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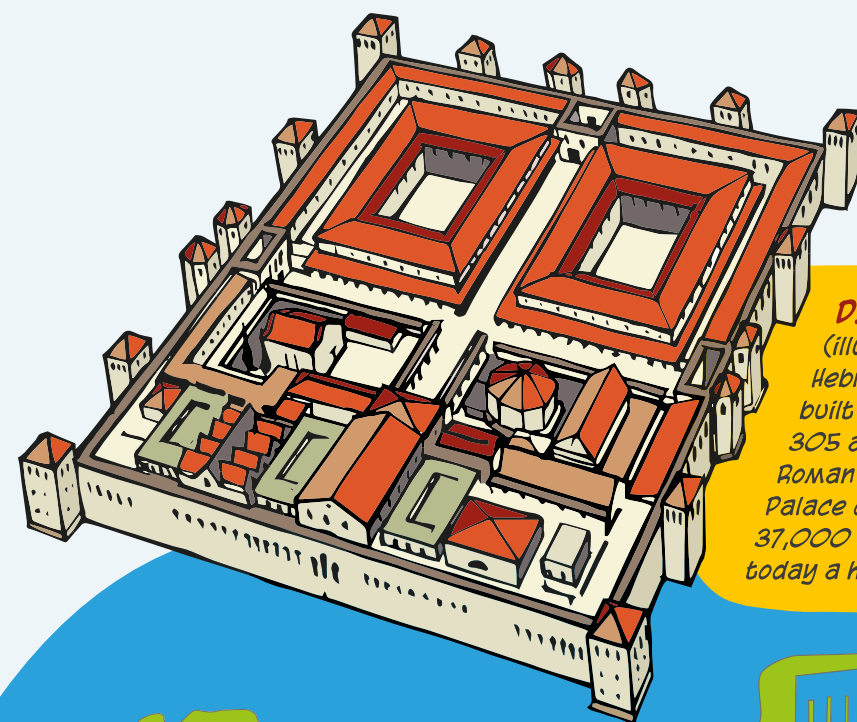
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DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE
(illustration after Ernest Hebrard's reconstruction) —
built between years 295 and 305 as a retirement home of
Roman emperor Diocletian. The
Palace occupies area of around
37,000 square meters and is
today a heart of city of Split.



SPLIT for KIDS



#SplitForKids
#VisitSplit
visitsplit.com



Play and Learn about Diocletian's Palace

More than 1,700 years ago, Roman Emperor Diocletian built himself a palace close to his birthplace, but even he could never have dreamt that it would grow into such a wonderful city as Split. Today, Diocletian's Palace is not a museum, it's the heart of Split, open to everyone. Let us take you on a trip into the past, to learn about the Roman Empire and rich heritage of Split. Carefully read the descriptions and assignments, find all the requested locations on our maps of the Palace and its Basements, learn about them, and play with us. After you have found all locations and marked them on this map, it will be a great souvenir to remember our city when you return home.

Post your photos on social media, use our hash tag #SplitForKids

Welcome to Split!

1 2 3 4 There are four gates to enter the Palace, **Golden (Northern)**, **Silver (Eastern)**, **Bronze (Southern)** and

Iron (Western). Standing at the same places since 305 AD, when the Palace was built, those gates were named after their beauty and their importance for Diocletian and the people who lived in the Palace. What do you think, which gate was the most important?

5 6 When you enter through the Bronze Gate, you will find yourself in the Palace's Basements, or substructures, built to support Diocletian's residence one floor up. Visit its various rooms (there are more than sixty of them) and find the remains of an **Egyptian sphinx** and **Diocletian's statue**.

7 The walls of both wings of **Diocletian's Palace basements** are carved with various symbols, done by people who lived in Split in the past. Find as many of them as possible, and take pictures of them.

8 The **Vestibule** was once the main entrance to the Emperor's home, built to make visitors feel humble in front of such a great man. Through its open ceiling you can spot the Cathedral's bell tower, and it's always a challenge to use vestibule's acoustics and sing.

9 The **Peristyle** was the main square inside the palace, surrounded by temples and Diocletian's mausoleum, today the Cathedral of Saint Domnius. For 17 centuries this imperial spot has been the true heart of Split! A special attraction is the 3600-year-old Egyptian sphinx, brought to the palace during its construction - ever since, it has been closely watching over Split. Can you see the hieroglyphs at its base?

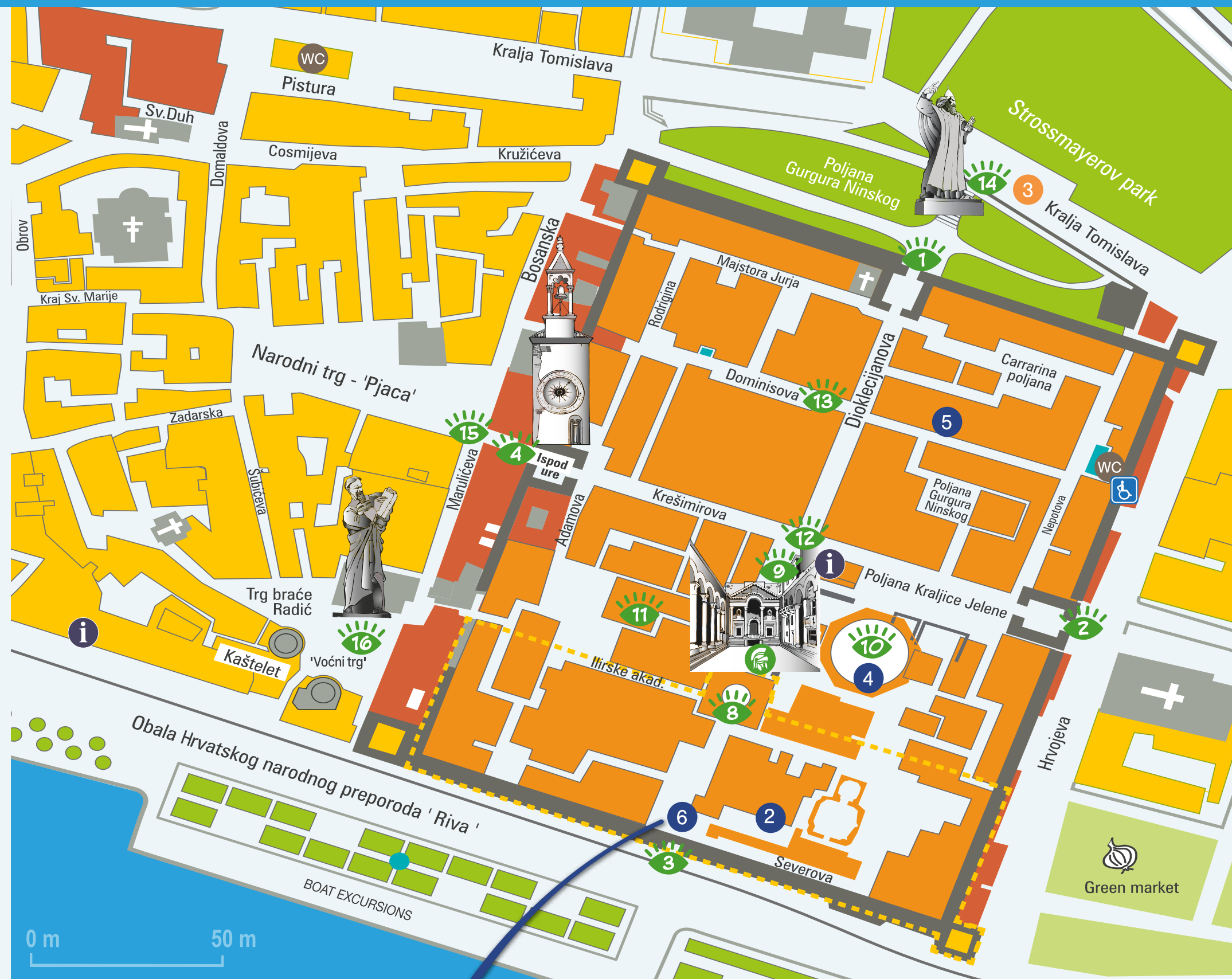
10 Split has a unique **cathedral**, built as a burial place for an Emperor, and then turned into a church more than 1,400 years ago. Don't miss its 800-year-old wooden doors, designed for ordinary people to learn about the life and passion of Jesus Christ through carved pictures, with all the main events, from the Nativity scene, to the Last Supper and the Resurrection.

11 Early Christians converted the **Temple of Jupiter**, supreme God of Roman religion, into a baptistery. Instead of Jupiter's statue, today there is a baptismal font, and another sphinx in front of it. Here is the assignment - take a photo of yourself replacing a head on the sphinx! Did you know that people in Split have a name for the narrow passage next to the temple? We call it "Let me pass", for obvious reasons.

12 Diocletian's Palace had two **main streets**, the **Cardo** running north-south, and the **Decumanus** running east-west. Stand at their intersection, and witness how, after more than 1,700 years, they are still the main streets in the centre of Split!

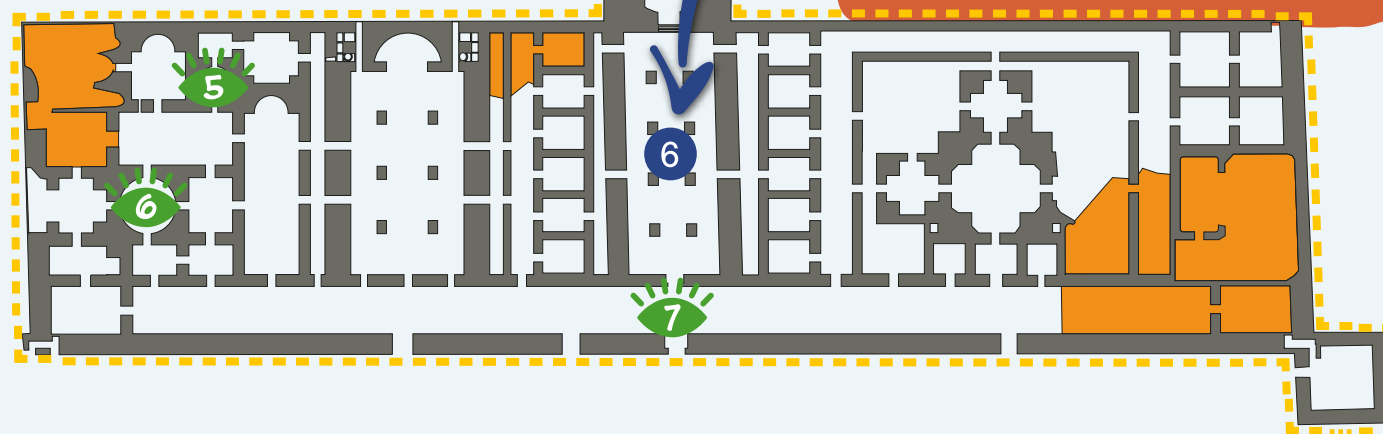
13 Hundreds of years ago, medieval residents of Split built their houses with stones and bricks previously used for Roman buildings. They also included various decorations, placed randomly in the houses' walls, such as the **sphinx's head** next to a garden created by residents of the neighbouring houses.

14 Right in front of the Golden Gate, a giant statue of **Gregory of Nin (Grgur Ninski)** stands



**CHANGING OF
DIOCLETIAN'S
GUARD AT PERISTYLE**
daily at noon June-September

**DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE'S BASEMENT
HALLS' FLOORPLAN**
Built as a foundation for imperial residence, these halls are today one of the best preserved Roman monuments in the world.



as a guardian of the city. This 10th-century bishop is one of the most important figures in Croatian national history, and the statue was made by the famous artist, Ivan Meštrović. Join all the people of Split and the tourists, and touch its toe to make your wishes come true!

15 The only palace wall which can't be seen today is its western wall, except for the Western Gate, or Iron Gate. Stand in front of it and look up at the old clock tower with its unique **24-hour clock**. Can you guess what time it is?

16 The English language has Shakespeare, while Croatian has **Marko Marulić**. This 16th-century writer, who was born in Split, is considered the father of Croatian literature, as he was the first person to write and publish in the Croatian language. Check his statue made by Ivan Meštrović on Braće Radić Square, locally better known as the Fruit Square.