fruit and loaves of bread.



Many scholars say that the excavation of Pompeii played a major role in the neo-Classical revival of the 18th century. Europe’s wealthiest and most fashionable families displayed art and reproductions of objects from the ruins, and drawings of Pompeii’s buildings helped shape the architectural trends of the era. For example, wealthy British families often built “Etruscan rooms” that mimicked those in Pompeian villas.

After our time in Pompeii, we will carry on to explore **Naples**. We’ll discover the origins of some of the earliest civilizations in the country and explore the fascinating subterranean architecture of Naples Underground.

Naples – One of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world, Naples played a key role in the merging of Greek culture into Roman society and eventually becoming a cultural center of the Roman Republic. Naples remained influential after the fall of the Western Roman Empire, serving as the capital city of the Kingdom of Naples between 1282 and 1816. Thereafter, in union with Sicily, it became the capital of the Two Sicily’s until the unification of Italy in 1861.



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Naples Underground - Underneath Naples lies a series of caves and structures created by centuries of mining, and the city rests atop a major geothermal zone. There are also a number of ancient Greco-Roman reservoirs dug out from the soft tufo stone on which much of the city is built. Approximately one kilometer of tunnels under the city can be visited from the Napoli Sotteranea, situated in the historic center of the city in Via dei Tribunali. There are also large catacombs in and around the city, and other landmarks such as the Piscina Mirabilis, the main cistern serving the Bay of Naples during Roman times. This system of tunnels and cisterns underlies most of the city and lies approximately 30 meters below ground level. During World War II, these tunnels were used as air-raid shelters and there are inscriptions in the walls depicting the suffering endured by the refugees of that era.

Afterwards, we'll head back to our hotel for dinner and to enjoy a relaxing evening at leisure.

Day 6

Breakfast, packed lunch & dinner

Today we're going to check out some of the city's museums! First stop – learning about Leonardo Da Vinci!

Museo Leonardo Da Vinci Experience - The Leonardo Da Vinci Museum in Rome includes 5 sections of his inventions and certified paintings and is a fine experience into Leonardo Da Vinci's life. Painter, sculptor, engineer, scientist, Leonardo Da Vinci was the most ingenious mind of the Italian Renaissance. In the first section of the museum you will find the working reproductions of his work including The Last Supper. Later, tour his inventions with over fifty machines designed by Leonardo.



We hope you're hungry because for lunch, we're going to make and dine on our own Italian pizzas!

Pizza-Making Lunch - Join us as your pizza chef and his staff introduce you to the magical art of how to make your favorite pizza. Students and staff alike love this hands-on activity where you learn how to prepare everything before your chef helps you to put it in the oven. After cooking, sit down to enjoy your delicious creation, staying as long as you like. You'll be led through the process of how to make one of the most delicious foods of our time out of only three ingredients.

Next, we'll travel top the University of Rome for a special museum look.

History of Medicine Museum – Take a guided tour at the museum, founded in 1938 by Adalberto Pazzini, and showcased at the University of Rome. The museum is divided into three floors: the basement floor contains reconstructions of the environment: the apothecary and the alchemist's shop, the first floor offers a route from prehistory to the 17th century, through the illustration of medicine from ancient civilizations in the Mediterranean and Middle Ages, and the second floor describes the transition from experimental medicine to the recent challenges of biomedicine, genomic medicine and related technological applications.

To finish off our afternoon, we'll travel to the American University of Rome for a campus tour.



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The American University of Rome – Founded in 1969, the campus is walking distance to Rome’s historic center. It is a private, liberal arts university founded on the premise that Rome itself is an ideal classroom. The school offers an American degree blending the liberal arts with career preparation and elements of the Italian/European classical tradition of the humanities and serves 500-600 students from 50 countries. The AUR main campus is located atop the Gianicolo, Rome's highest hill. The University sits inside a private enclosure and the beautiful garden is one of the main social spaces on campus.



Day 7

Breakfast, packed lunch & dinner

Good morning Italy! After our breakfast, we’ll board our bus for a visit of the Vatican Museum and the Sistine Chapel, one of the largest museum complexes in the world. Located in the grand and magnificent Vatican Palaces, there are over 7 kilometers of galleries to be seen, displaying works from the immense collection built up by the Roman Catholic Church throughout the centuries, including some of the most renowned classical sculptures and most important masterpieces of Renaissance art in the world. The Museums celebrated their 500th anniversary in 2006.



In the Vatican Galleries you will admire the modern entrance built for the Jubilee 2000, the Galleries of the Chandeliers, of the Tapestries and of the Geographical Maps, the Sobiesky Hall and the Immaculate Conception Hall. The galleries will lead to the breath-taking **Sistine Chapel**. It is without doubt one of the greatest art treasures of all time, one of the most celebrated masterpieces in the world. It was Pope Paul III who asked Michelangelo to decorate the wall behind the altar with a fresco showing the Last Judgment, the moment when God judges man. It became one of the most celebrated and admired frescoes in the world.

Vatican City - The world’s smallest sovereign state (a mere 0.44 sq. km), the Vatican sits atop the low-lying Vatican hill just a few hundred meters west of the River Tiber. Centered on the domed bulk of St Peter’s Basilica and Piazza San Pietro, it is the capital of the Catholic world; a spiritual superpower whose law is gospel to the world’s one billion Catholics. On a more temporal level, it’s one of Rome’s most visited areas.



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The Vatican Museums – The Vatican Museums and Galleries include art collections of the Popes since the beginning of the 15th century, housed in the papal palaces and other buildings in the Vatican.

St Peter's Basilica - It is thanks to Peter, the first Apostle and the first Pope and leader of the Church that the most important basilica in the Christian world, St. Peter's Basilica, was built in Rome. Peter was given his name by Jesus because he was destined to be the foundation "stone" (in Italian "Pietra") on which the church would be built. In his trials, he was imprisoned and then when miraculously released, headed for Rome, the center of the immense Roman Empire at that time. Here, he became bishop and then reigned as the first Pope for 25 years.



The Sistine Chapel – The Sistine Chapel is without doubt one of the greatest art treasures of all time, one of the most celebrated masterpieces in the world. It's the last stop on the Vatican Museum tour and is the most ardently awaited moment for the millions of tourists from around the world that come here every year to admire it. Step into the Sistine Chapel and the magic completely envelops you because literally everything in this place is priceless and rich in history, from the pavement to the amazing, frescoed ceiling by Michelangelo.



In the afternoon, we will tour **Baroque Rome!**

The Trevi Fountain - Inspired by Roman triumphal arches, the Trevi Fountain is the largest Baroque fountain in the city and one of the most famous fountains in the world. The Trevi Fountain is found at the end of the Aqua Virgo, an aqueduct constructed in 19 BC that nowadays still brings water to the fountain from a natural spring located 20km from Rome. Every day, visitors from all over the world throw a coin over their shoulder with their back at the fountain to make sure they'll return to the eternal city.



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The Pantheon - Entering the Pantheon, one's attention is caught straightaway by a ray of slanting sunlight shooting down from the "oculus", a 9-metre round aperture at the very top of the dome that illuminates the entire building. The Pantheon was built between 118 and 125 AD, over the ruins of another temple as a place of worship for all the pagan gods. Since the 7th century it has been used as a Roman Catholic Church dedicated to St. Mary and the Martyrs.

Piazza Navona - Piazza Navona is one of the most famous and elegant squares in Rome, built over the Stadium of Domitian. Ancient Romans came to the square to watch sport events and shows and today, it still has that vibrant atmosphere with painters and entertainers performing for the joy of the people passing by. This piazza, which displays the genius of Bernini and Borromini, is one of the finest Baroque Masterpiece in papal Rome.



This evening, we'll have our farewell dinner and start preparations for our trip home.

Day 8

Breakfast, dependent upon departure time

Rise & shine! After breakfast in our hotel we will formally check-out and dependent upon flight times, take one last look around this magnificent city. Afterwards, we'll say goodbye and wave to our new friends as we leave for the airport and hopefully, take away memories that will last a lifetime!

Arrivederci!



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Minimum Booking Numbers:	20 students
What's Included:	Roundtrip international flights 6-nights' accommodation in Rome Rome City Tax Breakfasts, lunches & dinners starting with dinner on your night of arrival and ending with breakfast on your day of departure Airport transfers and transportation to activities Rome City Tour with Guide Gladiator School & Gladiator Museum Ostia Antica Archaeology Excavations Necropolis of Tarquinia (UNESCO World Heritage) E-Bike Tour of the Appian Way with St. Callixtus Catacombs Pompeii excursion with Guide Naples & Naples Underground Excursion Leonardo Da Vinci Museum History of Medicine Museum American University of Rome – Campus Tour Tour of the Vatican, St. Peter's Basilica & the Sistine Chapel Ancient Rome Tour - the Coliseum, the Roman Forum & Fori Imperiali Baroque Rome tour - Trevi Fountain, the Pantheon & Piazza Navona Italian Pizza Making Class Personal Tour Director 24-hour emergency cover
What's Not Included:	Fully comprehensive insurance (mandatory) Transfers to/from home airport Baggage costs if required (dependent upon airline) Baggage handling - each student should be able to carry/load their own suitcase Transportation for activities not shown in the itinerary Snacks & beverages during non-meal times Cost of passports or visas Cost of inoculations or medication required for travel Sightseeing / Entertainment options not shown Hotel incidental deposits & bills – extra meals/beverages, mini-bar items, recreation, purchases billed to room, etc. Any gratuities – coach drivers, maid / bellman services, area guides, tour ambassador Credit card fees if individuals wish to pay via credit card instead of ACH (online check)

As always, our staff are always available to you to answer any questions you may have regarding programming. If we may serve you in any way, please do not hesitate to contact us.



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