

King Edward's Witley Venice Tour



January 2020

History of Venice

According to tradition Venice was founded in 421 AD. At that time a Celtic people called the Veneti lived along the coast of what is now Northeast Italy. Since 49 BC they had been Roman citizens. However, in 453 Attila the Hun invaded Italy. In terror, some Veneti fled to islands in the lagoon and built a village there. They soon formed a loose federation. Then in 568 AD a people called the Lombards invaded the mainland and many Veneti fled to the islands swelling the population.

At first Venice was controlled by the Byzantine Empire (the Eastern half of the Roman Empire, which survived the fall of Rome). However, in 726 the Venetians partly gained their independence and elected Orso Ipato as doge (their word for Duke).

In 810 the Franks tried but failed to conquer the Venetians. Meanwhile, Venice flourished as a trading centre and ships sailed to and from its ports. Its population grew steadily. In 828 the body of St Mark was smuggled from Egypt to Venice. St Mark then became the patron saint of the city.

In the Middle Ages Venice continued to flourish as a port and trading center. Meanwhile, in 1199 a fourth crusade was proposed. The Venetians agreed to build a fleet of ships to ferry the Crusaders. However when the Crusader army assembled they were unable to pay for the ships. So the Venetians persuaded them to join an expedition to raid Constantinople. Venetians and Crusaders captured the city in 1204 and they looted it. Venice was also involved in other wars at that time. The Italian city of Genoa was a powerful rival to Venice and during the 13th and 14th centuries the Genoese and Venetians fought 5 wars.

In 1348 the Black Death devastated the population of Venice. Therefore in 1403 Venice introduced quarantine. Ships arriving from infected areas had to stop at an island called Lazaretto and the passengers had to wait for 40 days before they were permitted to enter the city.

In the 15th century Venice faced a new threat - the Turks. In 1453 they captured Constantinople and afterward they advanced into Southeast Europe. In 1489 Venice came to rule Cyprus. However, in 1571 the Turks conquered the island.

Furthermore in 1508 several European countries formed the League of Cambrai and went to war against Venice. However, after 8 years of war, the map was largely unchanged.

Modern Venice

More serious for Venice was the discovery of North and South America. The result was that trade shifted away from the Mediterranean. Furthermore in 1630 Venice was struck by plague again.

During the 17th century Venice gradually lost power and influence. In the 18th century, Venice was politically unimportant although the arts such as opera flourished. Then in 1797, Napoleon dissolved the Republic of Venice. However, after his fall in 1815 Venice was handed to Austria.

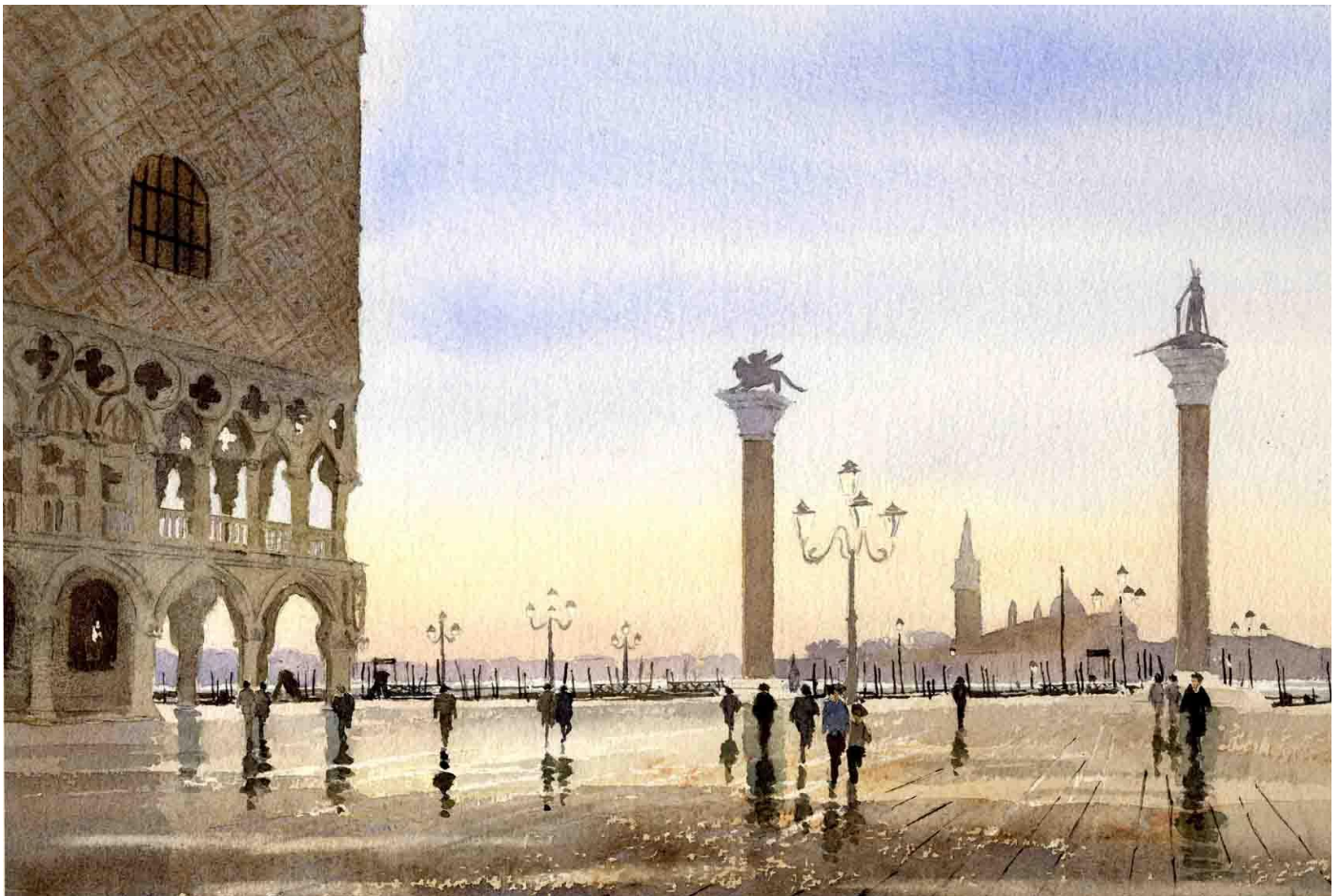
The railway reached Venice in 1846. However, Venice did not prosper under Austrian rule. In 1848 revolutions swept Europe and Venice rose in rebellion against the Austrians. For a short period, Daniele Manin became president of an independent Venice. However Austrian forces bombarded the city and Venice was forced to surrender in August 1849. Yet in 1866 the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians and Venice was allowed to join the new nation of Italy.

In the late 19th century Venice flourished as a port and a manufacturing center. Then in 1933 Mussolini built a road from the mainland to Venice. During the Second World War, Venice was undamaged by fighting but the Jewish population was deported.

In 1966 Venice suffered a severe flood but the city soon recovered. Today tourism is the mainstay of Venice. However, the population of Venice has fallen sharply since the mid 19th century. Today the population of Venice is 264,000.

Day 1: Thursday 23 January

- 05:15 Depart KESW
- 06:25 Check in Gatwick South
- 08:25 Depart Gatwick South (BA2582)
- 11:35 Arrive in Venice Marco Polo
- Transfer by boat to Venice
- 13:30 approx. arrive at Ostello Venezia on the Giudecca
- Rooms allocation and lunch
- 15:00 Leave for Piazza San Marco
- 16:30 Visit Rialto, Miracoli San Giovanni e Paolo, etc
- 18:00 Walk around Piazza San Marco
- 19:00 Boat to Youth Hostel
- 19:30 Supper at Youth Hostel



Day 2: Friday 24 January

- 07:30 Breakfast in Youth Hostel
- 08:30 Boat to Giudecca
- 09:30 Workshop on Venetian Masks Ca Macana
- 12:00 Lunch Piazza San Margherita
- 14:00 La Fenice (Venice's famous opera house) for a guided tour
- 15:00 Free time around Accademia area
- 16:00 Rehearsal at St George's
- 17:00 Choral Evensong St George's
- 18:00 Supper on way back to Youth Hostel



Day 3: Saturday 25 January

- 08:30 Breakfast in Youth Hostel
- 09.15 Boat to Zattere and walk around area
- 09:40 Visit Salute
- 10:30 Visit Accademia Gallery
- 11:30 Vaporetto to the Ghetto and visit area
- 12:30 walk to Rialto
- 13:15 Lunch
- 14:15 Free time Rialto Bridge and surrounding markets
- 15:15 Walk to Frari area
- 15:45 Visit Frari
- 16:15 Visit Leonardo da Vinci Museum
- 16:45 Scuola San Rocco
- 17:15 Arrive Frari
- 18:00 Mass Frari
- 19:00 Supper in Piazza San Margherita
- 20:00 Walk to Santa Lucia for Gelati
- 21:00 Boat trip down Grand Canal at night
- 21.30 Boat to Youth Hostel



Day 4: Sunday 26 January

- 09:00 Breakfast in Youth Hostel
- 10:00 Boat to San Marco
- 11:15 Arrive San Marco
- 12:00 Mass at San Marco
- 13:00 Refreshments for parents and pupils
- 14:00 Lunch
- 15:00 Doges' Palace (including Bridge of Sighs and Dungeons)
- 17:00 Walk to Giudecca
- 18:00 Catch Vaporetto to Youth Hostel and freshen up
- 19:00 Vaporetto to Zattere
- 19:30 Farewell supper
- 21:30 Take Vaporetto to Youth Hostel



Day 5: Monday 27 January

- 07:30 Breakfast and packing in Youth Hostel
- 08:30 Check out leaving luggage with Youth Hostel
- 09:15 Vaporetto to San Giorgio Maggiore – visit the church and campanile
- 10:00 Visit Museum and Basilica of San Marco
- 12:00 Lunch at Youth Hostel
- 13:00 Leave for Airport by boat
- 14:30 Check in
- 16:30 Flight from Venice Marco Polo (BA2585)
- 17:45 Arrive Gatwick South
- 19:30 Arrive back at KESW



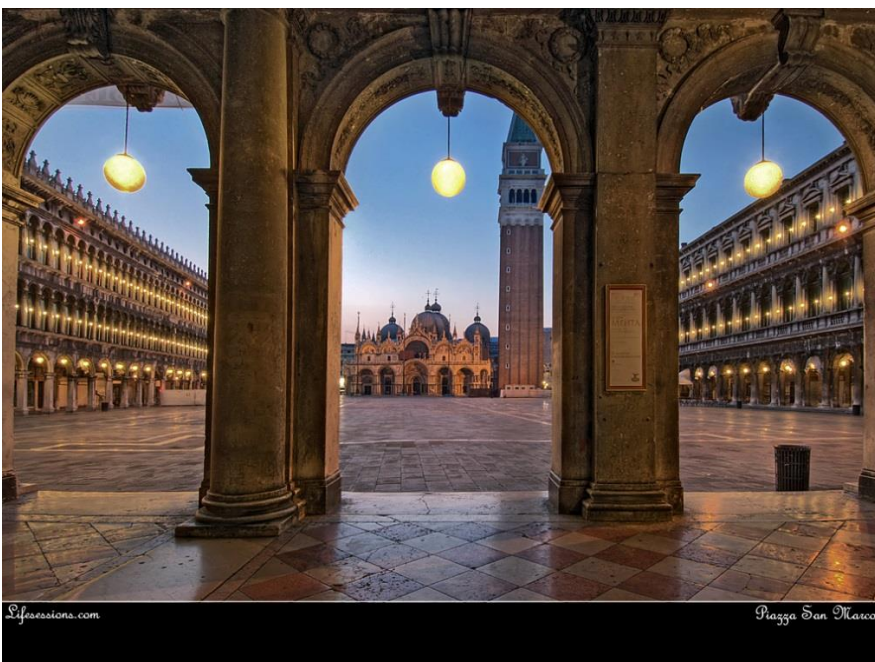
Accademia Art Gallery



Scuola San Rocco



Piazza San Marco



Basilica di San Marco



Doge's Palace



San Giorgio Maggiore



Rialto Bridge



Salute



Grand Canal



Music list for Venice Tour

Saint George's Evensong Friday 23 January

Preces	Sanders
Psalm	67
Magnificat	Noble in B minor
Nunc Dimittis	Noble in B minor
Responses	Sanders
Anthem	Evening Hymn Balfour Gardiner
Hymn	We sing the glorious conquest before Damascus gate <i>Ellacombe</i>

Frari Mass Saturday 24 January

Introit	I was glad (Psalm 121 1-3, 6-9) <i>Parry</i>
Kyrie	Orbis Factor XI
Gloria	Mass in G <i>Schubert</i>
Psalm	Canterò in italiano
Alleluia	Tempus per annum III <i>Gregorian</i>
Offertorium	Locus iste <i>Bruckner</i>
Sanctus	Orbis Factor XI
Agnus Dei	Orbis Factor XI
Communion	Ave verum corpus <i>Elgar</i>
Post Mass	Magnificat <i>Noble in B minor</i>

San Marco Mass 25 January

Introit	Cantate Domino <i>Pitoni</i>
Kyrie	Orbis Factor XI
Psalm	Canterò in italiano
Alleluia	Tempus per annum III <i>Gregorian</i>
Offertorium	O thou the central orb <i>Wood</i>
Agnus Dei	Orbis Factor XI
Communion	Ave verum corpus <i>Elgar</i>
Post Mass	Te Deum <i>Rutter</i>