



Landesmuseen Südtirol
Musei provinciali Alto Adige
Museums provinziail



Museum Ladin

Ciastel de Tor and Ursus Ladinicus

Virtual museum tour

The museum *Museum Ladin Ciastel de Tor* was set up inside the *Ciastel de Tor* (Castle of Tor). The museum's topics are the culture and history of the Ladin people, whereas the topic of its detached section, the *Museum Ladin Ursus ladinicus*, is the dolomitic prehistoric cave bear.

On the museum's website (www.museumladin.it) you are given the opportunity to take a guided virtual tour of both sections. You will find the links for them in the white box below the menu.

To guide you in a more informed way throughout the tour, we prepared some questions to be answered consulting the information points you will meet along your virtual visit. You just need to click on the "i" icon in the red circles you come across in the different rooms of the museums. Questions 1 to 17 are about the *Museum Ladin Ciastel de Tor*. Take the *Museum Ladin Ciastel de Tor's* virtual tour by selecting the link "Museum Ladin Ciastel de Tor Virtual Tour" on our website's first page. Questions 18 to 20 are about the prehistoric cave bear discovered in the Conturines Cave near San Cassiano. Take the *Museum Ladin Ursus ladinicus'* virtual tour by selecting the link "Museum Ladin Ursus ladinicus Virtual Tour" on our website's first page.

To proceed and move into different rooms of the museums, click on the green arrow you see on the floor. To go back, click on the red one. Besides that, you can use the commands on the tool bar for further movements inside the virtual space.

You are now ready to start your adventure through the castle. Go on, follow the green arrows and enjoy your visit!

1. Where is the *Museum Ladin Ciastel de Tor* located?
2. The Ladin language, surrounded by the German and Italian cultural areas, was able to survive thanks to the mountain landscape's physical characteristics. How many people do actually speak Ladin in the Dolomites?
3. The *Ciastel de Tor*, formerly known as "Turrin Geder", meaning "Tower in Quadra", was built in A.D. 1230. Who ran and was in charge of the castle, and whom did it belong to?
4. The human presence in the Ladin valleys is recorded since 9000 B.C. Who were the first visitors of these valleys?
5. The oldest, and so far the only, permanent human settlement found in the Ladin valleys, is the one found in Sotciastel in the Badia valley. During which historical period was it built?
6. Who did populate the Ladin area during the Iron Age?



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7. Make some examples of roman settlements that arose along the main routes in the South Tyrolean main valleys during the romanisation period.
8. Who ruled over the Ladins during the feudal period?
9. What is a fossil?
10. The Dolomites got their name from the French naturalist who first started the research on the particular carbonate sedimentary rock that they are made of. What is the mineral's name and who is the French naturalist?
11. In the second half of the 19th century, noble tourists, among them mountaineers, started visiting the Ladin valleys. Roads, train connections and hotels bloomed. Tourism started flourishing in places where people were bound to a farm economy. Different new jobs evolved, the mountain guide as an example. But when did the tourism become the most important business sector in the Dolomites?
12. The Ladin people's life, characterised by an agricultural culture in a harsh climate with difficult terrains, has been based for ages on a particular social organization in small and compact hamlets. What are these hamlets called?
13. Wood has always been a fundamental resource for the Ladin people. For example, during the late Middle Age, wood from Valparola and Andraz was used to prepare charcoal that would then be used in forges and foundries nearby. On which metal did the blacksmiths work on and where did it come from?
14. "Ladinia" is the definition of the linguistic region where the Ladin language is nowadays still spoken. This region encloses five valleys. One of them is Livinallongo, what are the other four called?
15. A characteristic artistic craftsmanship developed at the end of the 18th century in each Ladin valley separately. These businesses became economically important as they implemented the meagre income of a harsh agricultural lifestyle. Which craftsmanship belongs to which valley?
16. Where does the Ladin language find its roots?
17. After World War I the Austro-Hungarian Empire dissolved and Ladinia was annexed to Italy. Ladinia's administration was thus split. In which provinces is Ladinia actually split?



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Virtual guided tour to the *Museum Ladin Ursus ladanicus*.

18. Where is the *Museum Ladin's* section, dedicated to the dolomitic prehistoric cave bear, located?
19. When did the extinct cave bears live?
20. The cave bear found in the Conturines cave in the Badia valley, is different from the others cave bears. What is the name of this species?