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HERITAG

NEW CONCEPT OF TEACHING METHODS OF GIS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE, TOURISM AND BUSINESS DIRECTIONS IN ISU

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Goris, May 14-16, 2018



Item:

Bachelor's Course - Basic level GIS – FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE, TOURISM AND BUSINESS DIRECTIONS IN ISU

Tasks:

1. Adjust Bachelor's syllabi in various GiT fields with modern technological and methodological requirements.
2. Make studying material more suitable for knowledge fields acquired in the course of the HERiTAG projects





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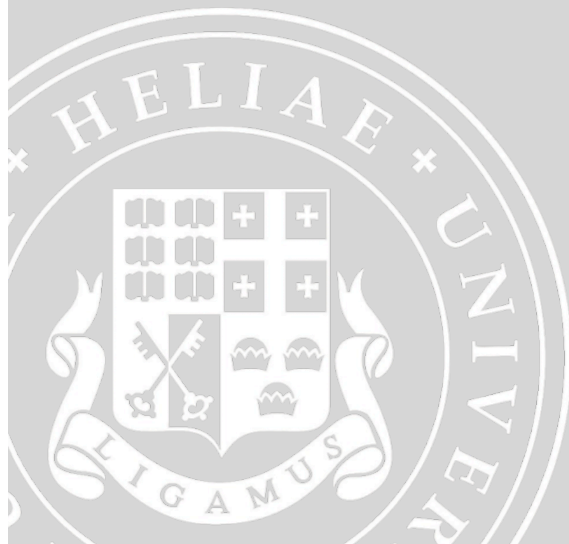


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ILIA STATE UNIVERSITY (ISU)

BUSINESS SCHOOL

- **BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: MANAGEMENT**
- **BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: TOURISM**
- **PROGRAMME IN CULTURAL MANAGEMENT**



The purpose of the program

- The program aims to give necessary knowledge in field of GIS, Mapping and Spatial database management for business direction students.
- To introduce business direction students the power of Geoscience and Geotechnology.



Updated Syllabus for Bachelor's Educational Program - GIS Basics

GIS Basics (4 credits)

Distribution of hours

15 lectures – 15 topics – 15 practical classes – 68 independent works

The purpose of the course

To teach the concept of geoinformation systems

Knowledge and acquired skills as a result of studying the subject

The student has knowledge of basic concepts, components and functional capabilities of geoinformation systems, different formats of geoinformation systems data, various parameters for data search. Understanding the possibility of usage of modern geoinformation systems in practice.

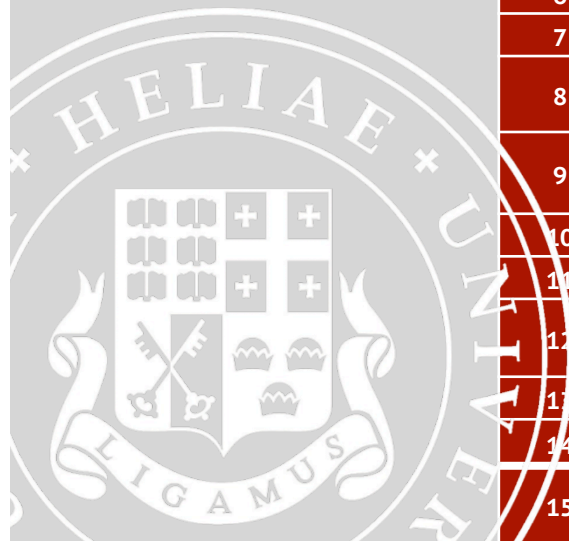




Updated Syllabus for Bachelor's Educational Program - GIS Basics

(4 credits)

Lecture	
Nº	Name and content of topics
1	The concept and main components of geoinformation systems - Overview, functions and functions.
2	History and Stages of Development of Geoinformation Systems - Overview of different levels and duration of development of Geoinformation Systems in different countries of the World.
3	Geoinformation Systems software reviews and categories - ArcView, ArcEditor, ArcInfo software understanding and abilities.
4	Geoinformation systems map - Objects and layers, layer properties, scale.
5	Geoinformation Systems and Remote Sensing - Discussion of Geoinformation Systems and Remote Sensing integrative connections.
6	Data formats of Geoinformation systems - Vector format.
7	Data formats of Geoinformation systems - Raster format.
8	The nonspatial data of geoinformation systems - Connection of tabular data and objects.
9	Geoinformation systems and databases - The concept of database, database components and types.
10	Integration of data into geoinformation systems - Main sources of GIS data.
11	Different parameters of data searches - Table and location search.
12	Coordinate Systems, Projections and Coordinates - Finding the location using coordinates, the state geodesic coordinate system operating in Georgia.
13	Spatial Interaction Analysis - Solving spatial problems, spatial process models.
14	Digital maps and atlases - General overview of mapping and atlas history.
15	Methods for finding useful information - Introduction to various sources of information: books, magazines, internet resources.





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GIT Case Studies

1. Adventure Tourism
2. Cultural Tourism
3. Territory Planning
4. Business Planning



Regional Level



Municipal level





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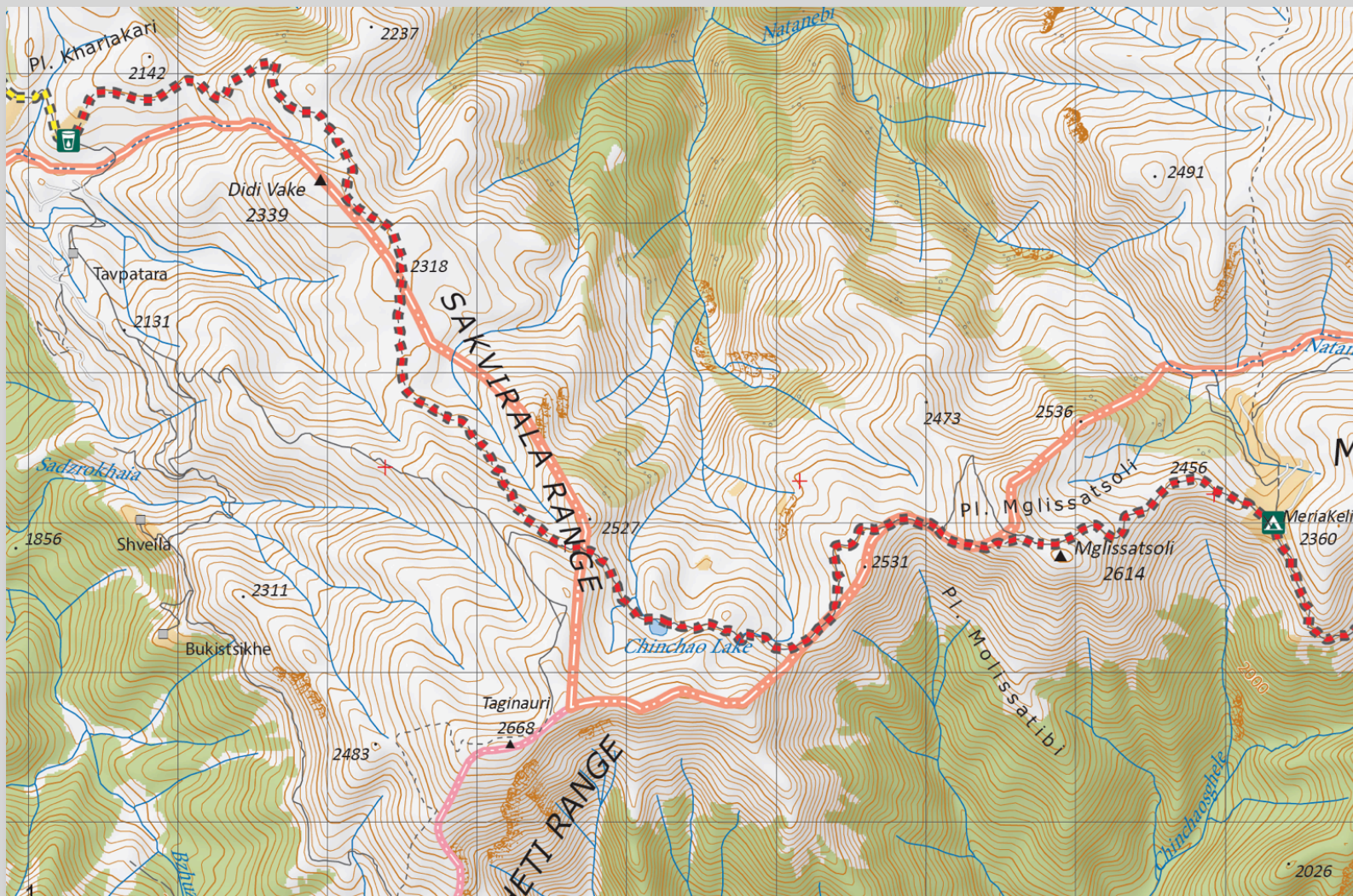


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Trail maps



Trail maps details





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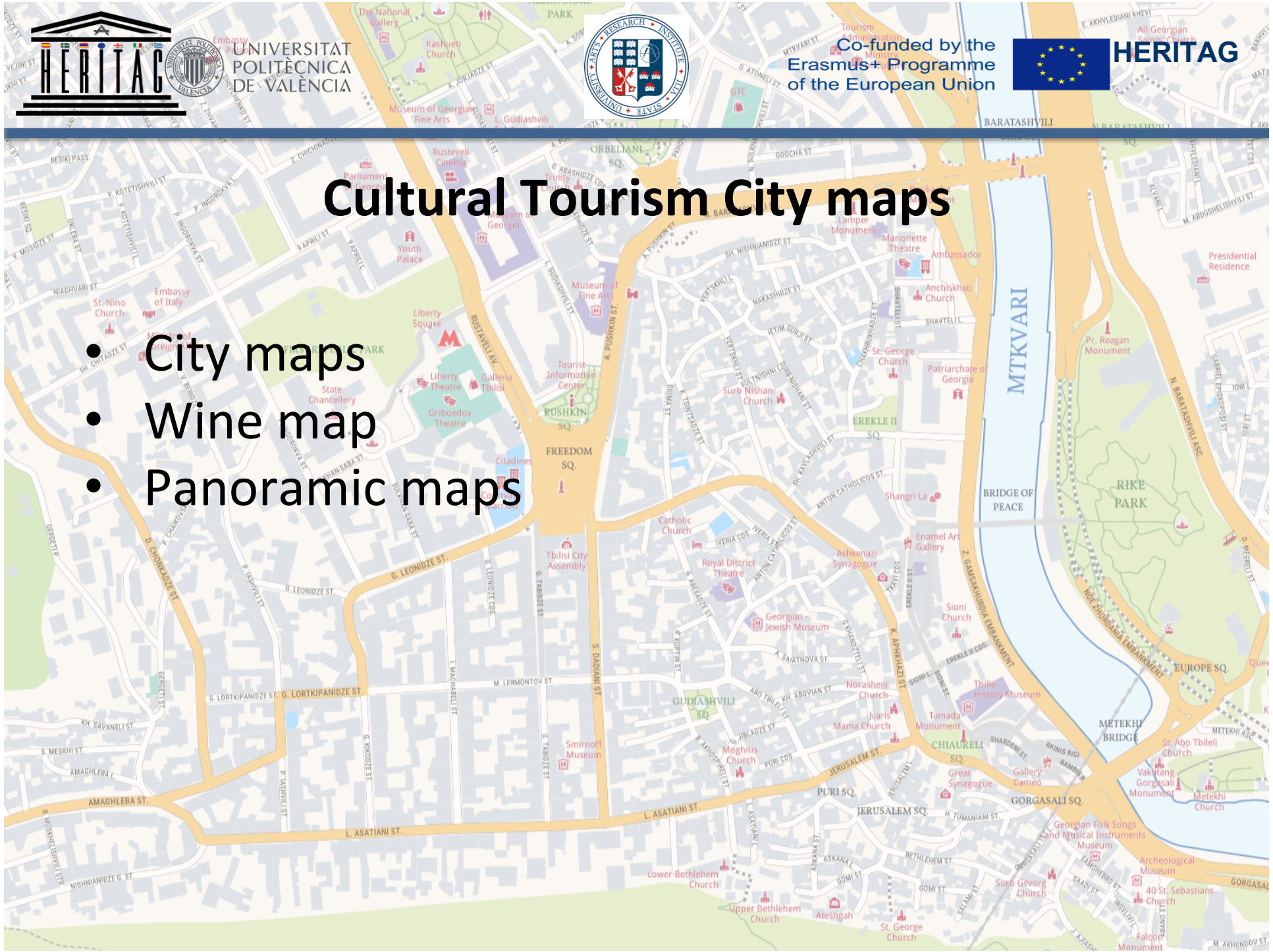
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Cultural Tourism City maps

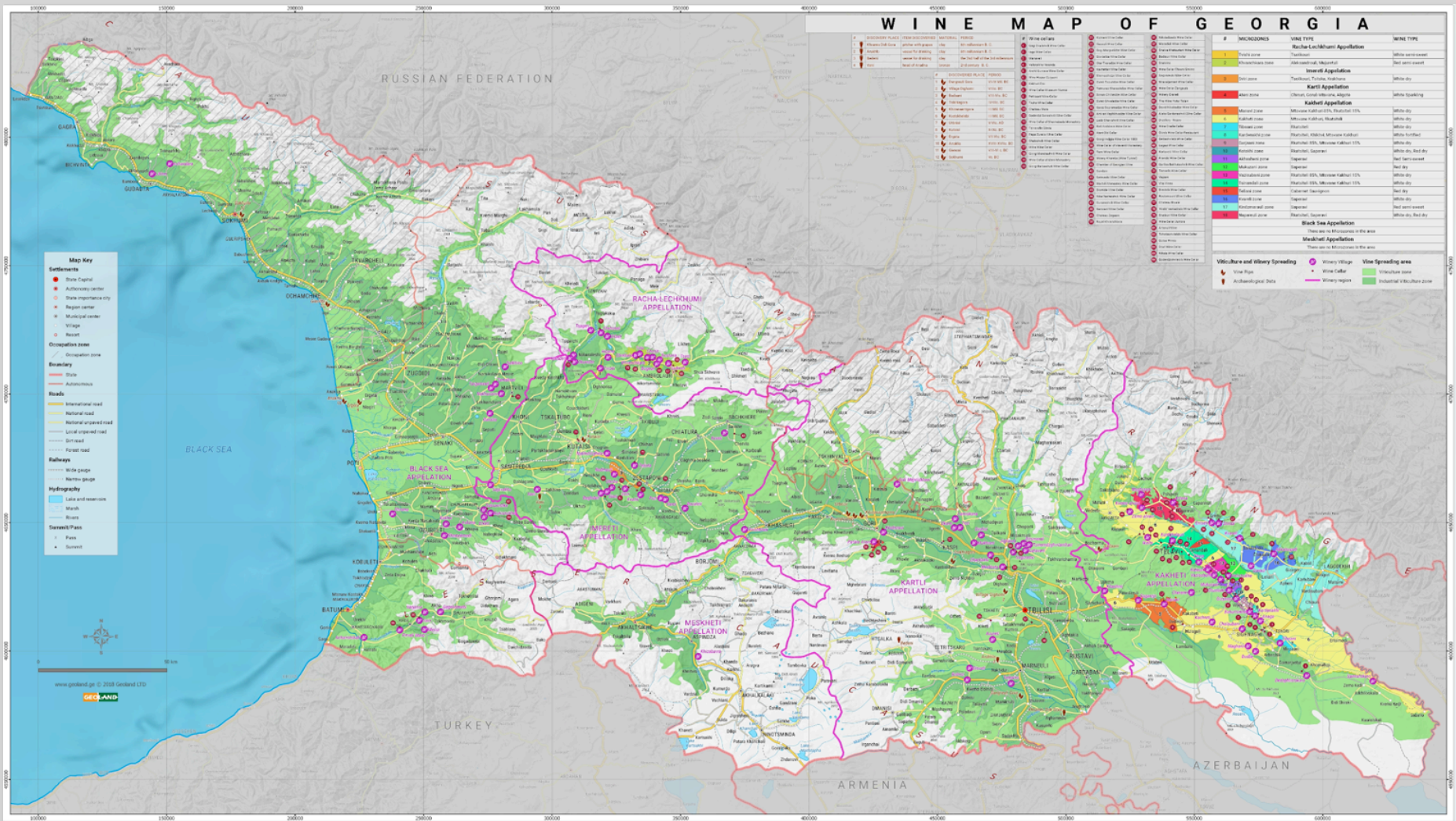
- City maps
- Wine map
- Panoramic maps



Batumi City map with bus lines



Wine map of Georgia



Panoramic Touristic map of Tbilisi



Multicultural Tbilisi Route based on panoramic map

MULTICULTURAL TBILISI

● VAKHTANG GORGASALI SQUARE
Vakhtang Gorgasali square was mentioned as «Castle Maidani» by Prince Vakhtushi, Georgian historian and geographer. It was a midtown and very important spot for city life. Daily and weekly special markets «bazaars» were held at Maidani Square. The merchants from different regions of Georgia to sell their goods, but also the merchants of oriental countries were coming by donkeys or camel caravans. The Maidani square was the reunion places for Shiit, Sunnit Muslims, Jewish and Monophysite populations who frequented the place for diverse purposes and made a special intercultural ambience in the city.

● SURB GEVORK CHURCH
Surb Gevork church was built in 1251 by the Armenian merchant – Imek. This is kuppelhalfe building, where the remains of traditional Armenian khachkars are preserved. In 1617 the Persian Shah, Abbas I, conquered Tbilisi and he gave the church to Persian building were painted by frescoes by painter Hovnatani Hovnatanyan.

● NARIKALA CASTLE
Narikala Castle was fortification assemblage and it was rehabilitated for several times and this military monument. In 7th century the castle was invaded by Arabian conquerors, in 11st century the Seljuk nomads entered the town. The king David Builder liberated the castle and whole city from conquerors in 1122. Tamerlane devastated the castle and invaded Tbilisi in 1386. The Mongols gave the name to the fortification «Narin Kala» (Castle Maidani). Since 17th century the city was invaded by Persians, but the King Erekle II liberated it in 1747. Afterward alpha Mohammed Khan invaded the castle. In 1827 the seshin destroyed the major part of the castle's wall.

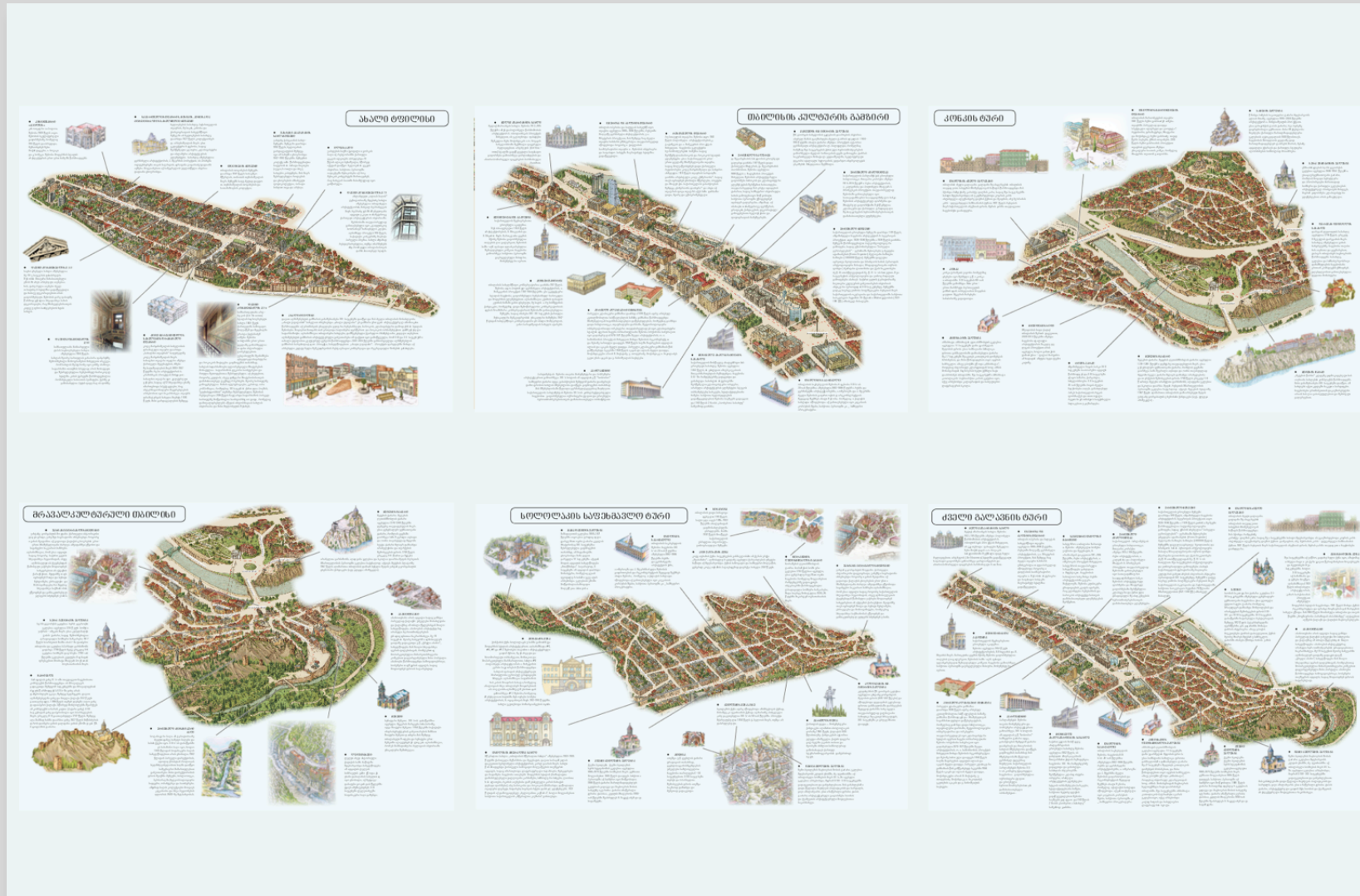
● GEORGIAN NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDEN
Georgian National Botanical Garden is located in Sololaki and Taboni ranges, in deep and narrow Valley of R. Tsavistsitskali. According historical annals, the royal gardens and palaces were located on this place. In the beginning of XIX c. it was state-owned garden, but in 1845 it was assigned a formal status of botanical garden. Since 1902, the first director, Adolph Christian Rowow, the development of the scientific research has begun. During his tenure the museum, library, herbarium, meteorological station, orangery and greenhouses were created. Currently the garden collections cover over 3500 species of the flora of Caucasus and other regions.

● METEKHI VIRGIN CHURCH
Metekhi Virgin church was built in 1278-1298 by King Demetre II of Georgia. The building has dome-centered plan, where three curved apses and four independent columns are significant. Metekhi submitted to many invasions and violations by Iranians and Turkish conquerors in 17th and 18th centuries. In 1768 Erekle II degraded the building from Iranian garrison, he rehabilitated the church and founded a religious school there. After Annexation of Georgia by Russia the church lost its function and became the prison. In 1867 the equestrian sculpture of the King Vakhtang Gorgasali, the founder of the city was unveiled. The author of the monument is Georgian sculptor, E. amashukeli.

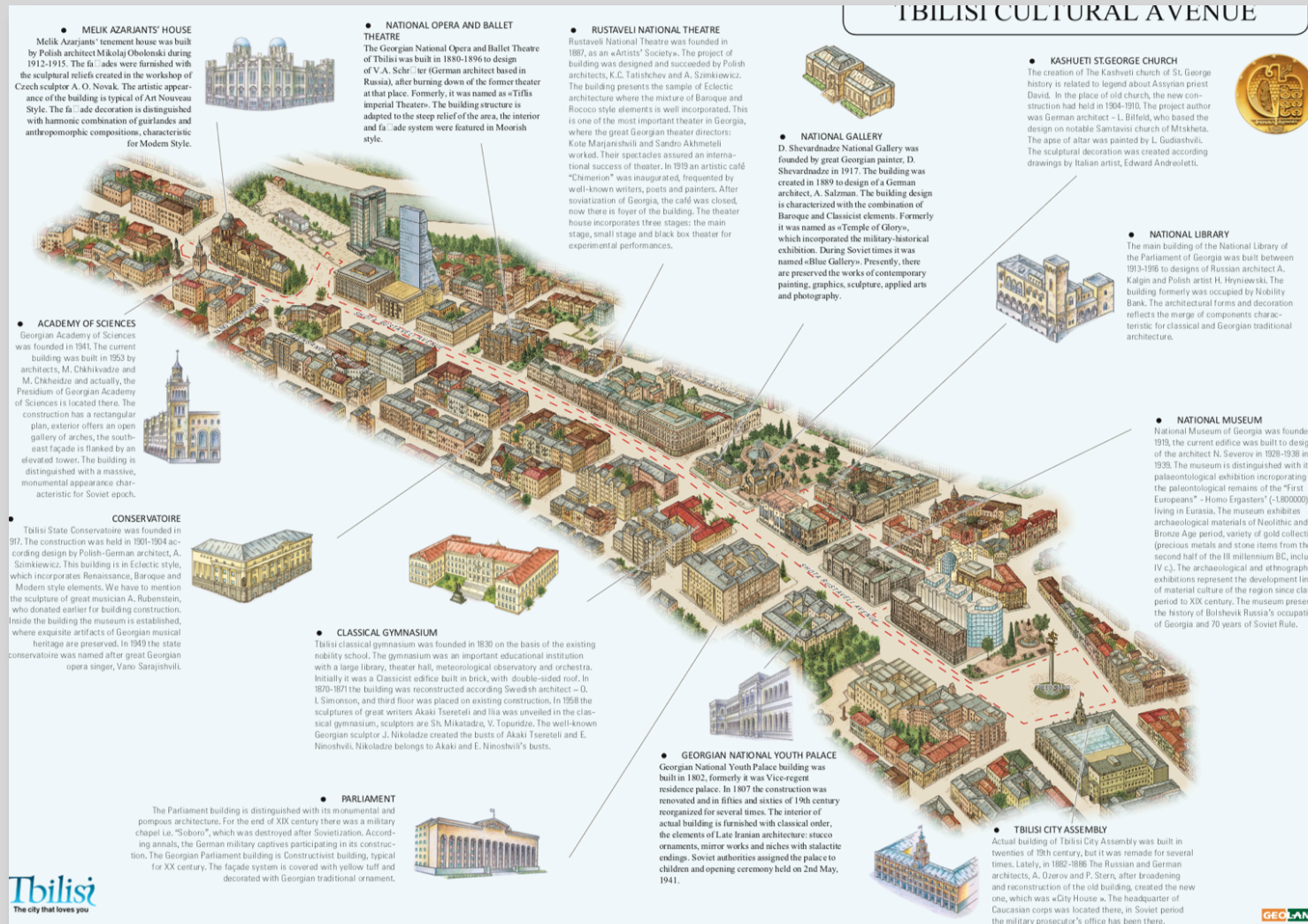
● ABANOTUBANI
Abanotubani (bath district) is the most ancient populated party of the city and city got its name because of the hot springs ("bali" mean in Georgian "warm"). The architecture of the bathes is influenced with Iranian architectural traditions. The bath buildings are significant with domes and stufed arches. In 15th century the "Chrali Abano" (Molley Bath) was rehabilitated in oriental style, the entrance is decorated with colored tiles and portal is finished with minaret-like towers. The bathes represented the public places for bohemian meetings.

● MOSQUE
Sunnite mosque was built in the beginning of XIX century. The muslimian's shrines existed in Tbilisi since VII c., but their remains do not exist. Near the Metekhi bridge, there was a Shiite mosque, on the right side of R. Kura. In 1950-1951 while the building of new bridge of Metekhi, the Shiite mosque was destroyed. After that the Shiites and Sunnites of Tbilisi prayed together in Sunnite mosque. It's significant and first case in history of Islam.

● LEGHVTAKHEVI
Leghvtakhevi was located in south part of historical city. The place was called as «light-vakhevi» (in Georgian it means « fig gorge ») because there were lot of fig-trees in the ravine. The other name of this location was « Dabagkhanani », the tanners and knackers were making here for leather dyeing with sulfur water.



TBILISI CULTURAL AVENUE



MELIK AZARIANTS' HOUSE
Melik Azariants' tenement house was built by Polish architect Mikolaj Obolonaki during 1912-1915. The façades were furnished with the sculptural reliefs created in the workshop of Czech sculptor A. O. Novak. The artistic appearance of the building is typical of Art Nouveau Style. The façade decoration is distinguished with harmonic combination of gurlandes and antropomorphic composition, characteristic for Modern Style.

NATIONAL OPERA AND BALLET THEATRE
The Georgian National Opera and Ballet Theatre of Tbilisi was built in 1890-1896 to design of V.A. Schriener (German architect based in Russia), after burning down of the former theater at that place. Formerly, it was named as «Tiflis imperial Theater». The building structure is adapted to the steep relief of the area, the interior and façade system were featured in Moorish style.

RUSTAVELI NATIONAL THEATRE
Rustaveli National Theatre was founded in 1889, as an «Artists' Society». The project of building was designed and succeeded by Polish architects, K.C. Tatishehev and A. Szankiewicz. The building presents the sample of Eclectic architecture where the mixture of Baroque and Rococo style elements is well incorporated. This is one of the most important theater in Georgia, where the great Georgian theater directors: Koto Marjanshvili and Sandro Akhmeteli worked. Their spectacles assured an international success of theater. In 1919 an artistic café «Chimerion» was inaugurated, frequented by well-known writers, poets and painters. After sovietization of Georgia, the café was closed, now there is foyer of the building. The theater house incorporates three stages: the main stage, small stage and black box theater for experimental performances.

NATIONAL GALLERY
D. Shevardnadze National Gallery was founded by great Georgian painter, D. Shevardnadze in 1917. The building was created in 1889 to design of a German architect, A. Salzmann. The building design is characterized with the combination of Baroque and Classicist elements. Formerly it was named as «Temple of Glory», which incorporated the military-historical exhibition. During Soviet times it was named «Blue Gallery». Presently, there are preserved the works of contemporary painting, graphics, sculpture, applied arts and photography.

KASHUETI ST. GEORGE CHURCH
The creation of The Kashueti church of St. George history is related to legend about Assyrian priest David. In the place of old church, the new construction had held in 1904-1910. The project author was German architect - L. Billfeld, who based the design on notable Santavisi church of Mtskheta. The apse of altar was painted by L. Gudashvili. The sculptural decoration was created according drawings by Italian artist, Edward Andreolotti.

NATIONAL LIBRARY
The main building of the National Library of the Parliament of Georgia was built between 1913-1916 to designs of Russian architect A. Kalgin and Polish artist H. Hymniewski. The building formerly was occupied by Nobility Bank. The architectural forms and decoration reflects the merge of components characteristic for classical and Georgian traditional architecture.

NATIONAL MUSEUM
National Museum of Georgia was founded 1918, the current edifice was built to design of the architect N. Semov in 1928-1938 in 1938. The museum is distinguished with its palaeontological exhibition incorporating the palaeontological remains of the «First Europeans» - Homo Ergasteri* (~1800000) living in Eurasia. The museum exhibits archaeological materials of Neolithic and Bronze Age period, variety of gold collector (precious metals and stone items from the second half of the III millennium BC, include IV c.). The archaeological and ethnographic exhibitions represent the development line of material culture of the region since class period to XIX century. The museum presents the history of Bolshevik Russia's occupation of Georgia and 70 years of Soviet Rule.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
Georgian Academy of Sciences was founded in 1941. The current building was built in 1953 by architects, M. Chkhivadze and M. Chkhvaidze and actually, the Presidium of Georgian Academy of Sciences is located there. The construction has a rectangular plan, exterior offers an open gallery of arches, the south-east façade is flanked by an elevated tower. The building is distinguished with a massive, monumental appearance characteristic for Soviet epoch.

CONSERVAIRE
Tbilisi State Conservatoire was founded in 1917. The construction was held in 1901-1904 according design by Polish-German architect, A. Szankiewicz. This building is in Eclectic style, which incorporates Renaissance, Baroque and Modern style elements. We have to mention the sculpture of great musician A. Rubenstein, who donated earlier for building construction. Inside the building the museum is established, where exquisite artifacts of Georgian musical heritage are preserved. In 1949 the state conservatoire was named after great Georgian opera singer, Vano Sarajishvili.

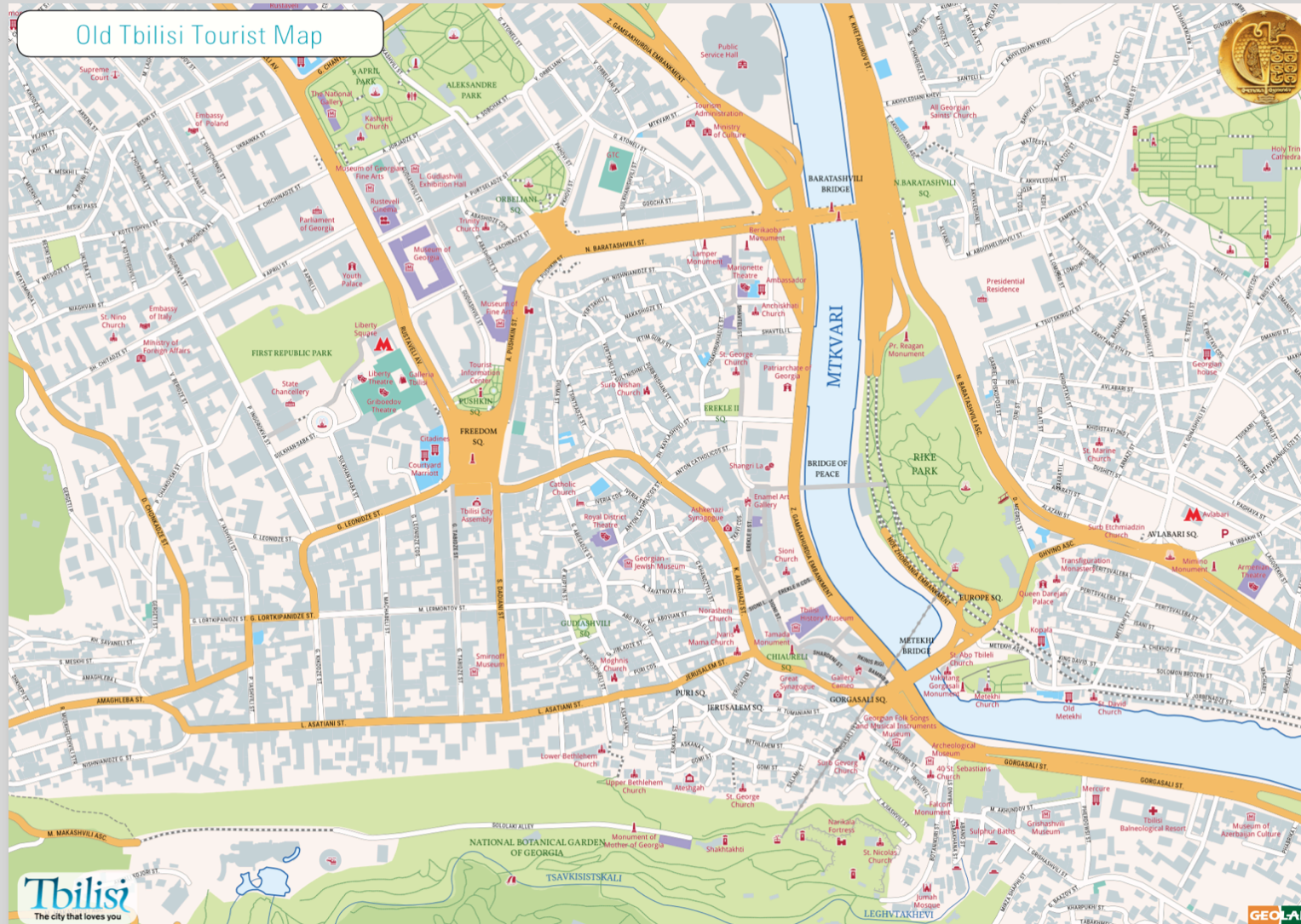
CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM
Tbilisi classical gymnasium was founded in 1830 on the basis of the existing nobility school. The gymnasium was an important educational institution with a large library, theater hall, meteorological observatory and orchestra. Initially it was a Classicist edifice built in brick, with double-sided roof. In 1870-1871 the building was reconstructed according Swedish architect - O. I. Simonson, and third floor was placed on existing construction. In 1958 the sculptures of great writers Akaki Tsereteli and Iliia was unveiled in the classical gymnasium, sculptures are Sh. Mikatadze, V. Topuridze. The well-known Georgian sculptor J. Nikoladze created the busts of Akaki Tsereteli and E. Ninoshvili, Nikoladze belongs to Akaki and E. Ninoshvili's busts.

PARLIAMENT
The Parliament building is distinguished with its monumental and pompous architecture. For the end of XIX century there was a military chapel i.e. «Soborno», which was destroyed after Sovietization. According annals, the German military captives participating in its construction. The Georgian Parliament building is Constructivist building, typical for XX century. The façade system is covered with yellow tuft and decorated with Georgian traditional ornament.

GEORGIAN NATIONAL YOUTH PALACE
Georgian National Youth Palace building was built in 1802, formerly it was Vice-regent residence palace. In 1807 the construction was renovated and in fifties and sixties of 19th century reorganized for several times. The interior of actual building is furnished with classical order, the elements of Late Iranian architecture: stucco ornaments, mirror works and niches with stucco endings. Soviet authorities assigned the palace to children and opening ceremony held on 2nd May, 1941.

TBILISI CITY ASSEMBLY
Actual building of Tbilisi City Assembly was built in twenties of 19th century, but it was remade for several times. Later, in 1882-1888 The Russian and German architects, A. Orlov and P. Stern, after broadening and reconstruction of the old building, created the new one, which was «City House». The headquarter of Caucasian corps was located there, in Soviet period the military prosecutor's office has been there.

Touristic map of old Tbilisi





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Territory planning

- Tbilisi Botanic Garden
- Batumi Botanic Garden





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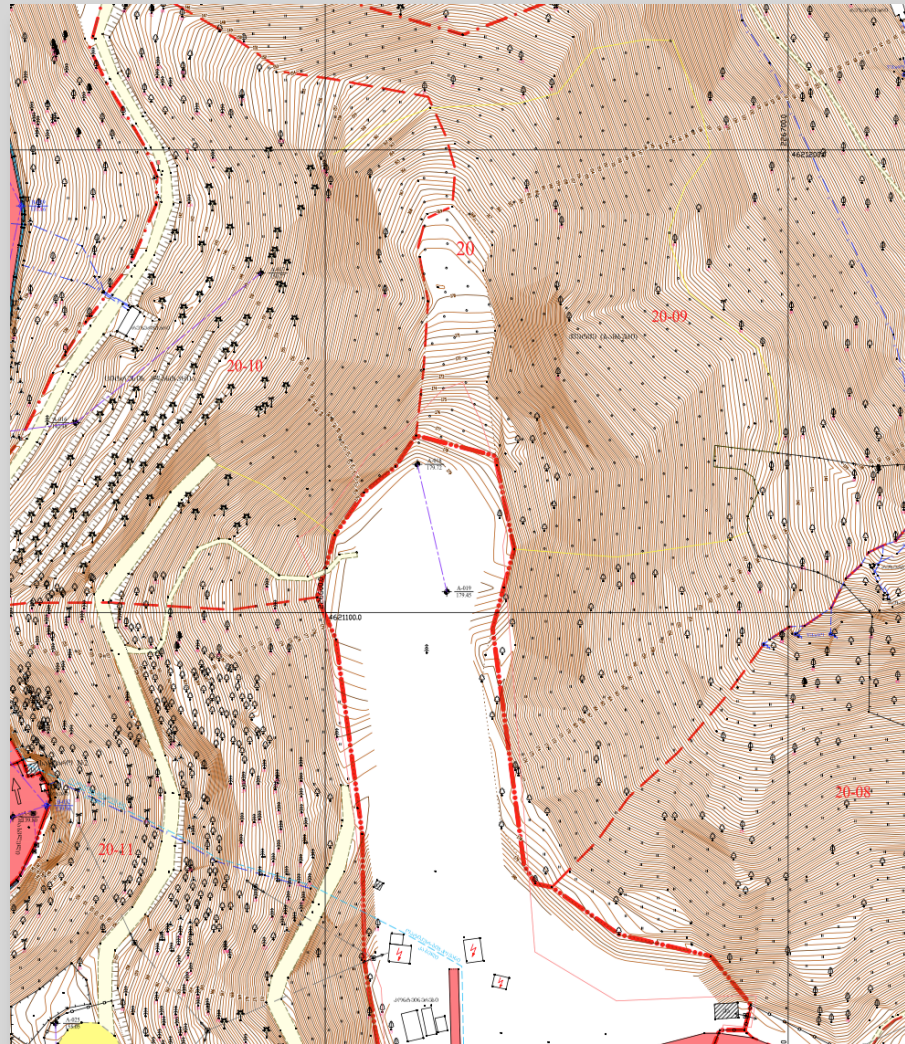


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Botanic Garden Geodetic Survey





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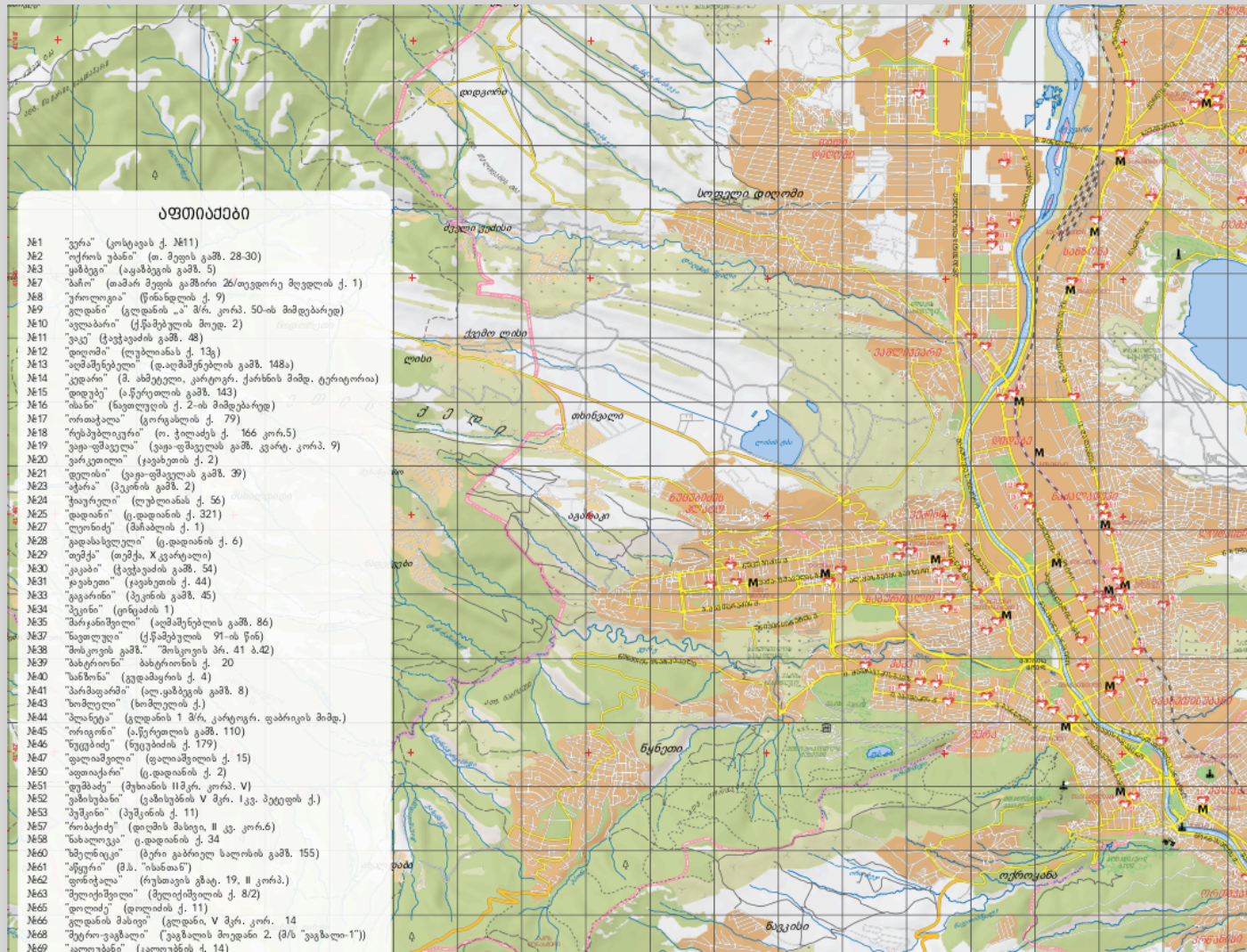


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Business Mapping

- Drug store location maps
- Gas Station Location maps

Drug Store Location maps



Public Toilets location map





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THANK YOU

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