



Erasmus+



MATERIALS FOR TRAINERS

Empoli, Italy

EN



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/ Intro

**Basic guide
structure for
trainers**

Basic guide structure

FOR TRAINERS

The materials that will follow in this document are supposed to help the trainers to guide visitors on the path. The materials are divided into several parts suitable for each of the stations individually.



Get involved in the topic of the station by a story

The goal of this part is to get the visitors involved in the topic set by each station. This will be done by a short story, that will have several sentences, which will introduce the situation related to the topic. The story will be simple and will show where a human right is being broken. A brainstorming connected to the story will follow. Visitors will try to figure out the topic, the content and what is wrong in the story. Any of the ideas given are great and can lead us to the right outcome.



The Box of Human Rights

The topic will be represented by objects. All of the objects will be in a box called “The Box of Human Rights”, which will be created for each of the trainers and will have identical content. When you open the box, you choose a smaller box suitable for the current station. There you will find objects, that can help the visitors to further understand the topic. The object can be 3D printed, laser cut, handmade cards, printed cards etc. For the purpose of saving space and weight, the objects can be just printed pictures stored in envelopes. The trainer shows the objects to the visitors and their task is to further identify the topic /human right connected to the station. The trainer reveals the true answer at the end of this task.



Historical context / human right

When the visitors are familiar with the topic /human right. The trainer can ask them if they have ever heard of anyone whose human right was broken. They can tell a short story (even if it is not related as much to the topic, but the trainer can develop the story even more). In the end, the trainer tells a story about a real case of someone whose human right was broken. This will show the visitors the importance of human rights.

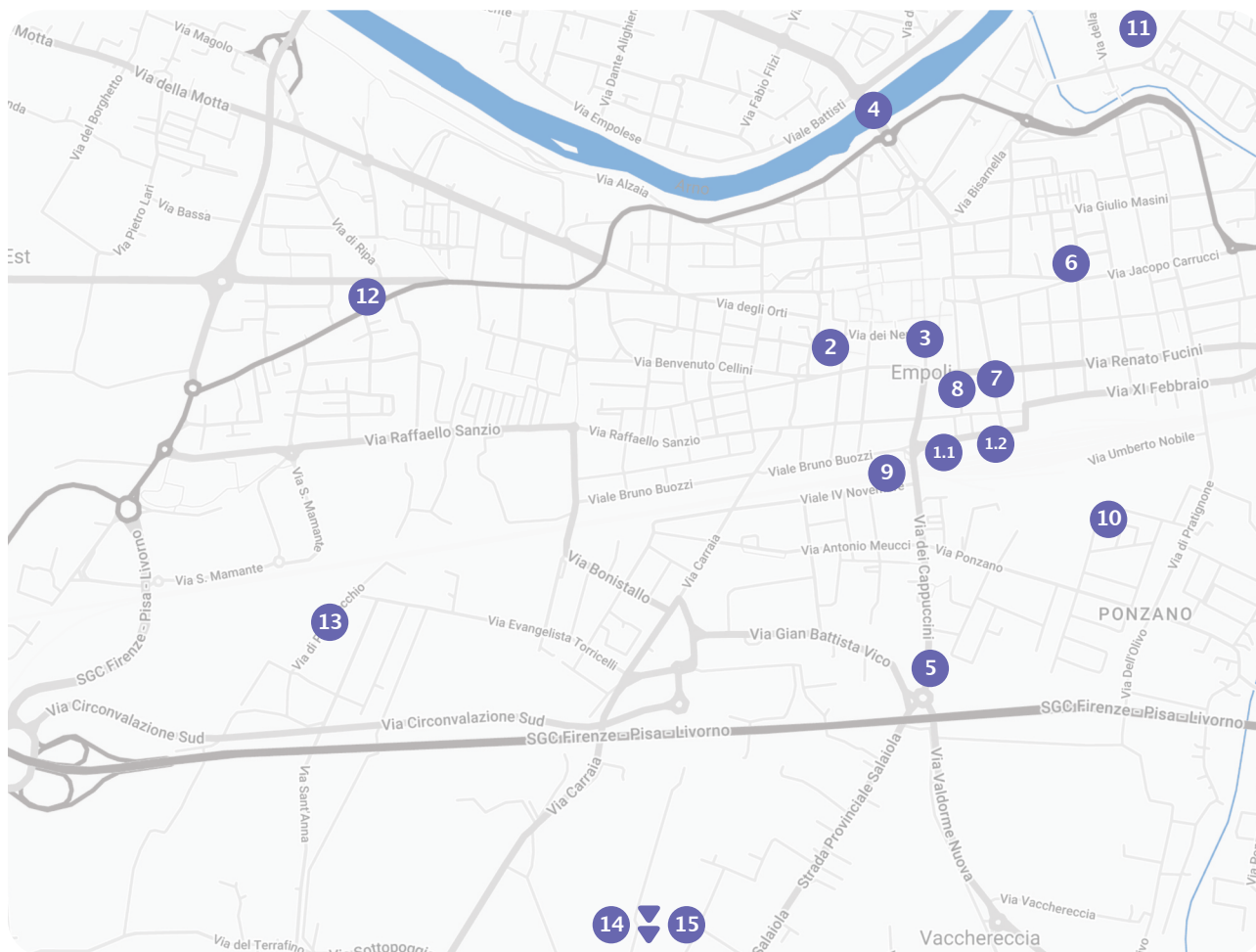
End of the path

At the end of the path, at the last station, to conclude, the trainer asks the visitors about their feelings, personal relations to the topics, what do they think is the most important right for them (or all of them?). And he starts a discussion on how to keep everyone safe from their human rights being broken. Again, all of the ideas are great and if they do not fit, the trainer can further develop them to make them suitable.

All of the stages are interchangeable. You can start with the box of human rights and if the visitors already understand the topic, you can skip to the final reflection or discussion questions. Keep in mind – the goal is not to go through all of the parts, the goal is to let the visitors know about human rights, their principles, their importance and their link to history.

/ 01

Stations



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PARTISANS RINA CHIARINI AND REMO
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**MONTERAPPOLI: THE FIRST
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Station 1.1

EMPOLI RAILWAY STATION



Human right article

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.



A short story

John and Maria were close friends. One Saturday afternoon they decided to go out and buy ice cream. They went to a sweet shop nearby and John asked for two scoops of strawberry ice cream. There was no problem with that, but then Maria wanted ice cream, too. She asked for two scoops of strawberry ice cream, however, she was told that women can only get one scoop of ice cream and the only flavour available for women was vanilla.



The Box of Human Rights

- Pictures of different ethnicities
- Latin /Chinese /Greek characters, etc.
- A picture of man and a woman



Historical context linked to a place

During the Second World War, the Empoli railway station was one of the main bombing targets for the allied air formations. Empoli was one of the strategic railway junctions in the communications and transport system for the whole North of central Italy, and most of the supplies directed to the German army engaged on the Italian front arrived by rail. Also located near the railway station was the extensive “Parri e Montepagani” chemical fertilizer factory, also a target for air strikes in the case of war. On December 26, 1943, the railway station was the main target of the city’s first aerial bombardment, carried out by an American formation and aimed at blocking rail traffic between northern and southern Italy, and between the Tuscan hinterland and the coast. The station was bombed, along with many houses, particularly along today’s Viale 4 Novembre, causing over one hundred deaths.



Questions to develop discussion

Have you ever dealt with discrimination? What can we consider discrimination?
How would you fight discrimination?

Station 1.2

THE MURAL DEDICATED TO THE PARTISANS RINA CHIARINI AND REMO SCAPPINI



Human right article

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.



A short story

Maria lives in a city with beautiful buildings, restaurants, and a big square. She used to love the look of the square, because in the centre, large yellow benches were decorating the place. One day the mayor ordered to remove the yellow benches and replace them with small black ones. Maria was upset about that and did not like the new look at all, but once somebody asked her if she likes the new black ones, she had to lie and say, that she adores them. If she would not say so and told her real opinion, she would be imprisoned.



The Box of Human Rights

- A diary, newspaper, magazine
- A caricature
- Cards to choose favourite colour
- TV, PC





Historical context linked to a place

The mural painted in Piazza Don Minzoni, in front of the train station near the bus terminal, inaugurated in January 2021, by the artist Ligama (Salvo Ligama), portrays two figures crucial to Empoli's anti-fascism movement and more: Rina Chiarini and Remo Scappini.

Head of the PCI (Italian Communist Party), acting underground during fascism, and then president of the National Liberation Committee of Liguria, he played a leading role in the region's war for liberation, which ended on April 25, 1945, at what was then the headquarters of the Archiepiscopal Curia at Villa Migone, with the signing of the act of surrender to the Italian partisans by German general Gunther Meinhold and his troops. After WW2 Scappini was a senator of the Republic and a municipal councillor for Empoli.

Rina Chiarini, on the other hand, in her fervent anti-fascist actions operated under the name of "Clara". She was imprisoned in Bolzano and tortured. She did not betray her comrades, and managed to escape in March 1945, returning to work with the resistance. For her acts of heroism in defence of her homeland, she was awarded the silver medal for military valour and the gold star for partisan valour.

Two crucial figures in the context of first the Resistance, and later the democratic reconstruction of the country. Two people who dedicated their entire lives to the struggle for Freedom, for free expression for everyone, and the construction of a democratic society.



Questions to develop discussion

How do you treat people with a different opinions? Is having your own opinion important? Where can you get truthful information?

(Which unpopular opinion do you have?) – this question needs to be moderated based on the atmosphere, group of people, level of education of the visitors etc. yourself from someone making you guilty of something?

Station 2.0

THE MASSACRE OF JULY 24, 1944



Human right article

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.



A short story

Eva went to a birthday party to her friend's house. The party was great, everyone was having a good time. In one corner of the living room, where the party was held, there was a small table with a vase on top and Eva was standing right next to the table. Nearby that there was an opened window. The wind outside started to get really strong, because there was a storm coming, and as the wind blew so strongly, the vase fell down and got crashed. Everyone turned to Eva and made her guilty of that. Even though it was not her fault, everyone started to blame Eva and forced her to pay for the broken vase.



The Box of Human Rights

- A lawbook
- A judge's gavel
- A picture of a court hall





Historical context linked to a place

On July 24, 1944, Wehrmacht units rounded up civilians in the Cerbaiola area, capturing thirty people. Their aim was to kill them on the spot where a German military patrol had been attacked the day before, resulting in five immediate deaths and at least one more who died the next day due to his injuries. The prisoners were taken to the Pratovecchio area, but an Allied air raid put a stop to the shooting. The column then moved towards Empoli, and in the afternoon, arrived just inside the city walls in Piazza Ferrucci, for Empoli's inhabitants the fruit market and since 1945 named 'Piazza 24 Luglio'. The shooting took place here. Twenty-nine Empolese lay dead on the ground, killed for no reason. One person alone, Arturo Passerotti, managed to escape the firing squad, saving his own life. No German soldier was ever put on trial for the Piazza Ferrucci massacre; no one has ever spent even a day in prison; no justice has ever been done.



Questions to develop discussion

What does the presumption of innocence mean? How do you know someone is guilty of something? For what does the court serve? How would you defend

Station 3.0

PIAZZA DEL POPOLO. ONE SQUARE, ONE HISTORY, MANY STORIES



Human right article

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.



A short story

Once there was a general competition for poets. David has written many poems, so he decided to join the competition. David practised Buddhism and his whole life revolved around Buddhism. So he had great inspiration and he prepared a Buddhistic poem including topics like meditation and relaxation. He was waiting for the announcement of the winner, but a day before that, he received a message that he was disqualified, because only atheistic and Christian poems were allowed.



The Box of Human Rights

- Bible, Koran, Talmud
- Picture of a church, mosque, temple
- A candle
- Symbol of cross, star





Historical context linked to a place

Between 1929 and 1932, a square was built here in place of the city's old Jewish quarter. All the buildings in the entire block on Via della Concia and Via del Pesco were demolished (eradicated in fact), and a new building erected, also providing an entrance to the adjacent Salvini theatre, located where the Cinema La Perla stands today. However, that building was also used as a headquarters for Empoli's Fascist party. The square was called Piazza del Littorio and became one of the symbols of the Fascist dictatorship. Shortly after the Liberation, in February of 1945, it was no accident that 530 Volontari della Libertà (Freedom Volunteers) symbolically chose to depart from here; many young anti-fascists had decided to join the allied forces fighting on the Gothic line front, in the Apennines between Emilia Romagna and Tuscany. For Empoli, the war had been over for a few months, but the people of Empoli had not forgotten the value of solidarity and their sense of duty. The volunteers took up arms and left to make their contribution to national liberation.



Questions to develop discussion

Is religion important for your family, friends etc.? Why should we respect other's religions? Do you believe in something and why?

Station 4.0

FROM THE LEOPOLDINO BRIDGE TO THE DE GASPERI BRIDGE



Human right article

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.



A short story

Summer has just started and Peter was looking forward to going on a trip. He booked a bus ticket, found accommodation and went to Spain. As soon as he got to the borders of his country, police officers stopped him and asked him if he is planning on leaving his country. He said he is going on a trip to Spain. The officers forbade him to cross the borders, because he did not have permission from the government to leave his country.



The Box of Human Rights

- A map of the world
- Passport
- Picture of an airport





Historical context linked to a place

On August 12, 1855, the Marquis Cosimo Ridolfi inaugurated the bridge over the Arno River, between Spicchio and Empoli, and opened it to public transit; this was followed by a solemn religious ceremony. The work took 2 years and 69 days to complete and cost 315,831 lire, including the construction of the toll booth to collect toll tax; it was a great success for everyone involved. Finally, the bridge built in masonry was a stable connection between the communities on both sides of the river. On New Year's Day in 1907, a procession made up of thousands of citizens jubilantly crossed the bridge: the toll period had ended and from that moment on, transit would be free. However, the “Leopoldino” bridge did not last long. In 1944, on July 16, as the war passed through, it was destroyed by German mines. Shortly after September 2, 1944, the day the city was liberated, the allied military forces built a mobile iron bridge, resting it on the rubble of the Leopoldino bridge. Only in late 1953 did Empoli finally have a new bridge in masonry, designed by Riccardo Morandi. However, in 1966, the flooding of the Arno River struck one of the pylons hard, causing its collapse. The bridge was then restored to its original state, but the damage affected its short existence. Finally, in 2012, the 1953 bridge was demolished and the new bridge built and named after Alcide De Gasperi.



Questions to develop discussion

What is important about travelling? Could you live without the possibility to leave your country? In which occasions can you be forbidden from leaving your country? What if you would have to stay in the place you live now for the rest of your life?

Station 5.0

FROM 'CAMPACCIO' TO PIAZZA DELLA VITTORIA



Human right article

Article 16

Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.



A short story

Emma and Dan met in a restaurant where Dan used to work. They have been together for 3 years already, so they decided to get married. They prepared a huge wedding and invited over 200 guests. On the day of the wedding, everything was going fine, people were having a good time and the ceremony started. The wedding celebrant stopped the ceremony and said to Emma: "Unfortunately, I have to cancel this wedding, because of your Asian origins. Only Europeans can get married in this country."



The Box of Human Rights

- Wedding rings
- Flowers
- Family pictures
- Wedding announcement





Historical context linked to a place

Campaccio was the area located immediately outside the last city walls (15th–16th centuries), overlooked by the Florentine gate, on the road to Florence. In the mid–19th century, the square became absolutely central to the city’s road system, after the arrival of the railway (1847) and the construction of the first bridge over the Arno River (1855). Major plans for city works were drafted, and the square was named after Vittorio Emanuele, shortly before the proclamation of the Unification of Italy. Major plans, but nothing was built until 1925. On June 21, 1925, His Royal Highness the Duke of Aosta arrived in Empoli to inaugurate the monument to the fallen of the Great War in the square, before the exuberant crowd of the thousands who attended. The square had been planned accordingly, and the layout stayed the same until the mid–1990s, when it was given a new look. Meanwhile, in 1943, its name was changed from Piazza Vittorio Emanuele to Piazza della Vittoria, the name it still bears today, despite the thousand transformations that have modified its physical appearance and irremediably altered the layout.



Questions to develop discussion

What does marriage mean to you? What does having a family mean to you? What does the word “family” mean to you? What challenges do couples face when their rights within a marriage are not equal? How might these disparities affect the overall well-being and happiness of individuals in the relationship? What challenges can arise when couples do not have equal rights during the dissolution of their marriage? How might unequal rights impact the fairness and outcomes of the divorce process?

Station 6

FROM THE TADDEI GLASSWORKS TO THE 8 MARZO 1944 SQUARE



Human right article

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.



A short story

Frank was an older man from a small village. He used to walk his dog four times a day. One day he bought a new T-shirt, that was yellow. He really liked the T-shirt and started to wear that every day. After a week, on his walk with his dog, police officers stopped him. Suddenly, they tied him up and took him to prison. He was desperate, he did not know what made him end up in a prison. After several days, one of the police officers told him that his yellow T-shirt reminded him of sun and that on the day of the arrest, the sun was not shining and it made him angry.



The Box of Human Rights

- A picture of prison
- Lock and keys
- A statue of Liberty
- Handcuffs
- Police officer





Historical context linked to a place

On March 8, 1944, German military units led by republican fascists took 112 men from their homes and above all, factories in Empoli and the other municipalities in the environs. Another three men, deported to Dachau, must be added to these, and others arrested in different circumstances, with the total coming to 117. The arrest of the 8th of March was in retaliation for the large-scale strike organized a few days earlier by the National Liberation Committee, in Empoli on the 4th of March, when hundreds of people joined the protest in Empoli as well, stopping all types of production work and protesting against the war. Those arrested in Empoli, viewed as political opponents of the regime, were taken to the barracks of the Republican National Guard. Many were then herded into the square next to the Taddei glassworks from which 26 workers had been taken (only three of the 26 from the Taddei glassworks returned from the Nazi concentration camps). They were loaded onto buses and taken to Florence, along with hundreds of other people who had been arrested in Florence and Prato. They were put on a train with sealed carriages and a one-way ticket, destination unknown. In reality, they were taken to the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria, and from there re-routed to the sub-camps: Gusen, Ebensee, Hartheim Castle. Nineteen of the deportees from the Empoli area returned home alive.



Questions to develop discussion

Can you be arrested for no reason? What would you do if you were unreasonably arrested? Who can arrest you? What do you imagine when you hear “Lost of freedom”?

Station 7.0

THE GLASSWORKS IN EMPOLI



Human right article

Article 25

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.



A short story

In a world called Compassionville, every individual was entitled to a dignified life. Anna, a hardworking single mother, faced financial hardships after losing her job. The community rallied together, ensuring she had access to nutritious meals, warm clothing, and a safe home. A local healthcare center provided medical care for her and her children, granting them security during tough times. Inspired by love and empathy, the town offered job placement services, empowering Anna to regain control of her life. In Compassionville, the right to a decent standard of living and support in times of adversity was not just a dream but a reality for everyone.



The Box of Human Rights

- A picture of hospital
- Healthy food
- Piece of clothing
- Money
- House





Historical context linked to a place

The area the visitor has in front of him/herself, until the year 1985 was the ground of the Vitrum Glasworks working since 1915. It was not the only one in Empoli. On the eve of the Second World War, there were 14 glass factories with 2264 men and 1830 women employed, as well as several hundred basket weavers who worked at home covering flasks. In 1948, the “Taddei” glassworks alone, located in the area now occupied by commercial and office buildings on Via Susini and Via delle Fiascaie, employed over a thousand workers to make white and green glass, producing a very wide range of commercial and luxury items. The other five major glassworks were the Etrusca, Cesa, Del Vivo, Vitrum and Eminente. A few years later, in 1959, on the eve of the economic boom, there were 25 glassworks operating in Empoli. Fifteen of these made white and coloured glass, producing 19.600 kg of processed glass daily, and the other ten around 107.000 kg daily. In the second post-war period, however, there was a slight decline, due to the recovery of other productive sectors, and a more advanced mechanisation of the sector, which had caused a reduction in manpower. About 1870 workers were employed and at least 1000 basket weavers covered flasks at home. But for the glass industry the first real crisis was coming, and this industrial sector would no longer be the absolute protagonist of the 1960s boom. Despite maintaining more or less the same workforce of the early 1960s into the early 1970s, it had to make way for the rapidly growing clothing-industry. Only two large glassworks, Vitrum and Del Vivo, managed to survive the first severe crisis in the sector.



Questions to develop discussion

Where can you go when you get fired and need some time to find a new job? Will you always receive medical help when you get to the hospital? Are there any services to help you if you lose your home?

Station 8

THE TRADE UNION CENTRE IN EMPOLI



Human right article

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.



A short story

Bella finished her studies after 6 years at university and finally wanted to become a vet. She wanted to start her own clinic. When she applied for registering her clinic, the registration was declined. The reason was that there was already a working clinic in the town. A day after she received an email in which they wrote her, that the only job available for her is a cleaning lady at a train station.



The Box of Human Rights

- Equipment for professions (hoe, gear, book, pipette, money, computer mouse, paintbrush)
- Opening hours
- Cards with profession pictures





Historical context linked to a place

On October 13, 1901, a festive procession paraded proudly through the streets of Empoli: that day they were celebrating the inauguration of the Chamber of Labour. Over eighty workers' associations had gathered in the city, from half of Tuscany and even Milan, to celebrate the workers' achievement to freely organise themselves in trade unions. The Chamber of Labour was the driving force behind all the trade union struggles in the 20th century; it even managed to survive during the two decades of fascism. The organisation was such that, a few days after liberation, on September 2, 1944, it was formally reconstituted in the premises of Piazza del Popolo. In 1958, the Chamber of Labour moved its headquarters from the building in Piazza del Popolo to Via Roma. The building was owned by the workers themselves, who had bought it through a subscription in 1949. Then, the economic boom with the industrial development of the clothing and glassware sectors and their supply industries, generated an economic expansion that forever changed the physiognomy of the city's social fabric and the city itself. And the unions were at the forefront of this expansion. The rest is recent history. On February 3, 2009, the new headquarters were inaugurated in the premises of the Coop Centre on Via Raffaello Sanzio. Its location has changed often, but the Chamber of Labour has steadfastly supported the workers for 120 years.



Questions to develop discussion

Do you have a dream job? And what if someone told you that you cannot do the job? What would happen if there weren't any non-governmental business? What if you would have to work 20 hours a day? What would you do if you had bad working conditions?

Station 9.0

THE BOMBING OF DECEMBER 26, 1943



Human right article

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.



A short story

There was a town that became so crowded with people, that the water supply was not sufficient, people were fighting over food in supermarkets, cars were parking everywhere. Everyone was asking the leaders of the town to find a solution – build new houses, spread the town. One day they came with a solution. Police officers came and started to randomly select people until they got half of the population selected. They took them to one place and told them, that they have been selected to be killed to solve the town's problematics. One of them asked with tears in his eyes: "Why did you choose me?"



The Box of Human Rights

- Symbol of a tree
- A birth certificate
- Symbol of heart
- Guernica painting





Historical context linked to a place

On the 60th anniversary of the bombing of the railway station and the Cascine, on December 26 in 2003, a marble monument by the Empoli artist Gino Terreni was installed at the head of Viale 4 Novembre. The monument shows four figures that seem to surface from the rubble of war, a family, with a mother at the centre of the scene holding her lifeless child in her arms, eyes wide-open and staring out. The two figures are barefoot, as if they'd just been pulled from the pile of rubble. Innocence is sacrificed on the altar of war. That day 109 people died in the Cascine and many others died later. And then the big hands of the man in profile, with that finger pointing skywards, towards the American planes soaring through the sky after dropping their death load. *Accidenti a Voi!* [Damn you all!] is the mostly unknown title of the work.



Questions to develop discussion

What is life for you? How do you value the fact that you are alive? Can anyone take your life? Can you restrict someone's freedom? What do you imagine when you hear the term "security of person"?

Station 10.0

NURSERIES IN EMPOLI



Human right article

Article 26

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.



A short story

Bella was born in a poor family of farmers. She spent her childhood helping parents on a field. Her passion was learning at school, every subject was her favourite. But she had a big dream, she wanted to become a vet. Despite her devotion to learning and skills, her dream could not be ever fulfilled. Because of a farmer family origin, she could never study to be a vet and had to remain a farmer.



The Box of Human Rights

- A picture of a school
- A book /exercise book
- A pen
- Blackboard
- A toy
- Statistics on the cultural background of university students /schools of lower cultural level





Historical context linked to a place

The 1970's, for Empoli and many other Italian towns, were a period of change, as one of the municipality's most important activities in terms of personal development started to be administered directly by the municipality. The national law 1044/1971 "Five Years Plan for the Institution of Municipal Nurseries" ensured financial support for building 3800 nurseries in whole Italy. At the beginning, it is the function to support the working mothers which is the leading purpose of the nurseries. Since then, thanks to the research and engagement of educators and pedagogists this vision has been broadened to the concept of early childhood education. For Empoli, it was in January 1976 that the first municipal nursery opened. It was located in the premises of Via Barzino, and could accommodate 45 children. In January of 1978, the construction of the two nurseries in Ponzano (Sorriso, later Stacciaburatta) – where you are standing now – and in Via Valgardena were completed; they were the first to open in new buildings designed exclusively to house the nurseries. However, Empoli's administration had always been focussing on the question that all children developed successfully regardless of their social conditions at the outset. Just think of innovative childcare-centers as the "zero-six" that ensures educational continuity to children aged zero to six and the "Trovamici".

Questions to develop discussion

What can education bring to you? Are there any restrictions for studying? How would the world look like if half of the world's population could not go to school?

Station 11.0

THE CASTELLANI STADIUM



Human right article

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.



A short story

Tim had a really busy week. He was working for 18 hours a day from Monday to Sunday. He was looking forward to his vacation next week. However, unfortunately, his vacation was cancelled by his employer and he had to go to work the next week, too. Moreover, he had to spend another 18 hours a day in his job. After such an exhausting experience, he thought he would receive more money, but when his salary arrived, it was one of the lowest salaries during his whole career.



The Box of Human Rights

- A picture of money
- A bed
- Opening hours
- Books
- Picture of a theatre
- Cinema tickets





Historical context linked to a place

The first field trodden by the Empoli Football Club players was inaugurated at the Abetone field (today's Piazza Ristori) in June 1921. Then, in 1924, the team moved to the field in Carraia, and in 1929, at the time the first division was promoted (a sort of C1 series), to the Piaggione. Only in 1936 was the municipal stadium inaugurated in the Naiana area, on Via Puccini, and in 1938, named after Franco Martelli. After the war, after the historic promotion to the B Series, the stadium was named after Carlo Castellani, a player for Empoli for nine seasons between 1926–27 and 1938–39, with a total of 61 goals out of 145 games. For over 70 years, he held the highest number of goals scored wearing the blue jersey. Castellani was deported to Gusen, a subcamp of Mauthausen, on March 8 of 1944; he died a few months later, at the age of 35, in the Nazi concentration camp. In 1965, the new municipal stadium (the current one) was inaugurated and in 1983, on the initiative of the then councillor Sauro Cappelli, named after Carlo Castellani, the first stadium in Italy to be named after a martyr of Nazi-fascism.



Questions to develop discussion

Is resting important? Why do not people work 20 hours every day? Is there a law about working rules?

Station 12.0

THE HOUSE OF REMEMBRANCE



Human right article

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
 2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.
-



A short story

Victor and Lily love watching movies and writing reviews of them afterwards. They found friends with the same hobby, so they wanted to meet and watch films together. Later on, more and more friends were joining them and they started to gather in large group of people who were watching movies and writing reviews. One day, a police officer knocked on the door and told them that they can't gather, that it is forbidden and that they should watch movies and write reviews individually at home.



The Box of Human Rights

- A big table
- Books
- Cards with words (politics, movies, weather)





Historical context linked to a place

On October 29, 1932, the Casa del Fascio, pompously named the National Fascist Club, was inaugurated in Santa Maria a Ripa, on the main street. After the war, the Tax Authority granted the use of the property to the population of Santa Maria, who used it as a social club, naming it after Rigoletto Martini. Martini, born in Empoli on July 16, 1907, was a communist farmer, leader of the PCI, and fought Franco's supporters in the Spanish Civil War. During WW2 he was one of the leaders of antifascist resistance. For years, the building stood abandoned, until 2001 when the municipality of Empoli bought it from State Property. After the acquisition, the municipality decided to restore the building and create a House of Remembrance that could be a meeting place for all the anti-fascist and democratic associations, and a place for projects related to historical memory. It was inaugurated on December 20, 2019.



Questions to develop discussion

Is there anything bad about people with the same hobbies or ideas gathering?
What can an association serve for?

Station 13.0

PRATOVECCHIO, JULY 23, 1944



Human right article

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.



A short story

Lisa was a good girl, but while driving one day, she hit another car. A police officer saw it and he ran to her to solve the accident. Lisa told him, that she did not hit the car, so she was obviously lying. The police officer handcuffed her and took her to the police station. There he tied her up and started to shout at her loudly to force her to tell the truth. Eventually, he was beating her. After such violence, she admitted the truth in tears.



The Box of Human Rights

- Tied hands
- Rope
- A piece of stone





Historical context linked to a place

On July 23, 1944 in the area of Pratovecchio near Empoli, an unidentified partisan formation ambushed and killed five German soldiers of the second company of the 29th Panzer Grenadier Regiment of the Wehrmacht. Kurt Döpfke, born February 1, 1915, Kurt Winter, born March 11, 1910, Max Dambauer, born November 24, 1914, Norbert Hupe, born July 5, 1908, and Georg Reuber, born July 12, 1916. The next day, on July 24, two others belonging to the same unit died in Vinci, in a field hospital: Otto FELSKE, born on November 25, 1912, and Jakob Giessler, born April 9, 1925. In total, seven German soldiers died. Is it possible that the two who died on July 24, having survived the ambush but seriously injured, and managing to take the corpses of the other five comrades back to command after the ambush of July 23, had prompted a retaliation? It seems quite plausible to us.

Note: Additional information (On April 4, two Italian officers were sentenced to 12 years for having beaten 31-year-old Stefano Cucchi to death while in custody)

taken from <https://impakter.com/major-police-brutality-case-in-italy-a-just-outcome/>



Questions to develop discussion

What is torture? Why is torture bad? What do you consider as inhuman treatment? Does this rule of treating everyone in good manners apply to everyone (even criminals etc.)?

Station 14.0

FONTANELLA MEMORIAL STONE



Human right article

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.



A short story

Once upon a time, in a land called Freedomville, there was a brave boy named Timmy. One day, Timmy discovered a secret hideout where children were being held against their will. Determined to help, he alerted the grown-ups, who promised to rescue them. But as time passed, the grown-ups got busy and forgot about the children. Timmy's heart sank, feeling powerless. The captors grew stronger, and the children's hope faded. It was a sad ending, reminding us that sometimes even the most important rules can be ignored.



The Box of Human Rights

- Chains
- An empty bowl
- A hoe
- A picture of immigrants harvesting tomatoes under slavery conditions





Historical context linked to a place

Right in front of the Granaiole Fontanella railway station, on the railway line connecting Empoli to Siena, on the outskirts of the inhabited centre, on the road that crosses the Valdelsa, coming from Castelfiorentino, there stands a very austere and simple stone, a cippus in pietra serena. It is clearly visible and, observed closely in relation to the surroundings, appears to match the monumental railway building behind it. It is a very special monument, which also bears a special inscription:

“The people of Fontanella wished to erect this memorial stone in memory of their fallen in the wars of 1915–18 and 1940–45 with the ardent hope that the holocaust that took so many young lives will arouse due empathy and grief in future fellow citizens as well, and induce them to work tirelessly to ensure that peace be safeguarded among human peoples, the first condition of a free and civilized life. February 1955”.



Questions to develop discussion

What does slavery mean? Does slavery still exist? Can you find slavery even in your country? How to help slaves?

Station 15.0

MONTERAPPOLI: THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC MUNICIPALITY



Human right article

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
 2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
 3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.
-



A short story

Marta moved in her town when she was 2 years old. Her parents were from a poor country and wanted to change the future because of her. Marta was helping everyone in her town, she was a really good person. But the way things worked in her town was not good according to her. So she wanted to join politics and try to change some principles. So she posted an application to join a political party. Two days after, she received an answer – declined due to her origin.



The Box of Human Rights

- A voting ticket
- Picture of a town hall



Historical context linked to a place

On July 27, 1944, the members of the CLN came out of hiding and requisitioned a room in the village of Monterappoli, declaring themselves the only representative authority of the people of Empoli delegated by the parties that made up the committee. On July 28, the CLN delegated part of the powers to the mayor Antonio Negro, an old politically-persecuted anti-fascist who acted with the committee (whose members acted as council) to address the most urgent issues of the moment. The CLN maintained close relations with the CTLN and made contact with the Allies' military governor in Empoli, Captain F. Willmore (who resided in Castelfiorentino). On September 5, 1944, three days after the liberation of Empoli, the CLN communicated the public appointments to Willmore: the mayor was confirmed to be Antonio Negro (PCI-Italian Communist Party), members of the municipal council were nominated, Bellarmino Paci, vice mayor (PSIUP- Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity), Giuseppe Fucini and Libero Lazzeri (DC- Christian Democratic Party), Pietro Ristori and Gino Ragionieri (PCI), Paolo Zanolla (PSIUP); Aureliano Santini took charge of the police station for public safety. These appointments were validated by Willmore, and the AMG actually recognised the CLN.



Questions to develop discussion

Should everyone have the right to join politics? Is origin important in terms of politics? Should everyone have the right to vote?

The final CONCLUSION

At the end of the path, the visitors should do a conclusion to sum it all up. They may have different thoughts, ideas, and imaginations about human rights, so it needs to be settled.

1. The conclusion can start with basic questions: What do you remember? What was the most interesting? What does this information bring to your life? Will you treat people differently?

2. And then continue with: Have you ever met with human rights being broken? Whose responsibility is to make sure human rights are not violated? Is there a human law you are missing /you would add?

3. And finally – make everyone speak about the station that was the most important for them and why.

4. Everyone will receive a postcard – the postcard serves to spread awareness of human rights even more (needs to be explained to the visitors) – so they can send it to their friends, relatives and other people and ask them to answer the question on the postcard.

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WAY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

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