

VENICE

COSMOPOLITAN AND MULTI-ETHNIC



In the past, due to the innate commercial spirit of its citizens, Venice has had the ability to bring together in mutual tolerance many representatives of different peoples and cults



GHETTO



The Jewish presence in Venice dates back to before the year one thousand, although a consistent and permanent settlement only took place in the late fourteenth century



With the decree of 29 March 1516, the Government of the Republic of Venice established obligations and restrictions for the entire Jewish population. It was also decided that everyone should live in this area of the city, **without being able to get out NEITHER at night NOR during the Christian holidays.**



Inside of the Ghetto Novo you can see three of the five synagogues of the Ghetto. The oldest is the synagogue (or Schola) of Germany, one of the Ashkenazi Jews, which is located in the same building as the Jewish Museum.



STUMBLING STONE



The Stolpersteine project, initiated by the German artist Gunter Demnig in 1992, aims to commemorate individuals at exactly the last place of residency—or, sometimes, work—which was freely chosen by the person before he or she fell victim to Nazi terror, was deported to a concentration or extermination camp or escaped persecution by emigration or suicide



FONDACO DEI TURCHI



The fondaco (from Arab: fonduk) then served as a combination home, warehouse, and market for the Turkish traders, as the Fondaco dei Tedeschi served as headquarters and restricted living quarters for German foreigners

Today, the area houses the Natural History Museum of Venice, with historical collections of flora and fauna, fossils, and an aquarium



SAN LAZZARO DEGLI ARMENI



A leper colony during the Middle Ages, since 1717 the island has been home to the Armenian Catholic Monastery of San Lazzaro. It is the headquarters of the Mechitarist Order and, as such, one of the world's prominent centers of Armenian culture and Armenian studies



The monastery has a large collection of books, journals, artifacts and the third largest collection of Armenian manuscripts.



CHIESA DI SAN GIORGIO DEI GRECI

Permission for a Greek confraternity was granted in the late 15th century in acknowledgment of the growing importance of the community in the city, which at its peak numbered around 4000.



