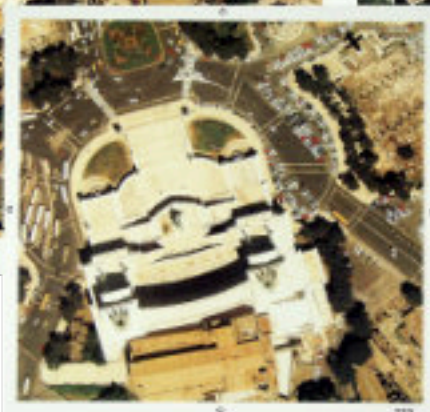
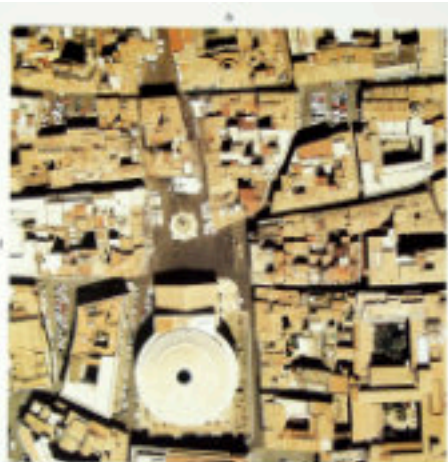


ACADEMIC INITIATIVES ABROAD

ROME CENTER



2024 HANDBOOK

Benvenuti a **ROMA.**

We are looking forward to your semester in Rome with us and we hope you are too. Rome is a fascinating city and we want you to make the most out of it both academically and personally. This Handbook is meant to help you do so by providing useful and relevant information as you go through your semester abroad in the Eternal City.

Keep this book with you as it will answer many day-to-day questions and emergency needs.

Start exploring!

Scott Schlimgen, Director

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Rome

Program Facilities.

The Rome Program is housed in the Palazzo Cenci-Bolognetti in the heart of Rome's Historic Center, just a few minutes walk from Michelangelo's Campidoglio and the Roman Forum. This spacious and architecturally dramatic complex in Rome's historic Jewish Ghetto neighborhood includes Design Studios, Lecture Space, Program Offices, and Computer/Library resources. The Studio has WiFi access.

housing.



The Rome Center housing offers reliability, safety, cleanliness and convenience and comfort, but not necessarily luxury to students in the program.

Housing options change periodically, so refer to the Rome Center for the latest information. Apartments are furnished with a common space and an equipped kitchen

Most have washing machines and clothes drying racks (clothes dryers are very uncommon in Roman apartments). Most apartments identified by the Rome Center will have simple weekly cleaning of the common areas.

Students usually live in double or triple rooms. Wireless internet access is available, but don't expect the same speed and quality of service you would get back home.

Housing providers will try to accommodate your roommate and apartment mate requests, but final arrangements depend on availability at date of request.

Towels, linens, and kitchen utensils are provided in your apartments. Any additional household item you want/need can be bought in Rome.

Planning Ahead.

Packing



The following are just some ideas of what to pack. Remember to travel light. August and early September can be very hot and it will slowly get cooler, until winter hits in late November. Spring should arrive in early March and it should not get too hot until July. It is important to bring very good footwear and good rain gear, as many of your classes will meet outside of the classroom.

Clothes

- Good walking shoes
- Casual jeans/pants
- Casual shirts
- Shorts
- At least a week's worth of underwear and socks for travel
- Shower shoes/flip flops
- Summer dresses and Skirts
- Bathing suit
- Sweatshirt or fleece
- Winter coat
- Light coat/rain jacket
- Scarf to cover bare arms/legs to get into some churches
- Simple dress clothes and shoes for evening events
- Scarf, hat, Sunglasses



Personal Items

- Small first aid kit (especially foot care)
- Over the counter pain medicine
- Over the counter cold or allergy medicine
- Motion sickness medicine
- Contact lens solution (available but more expensive in Rome)
- Any prescription medicine, including birth control. Do not mail medicine, it will be stopped by customs
- Sun block

Extras

- Travel alarm clock
- Pocketknife with corkscrew
- 220v to 110v electrical converter
- Simple electrical plug adaptor
- Beach towel

Art/Architecture Students

- Sketchbook
- Art supplies
- Tracing paper! You will not be able to find the right kind in Rome

Documents and Money

- A few personal checks
- ATM Card/CreditCard (alert your bank that you will be traveling)
- Any relevant study visa application documents overseas
- Drivers License
- Student ID
- International student discount card
- Photocopy of your birth certificate



Copies of your passport (one copy of picture page for your self and one copy of every page, including blank pages for your Permesso di Soggiorno application)

Travel Assistance

Before departure, you may want to look into Student Universe. It is specifically geared towards youth travel, where you can find discounts at home and abroad on things like hostels, tours, and airfare. Go to <https://www.studentuniverse.com> for more information and always check when traveling whether you get discounts with your student ID card.

You may also want to look into the EuroRail pass if you plan on traveling throughout Europe by train. Go to www.eurail.com for more information.

Money and Valuables.

Getting Cash



The adoption of the Euro as a single European currency in 2002 resulted in a much stronger exchange rate with the dollar and a general rise in prices. Check the current exchange rate periodically to see how far your dollars will go.

Most large stores, hotels, and restaurants will accept credit cards, but you will find that Italy still relies on cash for day to day business. The best way to get Euros is to withdraw them from an ATM machine (bancomat). Most American banks charge an international withdrawal fee of a few dollars; check with your bank.

You will also want to alert your bank and credit card companies that you will be using your cards in Europe to avoid delays the first few times you use them here.

You can't cash your personal checks at a bank, but you can change cash and traveler's checks, and get (expensive) cash advances on your credit card at banks and exchange agencies. Always check the exchange rate and commission before exchanging money.



You will not be able to use personal US checks to make purchases in Italy, but depending on where you stay, you may need one to pay your rent when you arrive. Confirm your payment method before you depart.



Protecting Valuables

Rome is a safe city with very little violent crime compared to most US cities. Petty theft, however, abounds. Be smart; **never leave any of your possessions unattended even for a second.** This is true in public places, academic facilities and your apartments. * * Get to know your apartment staff and don't let anyone into your apartment who hasn't been introduced to you as staff or maintenance personnel. Don't let anyone unknown to you into program facilities without presenting them to program staff.

On public transportation and throughout the city, keep your purse or book bag in front of you and don't keep your wallet or other valuables in your pockets.

Don't be alarmed by this advice, but do stay alert. If you find yourself in a situation where you feel uncomfortable or where your possessions are at risk, move away to a safer place immediately and seek help from others around you. Most Romans will assist you or alert you if they see you at risk of a pickpocket.



If you find yourself in a threatening situation, **DO NOT** taunt or physically accost anyone, even if you feel provoked. You only risk your own safety. Leave the area and don't hesitate to call for help.

Your Health.

Medical coverage

A change in your environment and the full schedule of the Rome Program means that you will need to take especially good care of yourself during your semester abroad.



All visitors to Italy receive free basic emergency care in Italian hospitals, but you should arrive with travelers medical insurance to cover a broad range of potential medical and mental health needs while you are here. Your university may provide such a policy. Familiarize yourself with your coverage and policy details before you arrive.

For programs that last more than 90 days, the Italian Government may also require that you purchase Italian emergency medical insurance when you arrive. This will cover visits to public hospitals. Any student may additionally opt into full coverage from the Italian Health System for a reasonable fee. See your AIA Program Description for details.

Neither of the above public insurance policies will cover private office visits. If you choose to visit a private doctor, expect to pay €100-200 cash at the time of the visit. Make sure you get a receipt to file with your own insurance company afterwards. See the end of this handbook for locations and contact info for public and private medical services.



Basic Care

Pharmacies are sometimes a good first stop for simple medical advice. Many have doctors on hand, and by explaining your symptoms you can get the medicine you need, often without a prescription and usually for a lower price than you would pay back home. Some English is usually spoken at pharmacies in the city center. For complex health problems you should visit a doctor's office.

Check with your doctor before you depart to make sure your basic immunizations are up to date.



Prescription Drugs

If you take prescription drugs, including birth control, bring enough for the entire semester. If you're concerned customs officials will question you about your prescription medicines, bring a note from your physician. Do not try to mail your prescription drugs; they will be blocked by customs.

You might consider bringing some over-the-counter medicines for headaches, allergies, or colds with you. These are not as prevalent in Italy as they are in America.



Medical Emergencies

If you need immediate help or an ambulance you should call **118** or **112** (European emergency #). If you are sick or injured you can go to the Emergency Room (**pronto soccorso**) in one of Rome's many hospitals. See the Resources Section at the back of the Handbook for English speaking doctors and hospitals. Bring your passport and Italian insurance card. Emergency care is free in public hospitals.



112

all emergencies

118

ambulance

Staying in Touch.



While you are in Rome, you will want to stay in touch with your family and friends back home. But it is also important that you keep in touch with the Program staff by having your cell phone with you at all times and by checking your e-mail frequently, in case of emergencies or program/schedule changes.

Mail

The postal service has improved over the last few years. A letter will only take a few days to mail overseas, and a package takes about 10 days to arrive in the United States. Get stamps at the **tabacchi** and place your letters in the large red mailbox es throughout the city. There are two slots: **Per La Citta`** (for Rome delivery). **Tutte Le Altre Destinazioni** (everywhere else)



You should have all mail sent to the Rome Program offices, NOT your housing.

The address is:



YOUR NAME
C/O AIA Rome Center
Piazza della Cinque Scole, 23 int. 2
00186 Rome, Italy



IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO READ THE PROGRAM'S SHIPPING ADVICE FLYER BEFORE MAILING ANY PACKAGES FROM THE U.S. PASS THESE INSTRUCTIONS ON TO ANYONE WHO MAY BE SENDING YOU A PACKAGE DURING THE SEMESTER!

How to Place Calls

To call the United States from Italy

you need to dial 001 and then the US area code and number.

To call Italy from the United States

your family and friends need to dial 011 (International) + 39 (Italy) before your number.

For example, if your cell phone number in Rome is 331-3456-7891, a call from the United States goes like this: (011+39) 331-3456-7891

All Roman landlines have an area code 06. This needs to be dialed every time you make a call to any landline in Rome.

Cells Phones

Cell phones have practically replaced land lines in Italy. This program does not furnish a cell phone for its participants, as individual students now find it more convenient to provide for themselves. You might be able to use your US phone depending on the model. Getting a service plan before you leave depends on your phone company, check with them as most US carriers offer service plans that work in Italy.

NOTE: With these plans it might be convenient for you to call out, but it will be very expensive for others in Italy to call your US number from Italy. AIA, for example, will not make calls to student's US cell numbers for non-emergency calls.

Some US phones (if "unlocked") will work with Italian SIM cards and providers. The major Italian service providers are Iliad, Vodafone, WINDTRE, and TIM. You can buy a SIM card for as low as €10 and it normally comes with €5 of air time. If it's the first time you buy a SIM card in Italy, there may be an additional charge of €20 in store.

Instead of paying monthly, many Italians still pay as they go by purchasing scratch cards at **tabacchi**.

Internet

There are many Internet points throughout Rome, although they are more for tourists than for locals and are becoming more obsolete as tourists bring their own devices while staying at apartment rentals/hotels with WiFi. At these places, you pay a rate based on the time you are on a computer. In the city center, it's usually €1 for a half hour, €1.50 for an hour, etc.

WiFi cafes pop up weekly in the city center. On the next pages, you will find a couple of cafe's near Rome Program housing in Trastevere. In these places, you normally have to buy something to eat or drink, but otherwise it's usually free to log on.

The studio and classroom space has WiFi and limited compute resources for those who come without a laptop. Connection speeds vary, and local service is occasionally interrupted by the server, so be patient and try to limit internet use in studio to academic needs.

MAC SALES AND REPAIR

C&C Roma Prati (Sales)

Via Sforza Pallavicini 5/7

tel. 06.9727 1435

Futura Grafica (Sales/Repair)

Via Merulana 245 e/f

tel. 06.4893 0313

FlaminiaComputer

Via Flaminia 387 (near MAXXI)

tel. 06.4543 9818

Apple Store

Via del Corso Via del Corso 181-188
tel. 06.692044 00

Euroma2 shopping mall
Viale Oceano Pacifico, 83
tel. 06.4523 0700

PC SALES AND REPAIR

LP Computers

Via di Montecatini, 7/A (near Via del
Corso)
tel. 06.679 8891

Lion's Computers Ltd.

Via Acqui, 2/b
(near Re di Roma metro)
tel. +06.701 7642

Books & Supplies.

COFFE SHOPS W/WIFI

Berti Caffè

Via Natale del Grande, 46

Tel. 06.581 7552

Quaint locale, serving coffee & pastries.

Giselda

Viale di Trastevere, 52-58

tel. 06.4566 5090

Bakery, deli and great cappuccino.

BOOKSTORES (ENGLISH)

Almost Corner Bookshop

Via del Moro 45 (Trastevere)

tel. 06.583 6942

Great selection of both fiction and non-fiction.

Anglo-American Book Shop

Via della Vite 102 (Spagna)

tel. 06.679 5222

Large selection of new and classic fiction. Caters to American universities, so you can find text-books and academic materials here.

ART SUPPLIES

Poggi

Via del Gesù, 74 (Pantheon)

tel. 06.679 3674

Rome's greatest art supply store. Very near studio.

Via Cardinale Merry del Val, 18

(Trastevere). Second location.

tel. 06.581 2531

Antica Cartotecnica

Piazza dei Caprettari, 61(Pantheon)

tel. 06.687 5671

Classic Roman stationary and office supply store.

Fabriano

Via del Babuino, 173 (Spagna)

tel. 06 32600361

Beautiful paper shop filled with cards, journals and photo albums exclusively made of Fabriano paper.

Moleskine Store

Via della Maddalena, 45 (Patheon)

tel. 06.4679 5020

Piazzale dei Cinquecento (Termini train station). Second location.

tel. 06.489 05731c

ELECTRONICS

Top Sound

Via Arenula 23

tel. 06-97251432

Basic electronics and housewares.

PHOTOCOPIES

Centro Copisteria

Via Arenula, 19

tel. 06.6830 7360

Nearby photocopy and print center.

Mail Boxes Etc. - Centro MBE 2511

Piazza Cenci, 69/70

tel. 06 6930 4720

Shipping and printing services.

Getting into The City.

Arriving on a Program Flight



If your university has requested it, Rome Center staff will be at the airport to greet group flights. If this is the case you will be notified in advance. If you are unsure, check with your university or the Rome Center to see if this service applies to your group. In these cases, a chartered bus will transport those from the group flight to Rome's Historical Center.

You will check into housing and receive information about orientation sessions.

Arriving independently

If you arrive in Rome independently you are personally responsible for getting into the city center. Plan your arrival carefully and find directions to your lodging before you depart. You have three options for getting to the center of Rome: a cab, a coach or a train. The following pages will help and, you can also go to: <https://www.adr.it/web/aeroporti-di-roma-en-/pax-fco-train>

ARRIVE PREPARED.

If you are not arriving on a group flight with a scheduled group pick up, be sure to have your apartment address, arrival guide and program contact information in your carry on luggage.

Program Contact Information

The Program Headquarters

Piazza Della Cinque Scole, 23

tel. 06.9020.4281

(The Jewish Ghetto neighborhood)

Program Director

Scott Schlimgen

cell: 349.561.1463

Taking a Taxi

Cab fares for connections both ways between Rome's airports and its city center are fixed. The fare from Rome's smaller airport, Ciampino, is €30. There are no extra fees for luggage or night and holiday fares. Confirm if this price is valid to get to your exact address before you leave the airport. These prices are subject to change.

Look for the orange TAXI sign directly outside of the international arrivals terminal and take a white taxi with yellow and red decals. These are licensed cabs. Before you arrive at the taxi stand, you will likely be approached by people offering unlicensed taxi services. Avoid these unregistered, unregulated and illegal services, as you will not be assured any standard of quality, safety or fare.

See the *Getting Around* section for more information on BUS / METRO TICKETS and TAXI PHONE NUMBERS, and for more info on planning a public transportation route. Go also to www.atac.roma.it

Airport Coach Service

There is a coach service to the city center called Airport Shuttle Express. Their office is in the airport train station located at the Tourist Information window next to the train ticket office. Coaches leave about every 15 minutes and will drop you off at your destination. The price is €20 per 1 person per address, for 2 it's €15 per person and for 3 or more it is €10. You can reserve in advance or book when you arrive. The website is <http://www.airportshuttleexpress.it>.

Taking the Train

If you're alone, taking the train from Fiumicino airport's train station (once you have collected your luggage, follow the train signs) is a cheaper option than taking a cab to get into Rome.



You can take a train to either Termini Train Station, Rome's largest transportation hub, or to the smaller Trastevere Train Station, which is much closer to housing in Trastevere. For details go to: <https://www.adr.it/web/aeroporti-di-roma-en-/pax-fco-train>

Tickets to Termini cost €14 and those to Trastevere cost €8.00. You can buy them from machines on the platform or at the **tabacchi** - cigarette shops at the head of the tracks.

You may also want to buy a few bus/tram tickets here. The ride is about 40 minutes to Trastevere Station and a few minutes more to Termini. Upon arrival at either station, you will have to take a tram or taxi to get to Rome Program facilities. Directions from the stations are on the following pages.

Arriving at Trastevere Station

To get into the heart of the Trastevere neighborhood, or Rome's city center, from the **Stazione Trastevere**, you will need to take either a taxi or the #8 tram. The tram will stop close to the Rome Center facilities. If you take the tram, you can buy a ticket at the cafe/**tabacchi** in the train station. Tickets will cost €1.50. Walking out of the station, the tram stop will be in front of you, a few meters to the left after the parking lot. Board the tram that goes downhill (the tram platform that is on the station side of the street).

The direction of the tram should read **Largo Argentina**. Validate your tram ticket in one of the yellow machines on the tram. Riding a bus or tram without a validated ticket can result in a hefty fine. (see Getting Around pg. [48](#))

Arriving at Termini Station

If you arrive at Termini Station, you can take a taxi, the metro, or a bus to just about anywhere in Rome.

Taxis wait in front of the station by an orange TAXI sign. A taxi to most student housing locations will cost about €10-12, plus a €2 surcharge for taking a taxi from Termini Station. The metro is marked by a large red sign with a white "M." Rome has three lines, red, blue, and green. Use the Metro maps in the station to guide you to your stop.

There is a sprawling bus depot in front of the main entrance at Termini Station. Don't be timid about asking for help here - **A.T.A.C.** (Rome's transportation company) personnel are normally sitting by the booths among the buses.



Arriving at Ciampino Airport

Ciampino is a small airport outside of Rome, used mainly for budget airlines and charter flights. To get to Rome's Historic Center, you take a **Cotral** bus to the Anagnina metro stop. The **Cotral** bus stop is right outside the airport and you can buy tickets at the booth as you exit customs.

From Anagnina, take the metro to Termini station and follow the instructions above. You can also take a taxi for a fixed fare to the city center (see “Taking a Taxi” below).

You can also take a shuttle bus that directly connects Ciampino Airport to Termini Station.

Book tickets here: https://www.terravision.eu/airport_transfer/bus-ciampino-airport-rome/?noredirect=en_US

Getting Around The City.



Walking around Rome - and getting lost every now and then - can be a great way to learn the city. Like any major city, Rome's traffic can get pretty heavy, so for short distances you are sometimes better off on foot. For longer distances, you should probably opt for the bus or metro, depending on where you are and where you need to go.

Bus, Trams, and the Metro

All public transportation in and directly outside of Rome is managed by a private company called ATAC. You should purchase a monthly pass or many ticket to be sure you always have one with you. Buses, trams, and the metro all use the same €1.50 ticket (**biglietto**). You can purchase tickets at some, but not all, **tabacchi**, bars, newsstands and machines in metro stations. A few new buses and trams have ticket machines on board, but don't count on this. Also, the **MooneyGo app** allows you to purchase tickets online in a pinch, a useful innovation.



The Program may not provide bus passes. In this case, it is strongly recommended that you purchase a monthly transportation pass good for all buses, trams, the metro, and even some trains. Make sure you always fill in your name and birthdate on it before using it and validate it the first time you use it.



Validate your ticket

You must validate your ticket as soon as you board either a bus or tram. You validate the tickets in the yellow machines on board by placing the ticket into the little slot. The time and date is then printed on the ticket. Normal €1.50 tickets are good for 100 minutes on buses and trams. They are only good for one metro ride, in one direction. You validate your ticket to enter the metro before even getting to a platform.

The validation of tickets, or possession of a pass, is controlled by random checks by ATAC personnel who board buses and trams periodically and unexpectedly. If they find you without a ticket, the fine is €100 plus.

The Bus


You will want to familiarize yourself with the bus and tram lines. You can go to www.atac.roma.it or check our list of useful buses at the end of this section.

Bus stops list the buses and the stops they make before and after the current location. The stop you are at will be bordered in red and the stops it makes afterwards read DOWN the list.

You are supposed to get on the bus through the front and back doors, leaving the middle door free for exiting passengers. This rule is followed loosely, but be civil and respect it. Don't be timid about asking the driver or other passengers to help you find your stop; most locals are usually more than happy to point you in the right direction. Your ticket, once validated, is good for 100 minutes and you can switch buses, or to a tram.

Night Buses

Night buses run from midnight to 5 AM. They are marked by a navy blue N next to the number on bus stops. After a revamping of the night bus system in 2008, they run fairly often and are usually very crowded until 1AM. After that, avoid taking them alone and consider opting for a taxi. There is a Transportation vocabulary/phrase list at the end of this section. Familiarize yourself with it; asking Romans for directions is a great way to practice your Italian!



IMPORTANT: Sometimes there will be a small white sign that reads, *la fermata è stata spostata/soppressa*. This means the stop location has been changed, so don't waste time waiting there. Ask for help to find the nearest stop or alternate bus.

The Tram

There are only a handful of tram lines. The most useful to Rome Program participants may be the #8 which runs from the center into Trastevere. Tram stops and ticket procedures are the same as the bus.

The Metro



Rome has three metro lines. Line A and B connect at Termini station. Line C connects to the rest of the system through an interchange with Line A at San Giovanni. Line B splits at the Bologna station into two branches. The stops are marked by large red signs with a white M. You can buy tickets from a ticketing machine once underground, and then validate your ticket to enter the platform. The Metro runs Sun-Thur 5:30 AM to 11:30 PM, and Fri-Sat 5:30 AM to 1:30 AM.



You can also take urban and suburban trains using your metro ticket. Trains to the beach at Ostia are not included, and a ticket costs €4.

Taxis

Taxis will usually cost around €5 - 6 for short distances and €10 will usually get you across the Historical Center. There is a small surcharge if you call a dispatcher rather than find one on the street. They are the best way to get long distances when buses are no longer running or you need to get somewhere quickly. There are taxi stands throughout the city. They are marked by orange "TAXI" signs. If you are lucky you can hail a passing cab, but only if their sign is lit up. You can also call for a taxi. See below or the useful numbers section of this handbook for some numbers. Ask for a cab at your location.

The operator will then put you on hold and return by saying the taxi's name - usually an Italian city followed by a number (ex. Napoli 87). Stay on the line until you hear this, otherwise your ride is unconfirmed.

Once you have heard the city and number code you need to hang up the phone to confirm the ride.

***Alternatively, there are several apps that allow you to book taxis on the spot or in advance, like FreeNow (formerly MyTaxi).**

You can reserve taxis a day in advance to go to the airport or Termini station. You will likely want to do this to return to Fiumicino at the end of the semester. The cost to the airport is €48.



06-3570 06-6645
06-4994 06-5551

Bikes and Scooters

You are strongly discouraged from renting a scooter, including standing electric ones, in Rome. It is very dangerous and takes serious practice to handle the Roman traffic.

Helmets are required, and riding without one will result in hefty fines. As a pedestrian, be very careful about the driving habits of scooter riders in Rome. Don't be surprised to find them on the sidewalks as well.

Some students may wish to rent a bike. It would be smart to do so on a Sunday when there is less traffic and most of the center is pedestrian. Think about taking one out of the center such as along the Appian Way.

Some students buy a bike for the semester. They are also dangerous to ride in Roman traffic. Again, helmets are required so be extremely careful.

Bikes are not allowed inside the program facilities.

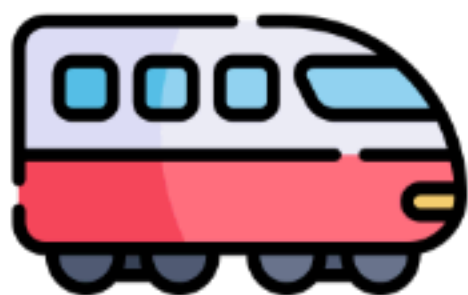
Taking the Train



The train system is quite good for traveling within Italy. The major train company is called **Trenitalia**. There are various categories of trains, differentiated by speed, price, and number of stops.

Le Freccie trains are the fastest and most expensive. **Intercity** and **regional** trains are cheaper, but make more stops and are much slower. Luckily, from Rome you have a choice of many different kinds of trains, from cheap commuter trains to the beach, or fast Freccie to Venice.

Trenitalia has a very informative website, also in English, with time tables, prices, and other information <http://www.trenitalia.com> (click the British flag in the top right hand corner of the page for English). You can buy tickets online or at the station either at a ticket window or machine. Buying tickets on the train is much more expensive and not recommended.



You must validate your **Trenitalia** ticket **BEFORE** getting on the train. There is a machine that stamps tickets at the head of each track. Riding the train with a non-validated ticket may result in a hefty fine.





In 2012, a second train company called **Italo** started in Italy. It offers fast speed trains with perks such as free WiFi and a cinema car in which you can watch films. **Italo** stops in 13 major Italian cities (including Milan, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Naples, etc.). In Rome, **Italo** stops at two train stations: **Termini** and **Tiburtina**.

Train schedules and tickets sales are available at www.italotreno.com or at the Italo office in the train stations where Italo stops.

The ATAC Website

The ATAC website is extremely useful, and learning how to use it is worthwhile. Go to the site: www.atac.roma.it, click on the little icon of the British flag on the right hand side of the page, below the toolbar. The word *cerca* means search.

The main function is the **Calcola Precorso**, or “Find a Route.” Use this to find complete directions from one location to another. It will tell you where the nearest bus stop is, which to take and then how to walk to your final destination. There are simpler functions such as looking up a transit line to see a map and list of its stops (**Trova Linea**). You can also search tourist attractions and find which buses pass by in the area (**Trova Indirizzo/ Punto di Interesse**).

Transportation Apps

There are several transportation apps for iPhone or Android. **Moovit** is one of the best working apps for bus routes/timetables in Rome and other Italian cities, and displays live arrival status.

Uber

In Italy, Uber is not operated by private drivers, only drivers with the NCC license (Noleggio con Conducente, or rental with driver). This means safe car trips, nicer vehicles and higher prices.

A few terms you may find useful:

abbonamento	card, pass
abbonamento mensile	monthly pass
arrivo	arrival
attesa	wait time
autobus	bus
banchina	subway platform
bigliettaio	ticket seller
biglietto	ticket
biglietto cumulativo	group ticket
biglietto di andata e ritorno	round trip ticket
biglietto di solo andata	one way ticket
biglietto giornaliero	daily ticket / pass
biglietto timbrato /scaduto	/stamped / expired ticket
binario	track or platform
botteghino	ticket booth
capolinea	terminal, first / last stop

A few terms you may find useful:

conducente	driver
controllore	ticket inspector
corsa	(single) ride
direzione	direction
distributore automatico	ticket machine
fermata	stop
ferrovia urbana	urban railway
fuori servizio	off duty - out of order
linea	line
linea notturna	night line
obliteratrice - vidimatrice	ticket stamping machine
ora	hour, time
orario	timetable
partenza	departure
passenger	passenger

A few terms you may find useful:

pieno	full
porta	door
porta guasta	door out of order
ritardo	delay
salita	entrance
scadenza	expiration time / date
sospeso	stop eliminated
spostato	stop moved
stazione	station
tariffa	fare
tessera	card, pass
tram	tram
treno	train
uscita	exit
validità	validity

Useful phrases

"does this vehicle reach ...?"

"arriva a?"

"where must I get off for ...?"

"dove devo scendere per?"

"(does this vehicle) stop at ...?"

"ferma a?"

"excuse me" (= let me pass)

"permesso"

"can you open (the door)?"

"può aprire, per favore?"

"when must I get off for?"

"quando devo scendere per?"

"how much do I owe you?"

"quanto devo?"

Useful phrases - continued

"is this bus going in____
direction?"

"va in direzione di____?"

"I would like to get off here"

"vorrei scendere qui"

"are you getting off?"

(i.e. let me past you please)

"scusi, scende?"

Some useful buses and trams

and a selection of familiar stops

8 - Tram running through Monteverde, viale Trastevere, via Arenula, the Ex-Jewish Ghetto (AIA Rome Center), and Piazza Venezia

3* - Tram from Trastevere Station, to viale Trastevere, Porta Portese (largest flea market, every Sunday), Testaccio, Colosseum, Verano Cemetery, San Lorenzo, Bioparco (zoo), Villa Ada park

*same stop as Tram #8 along Viale Trastevere until it turns onto via Induno

23 - Stadio Olimpico, Trionfale market, the Vatican, Trastevere(S.Maria Cappella Housing), Testaccio, S. Paolo's Basilica

64 - Termini train station, Palazzo Esposizioni (via Nazionale), Castel Sant'Angelo

81- San Giovanni (Basilica, and daily market on via Sannio), Terme di Caracalla, Villa Celimontana, Colosseum, Circus Maximus, Bocca della Verità, Cola di Rienzo, Vatican

63 -Monte Savello (Ex-Ghetto Ebraico), Piazza Venezia, Trevi Fountain, via Veneto (US Embassy, Hard Rock Cafe), Villa Borghese

492 - Piazza Barberini/Trevi Fountain, Largo Argentina, Piazza Navona, Piazza Risorgimento (Vatican), Vatican Museums

Your Safety.

Some Safety Do's and Don'ts

DO keep a photocopy of your passport with you and keep the original stored in a safe place along with copies of other documents and numbers to call to cancel cards if necessary.

DO keep your wallet or bag in front of you when you are about in the city. Keep your hand on them while in crowded situations such as buses.

DO try to blend in, try to not look like a foreigner or at least not a naïve newcomer.

DON'T leave valuable property in the studio.

DON'T store your ATM code with your card.

DON'T label your keys or your bag visibly with your name and address.

DON'T invite strangers (or anyone) to your apartment or dorm. **Non-program participants are not allowed in program facilities without permission.**

DON'T let anyone you don't know follow you through the main door of program facilities or housing without using their own key.

What's on in Rome.

In addition to your coursework and travel, we hope you take advantage of everything else Rome has to offer. Rome is famous for its museums and monuments, but other culture abounds as well. You can find live music from opera to jazz to hip hop. Galleries display the latest work of young artists. Rome holds its Film Festival every fall and both ASRoma and S.S. Lazio soccer teams play here. Nightlife in Rome ranges from simple hanging out in a piazza to hip, expensive dance clubs. Depending on your budget and energy level there's always something to do.



Art

In addition to all the museums in Rome, there are many contemporary art galleries sprouting up throughout the city. Look for them by the Spanish Steps, west of Piazza Navona, in the Jewish Ghetto, and in Testaccio.

Try out the Capitoline Museums (ancient Roman sculpture and artifacts), the MACRO (modern, contemporary art), or the Palazzo Esposizioni (varying exhibitions, also a cinema) to start.

Some of the best art work is found in the churches of Rome, which are all still free to enter. Sometimes you will have to put a coin in a machine to turn the lights on. Churches usually close down in mid-afternoon for the Italian lunch break.

Note that most museums are closed on Mondays and discounts normally only apply to EU citizens.

Music

Live music is showcased in small and large venues throughout the city. Most of the big, popular artists are shown at the Stadio Olimpico in Prati or the PalaLottomatica in EUR. Renzo Piano's Auditorium is a main stop for other pop artists, jazz and classical music. The Auditorium is a major work of contemporary architecture and in the warmer months, live jazz is played at lunchtime on Sundays, in its open central square.

Small clubs like Big Mama (Trastevere), and Gregory's Jazz club (Barberini), etc., have live music almost every night. The genre ranges from jazz to house DJs. For clubs like these, you will likely have to buy an annual **tessera** (pass), costing from around €3-€10. This price gets you free entrance for the rest of the year and sometimes includes a drink.



Spring and summer months bring free concerts, like one at San Giovanni on **Primo Maggio** (May 1st, European Labor Day), and others held in the Circus Maximus.

There's also a summer long Jazz Festival held in the Villa Celimontana by the Colosseum.

The Comune di Roma has a website with all the city museums in English. You can get a MIC Card, a yearly €5 membership for free entry to these museums.

<http://en.museiincomuneroma.it/>

For a more complete list of museums in Rome go to the end of this section.

Cinema



There are many venues throughout the city showing art or independent films and Hollywood blockbusters. There are also a handful of theaters that show films in English or ***in originale***. These are marked in cinema listings by a “VO” next to the title. Films shown in English in the center are usually big, popular ones.

For older movies in English, check out the Casa del Cinema in the Villa Borghese gardens. They often show movies in English. There is also a cafe and a huge DVD library for viewing films in private cubicles. Visit: www.casadelcinema.it

You can find the monthly English-language Romeing magazine from many cafes, museums, and more, or online, for free. And check www.romeing.it or www.wantedinrome.com for upcoming events, concerts, and shows.

Theater

Italian theatre relies heavily on subtlety of language, and there's only a few troupes that perform in English. You may want to check the schedules for the Teatro Argentina or the Globe Theatre (in Villa Borghese) for performances. Rome's opera season runs year round at the Teatro dell'Opera (www.opera.roma.it) near Termini Station, and there is up to a 50% discount for people under 25 years of age.

Sport

Italians, and Romans especially, love **calcio** (soccer). Rome has two rival teams - AS ROMA and SS LAZIO - and they both play in the **Stadio Olimpico**. They usually play one weeknight and then on Sunday afternoon.

You can buy tickets for AS Roma at the team's store in Piazza Colonna, 360, or or on the online store <https://www.asroma.com/it/tickets/buy>.

Both teams' tickets are sold at the Stadio Olimpico box office. Prices range from €15-60. Going to a match can be a very exciting and a memorable cultural experience.

You'll notice that the stadium is spartan in comparison to American venues and there are no food concessions. Most Romans pack sandwiches and drinks in plastic bottles. Glass bottles will be confiscated.



Bear in mind that the

Romans are very passionate about their soccer and take it to an almost political level. They are singing, cheering, and yelling, but they are not drunk, it is mostly adrenaline at work. Fights can break out and sometimes get serious. SS Lazio fans have a worse record for fighting and causing trouble in the stadium. You may notice firecrackers during an especially heated match. If trouble breaks out, try to lie low. For no reason should you taunt, mock, or otherwise provoke a fan. It is not a joke.

Major museums of Rome

This is a partial list of the major museums of the city. Confirm opening times before going.

Barracco Museum - Corso V.

Emanuele II, 168 - tel. 06.68806848 - extraordinary collection of Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman sculpture.

Borghese Gallery - Piazza Scipione

Borghese, 5 Casino Borghese - tel. 06.8417645 - sculpture by G.L. Bernini and Canova's masterpiece, paintings by Correggio, Raphael, Caravaggio, Titian's.

Capitoline Museums - Piazza del

Campidoglio - tel. 06.67102071 - Michelangelo's palace complex holds the oldest public art collection in the world including treasures of ancient sculpture plus Renaissance and Baroque paintings.

Museums - continued

Centrale Montemartini - Art Center

Acea - via Ostiense, 106 Centrale Montemartini tel. 06.5748030 - a unique juxtaposition of classical art and industrial machinery.

Colonna Gallery, Palazzo Colonna - Via della Pilotta, 17 - tel. 06.6784350 - extravagantly decorated Noble palace/museum with art by Bronzino, Guercino, Dosso Dossi, Carracci, Tintoretto, Van Dyck.

Doria Pamphilj Gallery -

Via del Corso, 305
tel.06.6797323 -

Private collection of the Doria-Pamphilj family. Works by Caravaggio, Velasquez, Carracci, Rubens, Bernini, Tiziano, Raffaello.



Museums - continued

Palazzo delle Esposizioni - Via Nazionale, 194 - tel. 06.4745903 - Exhibition Palace for Modern and Contemporary Art - hosts world-class traveling exhibits.

Gallery of the National Academy of San Luca - P.zza dell'Accademia di San Luca, 77 - tel. 06.6798850 - Paintings from the XVI to the XIX cent.

Pigorini National Museum of Prehistory and Ethnography - Piazza Marconi, 14 EUR - tel. 06.549521 - ethnographic collection of the prehistoric and protohistoric work of Europe's indigenous cultures.

Municipal Gallery of Modern Art - Peroni - Ex Peroni brewery, Via Reggio Emilia, 54 - Downtown - tel. 06.67107900 collection of some of 2000 Modern works in a converted brewery.

Museums - continued

Museo del Corso, Palazzo Cipolla - Via del Corso, 320 - Historical centre - tel. 06.6786209 - history of the ancient Via Lata from its origins to the present via del Corso.

Museum of Palazzo Venezia - Via del Plebiscito, 118 - tel. 06.6798865 - paintings, statues, decorative art set in a historic Renaissance palace.

Museum of Rome - Piazza S. Pantaleo, 10 - tel. 06.6875880 - Sculpture, pictures, mosaics and historical objects of Rome dating from the Middle Ages to 1870.



Museums - continued**National Gallery of Ancient Art at****Palazzo Barberini** - via Quattro

Fontane, 13 - tel. 06.4824184 -

splendid baroque palace hosting works from the XII to the XVII cent.

National Gallery of Modern and**Contemporary Art** - Via delle Belle

Arti, 131 - tel. 06.322981 - Modern

works by the Macchiaioli, Manzù,

Matisse, Picasso and Modigliani.

National Gallery of Palazzo Corsini -

Via della Lungara, 10 - tel.

06.68802323 -works of the XVI and

XVII cent. Including Titian, Andrea del

Sarto, Poussin, Guercino, Van Dyck,

Caravaggio.

National Museum of Castel**Sant'Angelo** - Lungotevere Castello,

50 - tel. 06.6819111 - this mausoleum/

castle palace/museum contains

sculpture, furniture and weapons from

all ages.

Museums - continued

Roman National Museum - Palazzo

Altemps - Piazza Sant'Apollinare, 44 - tel. 06.6833759 - classical sculpture, note the painted loggia. This Roman National Museum and the following three can be visited with combined four-site ticket.

Roman National Museum - Palazzo

Massimo alle Terme - Largo di Villa Peretti, 2 - tel. 06.48903500 - One of the most important archeological collections in the world, Greek, Roman and Christian art found in and around Rome includes frescoes and mosaics.

Roman National Museum - Baths of

Diocletian - Viale Enrico de Nicola, 78 - tel. 06.477881 - Vast thermal baths built by Emperor Diocletian, now houses funerary artifacts & decorations dating back to the Aurelian period.

Museums - continued

Roman National Museum - Crypta

Balbi - Via delle Botteghe Oscure, 31 - tel. 06.6977671 - a palimpsest of ancient Roman and medieval architecture, housing objects of the same periods, with an on site ancient theater.

Spada Gallery - Piazza Capo di Ferro, 13 Palazzo Spada - tel. 06.6832409 - wide collection of Renaissance and Baroque painting plus a fascinating architectural false perspective by Borromini.

Vatican Museums - Viale Vaticano - tel. 06.69884676 - over 7km of museum contains one of the largest collections in the world inc. The Sistine Chapel.

Museums - continued

Villa Farnesina - Via della Lungara, 230 - tel. 06.68027268 - one of the most important Italian Renaissance villas decorated by Raphael and including the Salon of Perspectives by Peruzzi with painted views of Renaissance Rome.

Villa Giulia National Etruscan

Museum Piazzale Villa Giulia, 9 - tel.06.3226571- an exquisite Renaissance villa containing the most important Etruscan collection in the world

Libraries

The Rome Program collection is small but specialized in texts oriented towards your academic needs. Nearby libraries include:

Biblioteca di Archeologia e Storia dell'Arte -Piazza Venezia, 3 tel.

06.6977001 and Via del Collegio Romano, 27 tel. 06.679 7877

Biblioteca Casanatense- Via S. Ignazio, 52 tel. 06.6976031

Whether it's clothes or wine glasses, you have many choices for shopping in Rome. Here are some tips on where to start, but remember Rome is a large city and changing every day. Keep your eyes open and you'll probably find what you're looking for.

Shopping.

Big and small

Large, American style chains and department stores are only just starting to infiltrate Rome. These large **centro commerciale**, which resemble malls, are normally on the outskirts of town.

Many stores are small and specialized. The **profumeria**, for example, sells bath and beauty products. A **cartoleria** has stationary and office supplies, a **ferramenta** has hardware and some household supplies. If you shop in these stores you will have to go to different places for your various needs, but the service is more personal and the selection of each type of item is better. Most small stores in the center close for the lunch break around 13:00 and reopen around 15:00 or 16:00. You will find most stores closed on Sundays.

Clothes

Via del Corso is famous for being a shopping street with both expensive and fast fashion stores. It is also very central, but it is not the only place to shop.

In the **Prati** area, between Piazza del Popolo and the Vatican, there is a nice shopping district: via Cola di Rienzo is more upscale, while on **via Ottaviano** you can find cheaper brands.

Via del Tritone and **Via Nazionale** in the heart of the Center have a wide variety of shops and price ranges.

For basic, everyday wear it may be worth a bus ride to via Appia Nuova in **San Giovanni** where there are reasonably priced, quality stores for things like jeans, tops, and sneakers. There is also a huge daily market in San Giovanni on the via Sannio, where you can buy new jeans, tops, jackets, and bathing suits.

Via **Nomentana** and via Regina Margherita, outside the walls to the east, are also fun to window shop.

For boutique shopping try the area nestled behind Campo de' Fiori and Piazza Navona. On via del **Governo Vecchio** by Piazza Navona there are a string of vintage stores with dresses, jackets, and vintage Converse sneakers. Great leather bags wait here to be discovered.

There are several chain stores called **UPIM** and **OVS**. These are lower priced department stores where you can buy basics, as well as some household items.

House Items and other things

Your kitchens and apartments will be supplied with some utensils and furnished lightly. If you decide you need to buy more things for your kitchen or other items for the house you can buy them in various places.

In most outdoor food markets, there are at least a few stands where you can buy extra dishes, utensils, even plastic trash cans and other similar items. You can also buy some things for your apartments at a *ferramenta* or tiny stores throughout the city marked *casalinghi*.

Every Sunday there is an enormous market called Porta Portese that spans an entire neighborhood.

They sell anything you may need from clothes and bikes to household items and antiques. This

Roman tradition is definitely worth the trip, but it will be very crowded and filled with all sorts of people - be alert for pickpockets and illegal vendors.



Purchasing, cooking, and eating food is a huge part of daily life in Italy, and in Rome. Even small talk revolves around food; and if you learn to grocery shop like an Italian, you'll eat well in Italy. You will want to get acquainted with various types of markets and ingredients.

Food.

Shopping for Food

In the past few years, there has been an increase in American style supermarkets, and many are even open on Sundays. They are usually smaller than what you are used to and do not offer a large selection. They range from expensive to discount in prices. Certainly supermarkets won't provide much of a cultural departure from the typical American shopping experience. If you choose to shop in them look for staples - pasta, for example, is likely cheaper in a supermarket than in a specialty shop. Produce and meats may be cheaper, but they are often not nearly as good as those you will find in the open-air markets or green grocers.

You may end up paying a bit more at outdoor markets and specialty stores - but for produce, meat, and cheese, the quality is just better and it is worth skipping the supermarket for the personal attention and cultural experience. You are in Italy; you should at least eat like it.

For vegetables and produce, the best place to go is one of the many open air markets throughout the city. These are normally open from sunrise to about 14:00 daily, except Sundays. The most famous market in the city center is one in Campo de Fiori. There is also a large market in Piazza San Cosimato, near Rome Program Housing.

Shopping Small and Locally

Despite this growing trend in supermarkets, there are still plenty of tiny specialty shops. For example, the **macelleria** (butcher), **forno** (bread/bakery) and **alimentari** (small grocery store or deli). If you return frequently to the same shops you will become a regular. Try out your Italian as this is one of the most natural places for you to meet and talk to the locals. Check out the vocabulary lists in this handbook for more shop names and products, so you'll know what to look for.

Foreign Food

International restaurants are slowly gaining popularity in Rome, but they can be more expensive.

- Indian restaurants abound on the Via dei Serpenti in the Monti neighborhood.
- Mexican restaurants can be found in Prati near Cipro and Piazza dei Quiriti.
- Japanese restaurants are becoming prevalent, with a particularly good one on Via delle Quattro Fontane near via Nazionale.
- Chinese restaurants are everywhere, and they are also moderately priced. A few by Rome Program Housing even deliver! Note that Italian Chinese food tastes a little different from American Chinese food.

The fresh market at Piazza Vittorio, and the shops in that neighborhood, the Esquilino, are a great place to find international ingredients like basmati rice, couscous, ripe avocados, and curry.

There is also a chain of stores in Rome called **Castroni** that sells products Italians consider exotic, like soy sauce, Tex-Mex fixings, peanut butter and American breakfast cereal. There are 11 locations in Rome, the largest is located on via Cola di Rienzo in Prati.

Coffee

If you like your coffee roasted and ground in-house look for a *Torrefazione*. One of the most famous is the Cafe Tazza D'Oro near the Pantheon. The Castroni stores (see above) will do this too.



Eating Out

Breakfast

Breakfast (**colazione**) is a much lighter affair than the American eggs, bacon, and potatoes. But if you stop at a good bar, breakfast can be sweet and cheap. For about €2, you can treat yourself to a **cappuccino** and **cornetto** (a sweet croissant often filled with chocolate or jam). Most bars also freshly squeeze orange and grapefruit juice to order - ask for a **spremuta** once and you may find it hard not to go back.

Lunch

Lunch (*il pranzo*) begins later than in the US, around 13:00, and ends near 15:30 or 16:00 when bars and restaurants start to clean up from the lunchtime rush. The long mid-day meal is still important to Romans and you will see restaurants fill up over lunch. Many also try to go home to eat, so traffic is usually bad around this time.



Pizza for Lunch

Lunch on the go is quickly gaining popularity. You will become very familiar with ***pizza al taglio***, or pizza by-the-slice. Instead of a single priced triangle slice, pizza is cut rectangular and sold by weight. You ask for a piece and indicate how much of it you want with your hands, or as you get accustomed by the ***etto*** or 100 gram increment. ***Due etti*** (200 grams) is a reasonable amount of pizza for lunch. Most pizza places also have ***suppli*** (fried balls of rice in tomato sauce with mozzarella) or ***crocchette di patate*** (fried creamy potato dumplings). These also make for quick, cheap snacks.

Aperitivi

In between the end of the lunch hour and dinner time is the celebrated aperitivo. This is a kind of refined version of Happy Hour. Instead of pitchers of beer and greasy food, Romans have a light drink like Campari soda or a glass of white wine with ***crostini*** and pasta salad.

From 18:00 - 21:00, most bars throughout Rome will put out a buffet spread of cold salads, salty snacks, ***bruschette***, and more. For the price of a drink, you can also have a plate. Some places have recently opened in the center that do only the aperitivo. The aperitivo hour is for conversation and snacking - not filling up on food or drinks. Look at the recommendations sections for places to try it out.

Pizza for Dinner

This an entirely different experience from the pizza at lunch. Most pizzeria's don't offer pizza at lunch. First, make sure you go to a pizzeria with a real wood burning stove - forno al legno. Your table will order drinks and **fritti** (fried hors d'oeuvres)- stuffed olives, fried zucchini flowers, fried mozzarella or supplì. Then everyone orders their own pizza. They may look big, but Roman style pizza is very, very thin and crispy. For a little thicker and softer inside, go to Naples or a Neopolitan style pizzeria.



When you go to an Italian restaurant, expect the following:

Dinner normally starts around 20:00 and can go on until midnight in some restaurants. Wine and water are brought to the table while you look over the menu. Depending on the restaurant, you may have to ask for bread to be brought.

When the waiter arrives, you usually choose an **antipasto** (appetizer), a **primo** (pasta or rice), and a **secondo** (meat or fish). If you'd like a side dish with your second course, like a vegetable or salad look for a **contorno** on the menu. Vegetables or salad are almost never put on the same plate as the secondo. This is followed by dessert and coffee. You may order a complete meal, but it is also common among Italians to skip courses, so don't feel obligated to eat more than you want.

You can begin with a few courses, and if you're still hungry afterwards, you can still order other courses in the middle of your meal. Don't get impatient if the waiter doesn't immediately bring your check to the table. It is considered bad service to bring the check before its been asked for. Ask for ***il conto*** when you are ready.

Tips and Cover Charges

Some restaurants will charge a **coperto**, or cover, for bread and service - usually about €1.50-€2 a table. Any **coperto** over €2 is a sure sign of a tourist trap. By law a restaurant must display on the menu if a cover is charged.

That said, waitstaff do need the tips and Italians do tip their servers. Leaving a few euros extra if you thought the service was good is appropriate, leaving more is no doubt appreciated.

Bars vs. Pubs

An Italian “**bar**” is more the equivalent of what Americans call a cafe. This is where you get coffee drinks or a quick bite to eat. Normally you have to pay at the cash register first and then order at the counter. Be careful, most bars charge more if you sit at a table instead of just standing at the bar. In some local bars, you can take your drink to a table without being charged, but ask first until they start to recognize you as a regular.

At the bar

<i>caffè</i>	espresso
<i>caffè macchiato</i>	espresso w/ a little milk
<i>caffè latte</i>	espresso w/ a lot of milk
<i>latte machiatto</i>	milk & coffee drop
<i>caffè freddo</i>	cold coffee
<i>succo</i>	juice
<i>latte</i>	milk



Pubs are the Italian equivalent of an American bar. While frequented by Italians and tourist alike, note that Italians, by nature, do not drink excessively and consider being publicly drunk as an embarrassment. Your experience will be more natural if you make a concerted effort to blend in a bit and have just a beer or two and stay alert enough to make sense of what's going on around you. You may even make some Italian friends. If you go looking for drinking games you will be hanging out with the Americans. When in Rome...





Drunkenness

Being drunk puts you at risk, and it also leaves a bad impression of you, your own culture and this program. Drunkenness and its repercussions can have a serious impact on your participation in the program. The vast majority of discipline issues result from excessive drinking. In the past students have been fined, jailed and even expelled for behavior brought on by drunkenness.

Food Terms.

basics

<i>cibo</i>	food
<i>cucinare</i>	cook
<i>bollire</i>	boil
<i>griglia</i>	grill
<i>il forno</i>	oven
<i>il fornello</i>	stove
<i>la padella</i>	pan
<i>la ciotola</i>	bowl
<i>coltello</i>	knife
<i>forchetta</i>	fork
<i>cucchiaio</i>	spoon
<i>piatto</i>	plate
<i>tovagliolo</i>	napkin
<i>bicchiere</i>	glass
<i>tazza</i>	cup
<i>carta</i>	menu
<i>pane</i>	bread
<i>farina</i>	flour

riso	rice
burro	butter
latte	milk
latte intero	whole milk
latte scremato	skimmed milk
latticello	buttermilk
yoghurt	yogurt
panna	cream
formaggio	cheese
ricotta	curd cheese
uovo	egg
marmellata	jam
miele	honey
olio di oliva	olive oil
aceto balsamico	balsamic vinegar

spezie / spices

basilico	basil
pepe nero	black pepper
peperoncino	hot pepper
rosmarino	rosemary
aglio	garlic
origano	oregano
peperone	sweet pepper
timo	thyme
zucchero	sugar
sale	salt
senape	mustard

verdure / vegetables

pomodoro	tomato
carota	carrot
cavolo	cabbage
cavolfiore	cauliflower
mais	corn
cetriolo	cucumber
asparagi	asparagus

verdure / vegetables

fagioli	beans
piselli	peas
peperone	sweet pepper
spinaci	spinach
funghi	mushrooms
finocchio	fennel
broccolo	broccoli
cipolla	onion
melanzana	egg plant
insalata verde	green salad
insalata mista	mixed salad

frutta / fruit

mela	apple
arancia	orange
pera	pear
prugna	plum
albicocca	apricot
pesca	peach
ciliegia	cherry

frutta / fruit

uva	grape
lampone	raspberry
mora	blackberry
fragola	strawberry
pompelmo	grapefruit
limone	lemon
mandarino	mandarin
fico	fig

carne e pesce / meat and fish

vitello	veal
manzo	beef
maiale	pork
agnello	lamb
pollo	chicken
rognone	kidney
salsiccia	sausage
patate bollite	boiled potatoes
tagliatelle	noodles
cavallo	horse

Carne e pesce / meat and fish

filetto	fillet
cotoletta	pork chop
spezzatino	diced meat
carne macinata	ground beef
fegato	liver
salmone	salmon
trota	trout
tonno	tuna
pesce	fish
prosciutto	ham
pancetta	bacon
agnello	lamb
carne	meat
vitello	veal
gambero	shrimp
calamaro	squid



Style

affumicato	smoked
arrosto	roasted
al sangue	rare
ben cotto	well done
crudo	raw
bollito	boiled
al vapore	steamed
farcito	stuffed
alla griglia	grilled
al forno	baked
fritto	fried
cucina casalinga	traditional cooking
cucina romana	Roman cooking
al/alla	in the style of
fatto in casa	home-made

Food- Where to go.

QUICK LUNCHES

Il Forno

Campo de Fiori

A Roman landmark and tradition, this might be the best pizza al taglio in all of Italy. Their adjacent shop makes sandwiches too.

Pizza Flordia

via Florida, 25 (Largo Argentina)

Popular place to grab a slice of pizza

Antico Forno Roscioli

Via dei Chiavari, 30

Everything you could ask for in a piece of pizza. And many other delicious foods.

I Suppli

via Francesco di Ripa, 108 (Trastevere)

A great pizza place and tavola calda. It is packed during lunchtime so be brave. The mushroom and sausage pizza is worth it.

RESTAURANTS

Arancio d'oro

Via Monte d'Oro 17 (Spagna/Popolo)
tel. 06.6865026

Very good, local restaurant near Piazza del Popolo.

Da Alfredo e Ada

Via Dei Banchi Nuovi, 14 (Navona)
tel. 06.39737741

No sign is a good sign. In fact not only is there no sign, but don't even bother looking for a menu.

Da Oio a Casa Mia

Via Galvani, 43 (Testaccio) tel.
06.5782680

Classic Roman cooking. This is a place to try Roman specialties.

Ristorante Piperno

Via Monte dè Cenci, 9
tel. 06.6880 6629

A staple in Jewish quarter, serving Enduring, high-end classic dishes *dietro l'angolo* (around the corner) from the Rome Center.

PIZZERIA

Montecarlo

Vicolo Savelli, 12 (Navona)
tel. 06.6861877

Comfortable and convenient. The pizza's Roman through and through.



PIZZERIA - continued

Pizzeria ai marmi

Viale di Trastevere, 53/55

(Trastevere)

Closed Wednesdays. Nicknamed “the morgue” by Romans (due to the slabs of marble that serve as tables), this is one of the best places to get a pizza in Trastevere. Get there early; you can’t reserve a table and there’s always a crowd. Don’t be alarmed by the rude wait service, it’s part of the charm.

Pizzeria Maratoneta

Via dei Sardi, 20 (San Lorenzo)

tel.06.490027

A favorite pizza spot in Rome, served fast and hot with all the toppings inevitably fills up by 8:30, after which people line up outside waiting hours to get a bite of the famous pies.

APERITIVO

Freni e Frizioni

Via Politeama, 4-6 (Trastevere/P.zza Trilussa)

This renovated mechanic's garage is the place to be nightly. The aperitivo buffet starts at 18:00 and ends at 10:00. The crowd is young, and never touristy. If you come during the day, there is a free wireless connection.

Enoteca Ferrara

Piazza Trilussa, 41 (Trastevere)
tel. 06.58333920

This wine bar and restaurant has a great selection of reds and whites, with a reasonably priced aperitivo. Stay for a refined dinner or a more informal one in their osteria.

APERITIVO- continued

Fluid

via del Governo Vecchio,46/47
(Navona)

Sushi for aperitivo. Hip, modern design inside.

Doppiozeroo

Via Ostiense, 68
tel. 06.57301961

Where young Romans and expats go after work. This place serves cocktails and all-you-can eat aperitivo. Brunch is attempted on the weekends.

Rome's History.



Rome's history spans almost 3,000 years! Rome's architecture and urban planning has been marked by - or has itself defined - every phase of Western European architectural history. All these moments can now be seen standing side by side in the contemporary city.

Ancient Times

Regal Period (753 – 509 BC)

From its legendary founding in 753 BC, Rome strove to excel and expand. The reigns of seven kings began with Romulus, and Rome quickly grew from a hut village into one of the largest cities in Italy. In these first centuries, the Romans developed their basic political, religious, and social institutions. Many ideas were borrowed from their dominant neighbors to the north, the Etruscans.



Republic (509- 31 BC)

In 509 BC, after an internal dispute, the Romans exiled the last of the three Etruscan kings who had ruled Rome and they established a democratic system of government. Male citizens voted to elect senators and Rome's two executive officers, the consuls. The Romans basic rights were guaranteed through a constitution, laws that inspired modern democracy.

By about 150 BC, Rome's population swelled to around 200,000 through provincial annexation and commercial expansion, thanks in large part to Roman efficiency and a powerful army. The city fabric was crowded with temples, meeting halls, apartment blocks, markets, warehouses and other utilitarian buildings. Rome had already become the most important city of the Mediterranean world.

The 1st century BC brought a series of civil wars, first between the Romans and their Italian allies, and then among the most prominent Roman generals and their individual armies. The Republic began to show signs of strain. The efficient senatorial government staggered in the face of increased individual power and wealth. Rome became increasingly dependent upon a handful of statesmen and generals who came to dominate the political system, including Sulla, Pompey the Great, and his rival Julius Caesar.

Imperial Rome (31 BC- AD 476)

The rise of Caesar and the fall of the Republic under Augustus saw the birth of the Roman Empire. Several prominent dynasties took power, including the Julio-Claudians, Flavians, Antonines, and Severans. Roman conquest was fueled by engineering feats and marked by

grand architecture, such as Hadrian's Pantheon, Trajan's Column, the Colosseum, the Imperial palace on the Palatine hill, and numerous aqueducts, temples, as well as statuary, and other forms of artwork.

The Roman Empire ruled 60-80 million inhabitants, and spanned from the Persian Gulf to Great Britain. The Western Empire survived until 476 AD and the Eastern Empire became known as Byzantium, and thrived with its capital Constantinople, until it finally fell to the Ottoman Empire in the 15th century.



Medieval and Renaissance Rome

Middle Ages

The invasions of the Visigoths in the early 4th century set Rome's decline in rapid motion. After its fall to Alaric in 476 AD, it dwindled into a village dotted with monumental ruins, its main focus being the importance of its sites of Christian martyrdom. Many churches were built literally out of the ruins of Imperial buildings and highly decorated with frescos and magnificent mosaic images and floors.





Renaissance

By the 14th century even the Pope abandoned Rome for Avignon in France. After his return in the early 15th century, the center of Papal power shifted from St. John's in the Lateran to St. Peter's and the present day Vatican city. The Renaissance reached Rome in the early 16th century and the city as a whole benefited from the rise of the papacy as a political and economic force. Following in Florence's artistic footsteps, Rome's production of palaces and churches began to rival its ancient monuments.

Baroque

The needs of the 16th and 17th century counter-reformation for propagandistic expression and the development of Renaissance art and architecture converged to produce the dynamic, theatrical Baroque style. Artists like Bernini, Borromini and Pietro da Cortona remade key public spaces and monuments, and added another layer of richness to Rome's already dense tapestry.



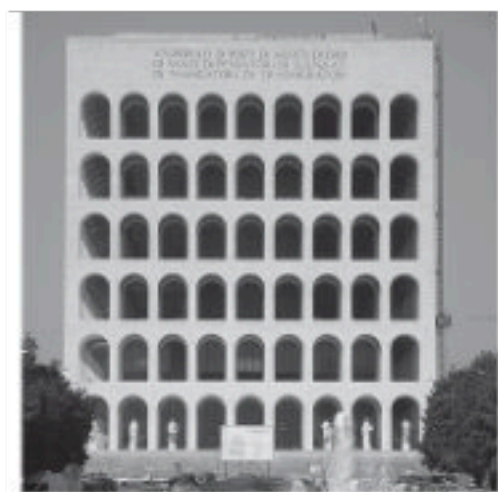
Modern Rome

Unification 1870-1922

The declaration of Rome as the capital city of a unified Italy in 1870 was followed by a massive building boom as thousands moved to the new capital to staff the new national government in its huge, ornate Beaux Arts buildings. This post-unification period brought about the rapid but uninspired development of the Prati neighborhood outside the walls and many other neighborhoods inside them. Infrastructural innovations such as new train lines, sewer systems and gas and electric networks made this development possible.

Fascist Rome 1922 to 1943

Mussolini's Fascist Regime left a strong mark on Rome in both new building and demolition. Vast areas of the center were raised to "liberate" archaeological sites. But many new public works projects offered some talented architects a chance to build on a serious scale and several important projects survive as testimony to this era.



After the allies liberated Rome, a period of reconstruction followed, largely in new housing projects well outside of the city walls. Very little was built inside of the wall, the major exception being Rome's Termini Station.

Contemporary Rome

Today Rome is a political, touristic and religious capital, striving to become an international destination for something other than its past. New exhibitions, archaeological excavations and projects by Meier, Hadid, Piano, Koolhaas, Fuksas and others make the city once again a vibrant place focused, at least in part, on contemporary architecture.



City Layout.

Rome is a very pre-sprawl city. There are no skyscrapers and no suburbs. Rather, it boasts a historic urban core, a dense central ring of 19th century growth around this, and a disorderly, but still dense, area of post-war housing, light industry, abandoned farms, shopping centers, and infrastructure.



Most of the “sights” are in the historical center and most “tourists” never stray far from here. Wrapped by the Tiber river on the west and south and protected by hills to the east, the historical center is home to the ancient Campus Martius (Theatre of Pompeo, Pantheon, Column of Marcus Aurelius, Horologium, Mausoleum of Augustus, etc.) as well as Renaissance palaces and churches (Venezia, Farnese, Colonna, il Gesù, San Andrea, Chiesa Nuova, S. Giovanni dei Fiorentini, etc.).



This is also the area most effected by 17th century Baroque urban renewal with squares like Piazza Navona, Santa Maria della Pace, Sant'Ignazio and the Trevi Fountain. Neighborhoods within the Centro Storico include Campo de' Fiori, the Ghetto, the Trident (the three streets radiating from Piazza del Popolo), and Piazza Navona.

To the east of the historical center lies the ancient city center: the Roman and Imperial Forums, the Capitoline and Palatine Hills, the Circus Maximus and the Colosseum. Though once the center of the western world, the Forum was abandoned in the middle ages and excavated in the 19th and 20th centuries.

A couple of lively neighborhoods with good restaurants lie nearby: Monti around Via Cavour to the north, and Celio towards the Lateran to the east.

A bit further afield, though still within the city walls, atop the Quirinale and Esquiline hills, the urban axis of Pope Sixtus V connects early Christian basilicas such as Santa Maria Maggiore with San Giovanni in Laterano and Santa Croce in Gerusalemme. These hills are also home to other great ancient sites such as the Baths of Diocletian, the Temple of Minerva Medica, the Neronian aqueduct and Porta Maggiore and Baroque gems such as San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane.



The Pincio hill, like the Spanish Steps it dominates, is an expensive shopping and business center. Via Veneto, between Piazza Barberini and Porta Pinciana, is still a destination for the “dolce vita” crowd who stay in luxury hotels here and drink at the elegant sidewalk cafes.

For a younger scene, go clubbing in Testaccio down river on the other side of the Aventine hill. Clustered around the ex-slaughterhouse (Mattatoio) and the ancient landfill called Monte Testaccio, a vibrant cultural center has developed in recent years, thanks in part to the expansion of one of Rome’s city universities here. See below for specific suggestions. Another area with a heavy concentration of students is near the Città Universitaria east of Termini Station, an area known as San Lorenzo.

Flaminio, down the street of the same name past Porta del Popolo, is also becoming a hot cultural spot thanks to Renzo Piano's Auditorium, Zaha Hadid's MAXXI project and the main La Sapienza University architecture school.

The archetypal Roman neighborhood is still Trastevere (trans-Tiber). Despite its constant gentrification it maintains that slightly rough, laundry-on-the-line charm that helps counter the Imperial pomp and Baroque self-consciousness.



On weekends it is a parade of pedestrians, young and old, local and foreign. In recent years this phenomenon has extended back over the river to the Campo de' Fiori neighborhood, though mostly young and foreign.

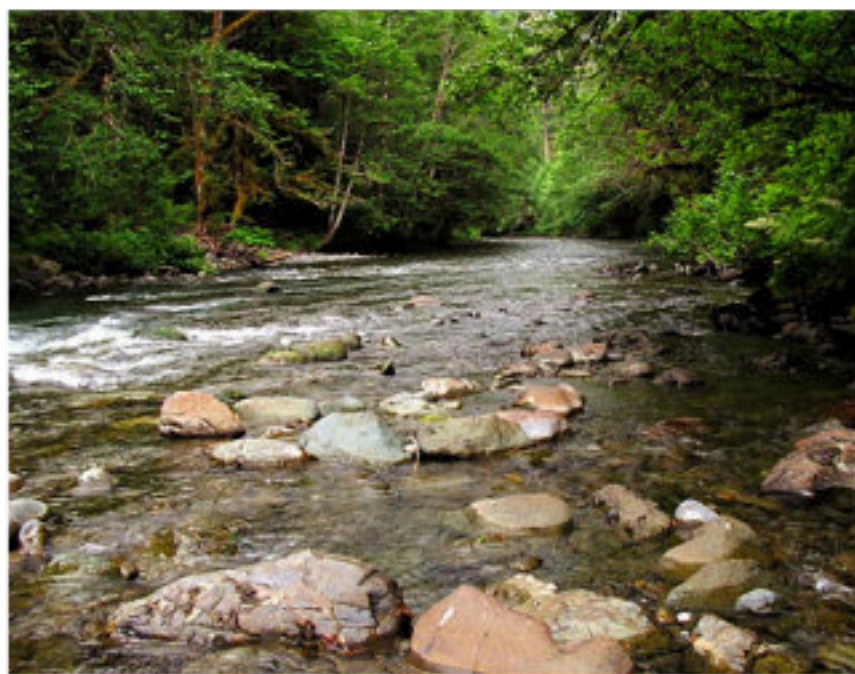
As an antidote to these picturesque pedestrian zones, take a subway ride out to EUR, the new town conceived in the 1930's for a world's fair and a showcase of Fascist era urbanism.

Finally, something must be said for the "anonymous periphery", that slightly gritty but totally authentic no-man's land beyond the city walls, source of inspiration for writers and film-makers like Pasolini and Fellini and many contemporary architects.

Some destinations: Fascist era “borgate” (projects) like Trullo, Primavalle, or San Basilio to post-war developments like Tiburtino or Quadraro or brutalist utopias like Corviale.

Getting Away for the Day

Getting away from the city on a weekend is a great idea to help you relax and to see the surrounding areas of Rome.



Take the train to Tivoli, to see Hadrian's Villa or head to the Castelli Romani for a long Saturday lunch. In the fall, many surrounding towns in Lazio have wine festivals, like San Marino, reachable by train.

In warmer months, going to the beach is easy and cheap. From either train station, you can head to Ostia, which is a crowded, young beach. Or head up to Santa Severa or Santa Marinella, for more natural, quiet beach days.

Rome also has many parks that make for a quick escape into green space. The Villa Borghese, Pamphili, Ada, and Celimontana are only a few.

Check www.romeing.it/ for an ever-changing selection of choice day trips, including directions and recommendations.

Your Behavior.



The behavior we expect of you at the Rome Program follows basic common sense and etiquette. But, your behavior is also regulated by the rules of this program, the university and local law. Your inability to follow these rules will have consequences, so you should familiarize yourself with them before you arrive.

General Behavior

First, remember that you have come to Rome as a scholar and not as a simple tourist on vacation. You must show respect for yourself, for others, and for the larger Roman community. Any behavior violating the terms set out in this Handbook, Program Description, Participant Agreement, Rome Center Code of Conduct and your own university's codes of conduct is subject to disciplinary action.

Facilities

The Piazza delle Cinque Scole Academic Center will house the Rome Program. Specific rules and regulations concerning the space will be provided upon arrival and posted there. While the Center has a rather open plan and you will have direct access to much of it, remember that this space is for academic use only.

Students should not use the Academic Center for any other purposes, and guests are not allowed. Further, lecture space and reception/lounge spaces must be maintained in an orderly fashion ready for classes or to accept visitors. Some academic facilities will be shared with other programs and so you must strive to communicate and cooperate with other program participants and faculty.

We will also spend a large amount of the Program studying the city of Rome and traveling throughout Italy.

Consider the city as an extension of your classroom and treat it as you would your own property or program property.

Group Housing

Specific rules and regulations will be provided by your housing agent upon arrival to housing. Again, respect for the property itself, your roommates, and neighbors is expected of you. Any damage to the apartment will be charged to residents. See housing contracts for specific housing policies.

Alcohol and Illegal Drugs

Most problems involving students in Rome are caused by excessive drinking. There is no minimum drinking age in Italy, however, Italians tend to drink much less than Americans without this prohibition. This is likely a cultural phenomenon. Alcohol abuse and public drunkenness are highly frowned upon and any display of drunkenness puts not only your reputation at risk, but it also risks the reputation of the Rome Program.

We don't want to look like drunks, and thus drunks will be removed from the program.

Alcohol is not permitted in Rome Program facilities, except on the occasions of program sponsored events. On these occasions, only program furnished refreshments are allowed and individuals are strictly prohibited from bringing their own alcohol on the premises. And, while wine is occasionally provided at group dinners or student events, participants are certainly not obliged to drink it.

The use or possession of marijuana, cocaine, and other illegal drugs carries strict penalties in Italian law. You could be arrested for associating with drug users or sellers, even if you are not actually taking drugs, so naturally you should stay clear of such people.

Should you be arrested, for any reason, neither the Rome Program nor even the U.S. Embassy will be able to bail you out of an Italian jail. You will have to await your due process.

Stay clear of anyone engaged in illegal activities and away from gatherings where drugs might be available. Use or possession of illegal drugs, including marijuana, while in the program will result in dismissal from the program.

Academic Conduct

You are in Rome as scholars. You are expected to take your work here even more seriously than you would at home. All class activities are for course credit and Field Study (organized site visits and travel) and part of your grade. If you miss classes, site visits, or travel, your understanding of this place will suffer as will your grades.

Plagiarism will not be tolerated, and plagiarism of any kind can result in a failing grade for the assignment and possibly the entire course. Please refer to your university's academic honesty policies for more information.

Code of Conduct.

Rome Program Code of Conduct

AIA has established this Code of Conduct to remind participants of the following principles and expectations:

- a. Community - Each participant is both a guest in their host community and part of a broader group of students, mentors and educators in an AIA Program, and each participant's actions will impact others and reflect, positively or negatively, upon themselves, their own home communities, their sending institutions and the AIA.
- b. Learning & Engagement - Each participant has elected to attend a serious academic and/or cultural Program in which everyone is expected both to contribute to the pursuit of learning and to foster a

reciprocally-beneficial cultural and intellectual engagement with the host community.

- c. In pursuit of these common goals and benefits, AIA encourages and expects individual behavior that treats oneself with respect, and that respects the rights, privileges, property and dignity of all members of the Program and host community.
- d. Therefore, participants are expected to interact constructively with the host community and to follow all applicable laws, codes, ordinances and general local norms of acceptable public behavior; and refrain from conduct that would endanger the health, welfare, or safety of oneself or others or conduct that jeopardizes Program operations or AIA's good standing in the host community.
- e. Some specific instances of misconduct include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 1. academic dis-honesty or failure to participate in required course and Program activities;

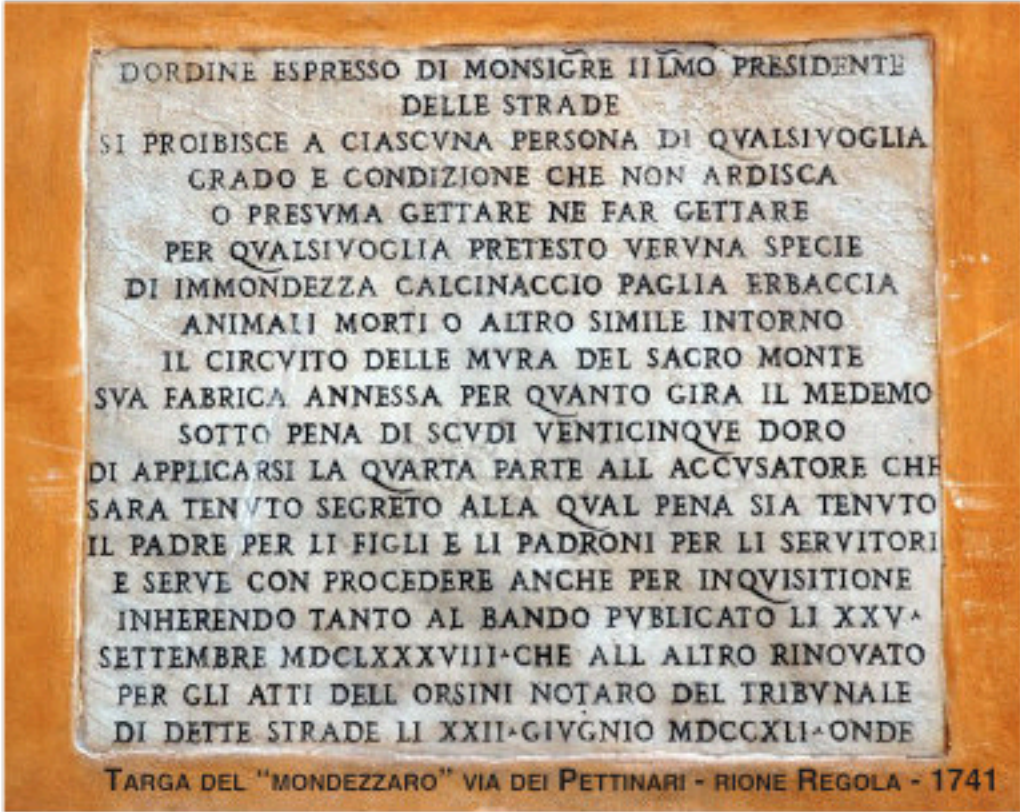
2. conduct that interferes with teaching, learning or constructive cultural engagement;
3. conduct or negligence which endangers the health, safety or wellbeing of oneself or others or that puts at risk the full participation in the Program by any of its members;
4. conduct or negligence which jeopardizes current or future Program operations or resources;
5. conduct intended to intimidate others, and in particular, intimidation based on one's identity (racial, ethnic, religious, sexual, gender, etc.);
6. conduct that constitutes actual or threatened physical or psychological harm or abuse;
7. conduct that intentionally interferes with the freedom of movement or other lawful activity of others;
8. conduct constituting a sexual offense, whether forcible or non-forcible, such as sexual harassment or sexual assault;

9. indecent or obscene behavior in public;
10. theft, or the malicious use of, or damage to, the property of others, including Program and public property;
11. the use of, possession of, or attempt to acquire illegal substances;
12. the use or abuse of legal substances, including alcohol, in a manner that impairs the academic performance, Program participation, or participant life of oneself or others, or that endangers the health, safety or wellbeing of oneself or others, or that puts at risk Program operations or resources or the reputation of the Program or AIA;
13. possession or consumption of personal alcohol, in Program facilities or at Program sponsored activities;
14. possession or use of weapons or the misuse of dangerous instruments including, but not limited to, firearms, knives, explosives, and dangerous chemicals;

15. refusal to comply with any lawful order to leave Program facilities, lodging or Program-sponsored activities;
16. refusal to comply with emergency procedures and responses, especially if such action, or inaction, puts the health, safety, or wellbeing of oneself or others at risk;
17. inciting others to engage in dangerous activity or activity that violates this code or the law;
18. dishonesty in reporting, or responding to accusations of, an alleged violation of this or any other code of conduct or the law;
19. conduct that violates housing policy, the participant's sending institution policy, the laws of the host community or commonsense norms of acceptable public behavior.

Rome Program Code of Conduct

- continued



D'ORDINE ESPRESSO DI MONSIGRE II LMO PRESIDENTE
DELLE STRADE
SI PROIBISCE A CIASCUNA PERSONA DI QVALSIVOGLIA
GRADO E CONDIZIONE CHE NON ARDISCA
O PRESUMA GETTARE NE FAR GETTARE
PER QVALSIVOGLIA PRETESTO VERVNA SPECIE
DI IMMONDEZZA CALGINACCIO PAGLIA ERBACCIA
ANIMALI MORTI O ALTRO SIMILE INTORNO
IL CIRCVITO DELLE MVRA DEL SACRO MONTE
SVA FABRICA ANNESSA PER QVANTO GIRA IL MEDEMO
SOTTO PENA DI SCVDI VENTICINQVE DORO
DI APPLICARSI LA QVARTA PARTE ALL ACCVSATORE CHE
SARA TENVTO SEGRETO ALLA QVAL PENA SIA TENVTO
IL PADRE PER LI FIGLI E LI PADRONI PER LI SERVITORI
E SERVE CON PROCEDERE ANCHE PER INQVISITIONE
INHERENDO TANTO AL BANDO PVBLICATO LI XXV.
SETTEMBRE MDCLXXXVIII CHE ALL ALTRO RINOVATO
PER GLI ATTI DELL ORSINI NOTARO DEL TRIBVNALE
DI DETTE STRADE LI XXII GIVGNIO MDCCXLI ONDE

TARGA DEL "MONDEZZARO" VIA DEI PETTINARI - RIONE REGOLA - 1741

BY THE EXPRESS ORDER OF THE MONSIGNOR
ILLUSTRIOS PRESIDENT OF THE STREETS
IT IS FORBIDDEN TO EACH PERSON OF ANY
DEGREE AND CONDITION WHO DOES NOT DARE
OR PRESUME TO THROW OR HAVE THROWN
BY ANY PRETEXT WHATSOEVER ANY KIND
OF RUBBISH, RUBBLE, STRAW, WEED
DEAD ANIMALS OR SIMILAR AROUND
THE CIRCUIT OF THE WALLS OF THE SACRED HILL
ITS ADJOINING BUILDING OR LIKEWISE
UNDER PENALTY OF TWENTY-FIVE GOLD *SCUDI*
OF WHICH A FOURTH IS TO BE GIVEN TO THE
ACCUSER WHO WILL BE KEPT SECRET OF WHICH
A FATHER IS REQUIRED TO PAY THE PENALTY FOR HIS
CHILDREN AND THE MASTERS FOR THEIR SERVANTS
AND IF NECESSARY WILL BE PROCEEDED BY A TRIAL

THIS FOLLOWS BOTH THE ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLISHED
ON THE 25TH OF SEPTEMBER 1678 AND THE ONE
RENEWED FOR THE DEEDS OF THE ORSINI NOTARY OF
THE COURT
OF SAID STREETS ON THE 22ND OF JUNE 1712
HENCEFORTH

Rome Program Code of Conduct

-continued

ii. This Code of Conduct is applicable to, and governs, Participant conduct, both on and off the Program's premises and both during or outside of Program activities for the full duration of the Program period.

iii. Enforcement & Repercussions

a. The following enforcement protocols and repercussions of this code are not intended to be punitive, but rather to protect the rights and safety of each Program participant, to ensure the smooth running of all Programs and to promote a respectful engagement with the host community.

Behavior that violates standards as set forth in this Code of Conduct, the Participant Agreement, the Program Handbook, all applicable codes of the Participant's home institution, course syllabi, housing/rental contracts and other Program bulletins and local law and civic ordinances is subject to action by AIA that may restrict a

Participant's access to Program activities, facilities or resources. Such action may be taken regardless of whether that conduct also involves an alleged or proven violation of law.

1. Reporting Misconduct

The person who has observed or is aware of alleged Participant misconduct should report the alleged misconduct to an AIA Staff member within a reasonable amount of time commensurate with the seriousness of the event. The reporting person may request confidentiality, but any allegation of misconduct may result in the review of the matter by the AIA Program Director or AIA Study Center Director.

2. Verbal Warning

Any AIA staff, or local or visiting faculty may give a Participant an official, verbal, warning that his or her behavior is in violation of the AIA Code of Conduct. The person issuing the verbal warning should make note of the place and time of

the event and notify the AIA Program Director or Study Center Director within a reasonable amount of time commensurate with the seriousness of the event. The Verbal Warning will be recorded, and further action may or may not be taken.

3. Written Warning

The AIA Program Director or AIA Study Center Director may give a Participant an official written notice about the alleged or confirmed conduct violations that specifies a course of action or that failure to meet expected behavior or repeated violations may result in further restrictions in the Participant's participation in the Program. Written Warnings need not be preceded by Verbal Warnings and may be given at any time before or after a Misconduct Review or Conduct Meeting.

4. Misconduct Review and Conduct Meeting:

The AIA Program Director or AIA

Study Center Director is responsible for carrying out the official review of all significant violations of the AIA Code of Conduct. This review should consist of interviews with the reporting party, the accused party, any witnesses to the misconduct or witnesses for the accused party, as well as a review of any written materials related to the matter.

The AIA Program Director or Study Center Director will hold a conduct meeting with an accused Participant to give him or her the opportunity to explain his/her version of events. During this meeting, the accused Participant should be informed of the alleged policy violation and the procedures to be followed.

Participants may also request a Conduct Meeting to appeal a Verbal or Written Warning.

5. Repercussions & Appeal

Repercussions for Code of Conduct violations are intended not as punishment, but as restrictions to a Participant's participation in the Program to ensure the health, safety

and academic experience of all participants and/or the protection of property. AIA may notify the Participant's home institution of any misconduct and imposed repercussions, and Participants may request a review, by their study abroad office, of AIA imposed sanctions, but any imposed sanctions will remain in effect pending the results of any review. Repercussions for misconduct may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Suspension from Program Classes or Activities

Participants may be refused participation in, or asked to temporarily leave, schedule classes or Program activities, whether they are taking place in AIA facilities or on organized excursions or field trips.

Reasons for such action may include but are not limited to: failure from a course for absence, lack of progress or academic dishonesty; conduct that disrupts

the education of others or the full functioning of the Program;
conduct that places the health and safety of oneself or others at risk;

(b) Removal from Program Facilities
The Participant may be refused access to, or be required to leave Program facilities (including lodging, transportation and electronic and other resources).

Reasons for such action may include, but are not limited to: the abuse of alcohol or controlled substances; conduct that damages facilities or the property of others; conduct that compromises the legal status or reputation of the AIA or its operations or access to Program resources; conduct that disrupts the education of others or the full functioning of the Program;
conduct that places the health and safety of oneself or others at risk;

(c) Expulsion from the Program
AIA maintains the right to expel a Participant from AIA hosted Programs without the additional consent of the Participant home

institution. Participants may be expelled from a Program for a serious occurrence or repeated violation of the AIA Code of Conduct or the failure to abide by the terms of a written warning. Depending on the nature of the violation, dismissal from a Program for serious misconduct need not be preceded by a prior violation or written Warning.

A Participant who is formally expelled from the Program must immediately leave all Program facilities, vacate Program provided lodging and avoid interference with or interruption of Program classes or Activities. Expelled Participants will no longer have access to AIA student services. AIA will have no financial responsibility to the student. No refunds will be issued for uncompleted Program activities or services, and the Participant will not be relieved from responsibility for any unpaid fees or damages to AIA or third parties affiliated with

the Program.

Reasons for Expulsion may include but are not limited to any serious violation of AIA's Code of Conduct, notably: the abuse of alcohol or controlled substances, especially as such abuse may contribute to other misconduct; conduct of a criminal nature; conduct that places the health and safety of oneself or others at significant risk; conduct that damages facilities or the property of others; conduct that compromises the legal status or reputation of AIA or its operations or access to Program resources; conduct that disrupts the education of others or the full functioning of the Program; dismissal from the study abroad Program of the Student's sending or home institution; violation of immigration status; eviction from Program lodging for reasons of misconduct.

iv. AIA reserves the right to amend, supplement and otherwise modify this Code at any time.

Conversion Charts.

Length

1 centimetre(cm)	10mm	0,3937 inch
1 metre(m)	100cm	1,0936 yds
1 kilometre(km)	1000m	0,6214 mile
1 inch (in)	-	2,54 cm
1 foot (ft)	12 inches	0,3048 m
1 yard (yd)	3 feet	0,9144 m
1 mile (mile)	5280 feet	1,6093 Km

Area

1 sq centimeter(cmq)	1 sq foot(sqft)
100 mmq	144 sq. in.
0,1550 sq inch	0,0929 mq
1 sq metre(mq)	1 sq yard
10000 cmq	9 sq. ft
1,1960 sq yds	0,8361 mq
1 hectare(ha)	1 acre
10000 mq	4840 sq. yds.
2,4711 acres	4046,9 mq
1 sq kilometre(kmq)	1 sq mile
100 ha	640 acres
0,3861 sq mile	259,0 hectares
1 sq in(sqin)	
6,4516 cmq	

Volume

1 cubic cm (cc)	0,0610 cu inch
1 cubic metre (mc)	1000 dmc 1,3080 cu yds
1 litre (l)	1 dmc 0,2200 gallon
1 fluid ounce(fl.oz.)	29,574 ml
1 pint (pt)	(16 fl.oz.) 0,4723 litres
1 gallon(gal)	3,7854 litres

Weight

1 gram(g)	1000 mg	0,0353 oz
1 kilogram(kg)	1000 g	2,2046 lb
1 tonne(t)	1000 kg	0,9842 ton
1 ounce(oz)		28,35 grams
1 pound(lb)	16 oz	0,4536 Kg

Women's clothing

U.S.A. /Italy

6 / 40

8 / 42

10 / 44

12 / 46

14 / 48

16 / 50

Men's clothing

U.S.A. / Italy

S (14) / 44

M (14) / 46-48

L(15) / 50

XL(15) / 52-54

Women's shoes

U.S.A. /Italy

5 / 36

6.5 / 37

7.5 / 38

8.5 / 39

9 / 40

9.5 / 41

10 / 42

11 / 43

Men's shoes

U.S.A. /Italy

6.5 / 38

7 / 39

7.5 / 40

8 / 41

9 / 42

10 / 43

10.5 / 44

11 / 45

Temperature Chart

F°	C°
32	0
40	5
50	10
60	15
70	20
75	25
85	30
105	40
175	80
212	100
250	121
300	148
350	176
400	204
450	232
98.6	36.5



Conversion factor

$$F = (1.8 \times C) + 32$$

$$C = (F - 32) \times 0.55$$

At Home.

Electrical conversions

Electrical outlets in Europe provide 220 volts rather than the US's 110 volts. You cannot use 110V electrical appliances with a 200V outlet without a POWER CONVERTER (**Trasformatore**). Before using a converter check the WATTAGE on your device to make sure your converter will handle it. Common converters work for 50 Watts and special ones work for much greater Wattages like 1200 Watts (for hair dryers etc.). Some have switches to handle both. Some are designed for grounded plugs. Make sure your converter will handle ELECTRONIC devices if this is what you intend to plug into it. Not all do and you may ruin the adapter or the device or both.

Some devices (many laptops) work on dual voltage and won't need a converter. If you are sure your device is dual voltage, you can simply add an ELECTRICAL ADAPTOR (**Adattatore**) and plug it directly into the outlet. An electrical adaptor simply provides the correct plug to fit the outlet it does not convert current.



trasformatore
(not grounded)



adattatore
(not grounded)

Not all Italian outlets are the same. Some have smaller holes closer together and others have larger holes more widely spaced. American to Italian adapters and converters (describe above) usually have small prongs, so if you have a big outlet, you

may need a second adapter. Know your device and know your outlet before buying. Always use grounded adapters for grounded electrical items.

Household items/casalinghi

laundry	bucato
bleach	candeggina
laundry detergent	detersivo (per il bucato)
fabric softener	ammorbidente
soap for delicate fabrics	detersivo per capi delicati
spot removal	smacchiatore
dishwashing liquid	detersivo per i piatti
all-purpose cleaner	detergente multi- uso
disinfectant	disinfettante
toilet cleaner	detersivo per il wc
liquid plumber	idraulico liquido
broom	scopa
mop	strofinaccio / moccio
soap	sapone


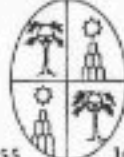






shampoo
conditioner
deodorant
toilet paper
paper towels

shampoo
balsamo
deodorante
carta igienica
scottex



Papal Coat of Arms.

<p>TOMACELLI</p>  <p>1389 1404 BONIFACIO IX</p>	<p>MICLIORATI</p>  <p>1404 1406 INNOCENZO VII</p>	<p>CORRER</p>  <p>1406 1409 GREGORIO XII</p>	<p>FILARGIS</p>  <p>1409 1410 ALESSANDRO V</p>	<p>COLONNA</p>  <p>1417 1431 MARTINO V</p>
<p>CONDULMERO</p>  <p>1431 1447 EUGENIO IV</p>	<p>PARENTUCELLI</p>  <p>1447 1455 NICOLÒ V</p>	<p>BORGIA</p>  <p>1455 1458 CALLISTO III</p>	<p>PICCOLOMINI</p>  <p>1458 1464 PIO II</p>	<p>BARBO</p>  <p>1464 1471 PAOLO II</p>
<p>DELLA ROVERE</p>  <p>1471 1484 SIXTO IV</p>	<p>CIBO</p>  <p>1484 1492 INNOCENZO VIII</p>	<p>LENZUOLI BORGIA</p>  <p>1492 1503 ALESSANDRO VI</p>	<p>TODESCHINI PICCOLOMINI</p>  <p>1503 PIO III</p>	<p>DELLA ROVERE</p>  <p>1503 1513 GIULIO II</p>
<p>MEDICI</p>  <p>1513 1521 LEONE X</p>	<p>FLORENZ</p>  <p>1522 1523 ADRIANO VI</p>	<p>MEDICI</p>  <p>1523 1534 CLEMENTE VII</p>	<p>FARNESE</p>  <p>1534 1549 PAOLO III</p>	<p>CIOCCHI DEL MONTE</p>  <p>1550 1555 GIULIO III</p>
<p>CERVINI</p>  <p>1555 MARCELLO II</p>	<p>CARAFÀ</p>  <p>1555 1559 PAOLO IV</p>	<p>MEDICI</p>  <p>1559 1565 PIO IV</p>	<p>CHISLIERI</p>  <p>1566 1572 PIO V</p>	<p>BONCOMPAGNI</p>  <p>1572 1585 GREGORIO XIII</p>
<p>PERETTI</p>  <p>1585 1590 SISTO V</p>	<p>CASTAGNA</p>  <p>1590 URBANO VII</p>	<p>SFONDRATI</p>  <p>1590 1591 GREGORIO XIV</p>	<p>FACCHINETTI</p>  <p>1591 INNOCENZO IX</p>	<p>ALDOBRANDINI</p>  <p>1592 1605 CLEMENTE VIII</p>

<p>MEDICI</p>  <p>1605 LEONE XI</p>	<p>BORGHESE</p>  <p>1605 1621 PAOLO V</p>	<p>LUDOVISI</p>  <p>1621 1623 GREGORIO XV</p>	<p>BARBERINI</p>  <p>1623 1644 URBANO VIII</p>	<p>FAMPHILI</p>  <p>1644 1655 INNOCENZO X</p>
<p>CHIGI</p>  <p>1655 1667 ALESSANDRO VII</p>	<p>ROSPIGLIOSI</p>  <p>1667 1669 CLEMENTE IX</p>	<p>ALTIERI</p>  <p>1670 1676 CLEMENTE X</p>	<p>ODESCALCHI</p>  <p>1676 1689 INNOCENZO XI</p>	<p>OTTOBONI</p>  <p>1689 1691 ALESSANDRO VIII</p>
<p>PIGNATELLI</p>  <p>1691 1700 INNOCENZO XII</p>	<p>ALBANI</p>  <p>1700 1721 CLEMENTE XI</p>	<p>CONTI</p>  <p>1721 1724 INNOCENZO XIII</p>	<p>ORSINI</p>  <p>1724 1730 BENEDETTO XIII</p>	<p>CORSINI</p>  <p>1730 1740 CLEMENTE XII</p>
<p>LAMBERTINI</p>  <p>1740 1758 BENEDETTO XIV</p>	<p>REZZONICO</p>  <p>1758 1769 CLEMENTE XIII</p>	<p>GANGANELLI</p>  <p>1769 1774 CLEMENTE XIV</p>	<p>BRASCHI</p>  <p>1775 1799 PIO VI</p>	<p>CHIARAMONTI</p>  <p>1800 1823 PIO VII</p>
<p>SERMATTEI DELLA GENGA</p>  <p>1823 1829 LEONE XII</p>	<p>CASTIGLIONI</p>  <p>1829 1830 PIO VIII</p>	<p>CAPPELLARI</p>  <p>1831 1846 GREGORIO XVI</p>	<p>MASTAI-FERRETTI</p>  <p>1846 1878 PIO IX</p>	<p>PECCI</p>  <p>1878 1903 LEONE XIII</p>
<p>SARTO</p>  <p>1903 1914 PIO X</p>	<p>DELLA CHIESA</p>  <p>1914 1922 BENEDETTO XV</p>	<p>RATTI</p>  <p>1922 1939 PIO XI</p>	<p>PACELLI</p>  <p>1939 1958 PIO XII</p>	<p>RONCALLI</p>  <p>1958 1963 GIOVANNI XXIII</p>

EMERGENCY NUMBERS.

*Note: dial 06 for Rome only when specified

General Emergency 112 (pan-European)

Police 113

Ambulance 118

Fire 115

Hospitals

06.77306512 (Nuovo Regina Margherita - V. Trastevere)

06.6837843 (Gemelli - on the Tiber Island)

06.68351 (Santo Spirito - near S.Peters)

06.58701 (San Camillo - on Gianicolense, in Monteverde)

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

AIA Office

06.9020.4281

06.8678.9391

AIA Director

349.561.1463

AIA Emergency

06.2111.9164

Taxis

06.3570 – 06.4994 – 06.6645 –
06.5551

United States Embassy

via Veneto, 121

tel. (+39) 06.46741 -
06.46742560

Medical resources.

The US Embassy has a list of recommended doctors in Rome:

<https://it.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/67/ACS-Doctors-Rome-Nov2020.pdf>

Nuovo Regina Margherita Public/
Public Tourist Hospital - Via Morosini
30 (corner Viale Trastevere). (tel.)
06.7730.6512. 24 hr. walk in service.
Some English spoken. Covered by your
local insurance.

Salvator Mundi International Hospital
Private - Viale delle Mura
Gianicolense 67 (tel.) 06.588.961. Call
for appointment, bring cash, English
spoken.

Dr. Christian Abi Nassif (spec.
gastroenterology)
(cell) 335.215.443

Dr. Anna Lisa Bilotta (spec.
endocrinology/internal medicine)
(cell) 340.895.4259

Studio Medico Semeiologico Romano -
via Nizza 22

Dr. Vincenzo Bacci (office) 06.841.3992
(cell) 339.406.7880

Aventino Medical Group - via Santo
Alberto Magno 5 (office) 06.578.0738
& 06.5728.8349. English speaking
medical staff. Call for an appointment.

Med In Action (App) - House Call
Doctor

Dr. Andrea Guerriero (cell)
320.406.5709

Dentistry

Dr. Rodolfo and Dr. Melanie Gianserra,
via Veneto, 183 (office) 06.4201.4341
(cell) 334.661.9435

Dr. Piero Romanelli, Viale Somalia, 28
(cell/WhatsApp) 327.779.5888

Psychiatry

Dr. Julie Pierce julie.pierce@me.com
(cell) 345.312.4009

Psychology

Dr. Catherine Rossi (cell)
328.937.8286

Gynecology

Dr. Anna Paola Cavalieri (cell)
347.852.3756