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"WE FLY IN EUROPE"

**COORDINATOR: "GHEORGHE BIBESCU" SECONDARY SCHOOL,
Craiova, ROMANIA**

PARTNERS:

- ISTITUTO COMPRESIVO STATALE ETTORE SACCONI,
Tarquinia, **ITALY**
- KUŞADASI MAKBULE HASAN UÇAR ANADOLU LİSESİ, Kuşadasi
/ Aydın, **TURKEY**
- 1 GYMNASIO SOFADWN, Sofades/Karditsa, **GREECE**
- AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS ALBERTO SAMPAIO, Braga,
PORTUGAL
- VILNIUS GRIGISKES SVIESOS GYMNASIUM, Vilnius,
LITHUANIA

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“WE FLY IN EUROPE”

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COORDINATING TEACHERS: Mirela Livia VOICU, Simona Marilena CRĂCIUNESCU, Luciana Alexandra ȘOȘEA, Lucia CIUCU (**ROMANIA**); Lucilla SANTUCCI, Patrizia CINQUANTA (**ITALY**); Fernanda ALVIM, Thereza FERREIRA (**PORTUGAL**); Zeynep KARUL, Eylem EREN, Mert KOÇER (**TURKEY**); Dalia TAROSAITE, Gitana NAVICKIENE, Maryte JAKUBAUSKAITE, Jurate ATKOCIUNIENE (**LITHUANIA**); Efpraxia TSAPOURI, Spyridoula NTALLA (**GREECE**)

STUDENTS: Bianca Mihaela GAMBBEREA, Mario Ștefăniță ANTON, Gheorghe Adrian GHERAN, Mihai Ionuț VLAD, Alexandru Ioan NICOLIN (**ROMANIA**); Leonardo Durazzi, Lara Nesci, Gabriela Ailincăi, Sofia Corleto, Federico Ferrari (**ITALY**); Daniel RODRIGUEZ, Daniela LOUREIRO, Maria DIAS, Pedro FARIA, Rodrigo MOREIRA (**PORTUGAL**); Ayşe Naz YEŞİLYURT, Bengü SELVİ, Sudenur SAYDAM, Aleyna GÖRGEL, Elif Yaşar PALANDIZLAR, Yağmur Damla ÜNLEN, Gülsüm AYDOĞAN, Nisa Nur ÖZBEK, Samira ERDOĞU, Ela GLYNN, Asya GAZİ, Pelinsu İlyada AVCILAR, Lea Naz GÜNALTAY, Neslihan SARIDEDEOĞLU, Emirhan ARKAT, Emirhan DEĞİRMENCİ (**TURKEY**); Giedrius TAMOSIUNAS, Barbora VEKTERYTE, Lukas GAULIA, Aleksas SAULENAS, Adomas KRYZANAUSKAS, Valentinas SAMATOVICIUS, Emilija GELEZIUTE, Nida VILENISKYTE, Rugile KAUKENAITE (**LITHUANIA**); Thomais TSOUKNIDA, Niki MPOUKARI, Angelo MOUTSO, Spyridon SAKELLARIOU, Georgios CHATZIS (**GREECE**)

prof. Mirela Livia VOICU, PROJECT COORDINATOR

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**SCHOOL EXCHANGE PARTNERSHIP ERASMUS+ KA229
"FOREIGN LANGUAGES: YES! (F.L.Y.)" - 01.09.2019–31.08.2022
REFERENCE NUMBER: 2019-1-RO01-KA229-063562_1
(PROJECT CO-FUNDED BY THE ERASMUS+ PROGRAMME
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The EU promotes inclusive education and a European dimension of improving foreign language teaching and learning as it facilitates intercultural mobility and exchanges and supports the understanding of common values.

Thus, **"GHEORGHE BIBESCU" SECONDARY SCHOOL** from Craiova, **ROMANIA**, laid the foundations for a partnership between several European countries promoting awareness of the importance of languages: ISTITUTO COMPRESIVO STATALE ETTORE SACCONI from Tarquinia, **ITALY**; KUŞADASI MAKBULE HASAN UÇAR ANADOLU LİSESİ from Kuşadası / Aydın, **TURKEY**; 1 GYMNASIO SOFADWN from Sofades/Karditsa, **GREECE**; AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS ALBERTO SAMPAIO from Braga, **PORTUGAL**; VILNIUS GRIGISKES SVIESOS GYMNASIUM from Vilnius, **LITHUANIA**.

The six partner schools have as **general objective** the development and improvement of key language skills to create a favourable environment for learning and using foreign languages in order to overcome language barriers and to later use them in the context of lifelong learning.

We intend to contribute to a better inclusive education and training through the promotion of European values such as tolerance and respect, integration in diversity and multiculturalism, equal opportunities for all.

We want to fully engage students with fewer opportunities in the planned activities in order to open new horizons for them and to motivate them to improve their school performances in order to integrate in social life and later on labor market.

In addition, F.L.Y. wants to reach some **specific objectives**:

- development of communication skills in foreign languages to improve transferable skills
- awareness of the educational, cognitive, social and civic, intercultural, professional, digital benefits of language learning
- increase in the quality of foreign language teaching through the use of innovative formal and non-formal methods (especially ICT) in order to raise pupils' motivation, improve school results and reduce school dropout
- provision of an effective personalized didactic approach in order to integrate pupils in difficulty at the language classes, starting from their needs to overcome barriers
- continuous professional development opportunities for teachers to get in touch with the latest pedagogical innovations and to update their teaching strategy
- development of teaching staff skills through the exchange of good practices with a positive impact on school performance
- identification of similarities and differences in the partner countries' educational systems regarding the teaching of foreign languages
- valorization of the national and European identities in a multicultural context
- promotion of multilingualism in order to strengthen social cohesion and intercultural dialogue

The school exchange partnership is implemented since 01.09.2022 and it will finish on 31.08.2022. The total budget of the project is 181810 € and it covers four short-term joint staff training events and two short-term exchanges of groups of pupils.

The first short-term joint staff training event called "European Educational Policies in Linguistic Skills Field" took place in Tarquinia, **ITALY** between 20-24 January 2020. At the end of the training event the participants were able to:

- know the similarities and differences of the educational systems (with specific on foreign language curricula) from each country
- have a comparative view of the European education systems and try to improve their own teaching-learning-evaluation process
- know the educational policies and legislation from each country regarding the inclusion of the students with special needs
- select those teaching tools which will improve students' learning and will avoid school dropout (especially pupils with fewer opportunities)
- become more motivated to teach foreign languages by breaking the classical barriers and by using in the class methods such as socialization and integration of all educators
- be more determined in the didactic process in order to introduce change and modernization in their own school

The second joint staff training event called "Foreign Languages...In a Different Way!" was held in Vilnius, **LITHUANIA** between 9-13 March 2020. During this joint staff event the emphasis was on training in cultural diversity as well as on the practice of differentiated pedagogy. All participants now have a clear view of:

- Understanding and accepting non-formal education as an inseparable part of the learning process;
- Approaching non-formal education strategies from an integrative perspective in the process of in-service teacher training;
- Identifying new social and cultural opportunities for achieving student education.

They have:

- Ability to operationalize the concept of "non-formal education" in learning activities;
- Skills for the creative application of non-formal methods in the curriculum in accordance with the purpose and type of learning activity;
- Availability for the restructuring of psycho-pedagogic techniques by introducing innovative elements;
- Enhanced skills to adapt the methods and techniques of inter-relationship to the particularities of the group and the message provided by the students.

The third joint staff training event called "Using ICT For Foreign Languages Learning" was held in Kusadasi/Aydin, **TURKEY** between 1-5 November 2021. At the end of the course, participants were able to:

- create interactive online materials and use digital tools, such as Animoto, Mentimeter, Kahoot, Padlet, Quizziz, Nearpod, Genia.ly, Lino.it, Teacher Mode, Bookcreator, Wordwall, ISL Collective, Tricider, Bamboozle, Powtoon, LearningApps, Coggle, WordArt in teaching-evaluating process
- make critical reflections about the theoretical approaches that frame the integration of ICT into language curriculum
- develop and individualise the training modules in the use of available ICT tools and open resources in language teaching and learning
- make use of the training activities and the training materials as well as other pedagogical resources

ICT and foreign languages clearly work hand in hand. All our Internet applications, activities and workshops could be integrated in the normal school activities

The first short-term exchange of groups of pupils called "National Identity-European Identity" took place in Craiova, **ROMANIA**, between 21-25 February 2022. At the end of this LTTA the participants are expected to:

- have better knowledge of their own country and another country in Europe
- be aware of the need to preserve and promote the values of national identity within European diversity
- form moral, cultural and spiritual consciousness by strengthening national values

- achieve a better communication through foreign languages and build friendships between the pupils involved in the project
- improve communicative and social skills, problem solving and critical thinking
- increase their sense of responsibility and self-confidence
- experience inclusive and motivating team work and cooperative learning
- create a cultural connection with students from European countries

The second short-term exchange of groups of pupils called "Practising Foreign Languages" is organised in Sofades/Karditsa, **GREECE**, between 28 March-1 April 2022. At the end of this LTTA the participants are expected to:

- be able to integrate digital tools in the learning process allowing them active engagement, formation and development of search, selection, information processing skills, the development of the anticipation capacity, the stimulation of intelligence, perspicacity, development of distributive attention, strengthening and systematizing knowledge, stimulating learning and motivation, building self-evaluation capacity, independent learning, sustaining the learning effort at their own pace (especially those from disadvantaged background), adapting to all learning styles, encouraging individual study
- increase cross-curricular skills and creativity by creating connections and problem solving
- have knowledge of and promote local cultural values
- create respect for other European cultures
- consolidating friendships among all those involved in the project by participating in cultural activities

The last joint staff training event called "F.L.Y. in Europe and in my Country" will be held in Braga, **PORTUGAL** between 4-8 July 2022. The involved participants in the training event in Portugal will:

- share good practices in order to raise awareness of the importance of language learning and improve language learning and teaching
- identify and promote innovative, inclusive and multilingual pedagogical methods, using European tools and platforms whenever needed
- pursue the development of methods to monitor the progress of language skills at different stages of education and training
- value Erasmus+ as an effective instrument to support a more inclusive and coherent Europe offering equal opportunities to learning space for all people with no discrimination regarding their background
- appreciate the nature of the programme and the possibilities it opens for mobility, increasing intercultural understanding and tolerance

Language teachers have a key role to play in building a Europe of multilingualism. By correctly applying linguistic and pedagogical skills, they can awake their students with an enthusiasm for language learning, which will accompany them throughout their lives.

We believe that international cooperation will greatly add to the school curriculum & will have a positive effect on both pupils and teachers as well as on the local community.

"FOREIGN LANGUAGES: YES! (F.L.Y.)" partnership aims to produce the following **results:**

- developing pupils' foreign languages communication skills, involving not only a purely academic knowledge, but also a social dimension, including the possession of other competences: sociolinguistic, discursive, strategic, socio-cultural, in order to ensure equal opportunities at European level regarding education and training
- using the mother tongue as a logical support of an effective critical thinking for contextualizing and supporting foreign language learning
- obtaining a linguistic progress using principles of inclusion and differential treatment of pupils from various disadvantaged backgrounds
- learning to learn-awareness of the own learning process
- developing digital skills

- intercultural and multilingual awareness
- teaching materials created by pupils in order to be used in the language classroom
- a guide of good practices
- a pupils' magazine and an illustrated dictionary written in all the languages from the school partners
- creating a logo and a Facebook page of the project

This project is co-funded by the ERASMUS + programme of the European Union and will help all partners to increase the quality of teaching, improve student achievement and reduce early school leaving.

prof. Mirela Livia VOICU, PROJECT COORDINATOR

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WE FLY IN EUROPE

Emma had dreamed of traveling around Europe since she was a little girl. One day, while talking about this with three of her friends, they made a sudden decision to travel to Europe in the summer.

Summer finally came, and it was time to start the tour. First, they decided to travel to Izmir in Turkey. They were staying in a sweet little hotel near the sea. Everything was exactly as they had imagined, and they were going to spend three days in Izmir. First, they decided to visit Ephesus. One of the seven wonders of the world, Emma liked Ephesus very much. The fact that it was a port city in its time, but there is no sea around it now also surprised her. However, she didn't understand anything about what the guide was saying, and had to ask her friends everything. She realized she wouldn't understand much about the trip if she didn't have friends. That's when she realized that it's very important to know more than one language. She decided that day to improve herself, and her goal was to try to communicate on her own without friends in every country where she went. She began practicing to improve herself every evening when they returned to the hotel.

The next country after Turkey was Greece. In Greece they would stay in Athens for two days, and then they would move to Italy. They decided to visit the Acropolis of Athens. Emma still couldn't fully understand what the guide was saying, but some of the things she found out while visiting this place surprised her a lot. It was forbidden to build a building taller than 17.5 meters so that the Acropolis could be seen from all sides of Athens, and it impressed her very much that it was built in the Polished Stone Age. Although she still didn't fully understand what the guides were telling her, thanks to her work she was able to somewhat communicate with the locals and that made her very happy.

Their third destination was Italy , and they visited Rome. They admired the Romanesque architecture. While there, they visited the Colosseum and saw the largest amphitheater in the world. Emma had learned quite a bit, and when they went to a restaurant for dinner, she and her friends made an Italian friend. Their new friend also said she would like to join the tour with them if it was okay. Emma and her friends were happy with this situation and accepted the offer. Emma thought that making a foreign friend might be a very nice opportunity. Even if she wanted to, she couldn't speak Italian, so she would have to speak English and maybe could even learn a little Italian thanks to her new friend.

The next country and city they visited was Lisbon in Portugal. Lisbon was much different from the cities they had visited before because it was on the ocean coast, which impressed them. They also liked the Jeronimos Monastery in Lisbon very much. They left Lisbon and took a long road going to Lithuania . This long road was a good time for Emma to work and improve her language skills. In addition, Emma had advanced her language capabilities considerably thanks to her Italian friend. It was a very nice holiday for Emma in all aspects. She was learning a language, traveling to new places and experiencing new cultures. The city they visited in Lithuania is Vilnius, which is the capital of the country. They admired the Old Town and liked the colorful streets very much. They really liked a dish called Cepelinai, which they ate there. It had a taste they always missed when they came back to their country.

Finally it was time to go to Romania, where they would end their tour. They went to the town of Sighișoara in the Transylvania region. In this town, which is the birthplace of Vlad, they learned the story of Vlad, who is believed to be a vampire, and the story surprised them a lot. It was their last day in Romania, and they agreed to meet their Italian friend again and set out for their country.

Emma was happier than ever when she came home from vacation. She had fulfilled her dreams, spent a lot of time with her friends, made new friends, got to know new cultures, and most importantly had improved herself a lot in terms of language skills. She was very lucky to have had the opportunity to travel abroad.

Lea Naz GÜNALTAY, TURKEY

AVRUPA'YA UÇUYORUZ

Emma küçüklüğünden beri Avrupa yı gezmeyi hayal ederdi. Bir gün arkadaşlarıyla bu konuda konuşurken ani bir kararla yazın 3 arkadaş Avrupa' yı gezmeye karar verdiler.

Sonunda yaz geldi. Artık tura başlama zamanıydı. İlk olarak Türkiye'de İzmir'i gezmeye karar verdiler. Denizin yakınında tatlı küçük bir otelde kalıyorlardı. Her şey tam hayal ettikleri gibiydi. İzmir de 3 gün geçireceklerdi. İlk olarak Efes i gezmeye karar verdiler. Emma , Dünya nın yedi harikasından biri Efes i çok beğendi. Zamanında bir liman kenti olması fakat şuan etrafında herhangi bir denizin olmaması da onu şaşırttı. Ancak rehberin anlattıklarından hiçbir şey anlamıyor her şeyi arkadaşlarına sormak zorunda kalıyordu. Fark etti ki arkadaşları olmasa kendini anlatmayacak bile . İşte o anda anladı ki dil bilmek çok önemli. O gün karar verdi ve kendini geliştirmeye başladı ve hedefi gittiği her ülkede arkadaşları olmadan kendi başına iletişim kurmaya çalışmaktı. Artık her akşam otele döndüklerinde kendini geliştirmek için pratik yapıyordu. İzmir den sonra sıradaki ülke Yunanistan'dı . Yunanistan'da iki gün Atina'da kalacak ardından İtalya'ya geçeceklerdi. Atina'da Atina Akropolisi'ni gezmeye karar verdiler. Emma rehberin anlattıklarını hala tam olarak anlayamasa da artık yavaş yavaş bir şeyler anlamaya başlamıştı. Burayı gezerken öğrendiği bir şey onu çok şaşırttı . Akropolisin, Atina nın her tarafından görülebilmesi için 17.5 metreden yüksek bina yapılması yasaktı ve Cilalı Taş Devri'nde yapılması onu çok etkiledi. Hala rehberlerin anlattıklarını tam olarak anlayamıyor ama çalışmaları sayesinde yerlilerle az da olsa iletişim kurabiliyordu ve bu onu çok mutlu ediyordu . Gidecekleri 3. Ülke olarak sırada İtalya vardı . İtalya da Roma'yı ziyaret ettiler . Romanesk mimarisine hayran kaldılar. Aynı zamanda Kolezyumu da ziyaret ederek dünyanın en büyük amfityatrosunu gördüler. Emma artık kendini oldukça geliştirmişti hatta İtalya da akşam yemeği için restorana gittiklerinde arkadaşları ve o İtalyan bir arkadaş edindiler. Yeni arkadaşları da onlar için sorun olmazsa onlarla birlikte turlarına katılmak istediğini söyledi. Emma ve arkadaşları bu duruma sevindiler ve teklifi kabul ettiler. Emma yabancı bir arkadaş edinmenin onun için çok güzel bir fırsat olabileceğini düşündü . Çünkü onunla istese de anadilini konuşamayacak mecburen İngilizce konuşacaktı hem belki sayesinde biraz İtalyanca da öğrenebilirdi. 4. Olarak gezecekleri ülke ve şehir Portekiz'de Lizbon'du . Lizbon daha önce ziyaret ettikleri şehirlerden çok daha farklıydı çünkü okyanus kıyısında idi bu onları çok etkilemişti. Lizbon da ki Jeronimos Manastırını da çok beğendiler. Lizbon'dan ayrılıp uzun bir yola çıktılar. Çünkü Litvanya'ya gidiyorlardı . Bu uzun yol Emma'nın çalışması ve kendini geliştirmesi için güzel bir zamandı. Ayrıca Emma , İtalyan arkadaşı sayesinde konuşmasını da oldukça ilerletmişti. Emma için her açıdan çok güzel bir tatil oluyordu hem bir dil öğreniyor hem de yeni yerler gezip yeni kültürler tanıyordu. Litvanya'da ziyaret edecekleri şehir ülkenin başkenti olan Vilnius'tu . Old Town'a hayran kaldılar renkli sokakları çok beğendiler . Ve burada yedikleri Cepelinai adındaki yemeği çok sevdiler. Ülkelerine geri döndüklerinde hep özledikleri bir tat oldu. Ve son olarak turlarını sonlandıracakları Romanya'ya gitme zamanıydı. Transilvanya bölgesindeki Sighișoara kasabasına gittiler. III. Vlad ın doğduğu yer olan bu kasabada vampir olduğuna inanılan Vlad'ın hikayesini öğrendiler ve hikaye onları ok şaşırttı. Romanya'daki son günleriydi , İtalyan arkadaşlarıyla bir daha buluşmak üzere anlaştılar ve ülkelerinin yoluna koyuldular .

Emma tatilden eve döndüğünde hiç olmadığı kadar mutluydu. Çünkü hayallerini gerçekleştirmişti , arkadaşlarıyla çok güzel vakit geçirmiş ve aynı zamanda yeni arkadaş edinmişti, yeni kültürler tanımıştı, ama en önemlisi de dil konusunda kendini çok geliştirmişti ki bunu yurt dışında yapma fırsatı bulabildiği için çok şanslıydı.

Lea Naz GÜNALTAY, TURKEY

THE ABDUCTION OF EUROPE



This myth is about a beautiful girl that was abducted and then seduced by Zeus, the chief of the Gods. This girl gave her name to the whole continent of Europe.



Nowadays, this lovely fable is depicted in the **2-euro coin** of the European Union to pay tribute to the Godmother of Europe.

Europa was a **Phoenician princess**, the daughter of the Phoenician King of Tyre, Agenor. One day, while Europa was relaxing with friends by the seashore, the god **Zeus** spied her and immediately fell in love with her. In a somewhat bizarre strategy, Zeus either **changed himself into a white bull** or sent a handsome bull to woo the princess. Europa was indeed charmed

by the docile animal and decorated him in flowers.

Then, thinking she might ride such a gentle beast, she climbed on his back, which was when the bull swam with her into the sea, soared into the air and carried Europa far away from Phoenicia.

The bull swiftly fell into the sea and from there the pair swam to **Crete**. There Zeus regained his human form. This was the abduction of Europa, who later gave birth to three sons of Zeus, Minos, Rhadamanthys and Sarpedon. These men were known for their fairness and became the three judges of the Underworld, when they died. In fact, Minos founded the town of Knossos and gave his name to an entire civilization, the *Minoan civilization*.

GREECE

Η ΑΡΠΑΓΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΗΣ



Αυτός ο μύθος είναι για ένα όμορφο κορίτσι που απήχθη από τον Δία, τον αρχηγό των Θεών. Αυτό το κορίτσι έδωσε το όνομά του σε ολόκληρη την ήπειρο της Ευρώπης.



Στις μέρες μας, αυτός ο υπέροχος μύθος απεικονίζεται **στο κέρμα των 2 ευρώ** της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης για να αποδώσει τιμή στη Νονά της Ευρώπης.

Η Ευρώπη είναι μια πριγκίπισσα, κόρη του βασιλιά της Τύρου, Αγήνορα. Μια μέρα, ενώ η Ευρώπη χαλάρωνε με φίλους στην παραλία, ο θεός Δίας την κατασκόπευσε και την ερωτεύτηκε αμέσως. Σε μια κάπως περίεργη στρατηγική ο Δίας είτε μεταμορφώθηκε σε λευκό ταύρο είτε έστειλε έναν όμορφο ταύρο για να προσελκύσει την πριγκίπισσα.

Η Ευρώπη γοητεύτηκε πράγματι από το πειθήνιο ζώο και τον στόλισε με λουλούδια. Στη συνέχεια, νομίζοντας ότι θα μπορούσε να καβαλήσει ένα τόσο ευγενικό θηρίο, ανέβηκε στην πλάτη του, όταν ο ταύρος κολύπησε μαζί της στη θάλασσα, ανέβηκε στον αέρα και έφερε την Ευρώπη μακριά από τη Φοινίκη.

Ο ταύρος έπεσε γρήγορα στη θάλασσα και από εκεί το ζευγάρι κολύπησε μέχρι την Κρήτη. Εκεί ο Δίας ξαναπήρε την ανθρώπινη μορφή του. Αυτή ήταν η αρπαγή της Ευρώπης, η οποία αργότερα γέννησε τρεις γιους του Δία, τον Μίνωα, τον Ραδάμανθυ και τον Σαρπηδόνα. Αυτοί οι άνδρες ήταν γνωστοί για την δικαιοσύνη τους και έγιναν οι τρεις κριτές του Κάτω Κόσμου, όταν πέθαναν. Μάλιστα, ο Μίνωας ίδρυσε την πόλη της Κνωσού και έδωσε το όνομά του σε έναν ολόκληρο πολιτισμό, τον Μινωικό πολιτισμό.

GREECE

THE DACO-ROMAN WARS



The First Daco-Roman War

The Dacian kingdom, under King Decebalus, had become a threat to the Roman Empire, and had defeated several Roman armies during the reign of Domitian (81-96). After gaining the support of the Senate, Trajan began preparations for the invasion of Dacia. Roman ingenuity was demonstrated by the construction of a bridge over the Danube, to support the advance of the legions. The Roman offensive had at its forefront two legions marching towards the heart of Dacia, burning the towns and villages along the way. In 101, the Dacians strongly attacked the Roman army, being repulsed with heavy losses. In 102, Trajan moved his troops down the Danube to Oescus. There, the Roman armies prepared for the final assault, defeating the army in the battle of Tapae. After the battle, several minor confrontations took place, and then Decebalus capitulated.

After the peace, Decebalus received military reinforcements and technical support from Trajan, in order to create a strong allied area to protect against possible expeditions from the north and east of the migrating peoples already on the move. However, the resources were used to strengthen Dacia for the purpose of the anti-Roman revolt.

The Second Daco-Roman War

Decebalus violated the peace treaty concluded with the Roman emperor Trajan after the First Daco-Roman War, plundering the Roman colonies across the Danube.

After the defeat in the first war with Trajan, Decebalus respected the agreement with Rome for a while, but soon after began to incite the neighboring tribes to revolt, and to desert the Roman colonies on the other side of the Danube. Trajan, known for his optimistic and enterprising nature, once again gathered his forces in 105 AD. for a second war against the Kingdom of Dacia. Unlike the first conflict, the second war involved several battles that resulted in significant losses that, facing many tribes allied with Decebalus, failed to quickly gain a decisive victory. Many Wallachian cities that were fortified by the Roman army were besieged by the Dacians, especially along the Danube. Trajan was also at the head of the Roman army in the battles of Dobrogea. Trajan established the headquarters of the Roman army in the locality of Drobeta located on the Danube, from that point coordinating the army. In the end, Rome triumphed and occupied Dacia. A siege of the capital Sarmizegetusa took place in the early summer of 106. The Dacians repulsed the first attack, but the Romans destroyed the aqueducts of the Dacian capital. The city was set on fire and Decebalus fled, but was pursued and therefore preferred to commit suicide rather than be captured. However, the war continued. Due to the betrayal of a confidant of the Dacian king, Bicilis, the Romans discovered the treasure of Decebalus in the Sargesia river - estimated at 165,500 kg of gold and 331,000 kg of silver.





The last battle with the king's army took place at Moigrad. Trajan did not accept the conditions of peace in the peace treaty concluded after the first Daco-Roman war, formulating other provisions. At the end of the war, the Romans occupied Dacia and turned it into a Roman province. It was then lost in 271 to the invading Goths. In 106 Dacia is conquered and transformed into an imperial province Dacia will be ruled in the name of the emperor by a governor. The Dacian wars were a huge triumph for Rome and its armies. Trajan announced 135 days of celebration throughout the empire. Dacia's rich gold mines were used by the Romans, and it is estimated that Dacia then contributed 700 million dinars a year to the Roman economy, providing important sources of funding for other Roman campaigns. The two wars were important victories in the expansionist campaigns of Rome, gaining the support and admiration of the people for Trajan. Through the subsequent conquests of Asia, Trajan achieved the greatest extent in the history of the Roman Empire. A large part of Dacia's male population was killed in battle, enslaved or enlisted in Roman legions and sent to fight at a great distance from Dacia, in part to deter other rebellions. Less than half of Dacia was officially annexed and then organized as a province of the empire (Roman Dacia).

The period after the Dacian wars was, through the use of the Dacian treasury and through the takeover and expansion of gold mining in the Apuseni Carpathians, one of sustained economic growth and relative peace in Rome. A major construction project was started, improving Rome's infrastructure in general. Trajan truly became a civilian emperor, paving the way for further internal reinforcements within the empire as a unitary and powerful state.



Gheran Gheorghe, **ROMANIA**

RAZBOAIELE DACO-ROMANE



Primul Război Daco-Roman

Regatul dac, sub regele Decebal, devenise o amenințare pentru Imperiul Roman, și învinsese câteva armate romane în timpul domniei lui Domițian (81-96).

După obținerea sprijinului Senatului, Traian a început pregătirile pentru invazia Daciei. Ingeniozitatea romană a fost demonstrată de construcția unui pod de vase peste Dunăre, pentru a sprijini înaintarea legiunilor. Ofensiva romană avea în avangardă două legiuni care mășăluiau spre inima Daciei, arzând orașele și satele din drum.

În 101, dacii au atacat cu putere armata romană, fiind respinși cu pierderi grele. În 102, Traian și-a deplasat trupele în jos pe Dunăre la Oescus. Acolo, armatele romane s-au pregătit pentru asaltul final, învingând armata dacă în bătălia de la Tapae. După bătălie, au mai avut loc câteva confruntări minore, iar apoi Decebal a capitulat.

După încheierea păcii, Decebal a primit întăriri militare și sprijin tehnic de la Traian, în scopul creării unei zone aliate puternice pentru protejarea de posibile expediții de la nord și est ale popoarelor migratoare deja în mișcare. Resursele au fost însă folosite pentru întărirea Daciei în scopul răscoalei anti-romane.

Al doilea război Daco-Roman

Decebal a încălcat tratatul de pace încheiat cu împăratul roman Traian de după Primul Război Daco-Roman, jefuind coloniile romane de peste Dunăre.

După înfrângerea din primul război cu Traian, Decebal a respectat o perioadă înțelegerea cu Roma, dar la scurt timp după aceea a început să incite la răscoală triburile învecinate, și să pustiască coloniile romane de dincolo de Dunăre. Traian, cunoscut pentru caracterul său optimist și întreprinzător, și-a adunat încă odată forțele în 105d.Hr. pentru un al doilea război împotriva Regatului Daciei. Spre deosebire de primul conflict, cel de-al doilea război a implicat mai multe lupte care au provocat pierderi însemnate care, aflată în fața a numeroase triburi aliate cu Decebal, nu a reușit să obțină repede o victorie decisivă. Multe orașe din Valahia care au fost fortificate de către armata romană erau asediate de daci în special de-a lungul Dunării. În fruntea armatei romane s-a aflat și Traian în bătăliile din Dobrogea. Traian a stabilit cartierul general al armatei romane în localitatea Drobeta situată pe Dunăre, din acel punct coordonând armata. În cele din urmă, Roma a triumfat și a ocupat Dacia. Un asediu asupra capitalei Sarmizegetusa a avut loc la începutul verii anului 106.

Dacii au respins primul atac, însă romanii au distrus apeductele capitalei dace. Orașul a fost incendiat, iar Decebal a fugit, dar a fost urmărit și de aceea a preferat să se sinucidă în loc să fie capturat. Totuși, războiul a continuat. Datorită trădării unui confident al regelui dac, Bicilis, romanii au descoperit comoara lui Decebal în râul Sargesia - estimată la 165 500 kg de aur și 331 000 kg de argint.





Ultima bătălie cu armata regelui dac a avut loc la Moigrad. Traian nu a acceptat condițiile de pace din tratatul de pace încheiat în urma primului război daco-roman, formulând alte prevederi.

La sfârșitul războiului romanii au ocupat Dacia și au transformat-o în provincie romană. Ea a fost apoi pierdută, în anul 271, în fața goților invadatori.

În 106 Dacia este cucerită și transformată în provincie de rang imperial. Dacia va fi condusă în numele împăratului de către un guvernator.

Războaiele dacice au reprezentat un triumf uriaș pentru Roma și armatele sale. Traian a anunțat 135 de zile de sărbătoare în întreg imperiul. Minele de aur bogate ale Daciei au fost folosite de romani, și se estimează că Dacia a contribuit atunci cu 700 milioane de dinari pe an la economia romană, asigurând surse importante de finanțare pentru alte campanii romane. Cele două războaie au reprezentat victorii importante în cadrul campaniilor expansioniste ale Romei, câștigând sprijinul și admirația oamenilor pentru Traian.

Prin cuceririle ulterioare din Asia, Traian a realizat cea mai mare întindere din istoria Imperiului Roman. O mare parte a populației masculine a Daciei a fost ucisă în luptă, trecută în sclavie sau înrolată în legiuni romane și trimisă să lupte la mare distanță de Dacia, în parte pentru a descuraja alte rebeliuni. Mai puțin de jumătate din Dacia a fost oficial anexată și apoi organizată ca provincie a imperiului (Dacia romană).

Perioada de după războaiele dacice a fost, prin folosirea tezaurului dacic și prin preluarea și extinderea exploatarea aurului din Carpații Apuseni, una de creștere economică susținută și de relativă pace la Roma. A fost început un mare proiect de construcții, îmbunătățind infrastructura Romei în general. Traian a devenit cu adevărat un împărat civil, deschizând drumul unor întăriri interne ulterioare în cadrul imperiului, ca stat unitar și puternic.



Gheran Gheorghe, **ROMANIA**

A NATION'S IDENTITY: CULTURE

Since primitive era, mankind had one basic impulse, breeding. Luckily, human race didn't extinct. Over the time, we spread around the world. At first, there were groups, then groups became nations. These nations had some habits that belonged to their ancestors. These habits became unwritten rules, 'culture'. Culture is the way a community lives and makes us feel 'the sense of belonging'.

There are two kind of culture: tangible, intangible culture. Tangible culture includes clothes, cuisine, architecture etc. Intangible culture includes religion, traditions, ethical rules, music, literature etc. New generation learns from their elders so the permanence is being provided.

The most important factor that affects culture is the region. For example, in eastern countries, there's a warm and wet climate. Rice -grows better in humid weather- is one of the major ingredients in traditional meals. People do livestock farming in mountainous regions, do farming in rural areas, trade or fishing in seaside towns.

Another topic is art. Art is directly related with society and its culture. In dark age, people painted wild animals and hunter men to the cave walls. Today, every society has different sense of art. In art of painting, Latins have 'Frida', Europeans have 'da Vinci', Japanese have Hokusai.

Imagine every nation is same, every baby born exactly the same. How boring would it be! Diversity makes each of us special and beautiful. Different people in society, makes that society's culture richer. Visiting a new country and experiencing its culture inspires many traveler. But a citizen's duty is to protect his/her own culture. A society that forgets its own culture, loses its identity and be assimilated.

Yagmur Damla Unlen, TURKEY

BİR MİLLETİN KİMLİĞİ: KÜLTÜR

İnsanoğlunun eski çağlardan beri temel bir dürtüsü vardı, soyunu devam ettirmek. Şanslıyız ki soyumuz tükenmedi. Zamanla dünyaya yayıldık. Bu sürede önce gruplar vardı, sonra gruplar toplulukları, topluluklar milletleri oluşturdu. Bu milletlerin atalarına ait bazı alışkanlıkları vardı, bunlar da kurallara dönüştü. Bu yazılı olmayan kurallara kültür adını verdik. Kültür bir toplumun yaşam biçimidir ve bize aidiyet duygusu hissettirir.

Kültür maddi ve manevi olmak üzere ikiye ayrılır. Maddi kültür o toplumun giyimi, geleneksel yemekleri, mimarisi vb.den oluşur. Manevi kültür toplumun dinini, geleneklerini, etik kurallarını, müziğini, edebiyatını içerir. Yeni nesil bunları büyüklerinden öğrenir ve böylece devamlılık sağlanır.

Kültürün şekillenmesinde ki en önemli etkenlerden biri yöredir. Örneğin doğu ülkelerinde sıcak ve nemli bir iklim vardır. Pirinç gibi nemde yetişen besinler geleneksel yemeklerindeki vazgeçilmezlerden biridir. Dağlık bölgelerde hayvancılık, kırsalda tarım, denize kıyısı olan şehirlerde ticaret ve balıkçılık yapılır.

Bir başka konuda sanat. Sanat, toplum ve kültürüyle doğrudan ilişkilidir. Tarih öncesi dönemde, insanlar mağara duvarlarına vahşi hayvan ve avcı insanların resimlerini yaptılar. Günümüzde de her milletin sanat anlayışı farklı. Resimde, Latinlerin 'Frida'sı, Avrupalıların 'da Vinci'si, Japonların 'Hokusai'si vardı.

Her milletin, doğan her çocuğun tamamen aynı olduğunu düşünün. Ne kadar sıkıcı olurdu! Çeşitlilik hepimizi özel ve güzel kılar. Bir toplumdaki farklı insanlar, o toplumun kültürünü zenginleştirir. Yeni bir ülke ziyaret etmek ve o ülkenin kültürünü deneyimlemek birçok gezgini cezbeder. Ama kendi kültürüne sahip çıkmak her vatandaşın görevidir. Kendi kültürünü unutan toplumlar, kimliğini kaybeder ve asimile olur.

Yağmur Damla Ünlen, TURKEY

NEW CULTURES NEW PEOPLE

Trying to know new cultures... With development of technology and peoples advantages this is easier than the past. Trying to know new cultures is not simple actually. It brings many beauties. Trying to know new cultures is not just stay with your boundary and country, it is trying to explore. You have to know there is not only one 'lifestyle'. Which is why this is a important topic.

To learn must be part of person's life in this way they can be prudential and knowledgeable. The most effective way is trying to know about cultures actually. In short, everything is include within the culture. Foods,musics,local clothes,anthem,life in street... They can express you and teach you everything. But the most important thing is person. People can show you everything clearly with their behaviors, living quarters,tongue. To know about new people, create new relationships, learn about other people... All of them are new experience. In this way maybe you will gain a important person in your life. After all, it's not possible for the people we can love to live only nearby to us. There is billions of people in World. We will recognize how the World is enormous by way of cultures. These advantages are not just individual they are also communal.

Eventually to get to know and explore other cultures provide to live your life in fully .It will teach you positive and brings happiness to you. As a result we must not forget: In this huge World we know only a few things about everything and the other lovely cultures just waiting to be known.

Nisa Nur Özbek, TURKEY

YENİ KÜLTÜRLER YENİ İNSANLAR

Yeni kültürler tanımak... Günümüzde teknolojinin gelişmesi ve insanların daha fazla fırsatı olmasıyla bu şans daha çok arttı. Yeni kültürler tanımak basit bir şeyden ibaret değildir aslında beraberinde birçok güzellik ve aydınlanma getirir. Sadece kendi sınırlarınla, ülkenle kalmayıp zihnini aydınlatmaktır. Bu Dünya'da yalnızca kendi yaşayış tarzının olmadığını aslında binlerce farklılık olduğunu anlamak gerekir. Bu yüzden ki çok önemli bir mesele.

İnsanın hayatının bir parçası olmalı öğrenmek. Bu şekilde kendi ufku genişletip ileriye dönük olabilir. Kültürlerle etkileşim içinde olmak en etkili yollardan biridir bahsedildiği gibi. Kültür içinde her şeyi barındırıyor kısaca. Yemekler, müzikler, yerel kıyafetler, marşlar, yerleşim, sokaktaki hayat... Ama en önemlisi insanlardır. İnsanlar bir yer hakkında en net ifadeyi verir açıkça gözler önüne serer. Yeni insanlar tanımak, dostluk ilişkileri kurmak, onların hayatlarını öğrenmek hepsi ayrı bir deneyim. Kim bilir belki de bu insanlar hayatınıza ışık tutacak veya kalıcı bir dostluğunuz olacak. Sonuçta sevebileceğimiz insanların sadece yakınımızda yaşaması imkansız. Dünya milyarlarca insan var. Yeni kültürler bizlere bu Dünya'nın çok büyük ve sonsuz olduğunu fark etmemizi sağlar. Fayda olarak sadece bireysel değil toplumsal da ileriye götürür. Herkesin etkileşimde olduğu ve merak seviyesinin üst düzey olduğu bir toplum gibi.

Sonuç olarak yeni kültürler tanımak ve keşfetmek bu hayatı dolu dolu ve bilinçli yaşamamızı sağlar. Hayata başka perdelerden bakmayı, pozitif olmayı en önemlisi mutlu olmayı getirir beraberinde. Bu kocaman hayatta yaşadığımız ve bildiğimiz şeylerin yalnızca küçük bir parçası olduğunu ve tanınmayı bekleyen bir sürü kültürlerin olduğunu unutmamalıyız.

Nisa Nur Özbek, TURKEY

MY PERSONAL LIFE...

Our identity as people can be heavily influenced by our national identity. As an immigrant this becomes an even more complicated issue and you get a chance to redefine each culture you are now a part of and create a unique one. It was very challenging and confusing coming to terms on where I belonged. Being only 11 when I came to Portugal affected heavily me because I had yet to become and discover aspects of my culture and yet here I was in another country of which I only knew Cristiano Ronaldo (wait for laughter and applause for this SIUUU joke). Day by day I learned more and more about Portugal and its people. This whole experience helped me developing a more open mind to new cultures and it changed the way I see the world.

That's something I think the European culture has, it's the way they are all so different and yet vastly similar, showing that at the end of the day we are all humans



PORTUGAL

UMA EXPERIÊNCIA PESSOAL....

A nossa identidade como povo pode ser fortemente influenciada pela nossa identidade nacional. Como imigrante, isso torna-se uma questão ainda mais complicada e a pessoa tem a oportunidade de redefinir cada cultura da qual faz parte e criar uma única. Foi muito desafiador e confuso adaptar-me a este país. Ter apenas 11 anos quando vim para Portugal afetou-me muito porque eu ainda tinha muitos aspetos da minha cultura por descobrir e ainda assim aqui estava noutro país do qual só conhecia Cristiano Ronaldo (espera pelos risos e aplausos para esta piada SIUUU). Cada dia que passava aprendia mais sobre Portugal e o seu povo. Toda essa experiência ajudou-me a desenvolver uma mente mais aberta a novas culturas e mudou a maneira como vejo o mundo. Isso é algo que eu acho que a cultura europeia tem, é o modo como todos são tão diferentes e ao mesmo tempo muito semelhantes, mostrando que afinal somos todos seres humanos.



PORTUGAL

THE IMPORTANCE OF A NATIONAL FLAG

A national flag is often linked to a military field and it teaches to distinguish one's troops from enemy ones during the battle, the flag carries with it the idea of a group of men united by the same purpose or even by the same destiny.

The national flag, like a great mother, embraces (in our case) the Italian people, as an expression of our unity beyond our political views and religious beliefs. Let's not forget that the art. 1 of the Italian constitution states: "Italy is a democratic republic, founded on work".

The Italian tricolor derives from the French one (blue, white and red), which arrived in Italy with Napoleon's Italic campaign. The French blue was replaced by green, the color of the uniforms of the Milanese Civic Guard, a symbol of all those who had fought for Italy.

The Italian flag is now 225 years old, it was born as the symbol of the Cisalpina Republic in 1797, soon after Napoleon's campaign in the Italian peninsula. The flag is celebrated every year on the 7th January and it is older than the Italian State.

It has been the symbol of a revolutionary and patriotic cohesion.



There are several meanings attributed to the colors of the Italian flag: based on a first reading, supported in various writings also by Carducci and Pascoli (two famous Italian poets), the green recalls the meadows and the Mediterranean scrub, the white recalls snow and the red is a tribute to the dead soldiers during the various wars which took place on the Italian territory.

The last century disasters left behind all over Europe by the battles happened during the last two world wars helped the growth of a deeply felt desire of peace which led to the foundation of the European Community of States.

This new cohesion needed a flag representing it and this emblem was the result of a long search by the Council of Europe, it was inaugurated in Paris by the Council of Ministers on 13 December 1955. The European flag symbolizes both the European Union and the unity and identity of Europe in general. It was chosen the bright blue as a background color. The color blue of the flag represents the color of the western sky. On the flag a symbol to represent the member countries was searched. The circle was chosen to represent the union of the people in Europe while the 12 stars don't represent 12 people but all the European nations... The stars stand for the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe, the sharing of the values of democracy, respect for human rights and diversity. These basic values are common to every member country.

The Italian team

MY COUNTRY – HELLAS

About the land I am born and live in I will talk to you,
and about the beauties and facts I will tell you,
about stories and about love,
but first of all I will tell you where it is on the map.

I am child of Europe too.
The sea is all around me,
Ionian, Myrtoon, Cretan.
But the Aegean Sea is of all the most known.
And I have beautiful islands,
Cretan, Rhodes, Santorini, are some of them.

I have a wonderful blue sky,
the sun shining most of the time
lakes, rivers and beautiful sandy beaches

I have Olympus, the beautiful mountain,
famous in the whole world.
The 12 Gods chose it and built their home.
Alexander the Great, Socrates, Sophocles, Leonidas, Hippocrates, Pericles were born here and made
my place famous.

And the language I speak, is Greek,
well known to every part of the earth
and every science, astronomy, mathematics, medicine
is based on it.

GREECE

Η ΧΩΡΑ ΜΟΥ - ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

Για τη χώρα που γεννήθηκα και ζω θα σας μιλήσω
Γεγονότα όμορφα πολλά θα αναλύσω
θα σας πω για ομορφιές , για ιστορία και για αγάπη,
μα πρώτα απ όλα θα σας πω που βρίσκεται στο χάρτη,

Της Ευρώπης παιδί είμαι κι εγώ ,
πέλαγα γύρω μου σωρό.
Ιόνιο , Μυρτώο , Κρητικό ,
μα το Αιγαίο είναι απ' όλα πιο γνωστό,
κι έχω νησάκια ζηλευτά,
Κρήτη, Ρόδος, Σαντορίνη είναι κάποια από αυτά.

Έχω υπέροχο γαλάζιο ουρανό ,
ήλιο λαμπρό τον περισσότερο καιρό
λίμνες, ποτάμια όμορφες ακρογιαλιές
και παραλίες με ωραίες αμμουδιές.

Έχω τον Όλυμπο το όμορφο βουνό,
που ναι στο κόσμο όλο ξακουστό
Το διάλεξαν οι 12 Θεοί και έφτιαξαν το σπίτι τους εκεί.
Μέγας Αλέξανδρος , Σωκράτης ,Σοφοκλής, Λεωνίδας. Ιπποκράτης Περικλής,
γεννήθηκαν εδώ που κατοικώ
και κάνανε τον τόπο μου γνωστό.

Και η γλώσσα που μιλώ η Ελληνική,
στα πέρατα του κόσμου ξακουστή,
κάθε επιστήμη που ναι σήμερα γνωστή,
αστρονομία, μαθηματικά, ιατρική
στη γλώσσα μου έχει πάνω βασιστεί.

GREECE

LEARN A NEW LANGUAGE!

Learning a new language can seem challenging, frustrating, and sometimes almost impossible. But there are many different ways that will make it easier for you to learn a new language.

Spanish English may be great, but for your dream job, you have to speak Spanish. Despite the difficulties, knowing two or more languages is a desirable addition to our resume. It may seem impossible, but according to language experts, in a few weeks you can manage to communicate simply in one language, and in a few months you can learn that language in detail. The 9 best ways to learn a new language to reinvigorate ourselves in learning a foreign language or to improve the impressive skills we have already acquired;

New Friends

Friendship is one of the best ways to learn a foreign language. You can speak slang, intonation and mannerisms at ease, you can practice freely without feeling conscious or under pressure! There are many paid and free applications that you can use in this direction. Thanks to these applications, you can find friends from any country. Italki and Interpals are two leading applications that will allow you to make friends from different countries and practice.

Pronounce the Words You Use in a Foreign Language

According to dec, a person uses between 300 and 350 different words in his native language during the day. When learning a new language, at first you will only need to know enough words to save your day and use them frequently during the day. But if you say that I want to know everything from A language to A-Z, then first buy a dictionary to add new words to your life. Try to pronounce a sentence with the same meaning in different words. This will both allow you to learn new words, and you will have new alternative words to speak.

Change the Language of the Applications You Are Using

There are several applications that are indispensable in the daily life of everyone in the electronic age of our time. And these applications are with us almost 70% of the time. Learning things that you are constantly under the influence of is faster than other forms of learning. Changing the language of the application you are using will give you the ability to perceive some words without thinking over time. Even you will not understand that you are learning a new language.

Search!

Doing research about a country or countries to learn a language will make it more convenient for you to find your area of interest. Both your sense of curiosity will increase as you learn new things and it will be a good step to try new things. At this stage, you can make a list of plans for the future or make a travel plan. Applying them will stimulate your motivation.

Watch Movies or Series

One of the best ways to learn a language from the comfort of home is to watch a foreign movie in another language! This is not only one of the best ways to learn a foreign language, but you will also feel better about the culture of the language! Keep a list of new words you have heard and what they mean in your notebook. Recently, Netflix has taken a new action step by attracting attention to this problem:” It is Possible to Learn Languages with Netflix! You can watch both the series or the movie and learn a language.

Read Books on a Simple Level

Read a book! Choose an interesting, easy-to-read book in the language you want to learn, which can be a start. And then it will help you to read 10-20 pages every day. Do not forget to underline unfamiliar words and make a note of their meaning. Read aloud each new word you see, and this way you will both see, say and hear the word. This will contribute to its acquisition in your memory.

Argue With Yourself

Nights are the peak hours for internal conversations, conscientious accountants. Try to make these conversations in the language you want to learn. All tied up completely. When people begin to understand themselves, they begin to understand the people around them more easily. Weigh your internal accounting well and combine it with what you want to learn.

Create Your Own Dictionary

I told you to note down the words you don't know, but you came across at that moment many times above. And now create yourself a small dictionary with these words. This dictionary is completely yours and consists of what you don't know. You can type the meanings of the words you want dozens of times. This is completely yours, if you want, draw it with a picture, if you want, determine the shapes for yourself. Completely according to your imagination, format it the way you want.

Listen to the Song – Sing the Song

Music is like a short break in life, listening to foreign music in the language you want to learn the important minutes you have devoted to yourself will be very effective both for you to clear your head and for you to learn new words. Rhythmic sounds always make more of an impression on the brain. It will encourage you to repeat the words with the same rhythm while listening to the song, to hear your own voice in this regard. Try to see how much you will understand and make a note of the words you know but can't remember the meaning of. You're starting to learn.

(Tip: Listening to news in another language or listening to your favorite speakers in another language! it's an amazing and really intense way to start learning quickly!).

GÜLSÜM AYDOĞAN, TURKEY

ORIGIN OF THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE

The Portuguese language, which was commonly used by the people, originated from vulgar Latin and Galician. In the 13th century, the first official Portuguese written document was published.

The Portuguese language is spread around all the continents of the world and many have it as their official language.

We also have a unique word that no other languages have. “Saudade” is the word for the feeling of missing something or someone.



PORTUGAL

ORIGEM DA LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA

A língua portuguesa, frequentemente usada pelo povo, tem origem no latim vulgar e no galego. No século XIII, o primeiro documento oficial escrito em português foi publicado.

A língua portuguesa está espalhada por todos os continentes e muitos países têm-na como língua oficial. Temos também uma palavra única, que mais nenhuma linguagem no mundo tem. A palavra “saudade”, que significa ter saudades de algo ou alguém.



PORTUGAL

MYSTERY OF LANGUAGES

we are so far from world
a world which lives 8 billion people
and humans who speak hundreds and hundreds language

since from they raised
they are always wondered about
sometimes the thing that destroy mountains
sometimes that break hearts
sometimes thing that can be unsettling
sometimes thing that makes us jump for joy

everymoment and everywhere
we are all learning,trying and using
only until world become an unspoken

ELIF YAŞAR PALANDIZLAR,TURKEY

KELİMENİN GÜCÜ

Onlarca insan tek dünya
Milyonlarca sembol milyonlarca anlam
Bazen gerçekler bazen yalanlar
Bazen acılar bazen mutluluklar
Bana bunları anlatmam öğretildi
Resimlerle sesler her şeyle
Ama hiçbiri dil kadar anlamlı olmadı
Bazen farklılık gösterse de kelimeler ,harfler
Çıkan anlamlar ve anlatılacaklar hep aynı oldu
Bu kelimeler güldürdü bizi
Bu kelimeler ağlattı bizi

NESLİHAN SARİDEDEOĞLU, TURKEY

MY INCREDIBLE EXPERIENCE

It was 9:00 am. I opened my eyes when my father said good morning. It was a big day because I was going for a 1-month vacation to a country whose language and culture I did not know very well. I was both excited and stressed. I wonder if I could get used to it? Would I be able to improve my language? I washed my face and put on my clothes and packed my things in the car and drove to the airport. I fell asleep in the car with a melody in my earphones until I got to the airport. We arrived at the airport. I said goodbye to my parents and got on my plane. My excitement was increasing... 2 hours passed and I got off the plane. The family that I was going to stay in their house picked me up and took me to their house. Their attitude towards me relieved me a bit. They were very friendly. They had a child at home with me and he was very sympathetic like his family. I told him about my concerns and said that I believed I could overcome it easily in 1 month, even if it relieved me a little bit.

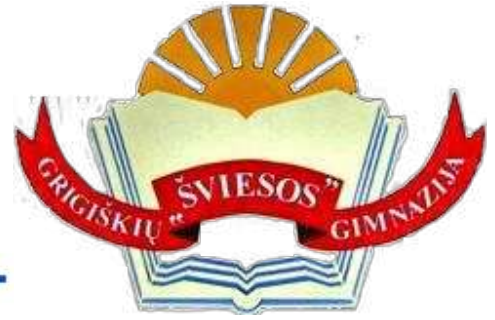
After 10 days I was speaking English very easily. Because I saw the benefit of practice, I broke my prejudices and my worries were almost gone. Now I'm completely used to it and my confidence has increased. I believe that the remaining 20 days will go much better and I will add something more to myself.

EN BÜYÜK DENEYİMİM

Saat 09.00'di.babamin günaydin demesiyle gözlerimi açmıstım.bugün büyük gündü çünkü diline ve kültürüne çok hakim olmadığım bir ülkeye 1 aylık tatil için gidiyordum .hem heyecanlı hem de stresliydim.acaba alisabilecek miydim?acaba dilimi geliştirebilecek miydim ?bu sorularla yataktan kalkıp elimi yüzümü yıkayıp kıyafetlerimi giydim ve eşyalarımı arabay yerlestirip havaalanına doğru yola çıktım .havaalanına varana kadar kulakligimda bir melodiyle arabada uyuyakaldım . havaalanına varmistik .annemle ve babamla vedalasip ucagima bindim. Heyecanim giderek artiyordu... aradan 2 saat gecti ve uçaktan indim. Evlerinde kalacağım aile beni aldı ve evlerine goturduler.bana karşı tavirlari biraz da olsa içimi rahatlattı.cok samimilerdi.evde benimle yasit bir çocukları vardı ve o da ailesi gibi çok sempatikti .ona kaygilarimdan bahsettim ve bunu 1 ay içinde kolayca asacağima inandığını söyleyip biraz da olsa beni rahatlattı...

10 gün geçmişti ve çok rahat ingilizce konuşuyordum.cunku pratik yapmanın faydasını görmüştüm,onaygılarımı kırmıstım ve kaygılarım neredeyse bitmişti. Şimdi tamamen alistim ve kendime karşı güvenim arttı geriye kalan 20 günün çok daha iyi geçeceğini ve kendime daha fazla bir şey katacağıma inancım sonsuz.

TURKEY



*Erasmus+ programme 2019-1-RO01-
KA229-063562_5 International
project*

“Foreign Languages - YES!” (F.L.Y.)

Grigiskes, Vilnius

Lithuania

2022

LITHUANIAN TRADITIONAL HOLIDAYS



STATE HOLIDAYS



The Path to Freedom

The coronation of king Mindaugas



The State Restoration Day



Baltic Way



The Re-Establishment of the State of Lithuania



The Day of the Defenders of Freedom



The coronation of king Mindaugas

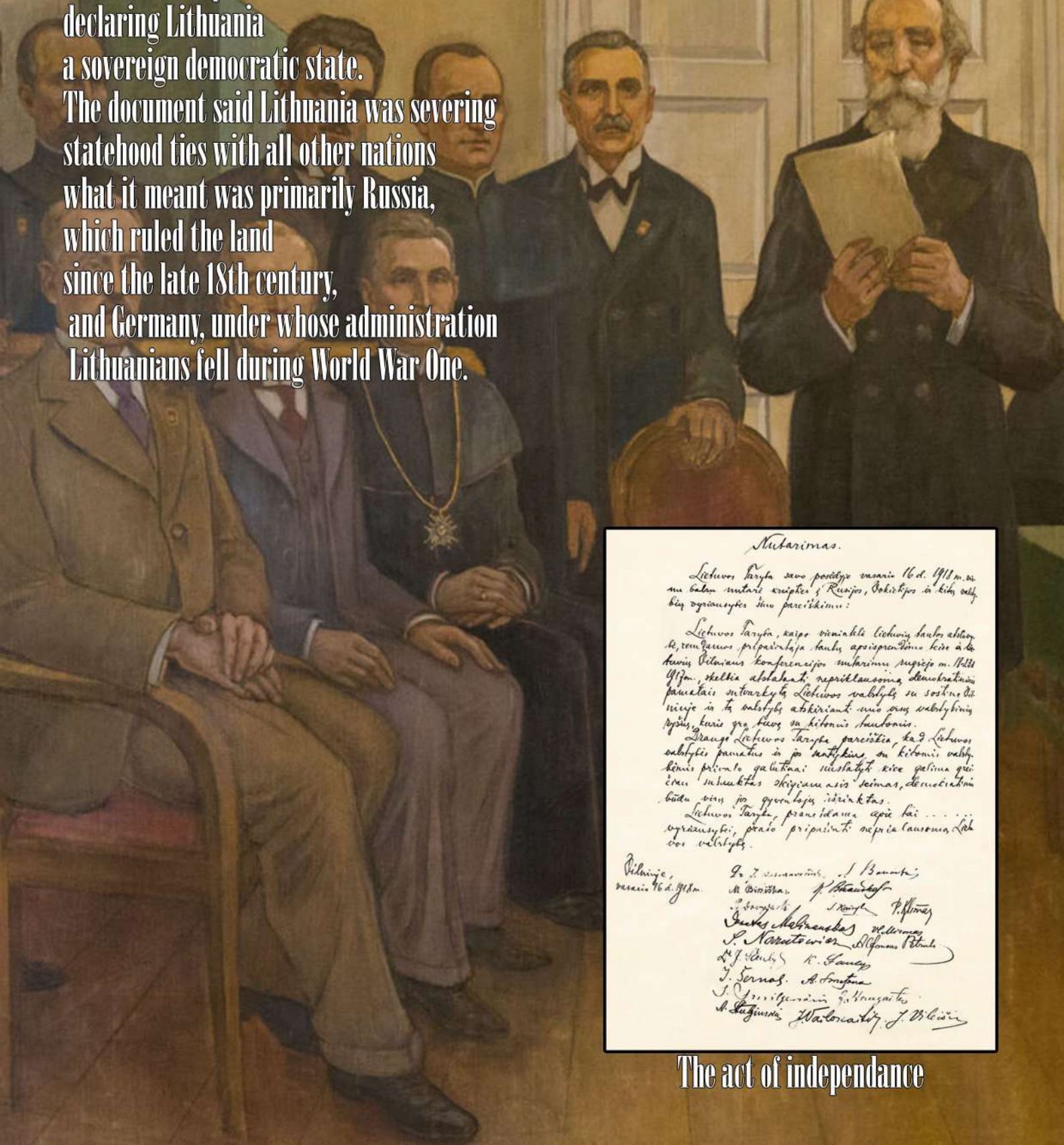
Statehood Day is an annual public holiday in Lithuania celebrated on July 6 to commemorate the coronation in 1253 of Mindaugas as the only King of Lithuania. The day has officially been celebrated since 1991.



The State Restoration Day

On February 16, 1918, the twenty members of the Council of Lithuania signed a document the Act of Independence declaring Lithuania a sovereign democratic state.

The document said Lithuania was severing statehood ties with all other nations what it meant was primarily Russia, which ruled the land since the late 18th century, and Germany, under whose administration Lithuanians fell during World War One.



Skelbiamas.

Lietuvos Taryba savo posėdyje vasario 16 d. 1918 m. su ma-
nuo balsu nutarė sukilus ir Rusijos, Okechijos ir kitų valsty-
bių vyriausybei šiuo pareiškimu:

Lietuvos Taryba, kaip vienintelė Lietuvos valdos atstovė,
kuriai remiamas pilnasis priėmimas, taikis apsisprendimo kėis ir de-
klaravimui Vilniaus konferencijos nutarimu rugpjūtį m. 1918
1918 m. skelbia absoliutų nepriklausomą, demokratinių
principais nutarę Lietuvos valstybę su sostine bei
vėlyje ir to valstybės atkėiriamai nuo visų valstybinių
pajūsių, kurių gerų, tiesų su kitomis tautomis.

Drauge Lietuvos Taryba pareiškia, kad Lietuvos
valstybės pamatus ir jo kėitėkėis su kitomis valsty-
bėmis priėmto galutinai nutarėtytė eice galima gerai
ėimam sutauktas skėiriamas šėis seimas, demokratėim
bėdam visų jėis gyvėnėlopis idėirktas.

Lietuvos Taryba, praneidama apie šai . . .
vyriausybei, praeo pripaėinti nepria lausomia Lietuvos
valstybė.

Vilniuje,
vasaris 16 d. 1918 m.

Dr. J. Basanavičius, J. Basanavičius,
A. Biržiška, P. Štikonas,
L. Gaižiūnas, J. Janušas, P. Pliuskas,
J. Štremėška, K. Štremėška,
J. Štremėška, K. Štremėška,
J. Štremėška, K. Štremėška,
A. Štremėška, K. Štremėška, J. Štremėška

The act of independence

The Baltic Way

The Baltic Way was a peaceful political demonstration that occurred on 23 August 1989.

Approximately two million people joined their hands to form a human chain spanning 675.5 kilometres across the three Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which at the time were constituent republics of the Soviet Union.



The Map of the Baltic Way



The Act of the Re-Establishment of the State of Lithuania

The Act of the Re-Establishment of the State of Lithuania or Act of March 11 was an independence declaration by Lithuania adopted on March 11, 1990, signed by all members of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Lithuania. The act emphasized restoration and legal continuity of the interwar-period Lithuania, which was occupied by the Soviet Union and lost independence in June 1940. It was the first Soviet republic of the 15 Soviet republics to declare independence from the Soviet Union. The other 14 Soviet republics would later declare their independence. These events would cause the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991.



The January Events

The January Events took place in Lithuania on January 11–13 1991 in the aftermath of the Act of the Re-Establishment of the State of Lithuania.

As a result of Soviet military actions, 14 civilians were killed and over 140 were injured.

The events were centered in its capital, Vilnius, along with related actions in its suburbs and in the cities of Alytus, Šiauliai, Varena, and Kaunas. Innocent people took to the streets to defend Lithuania from the Soviet troops. They set up barricades and defended very important locations like the parliament building and the Radio and Television Committee building.

January 13th is the Day of the Defenders of Freedom in Lithuania and it is officially observed as a commemorative day.

A man with a Lithuanian flag demonstrating against a soviet tank.



People surrounding the parliament building and the barricades that they built against tanks.



Valstybingumo šventės

1. Valstybės diena yra švenčiama kasmet liepos 6d. paminėti vienintelio Lietuvos karaliaus Mindaugo karūnavimą 1253m. Oficialiai ši diena paskelbta šventine nuo 1991m.

2. 1918m vasario 16d. dvidešimt Lietuvos tarybos narių pasirašė Lietuvos nepriklausomybės Akta deklaruojančią. Kad Lietuva yra sovereni demokratinė valstybė.

3. 1989 rugpjūčio 23d. apie 2 milijonai žmonių susikibę rankomis sudarė gyvą žmonių grandinę per Lietuvą, Latviją ir Estiją, tuometines Tarybų Sąjungos respublikas. Tai buvo taiki politinė demonstracija siekianti nepriklausomybės.

4. 1990 kovo 11d. Lietuvos respublikos tarybos nariai pasirašė Lietuvos valstybės atkūrimo aktą. Šiuo aktu buvo skelbiamas teisėtas Lietuvos valstybingumo atkūrimas ir atsiskyrimas nuo Tarybų Sąjungos. Lietuva buvo pirmoji iš 15 sąjungos respublikų paskelbusi nepriklausomybę.

5. 1991m sausio 11-13d. įvykiuose 14 taikių Lietuvos piliečių žuvo dėl sovietinės armijos veiksmų. Civiliai žmonės statė barikadas bei dideliais būriais rinkosi ginti pagrindinių objektų sostinėje Vilniuje – Seimo ir Televizijos ir radijo komiteto.



SHROVE TUESDAY / PANCAKES DAY

UŽGAVĒNĒS



Shrove Tuesday is an ancient annual festival celebrated 47 days before Easter. It is a kind of a carnival when people dressed up as animals, witches and devils force out the winter with special songs, games, chants and other funny ceremonies. It is the last day before Lent – 7 weeks of fasting.





Užgavėnės yra sena

*šventė, žinoma visose
Europos šalyse. Šios
šventės tikslas- išvaryti
žiema. Užgavėnės
švenčiamas likus 47
dienoms iki Velykų, taigi
data keičiasi kiekvienais
metais.*





It is believed that if you eat well and full during Pancakes Day, you will be full and strong all year round.



One of the most popular dishes are pancakes.



*If anyone else doesn't
know-
I'm going to bake
pancakes today!*

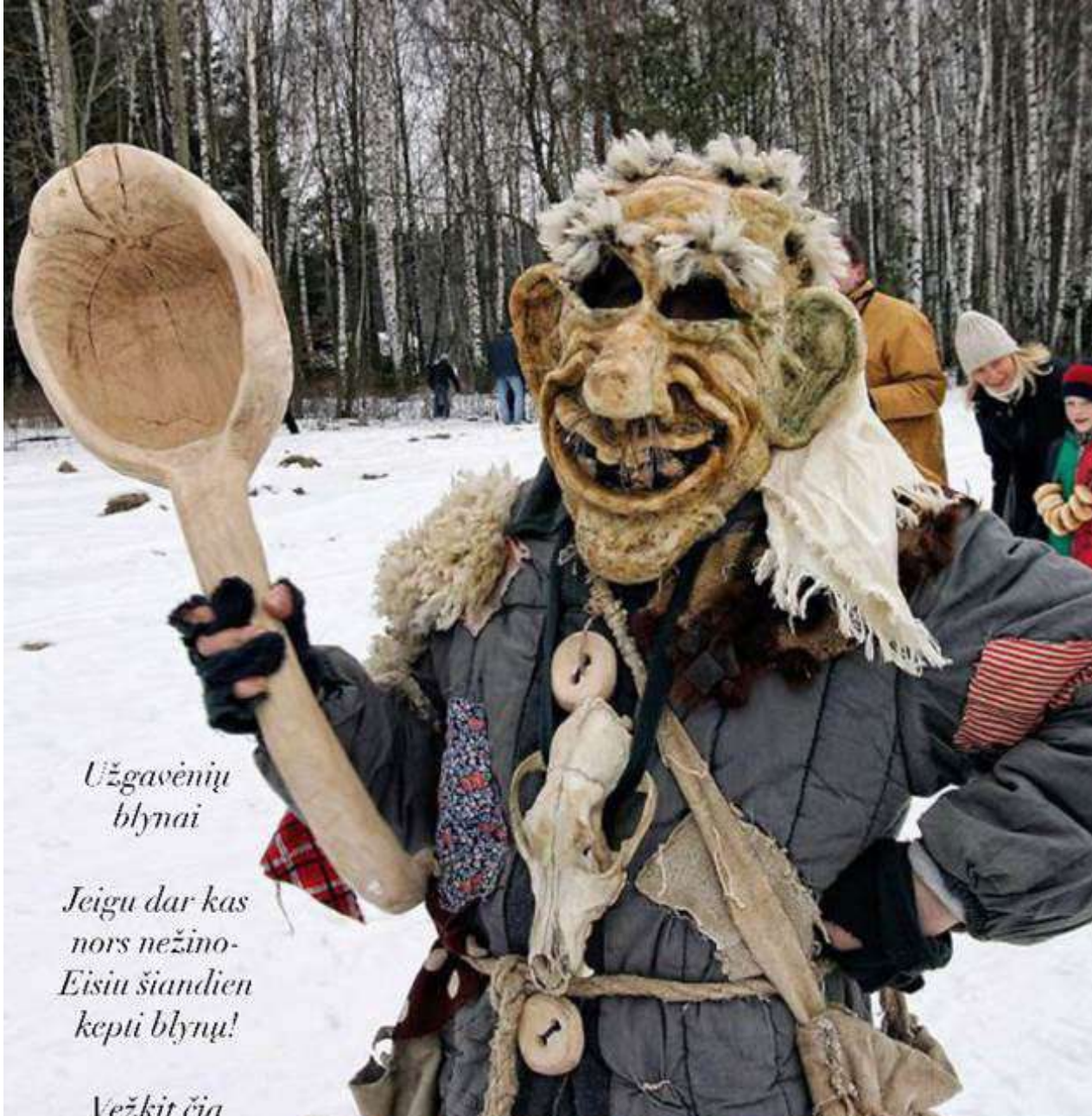
*Take the flour machine
here!
And oil - so it wouldn't
burn*

*Ten buckets of jam!
And let's not wait for
dinner.*

*We will eat until it's hot,
Because empty bellies
are bad!*

*I have to be full today,
Good luck to everyone!*





*Užgavėnių
blynai*

*Jeigu dar kas
nors nežino-
Eisiu šiandien
kepti blynų!*

*Vežkit čia
mašiną miltų!
Ir aliejaus- kad
nesvilty.*

*Dešimt kibirų
uogienės!
Ir nelauksim
vakarienės.*

*Valgysime, kol
karšti,
Nes blogai pilvai
tušti!*

*Šiandien turim
būti sotūs,
Kad sėkmė
visiems šypsotųsi!*





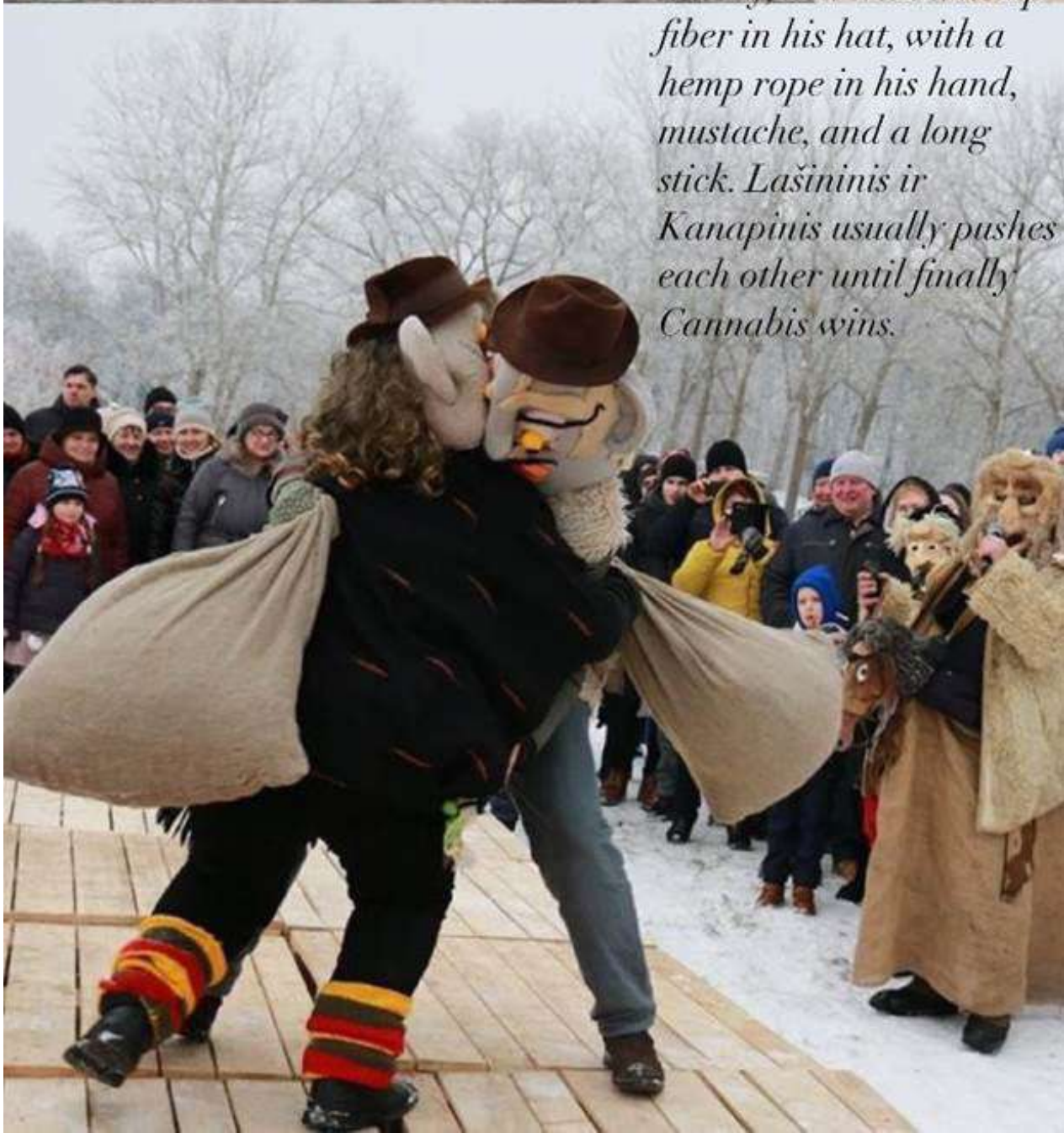
More is one of the main effigies and attributes of the traditional Pancakes day. It is an artificial woman, stuffed with various materials, who is ultimately burned in a bonfire.





Kanapinis

Kanapinis - skinny, shabby, tied with a hemp fiber in his hat, with a hemp rope in his hand, mustache, and a long stick. Lašininis ir Kanapinis usually pushes each other until finally Cannabis wins.





Lašininis

Lašininis depicts meat, overeating. He is thick, with a piece of fat in the mouth, sometimes with a pig's head mask.





Lašininis vaizduoja sotumą, persivalgymą. Jis – storas, su lašinių gabalu burnoje, kartais su kiaulės galvos kauke.

More – vienas pagrindinių Užgavėnių atvaizdų ir atributų. Tai dirbtinė moteris, prikimšta įvairių medžiagų, kuri galiausiai sudeginama lauže.

Kanapinis – liesas, apdriskęs, skrybėlę susijuosęs kanapių pluoštu, nuspurusiais ūsais, o rankose – ilga lazda Lašininiiui išvyti. Kanapinis su Lašininiiu paprastai stumdosi, grumiasi, kol galiausiai Kanapinis nugalė.

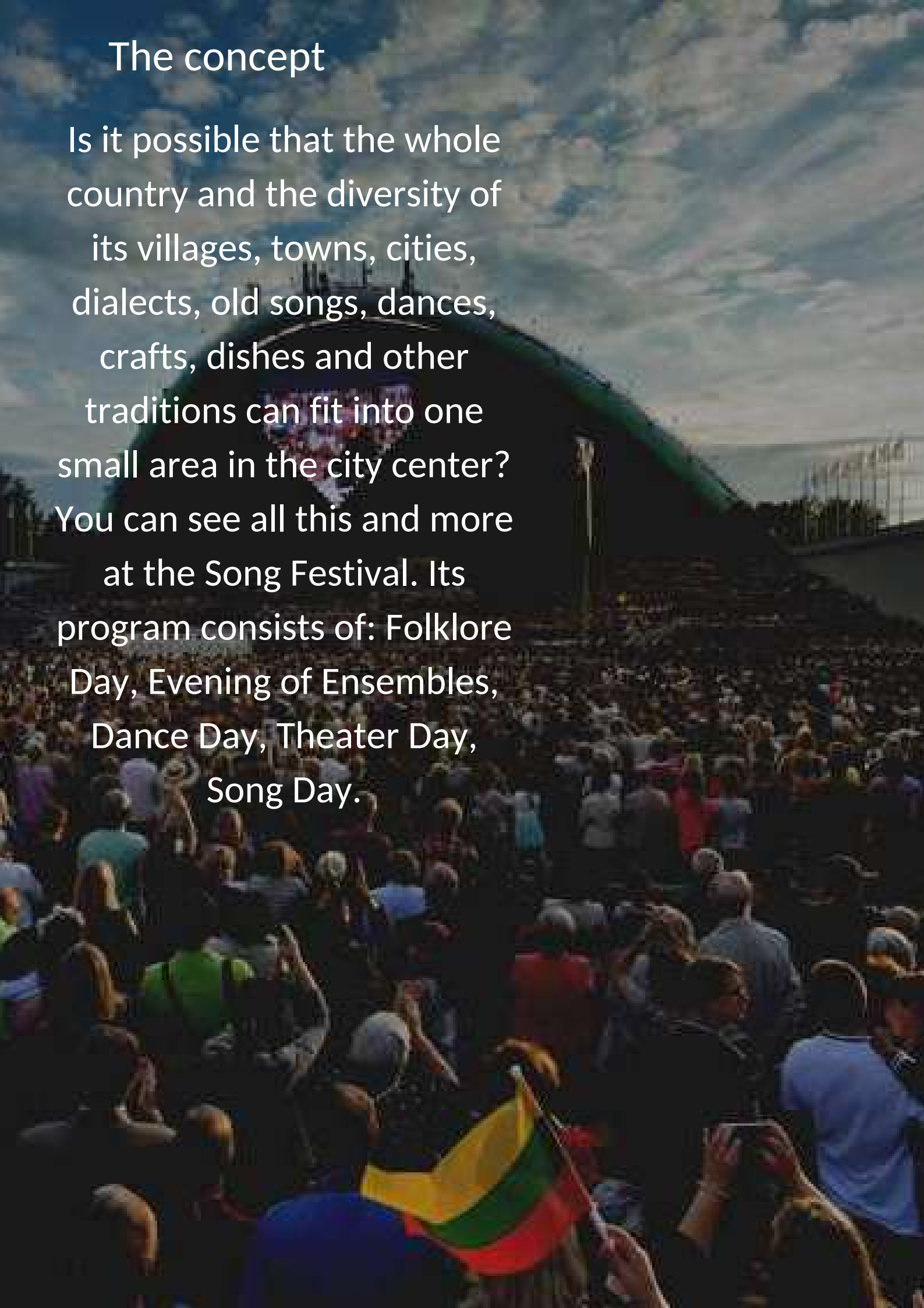


THE SONG FESTIVAL DAINŲ ŠVENTĖ



The concept

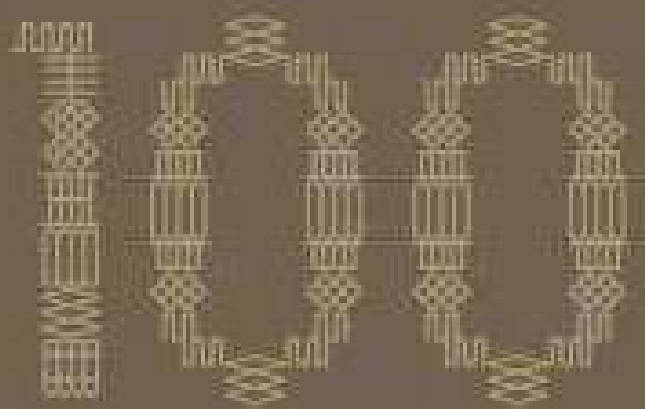
Is it possible that the whole country and the diversity of its villages, towns, cities, dialects, old songs, dances, crafts, dishes and other traditions can fit into one small area in the city center? You can see all this and more at the Song Festival. Its program consists of: Folklore Day, Evening of Ensembles, Dance Day, Theater Day, Song Day.

A large crowd of people is gathered at a festival, likely the Song Festival mentioned in the text. The crowd is dense and diverse, with many people wearing colorful clothing. In the background, a large, dark archway is visible, possibly a stage or a decorative structure. The sky is overcast and grey.

The Emblem



Atkurtai
Lietuvai



The tree consists of roots, a trunk with a crown and a top. The roots represent the past, a hardened trunk and a lush crown are the present, and the top is hope and the future. And the bird at the top - the free Lithuanian spirit.

Principles

A large crowd of people, many in traditional Lithuanian folk costumes, are performing at a festival. The background shows a dense crowd of people in various costumes, including yellow and green ones. The foreground shows several women in dark, patterned skirts and white blouses, some with headscarves, dancing or performing. The overall atmosphere is festive and cultural.

1. The Lithuanian Song Festival is a national universal cultural phenomenon.

2. It elevates a person's creative self-expression, the powers of artists, the vitality of national culture, the love of the homeland and solidarity.

3. Participation is based on volunteering, the ability to perfectly prepare and perform the intended repertoire.

4. Song festivals are held every four years.

History

The first Lithuanian Song Festival took place on August 23–25, 1924 in Kaunas. The repertoire consisted of harmonized folk songs.

In 2018, the Lithuanian Song Festival of the Century took place. About 36,000 participants from Lithuania, foreign Lithuanians from 15 countries and 13 groups of Lithuanian national communities took part in the events of the festival.

In 2003, UNESCO declared the tradition and symbolism of Lithuanian (together with Estonian and Latvian) song and dance festivals a masterpiece of the intangible heritage of humanity.

Kur giria žaliuoja



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UP6cahY8cJI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hnoybfQ7xcg>

Mano kraštas



Konceptas

Ar gali būti, kad į vieną nedidelę teritoriją miesto centre gali tilpti visa šalis ir jos kaimų, miestelių, miestų, tarmių, senųjų dainų, šokių, amatų, patiekalų bei kitų tradicijų margumas?

Visa tai ir dar daugiau galite pamatyti Dainų šventėje. Jos programą sudaro: Folkloro diena, Ansamblių vakaras, Šokių diena, Teatro diena, Dainų diena.

Emblema

Medį sudaro šaknys, kamienas su laja ir viršūnė. Šaknys – tai praeitis, Drūtas kamienas ir vešli laja – tai dabartis, na, o viršūnė – tai viltis ir ateitis. O paukštis viršūnėje – pragydusi laisva lietuvių dvasia.

Principai

1. Lietuvos dainų šventė yra nacionalinis visuotinio pobūdžio kultūros reiškinys.
2. Ji išaukština žmogaus kūrybinę saviraišką, meno kūrėjų galias, tautinės kultūros gyvybingumą, tėvynės meilę ir solidarumą.
3. Dalyvavimas dainų šventėje grindžiamas savanoriškumu, gebėjimu tobulai paruošti ir atlikti numatytą repertuarą.
4. Dainų šventės rengiamos kas ketverius metus.

Istorija

Pirmoji visos Lietuvos dainų šventė įvyko 1924 08 23–25 Kaune, į programą buvo įtrauktos harmonizuotos liaudies dainos.

2018 06 30–07 06 įvyko Lietuvos šimtmečio dainų. Šventės renginiuose dalyvavo apie 36 000 dalyvių iš Lietuvos, užsienio lietuvių iš 15 pasaulio šalių, 13 Lietuvos tautinių bendrijų kolektyvų.

2003 UNESCO Lietuvos (kartu su Estijos ir Latvijos) dainų ir šokių švenčių tradiciją ir simboliką paskelbė Žmonijos žodinio ir nematerialaus paveldo šedevru.

Mano kraštas

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hnoybfQ7xcg>

Kur giria žaliuoja

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UP6cahY8cJI>


MIDSUMMER'S DAY / ST JOHN'S DAY

JONINÈS / RASOS





Lithuanians take midsummer seriously, celebrating St John's Day – or Joninės – with bonfires and fortunetelling rituals, combining a Christian feast with pagan tradition.

- 
- A woman with long dark hair is wearing a large, elaborate crown made of green grasses and numerous small yellow flowers. She is dressed in a white, long-sleeved, textured dress. She is looking down at a basket she is holding, which contains a lit blue candle and a variety of colorful flowers, including red, yellow, and purple blooms. The scene is dimly lit, with the primary light source being the candle, creating a soft, intimate atmosphere. The background is dark and out of focus.
- Celebrated on June 24th. In the Baltic countries, this holiday has been known since the 14th century, before the introduction of Christianity, it was called the Kupolės. After the introduction of Christianity, the Kupolės were identified with the Day of John the Baptist, and the ceremonies were performed on the eve of it (June 23).

- Making wreathes from nine or twelve different herbs before midnight – it was not only a traditional accessory, but also a mystical charm to draw the attention of your true love. The wreath was later set afloat on a river, and the faster the current carried it, the sooner the girl would get married if two wreaths stuck together, wedding bells would be expected within a year.



- A search for the fern flower was an important ritual. According to old beliefs, ferns only bloom on St John's Eve, so young people in pairs would go to the forest at night to look for it. They wouldn't probably find it, but not for the lack of trying.





Nowadays, Midsummer's day is still celebrated in Lithuania. This holiday of the warm season in Lithuania celebrated on the shortest night of the year (June 24), is very romantic.

During the Baltic traditional festival women make garlands from grass and flowers, huge bonfires are lit, people dance and sing, and when it gets dark, they set out to search for the mysterious blooming fern. This day is also the name day of one of the most popular man's names in Lithuania – Jonas.



Dabar Joninės dar vis yra švenčiamos. Ši šventė yra šiltuoju Lietuvos sezonu, kai yra trumpiausia metų naktis (Birželio 24d.), ši diena yra labai romantiška. Baltų tradicinės šventės metu moterys gamina vainikus iš žolių ir gėlių, dega didžiuliai laužai, šoka bei dainuoja žmonės, o sutemus jie eina ieškoti paslaptinai žydinčio paparčio žiedo. Joninės švenčiamos birželio 24 dieną. Baltijos šalyse ši šventė jau yra žinoma nuo XIV, amžiaus dar prieš įvedant krikščionybę, šventė būdavo vadinama Kupolėmis. Po krikščionybės įvedimo Kupolės pavadintos Šv. Jono diena, o apeigos vykdavo vakarą prieš pačią šventę, t.y. birželio 23d.

Paparčio žiedo ieškojimas buvo labai svarbus ritualas. Pagal senus įsitikinimus, papartis žydi tik per Jonines, todėl jaunuoliai būdami porose eidavo naktį į mišką jo ieškoti. Jie tikriausiai jo negalėdavo rasti, bet ne dėl to, kad neieškojo. Iki vidurnakčio nupinti vainiką iš devynių ar dvylikos žolelių, tai nebuvo tik tradicinis aksesuaras, bet ir mistinis žavesys, kuris gali pritraukti tikrą meilę. Vėliau vainikas būdavo paleidžiamas į upę, kuo greičiau jis būdavo nuplukdinamas, tuo greičiau mergina ištekės. Jeigu du vainikai sukibtų, tai vestuvinių varpų galima tikėtis per ateinančius metus.

CHRISTMAS EVE

KŪČIOS



Christmas Eve



What is it?

Christmas Eve is an important global festival that means the birth of Jesus Christ. Tho it is celebrated diffrently in all cultures, it all has the same meaning- Christmas Eve is a time for peace and quiet. This festival is celebrated in the whole world, but nowhere as much as in Lithuania.



Festivity for both Pagans and Christians

There are few places in the world, that Christmas Eve is considered as important as in Lithuania. In our country Christmas Eve is considered not only as a christian festival, but a pagan one as well. It combines traditions and beliefs of christian and pagan styles of Christmas Eve. It used to be believed that on this night various animals, like donkeys and cows could speak. Of course, there are more beliefs- for example, if before going to sleep you put combs, a towel, a soap and make a well of sticks, you may dream your future. Before the dinner the table is covered by a white sheet underneath which straw of various length is hidden. After the dinner participants draw straw and predict future by looking at it. Long and fat straw means you'll live a long life, many branches mean that you'll be rich, short straw means... well, they are just propicies.



The Dinner

Speaking of the dinner itself, in our tradition there are approximately 12 dishes, made from various ingredients excluding meat and milk. The meals are relatively simple, including fish, like carp or herring, salads, citrus fruits, nuts and a few iconic dishes, like, Kūčiukai- small slices of dough, made with poppymilk.



A part of Christmas

Tho in most cultures presents are opened on Christmas morning, in Lithuania we open them in the end of the Christmas Eve. You might ask, how do little kids still believe in Santa if it is done this way? It's simple! You either dine in the room in which the Christmas Tree is not present, or kids are lured away, while the "Santa" brings the presents.



Lietuvoje Kūčios, Kalėdų išvakarės, yra labai svarbi Krikščioniška šeimos šventė su pagoniškais elementais. Svarbiausias Kūčių elementas yra vakarienė prie balta staltiese padengto stalo, kuriai susirenka visa šeima. Vakarienei gaminami 12 patiekalų be mėsos ir riebalų. Pasimeldus ir pavakarieniavus lietuviai buria savo ateitį ir bando nuspėti kokie metai laukia. Tikima, kad ta naktis yra stebuklinga ir net galima išgirsti gyvulius kalbant žmonių kalba.



FESTIVALS IN GREECE

In a country where you get two birthdays (your official birthday and a name day), the Greek calendar is overflowing with festivals and celebrations throughout the year. Many of these are based around key religious dates in the Orthodox faith, whilst others are holidays of national importance.

Here's all you need to know about the major festivals, celebrations and holidays.

January 1st – Protohronia



The year starts off with the feast day of **Agios Vasilis** (aka Saint Basil, the Greek Santa Claus). The first person to enter a Greek's house smashes a **pomegranate** on the front door. The more seeds that are scattered, the more luck that household will have for the year to come. On January 1st, Greeks also share a cake called **vasilopita**, and hide a coin inside. The person who gets the piece with the coin is

the lucky one!

January 6th – Epiphany (Fota)



Celebrated across Greece, the blessing of the waters is followed by a priest releasing a white pigeon and throwing a cross into the waters of rivers, lakes and ports, anywhere young locals could dive to retrieve it. *Swimming at the time of year is only for the brave but the one who gets the cross is forever blessed!*

Carnival (Apokries)

Greek Carnival festivities are celebrated with

parties, feasts, and parades three weeks before Lent starts.

The best places to attend prescheduled parades are the islands of Crete (the town of Rethymno in particular) and Corfu, but, mainly, the city of Patra.



Tsiknopempti (Meat Thursday) is a Thursday when, in preparation for transitioning to a vegetarian diet for Lent, communities consume large quantities of grilled meat, the scent of which fills up the air (*tsikna* being the Greek word for cooking meat smoke).

** The Carnival period exact dates vary from year to year as defined by the Greek Orthodox calendar*

March 25th – Independence Day

Expect celebrations marking the declaration of the Revolutionary War against the ruling Ottomans, with military and school parades all over the country.



On this day, Greeks eat a special dish which consists of fried *bakaliaros* (cod fish) and *skordalia* (garlic spread).

Greek Easter

Clean Monday (Kathara Deutera)



Greek Lent starts on the so-called “**Clean**” (*Kathara*) **Monday**. Symbolically, on that day, Greeks fly kites in the sky, an act that symbolizes reaching up high and joining the heavens. Parents and children spend time outdoors together, enjoying veggie and seafood-rich lunches with family and friends.

In Kathara Deutera, Greeks eat a bread called **Lagana** with **taramosalata dip**.

Greek Easter Holy Week

Easter is a pleasant period of time to be in Greece weather-wise. It is the celebration Greeks treasure the most. The

Spring season is delightful as several flowers bloom and trees blossom. Different events are held during the Greek Easter Holy week.

Paying a visit to churches and monasteries around that period of time is an interesting cultural experience full of mesmerizing sounds, beautiful aromas, and colorful images. You are always welcome to join in the Greek tradition of lighting up a candle and making a wish as you enter holy spaces.

Holy Thursday



Greeks **dye the eggs red** on Holy Thursday.

If you are into cooking, you could also bake **Easter cookies** and **Easter bread** any day during the Easter Holy Week.

Holy Friday – Epitaphy (Epitafios)

A graceful, candlelit procession takes place on “Great” (as the Greeks call “Good”) Friday evening, following the **Epitaphy**, namely the tomb of Christ.



Holy Saturday

Upon **Christ’s Resurrection**, which takes place on Saturday, right by midnight, people head home to crack red-dyed eggs and eat the *magiritsa* soup (a meat and vegetable broth which officially breaks down the fasting period).



Easter Sunday

On **Easter Sunday**, the smell of roast lamb and other meat delicacies is everywhere. Big parties with families and friends are organized which long the whole day. Wherever in Greece you may be, just follow the smell and the laughter!



August 15th

This is a very important day for the Greek Orthodox Church and for Greeks, who celebrate the **Dormition of the Virgin (also called the Assumption of Mary)**. Instead of grief, however, the day is meant to enjoy and celebrate the mother of Christ's qualities, as Greeks believe that "Holiest of All" (*Panayia*) did not die but ascended to Heaven.



This day is also known as **the Easter of the summer** because it is the peak of the summer period. The whole of Greece turns into one big festival, as there is not a single rock in the country without a chapel dedicated to the Holy Mother!

October 28th – Ohi (NO) Day

Greeks celebrate saying "NO-OHI" to the Italians who had asked for their surrender during World War II. Military and school parades take place.



December 25th – Christmas Day

On Christmas Eve, children go from door to door singing Christmas carols. People attend religious services and spend quality, family time together on Christmas Day. Children enjoy making and consuming great amounts of honey- (*melomakarona*) and butter cookies garnished with luscious layers of icing sugar (*kourabiedes*).

GREECE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΕΣ ΓΙΟΡΤΕΣ

Σε μια χώρα όπου έχετε δύο γενέθλια (τα επίσημα γενέθλιά σας και μια ονομαστική εορτή) το ελληνικό ημερολόγιο ξεχειλίζει από φεστιβάλ και εορτασμούς όλο το χρόνο. Πολλές από αυτές βασίζονται σε βασικές θρησκευτικές γιορτές στην Ορθόδοξη πίστη, ενώ άλλες είναι εορτές εθνικής σημασίας.

Εδώ είναι όλα όσα πρέπει να γνωρίζετε για τα μεγάλα φεστιβάλ, τις γιορτές και τις αργίες.

Πρωτοχρονιά



Η χρονιά ξεκινά με τη γιορτή του Αγίου Βασιλείου. Ο πρώτος που μπαίνει στο σπίτι σπάει ένα **ρόδι** στην εξώπορτα. Όσο περισσότεροι σπόροι είναι διάσπαρτοι, τόσο περισσότερη τύχη θα έχει αυτό το νοικοκυριό για το επόμενο έτος. Την 1η Ιανουαρίου, οι Έλληνες μοιράζονται επίσης ένα κέικ που ονομάζεται **βασιλόπιτα** και κρύβουν ένα νόμισμα μέσα. Αυτός που παίρνει το κομμάτι με το

κέρμα είναι ο τυχερός!

Θεοφάνεια



Γιορτάζεται σε όλη την Ελλάδα, η αγιασμός των υδάτων πραγματοποιείται από έναν ιερέα που απελευθερώνει ένα λευκό περιστέρι και ρίχνει έναν σταυρό στα νερά των ποταμών, των λιμνών και των λιμανιών, οπουδήποτε οι νεαροί ντόπιοι μπορούν να βουτήξουν για να το ανασύρουν. Αυτός που παίρνει το σταυρό είναι για πάντα ευλογημένος!

Απόκριες

Οι γιορτές του **Ελληνικού Καρναβαλιού** πραγματοποιούνται με πάρτι, γλέντια και παρελάσεις τρεις εβδομάδες πριν από την έναρξη της Σαρακοστής. Τα καλύτερα μέρη για να παρακολουθήσετε προκαθορισμένες παρελάσεις είναι τα νησιά της Κρήτης (κυρίως η πόλη του Ρεθύμνου) και η Κέρκυρα, αλλά, κυρίως, η πόλη της Πάτρας.



Η Τσικνοπέμψη είναι μια Πέμψη που, προετοιμάζοντας τη μετάβαση στη χορτοφαγική διατροφή για τη Σαρακοστή, γίνεται κατανάλωση μεγάλης ποσότητας ψητού κρέατος, το άρωμα του οποίου γεμίζει τον αέρα.

* Οι ακριβείς ημερομηνίες της περιόδου του Καρναβαλιού ποικίλλουν από έτος σε έτος, όπως ορίζεται από το ελληνορθόδοξο ημερολόγιο.

25^η Μαρτίου – Μέρα της Ανεξαρτησίας



Πραγματοποιούνται εορτασμοί για την κήρυξη του Επαναστατικού Πολέμου κατά των κυρίαρχων Οθωμανών, με στρατιωτικές και σχολικές παρελάσεις σε όλη τη χώρα.

Την ημέρα αυτή οι Έλληνες τρώνε ένα ιδιαίτερο πιάτο που αποτελείται από τηγανητό μπακαλιάρo και σκορδαλιά.



Ελληνικό Πάσχα

Καθαρά Δευτέρα

Η Ελληνική Σαρακοστή ξεκινά τη λεγόμενη Καθαρά Δευτέρα. Συμβολικά, εκείνη την ημέρα, οι Έλληνες πετούν χαρταετούς στον ουρανό, μια πράξη που συμβολίζει το να φτάσεις ψηλά και να ενωθείς με τους ουρανούς. Γονείς και παιδιά περνούν χρόνο μαζί σε εξωτερικούς χώρους, απολαμβάνοντας μεσημεριανά γεύματα πλούσια σε λαχανικά και θαλασσινά.

Την Καθαρά Δευτέρα, οι Έλληνες τρώνε ένα ψωμί που λέγεται **Λαγανά** και ταραμοσαλάτα.



Μεγάλη Εβδομάδα

Το Πάσχα είναι μια ευχάριστη περίοδος για να βρεθείτε στην Ελλάδα από την άποψη του καιρού. Είναι η γιορτή που

οι Έλληνες αγαπούν περισσότερο. Κατά τη διάρκεια της Μεγάλης εβδομάδας του Πάσχα πραγματοποιούνται διάφορες εκδηλώσεις.

Η επίσκεψη σε εκκλησίες και μοναστήρια εκείνη την περίοδο είναι μια ενδιαφέρουσα πολιτιστική εμπειρία γεμάτη μαγευτικούς ήχους, όμορφα αρώματα και πολύχρωμες εικόνες. Είστε πάντα ευπρόσδεκτοι να συμμετάσχετε στην ελληνική παράδοση, να ανάψετε ένα κερί και να κάνετε μια ευχή καθώς μπαίνετε σε ιερούς χώρους.

Μεγάλη Πέμπτη



Οι Έλληνες βάφουν κόκκινα τα αυγά τη Μεγάλη Πέμπτη. Μπορείτε επίσης να ψήσετε πασχαλινά κουλουράκια και πασχαλινό ψωμί οποιαδήποτε μέρα κατά τη διάρκεια της Μεγάλης Εβδομάδας του Πάσχα.

Μεγάλη Παρασκευή (Επιτάφιος)

Μια ευλαβική περιφορά του Επιταφίου με τα κεριά γίνεται το απόγευμα της Μεγάλης Παρασκευής.



Μεγάλο Σάββατο

Μετά την **Ανάσταση του Χριστού**, που γίνεται το Σάββατο, ακριβώς τα μεσάνυχτα, οι άνθρωποι



κατευθύνονται στο σπίτι για να σπάσουν κόκκινα αυγά και να φάνε τη σούπα μαγειρίτσα (ζωμό από κρέας και λαχανικά με την οποία τελειώνει επίσημα η νηστεία).

Κυριακή του Πάσχα

Την **Κυριακή του Πάσχα** η μυρωδιά του ψητού αρνιού και άλλων κρεατικών λιχουδιών είναι παντού. Διοργανώνονται μεγάλα πάρτι με οικογένειες και φίλους που διαρκούν όλη την ημέρα. Όπου κι αν βρίσκεστε στην Ελλάδα, απλώς ακολουθήστε τη μυρωδιά και το γέλιο!



Δεκαπενταύγουστος

Αυτή είναι μια πολύ σημαντική ημέρα για την Ελληνική Ορθόδοξη Εκκλησία και για τους Έλληνες, που γιορτάζουν την **Κοίμηση της Θεοτόκου**. Αντί για θλίψη, ωστόσο, η ημέρα προορίζεται για να απολαύσουμε και να γιορτάσουμε τη μητέρα των ιδιοτήτων του Χριστού, καθώς οι Έλληνες πιστεύουν ότι η «Αγίότερη όλων» (Παναγία) δεν πέθανε αλλά ανέβηκε στους Ουρανούς.

Αυτή η μέρα είναι γνωστή και ως Πάσχα του καλοκαιριού γιατί είναι η κορύφωση της καλοκαιρινής περιόδου. Όλη η Ελλάδα μετατρέπεται σε ένα μεγάλο πανηγύρι, καθώς δεν υπάρχει τόπος που να μην έχει εκκλησία αφιερωμένη στην Παναγία.



28η Οκτωβριου – Μέρα του ΟΧΙ

Οι Έλληνες πανηγυρίζουν λέγοντας «ΝΟ-ΟΗΙ» στους Ιταλούς που είχαν ζητήσει την παράδοσή τους κατά τον Β' Παγκόσμιο Πόλεμο. Γίνονται στρατιωτικές και σχολικές παρελάσεις.



25η Δεκεμβρίου - Χριστούγεννα



Την παραμονή των Χριστουγέννων, τα παιδιά πηγαίνουν από πόρτα σε πόρτα τραγουδώντας τα κάλαντα. Οι άνθρωποι παρακολουθούν θρησκευτικές λειτουργίες και περνούν ποιοτικό, οικογενειακό χρόνο μαζί την ημέρα των Χριστουγέννων. Τα παιδιά απολαμβάνουν να φτιάχνουν και να καταναλώνουν μεγάλες ποσότητες **μελομακάρονα** και μπισκότα βουτύρου γαρνιρισμένα με λαχταριστές στρώσεις ζάχαρης άχνη (**κουραμπιέδες**).

GREECE

THE ROMANIAN FOLKLORE

A feature of Romanian culture is the special relationship between folklore and the learned culture, determined by two factors. First, the rural character of the Romanian communities resulted in an exceptionally vital and creative traditional culture. Folk creations like the dance Hora are part of Romania as a whole and is one of the things that define it.

They were both a source of inspiration for cultivated creators and a structural model for everyone for a long time.

Cucii is one of the most colorful Romanian customs, it precedes the start of the Lent and involves beautifully adorned masks and costumes. The main character, the Cuckoo, wears a mask shaped like a globe, embellished with hundreds of paper flowers and ribbons.



Ia is a traditional Romanian folk costume. The structure of Romanian traditional clothing has remained unchanged throughout history and can be traced back to the earliest times. The basic garment for both men and women is a shirt or chemise, which is made from hemp, linen or woolen fabric. This was tied round the waist using a fabric belt, narrow for women and wider for men. For women this was initially a single piece of cloth wrapped round the lower part of their bodies.



Nicolin Alexandru, **ROMANIA**

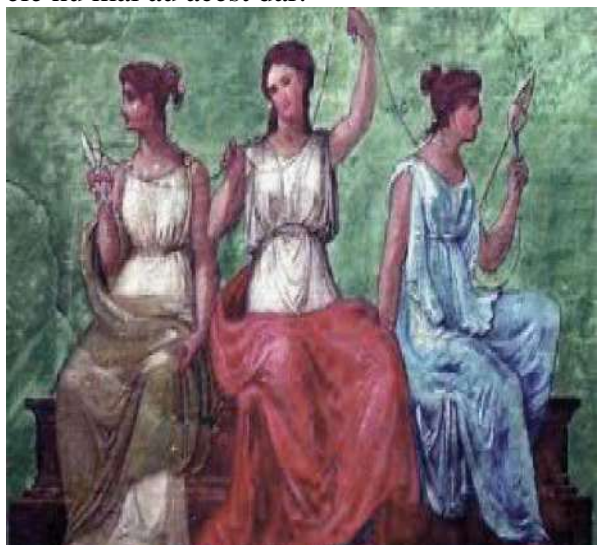
FOLCLORUL ROMANIEI

Folclorul românesc reprezintă totalitatea creațiilor artistice specifice culturii spirituale populare românești. Sintagma se referă la produsele etniilor vorbitoare de limba română în toate dialectele ei, semnalate în interiorul granițelor românești. În România sunt o multitudine de tradiții, ce variază de la artă, muzică, costume și dans.

Îa este o bluză, componentă a costumului tradițional românesc, purtată de femei. Este confecționată din pânză albă de bumbac, în sau borangic. Este împodobită cu broderii în motive populare românești mai ales la maneci, pe piept și la gât. Unele îi sunt împodobite și cu margele sau paiete.



Ursitoarele sunt trei așa numite zâne care vin în nopțile fără soț, din prima săptămână de viață a copilului nou-născut și-I menesc soarta. Se zice că, în timpurile străvechi, aceste ursitoare erau văzute și auzite cum ursesc de către moasele care în acele zile privegheau nou-născuții și pe mamele acestora și chiar și de părinții copilului. Din păcate, pentru că moasele au destăinuit acest secret, în zilele noastre ele nu mai au acest dar.



Sfântul Andrei este sărbătorit pe data de 30 noiembrie. Întâmplarea a făcut ca ziua națională, 1 decembrie, momentul unirii provinciilor românești, să se celebreze a doua zi. Iată cum, cele două componente, spiritualul și istoria, se alătură pentru a fi comemorate în momentul în care postul

Craciunului este in toi,natura si individul pregatindu-se deopotriva pentru nasterea Mantuitorului.



Nicolin Alexandru, **ROMANIA**

“GALO DE BARCELOS”

This is the story of the famous Barcelos rooster.

Many centuries ago, a man was about to be hanged in Barcelos, and he claimed to be innocent. Before dying, he stated that it was most certain for the cooked rooster to sing when he was hanged than him being guilty. When the man was being hanged, the rooster sang. That day one of the biggest symbols in Portugal was born: the “Galo de Barcelos”.

It is important to note that the name Portugal does not originate from “galo”. Its origin is in the Latin words “porto” (harbor) and “calis” (beautiful). It is said that having one “Galo de Barcelos” at home gives you good luck.



PORTUGAL

GALO DE BARCELOS

Esta é a história do famoso “Galo de Barcelos”.

Há muitos séculos atrás, um homem estava prestes a ser enforcado mas dizia ser inocente. Antes de morrer disse a todos: “É mais certo este galo assado cantar quando me enforcarem, do que eu ser culpado”. Quando o homem foi levado para a forca, ele cantou.

Nesse dia, um dos maiores símbolos de Portugal nasceu, o “Galo de Barcelos”. É também importante saber que a palavra Portugal não tem origem em “galo” mas sim das palavras “porto” (porto para barcos) e “calis” (lindo), palavras que vêm do latim.

Diz-se, popularmente, que ter um “Galo de Barcelos” em casa traz muita sorte.



PORTUGAL

TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN ARCHITECTURE

According to Old Sayings "to know your future you need to know your past" we believe we owe to know how the traditional architecture evolved but also how it looks from a formal point of view.

We also appreciate **authentic traditional Romanian houses** as a result of applying compositional principles, beautiful proportions and quality decorations.

In this article we will introduce you to the beauty of traditional Romanian architecture.

The main Romanian styles of architecture

Taking into account the fact that we are a people with a long history, we should have had a richer portfolio of styles and their derivatives in terms of traditional architecture. In reality, we are talking about two styles of architecture considered to be Romanian originals. Analyzing these two styles we find that the decoration elements are taken from the architecture of the neighboring peoples (Turks, Bulgarians, etc.) but also from the architecture of the Western peoples.

This principle of composition is found in all styles of architecture of all time, namely, the elements that made up the decoration came from ancient architecture.

Returning to the two Romanian styles of architecture considered original they are, as follows:

- **Brancoveanu style**
- **Neo-Romanian style**

Brancoveanu style

The Brancoveanu architecture appeared during the reign of Constantin Brancoveanu (1688-1714) and manifested itself mainly in the church architecture on the one hand and on the other hand that of the residences of the important people of that time - ruler and boyars.



Neo-Romanian

Architectural Style: origins and evolution

Neo-Romanian style is one of the most original and surprisingly beautiful architectural orders that appeared in Europe in the years of intense creativity of the late Victorian era. The Romans of that period wanted to create a style that would reflect the glory of their medieval past, transforming the architectural landscape of the country, just as the British had created, decades before and on a larger scale, the more well-known Victorian Neo-Gothic architectural style.

The Neo-Romanian style represents an interesting mixture of Byzantine eastern elements and local peasant architectural and ethnographic motifs, as well as certain models of Ottoman art and even themes of late Italian Renaissance. The style began to be in vogue among the Romanians wealthy in the first years of the XXth century, in Romania before the First World War – in the area called "The Old Kingdom", spreading later in Transylvania, after the war, after this province became part of Romania.



Romanian traditional architecture

Along with the two styles of Romanian "cult" architecture there is also a second category, the so-called traditional (peasant) architecture.

It worked concurrently with the two styles and was mainly based on considerations more of a practical rather than formal nature.

The dating of the peasant architecture begins with the beginnings of the Romanian people and continues until today.

Mainly it is about domestic buildings with the function of dwelling but also the dependencies in the household (stable, etc.). Their evolution is given by the direct needs of the family members (shelter, food, storage of materials, food, etc.).

Another important aspect that influenced the traditional architecture was related to who ruled the province administratively.

As a result of this, although households serve the same thing (shelter for family members, animal husbandry and food storage), they differ from one province to another.

Next we will review the main Romanian historical provinces and the architectural principles of the dwellings.

According to the typology of traditional architecture there are several representative types of houses for each province. In order to avoid an extremely long article we chose to discuss about a representative example from each province.



Domestic architecture of the historical provinces

-Muntenia:



-Ardeal:



-Banat

-Moldova:



-Dobrogea:



Gamberea Bianca, **ROMANIA**

ARHITECTURA TRADIȚIONALĂ ROMÂNEASCA

Conform vechii zicale “ca să-ți cunosti viitorul trebuie să-ti stii trecutul” credem că suntem datori să știm cum a evoluat arhitectura tradițională dar și cum arata din punct de vedere formal.

De asemenea, apreciem **casele tradiționale românești autentice** ca fiind un rezultat al aplicării principiilor compoziționale, al proporțiilor frumoase și decorațiilor de calitate.

În acest articol vă vom prezenta frumusețea arhitecturii tradiționale românești.

Principalele stiluri românești de arhitectură

Având în vedere faptul că suntem un popor cu o istorie îndelungată ar fi trebuit ca la capitolul arhitectură tradițională să avem un portofoliu mai bogat de stiluri și derivate ale acestora. În realitate este vorba de două stiluri de arhitectură considerate ca fiind originale românești. Analizând aceste două stiluri constatăm faptul că elementele de decorație sunt preluate din arhitectura popoarelor vecine (turci, bulgari etc.) dar și din arhitectura popoarelor occidentale.

Acest principiu de compunere se întâlnește la toate stilurile de arhitectură din toate timpurile, și anume, elementele care alcătuiau decorația proveneau din arhitectura antică.

Revenind la cele două stiluri românești de arhitectură considerate originale acestea sunt, după cum urmează:

- **Stilul brâncoveneasc**
- **Stilul neoromânesc**

Stilul brâncoveneasc

Arhitectura brâncovenească a apărut în timpul domniei lui Constantin Brâncoveanu (1688-1714) și s-a manifestat cu preponderență în arhitectura bisericească pe de-o parte și pe de altă parte cea a reședințelor persoanelor importante de la acea vreme-domnitor și boieri.

Stilul



Arhitectural Neoromânesc: Stilul neoromânesc este unul dintre cele mai originale și surprinzător de frumoase ordine arhitecturale care au apărut în Europa în anii de creativitate intensă din epoca victoriană târzie. Românii din acea perioadă au dorit să creeze un stil care să reflecte gloria trecutului lor medieval, transformându-și peisajul arhitectural al țării, tot așa cum britanicii creaseră, cu decenii înainte și la o scară mai mare, mai bine-cunoscutul stil arhitectural victorian neogotic.

Stilul neoromânesc reprezintă un amestec interesant de elemente bizantine și motive arhitecturale și etnografice țărănești locale, precum și de anumite modele de artă otomană și chiar teme renaștere italiană târzie. Stilul a început să fie în vogă printre românii înstăriți în primii ani ai secolului al XX-lea, în România de dinaintea primului război mondial zona numita „Vechiul regat”, răspândindu-se ulterior și în Transilvania, după război, după ce această provincie a devenit parte a României.



de

– în

Arhitectura tradițională românească

Alături de cele două stiluri de arhitectură “cultă” românească există și o a doua categorie, așa-numită arhitectura tradițională (țărănească).

Aceasta a funcționat concomitent cu cele două stiluri și se baza în principal pe natura practică decât formală.

Datarea arhitecturii țărănești începe odată cu începuturile poporului român și se continuă până în zilele noastre.

În principal este vorba de clădiri domestice cu funcția locuință dar și dependințele gospodărie (finar, grajd etc.). Evoluția acestora este dată de nevoile directe ale membrilor familiei (adăpost, hrana, depozitare materiale, mâncare etc.).

Un alt aspect important care a influențat arhitectura tradițională a fost legat de cine stăpânea din punct de vedere administrativ provincia respectivă.

Ca urmare a acestui fapt, deși gospodăriile servesc aceluiași lucru (adăpost pentru membrii familiei, creșterea animalelor și depozitarea hranei), acestea diferă de la o provincie la alta.

În continuare vom trece în revistă principalele provincii istorice românești și principiile arhitecturale ale locuințelor.

Conform tipologiei arhitecturii tradiționale există mai multe tipuri reprezentative de case pentru fiecare provincie. Pentru a evita un articol extrem de lung am ales să arătăm câte un exemplu reprezentativ din fiecare provincie.

Arhitectura domestică a provinciilor istorice



de

din

-Muntenia:



-Ardeal:



-Banat



-Moldova:



-Dobrogea:



Gamberea Bianca, **ROMANIA**

VLAD THE IMPALER

Vlad III, commonly known as Vlad the Impaler, was Voivode of Wallachia three times between 1448 and his death in 1476//77. He is often considered one of the most important ruler in Wallachian history and a national hero of Romania.



He was the second son of Vlad Dracul, who became the ruler of Wallachia in 1436. Vlad and his younger brother, Radu, were held as hostages in the Ottoman Empire in 1442 to secure their father's loyalty. Vlad's father and eldest brother, Mircea, were murdered after John Hunyadi, regent-governor of Hungary, invaded Wallachia in 1447. Hunyadi installed Vlad's second cousin, Vladislav II, as the new voivode. Hunyadi launched a military campaign against the Ottomans in the autumn of 1448, and Vladislav accompanied him. Vlad broke into Wallachia with Ottoman support in October, but Vladislav returned and Vlad sought refuge in the Ottoman empire before the end of the year. Vlad went to Moldavia in 1449 or 1450, and later to Hungary

Bran castle



Commonly known outside Transylvania as Dracula's Castle, it is often referred to as the home of the title character in Bram Stoker's *Dracula*. There is no evidence that Stoker knew anything about this castle, which has only tangential associations with Vlad the Impaler, voivode of Wallachia, the putative inspiration for Dracula.

The Castle is now a museum dedicated to displaying art and furniture collected by Queen Marie. Tourists can see the interior on their own or by guided tour. At the bottom of the hill is a small open-air museum exhibiting traditional Romanian peasant structures (cottages, barns, water-driven machinery, etc.) from the Bran region.

Anton Mario, **ROMANIA**

VLAD THE IMPALER

Vlad al III-lea, cunoscut în mod obișnuit ca Vlad Țepeș, a fost voievod al Țării Românești de trei ori între 1448 și moartea sa în 1476//77. Este adesea considerat unul dintre cei mai importanți conducători din istoria Țării Românești și un erou național al României.



A fost al doilea fiu al lui Vlad Dracul, care a devenit conducătorul Țării Românești în 1436. Vlad și fratele său mai mic, Radu, au fost ținuți ca ostatici în Imperiul Otoman în 1442 pentru a-și asigura loialitatea tatălui lor. Tatăl și fratele cel mare al lui Vlad, Mircea, au fost uciși după ce Ioan Hunyadi, regent-guvernatorul Ungariei, a invadat Țara Românească în 1447. Hunyadi l-a instalat pe vărul secund al lui Vlad, Vladislav al II-lea, ca noul voievod. Hunyadi a lansat o campanie militară împotriva otomanilor în toamna anului 1448, iar Vladislav l-a însoțit. Vlad a pătruns în Țara Românească cu sprijinul otoman în octombrie, dar Vladislav s-a întors și Vlad și-a căutat refugiu în Imperiul Otoman înainte de sfârșitul anului. Vlad a plecat în Moldova în 1449 sau 1450, iar mai târziu în Ungaria.

Bran castle



Cunoscut în mod obișnuit în afara Transilvaniei sub numele de Castelul lui Dracula, este adesea menționat ca fiind casa personajului principal din Dracula lui Bram Stoker. Nu există nicio dovadă că Stoker ar fi știut ceva despre acest castel, care are doar asocieri tangențiale cu Vlad Țepeș, voievod al Țării Românești, presupusa inspirație pentru Dracula..

Castelul este acum un muzeu dedicat expunerii de artă și mobilier colecționat de Regina Marie. Turiștii pot vedea interiorul pe cont propriu sau printr-un tur ghidat. La poalele dealului se află un mic muzeu în aer liber care expune structuri tradiționale țărănești românești (cabane, hambare, mașini acționate de apă etc.) din regiunea Bran.

Anton Mario, **ROMANIA**

MUSIC: SHARING EMOTIONS HELPS US GROW STRONGER AND EMPATHIC

Health, age, nationality, maturity, responsibility or wealth are meaningless: each of us can listen to music and understand the communication running in it, or can catch its sound and the emotions underneath.

One of the most direct languages, touching our deep feelings, is made of harmonic sounds.



Each country has a heritage of local musical tradition which helps us feel part of a whole group. It is important to belong to a defined community which recognizes and respects us, it gives us confidence. At the same time music gives us comfort or energy according to what happens inside or around us.

It is necessary to coordinate movements and groups (e.g. during battles or marches), it comforts us when we feel down. It can help us communicate with new people. It helps sharing deep feelings (love, anger, happiness or sadness) and it is today easier than in the past to feel foreign musical pieces as ours: young people can appreciate new bands and singers so much!

We belong to our nations but we are European citizens too, at the same time! Music could be the glue which sticks us all together, despite our mother tongues, the borders, the commonplaces or the limits we have. Listening to music drives us to keep listening to others, to recognize and maybe understand their sorrows and their happiness. Music has also been for a long time the language of peace and harmony.... Let's support this side of such a valuable means of communication to build bridges between cultures, to improve peace and wellbeing, to find a way and open doors to reduce conflicts.



The Italian team

MUSICA: CONDIVIDERE LE EMOZIONI CI AIUTA A CRESCERE FORTI ED EMPATICI

Salute, età, nazionalità, maturità, ricchezza o senso di responsabilità non hanno importanza: ciascuno di noi può ascoltare la musica e capire la comunicazione che la percorre, può percepirla il suono e l'emozione.



Uno dei linguaggi più diretti, che tocca i sentimenti più profondi, è composto da suoni armonici.

Ciascun paese ha un patrimonio di musica locale tradizionale che ci aiuta a percepire che siamo parte integrante di quel gruppo. E' importante far parte di una comunità distinta che ci riconosce e ci rispetta, ci fa sentire sicuri. Allo stesso tempo la musica ci dà conforto o energia a seconda di quanto accade fuori o

dentro di noi.

Essa è necessaria per coordinare i movimenti o i gruppi (ad esempio durante le battaglie o le marce), ci dà conforto quando ci sentiamo giù. Essa ci può aiutare a comunicare con persone nuove.

Ci aiuta a condividere emozioni profonde (amore, rabbia, felicità o tristezza) ed è oggi più facile che in passato sentire brani musicali stranieri come nostri: i giovani sanno apprezzare i nuovi gruppi musicali come i cantanti giovani.

Siamo parte delle nostre nazioni ma siamo anche cittadini europei, nello stesso tempo! La musica può essere il collante che ci unisce tutti insieme nonostante le nostre lingue madri, i confini, i luoghi comuni o i limiti che si abbiano. Ascoltare la musica ci porta ad ascoltare gli altri, a riconoscere e forse a comprendere i loro dolori e la loro felicità.



La musica è anche stata per lungo tempo il linguaggio della pace e dell'armonia.... Sosteniamo questo lato di tale efficace strumento di comunicazione. Per costruire ponti tra le culture, per accrescere la pace e lo stare bene, per trovare il modo di aprire porte e ridurre i conflitti.

The Italian team

FASHION AND STYLE: A LINK BETWEEN DIFFERENT CULTURES

The trend outlining the fabric colors and wearability is something fascinating for most of us.



Following the fashion of the moment, keeping update to the last whimsy clothes line is important to most of the girls and women, but it is important for boys too. Giving indication and producing the latest accessory has helped the development a series of business in our country (Italy) and all around Europe and the world. The countries participating this project can find examples of this intertwining around us.

Following the latest fashion trend has helped the increase of a net of relations, for instance: one of the main export destinations of “made in Romania” is Italy, not to mention that Sharam Diniz ,a famous Portuguese model, has worked for Armani. From clothes to shoes, from makeup to hairdressing... every style contributes to the development of business relations and working areas. In Turkey ”Assocalzature” has organized a collective participation on occasion of the international fair “Aymod”:it takes place in Istanbul from 9th to 12th March 2022.



But fashion is also linked to social media. An example for all: Sylvija Vasilevska, a Lithuanian model, is famous all over the world for her constant presence on social media: Twitter, Facebook; MySpace...

European relationships are intertwined and they keep growing, widening their influence: the biggest fashion city has been established in Lodz, Poland, where about 30000 square meters are dedicated to the “made in Italy” fashion.

Italy is placed among the first in the list system, together with France, UK, are working to increase their importance more and more recognizing each other Fashion seems to be a common ground to with style.

of the top ten of the European fashion Germany, Spain and plenty of countries and their commerce. Our cultures are and exchanging ideas and solutions. meet each other and build together...



The Italian team

GREEK FOOD

Greek food spreads its culinary influence throughout Europe and beyond. With an ancient tradition, Greek cuisine has been greatly influenced by both Eastern and Western cultures. Flavors of Greek food changes with season and geography. However, fresh vegetables, fishes & seafood plays a significant role in the dishes mostly because of the long coastline.

What to try in Greece

Bougatsa



Bougatsa is a kind of sweet pie (less sweet if you consider Greek standard) made of phyllo pastry & semolina custard. This is a kind of food that tastes good in daytime and delicious at late night. If you want to eat this pie from roadside food court you will also get a sprinkle of powder sugar and cinamon on top.

Frappe



Frappe is an iced coffee drink that makes your hot summer days comfortable. Two main components of Frappe are water and instant coffee granules. Once mixed it becomes addictive and delicious. With such a strong appeal it's a perfect pick-me-up drink without extra calories.

Greek Salad (Choriatiki)

Greek salad is a must have for Greeks with almost every meal. Choriatiki are made of tomatoes, olives, cucumber and a large piece of feta cheese and served undressed.

Dressing is left at person's choice hence all restaurants serve vinegar, salt, pepper and olive oil with the salad. With the tradition of being a starter, Greek salad can also be a great side dish.

Gyros

Gyros are an economical meal choice and so yummy! When the meat is roasted vertically and turning on the spit it is known as Gyro. Slices of gyro are then placed in pita with various taste enhancers including sauce, onions, lettuce, tomatoes and potato chips.



Souvlaki

Souvlaki is a very popular Greek food available in street side restaurants. The dish is well cooked with seasoned meat and then flavored with tzatziki sauce. In Greek language Souvlaki stands for ‘meat-on-a-skewer. Most Greek people call any type of pita wrapped meat a Souvlaki. However, they somehow distinguish the name by the meat that is used. As for instance, Souvlaki with pork skewers or Souvlaki with chicken Gyros.



Tzatziki

Tzatziki is one of the classic Greek sauces or appetizers with as many varieties as there are cooks who prepare it. Basically, it is made of thick strained yogurt, garlic, olive oil as well as fresh dill. Although it’s a combination of various ingredients but it is simple to prepare.

Saganaki – Fried Cheese



This is the food that holds the attention of all cheese lovers. Saganaki is mostly an appetizer that is prepared in two-handled small frying pan. This beloved traditional Greek food is prepared in less than 10 minutes while using only two ingredients—flour & cheese.

Saganaki refers to many dishes (which are mostly appetizers) like Shrimp Saganaki, Mussels Saganaki etc. However, the most famed one is this Cheese Saganaki.

Greek cheese pie (Tiropita)

Tiropita, otherwise known as ‘*Greek cheese pie*’, is traditionally popular throughout Greece and can be eaten as a starter or a mid-day snack. This feta cheese food comes into different shapes & sizes.

The main ingredient used in this recipe is various types of cheese (feta cheese mostly). Melted butter and olive oil are also used while preparing this dish.



Greek spinach pie (Spanakopita)



Spanikopita or otherwise known as “*Greek spinach pie*” is a traditional delicious recipe. With its versatility the dish matches with every time of the day. Be at dinner, as a snack or starter Spanikopita will definitely satisfy your taste buds. Feta cheese, butter, olive oil all are mixed and baked until golden crispy perfection.

Moussaka

A legendary, traditional dish that is creamy and juicy. Moussaka is served in almost all tavernas in Greece. In Moussaka, tomato sauce is used to cook minced beef which is subsequently layered with sweet eggplants and creamy béchamel sauce. This irresistible cuisine is filling so you don't need too many side dishes.



Stuffed tomatoes (Yemista)

Yemista is a traditional recipe for Greek stuffed tomatoes that comes with vibrant colors and juicy flavors. Instead of tomatoes other vegetables are also used (peppers, zucchini) and baked until it turns to brownish color. The stuffing can either be with rice and various herbs or it may contain minced meat.



Taramasalata

Taramasalata is a creamy Greek dip made with fish roe, lemon juice, olive oil and soaked bread. You can also use mashed potatoes instead of bread and add onions, garlic and/or peppers. This dish is typically served as an appetizers or meze with lots of pita bread.



Pasteli



Pasteli is made of mainly two components; honey and sesame seeds. These pasteli are known as the original power bars in Greece. In additions to honey and sesame different nuts like walnuts, almonds or pistachios are used to bring more variety. Pasteli fits very well as an accompaniment to tea. It can also be eaten as candy or lunchtime snack and energy booster.

GREECE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΚΟΥΖΙΝΑ

Το ελληνικό φαγητό απλώνει τη γαστρονομική του επιρροή σε όλη την Ευρώπη και όχι μόνο. Με αρχαία παράδοση, η ελληνική κουζίνα έχει επηρεαστεί σε μεγάλο βαθμό τόσο από τον ανατολικό όσο και από τον δυτικό πολιτισμό. Οι γεύσεις του ελληνικού φαγητού αλλάζουν ανάλογα με την εποχή και τη γεωγραφία. Ωστόσο, τα φρέσκα λαχανικά, τα ψάρια και τα θαλασσινά παίζουν σημαντικό ρόλο στα πιάτα κυρίως λόγω της μεγάλης ακτογραμμής.

Τι να δοκιμάσετε στην Ελλάδα

Μπουγάτσα



Η μπουγάτσα είναι ένα είδος γλυκιάς πίτας από φύλλο ζαχαροπλαστικής & σιμιγδαλένια κρέμα. Αυτό είναι ένα είδος φαγητού που έχει ωραία γεύση την ημέρα και νόστιμο αργά το βράδυ. Τρώγεται με πασπαλισμένη ζάχαρη άχνη και κανέλα από πάνω.

Φραπές



Ο φραπές είναι ένα παγωμένο ρόφημα καφέ που κάνει τις ζεστές μέρες του καλοκαιριού σας άνετες. Δύο κύρια συστατικά του Φραπέ είναι το νερό και οι κόκκοι στιγμιαίου καφέ. Μόλις αναμειχθεί γίνεται εθιστικό και νόστιμο. Με τόσο ισχυρή γοητεία, είναι ένα τέλειο ρόφημα, χωρίς επιπλέον θερμίδες.

Ελληνική σαλάτα (χωριάτικη)



Η ελληνική σαλάτα είναι απαραίτητη για τους Έλληνες σχεδόν σε κάθε γεύμα. Η Χωριάτικη φτιάχνεται από ντομάτα, ελιές, αγγούρι και ένα μεγάλο κομμάτι τυρί φέτα και σερβίρεται ακάλυπτη. Το ντύσιμο αφήνεται στην επιλογή του ατόμου, επομένως όλα τα εστιατόρια σερβίρουν ξύδι, αλάτι, πιπέρι και ελαιόλαδο με τη σαλάτα. Με την παράδοση να είναι ορεκτικό, η ελληνική σαλάτα μπορεί επίσης να είναι ένα υπέροχο συνοδευτικό.

Γύρος



Ο γύρος είναι μια οικονομική επιλογή γεύματος και τόσο πεντανόστιμος! Όταν το κρέας ψήνεται κάθετα στη σούβλα είναι γνωστό ως γύρος. Στη συνέχεια, φέτες γύρου τοποθετούνται σε πίτα προσθέτοντας κρεμμύδια, μαρούλι, ντομάτες και πατατάκια.

Σουβλάκι



Το σουβλάκι είναι ένα πολύ δημοφιλές ελληνικό φαγητό. Το πιάτο μαγειρεύεται καλά με καρυκευμένο κρέας. Οι περισσότεροι Έλληνες αποκαλούν σουβλάκι κάθε είδους τυλιγμένη πίτα.

Τζατζίκι



Το Τζατζίκι είναι φτιαγμένο από πηχτό στραγγιστό γιαούρτι, σκόρδο, ελαιόλαδο καθώς και φρέσκο άνηθο. Αν και είναι ένας συνδυασμός διαφόρων συστατικών, αλλά είναι απλό στην προετοιμασία.

Τυρί σαγανάκι

Αυτό είναι το φαγητό που τραβάει την προσοχή όλων αυτών που αγαπούν τα τυριά. Το Σαγανάκι είναι ως επί το πλείστον ορεκτικό που παρασκευάζεται σε μικρό τηγάνι με δύο λαβές. Αυτό το αγαπημένο παραδοσιακό ελληνικό φαγητό παρασκευάζεται σε λιγότερο από 10 λεπτά χρησιμοποιώντας μόνο δύο υλικά: αλεύρι και τυρί. Το Σαγανάκι αναφέρεται σε



πολλά πιάτα (τα οποία είναι ως επί το πλείστον ορεκτικά) όπως Σαγανάκι με γαρίδες, Σαγανάκι μύδια κ.λπ. Ωστόσο, το πιο φημισμένο είναι αυτό το τυρί σαγανάκι.

Τυρόπιτα

Η τυρόπιτα είναι παραδοσιακά δημοφιλής σε όλη την Ελλάδα και μπορεί να καταναλωθεί ως ορεκτικό ή μεσημεριανό σνακ. Αυτή η τροφή με τυρί φέτα έχει διάφορα σχήματα και μεγέθη. Το κύριο συστατικό που χρησιμοποιείται σε αυτή τη συνταγή είναι διάφορα είδη τυριών (τυρί φέτα κυρίως). Κατά την προετοιμασία αυτού του πιάτου χρησιμοποιούνται επίσης λιωμένο βούτυρο και ελαιόλαδο.

Σπανακόπιτα



Η σπανακόπιτα είναι μια παραδοσιακή νόστιμη συνταγή. Το πιάτο ταιριάζει με κάθε ώρα της ημέρας. Είτε πρόκειται για βραδινό, ως σνακ ή ορεκτικό η σπανακόπιτα σίγουρα θα ικανοποιήσει τους γευστικούς σας κάλυκες. Η φέτα, το βούτυρο, το ελαιόλαδο ανακατεύονται και ψήνονται μέχρι να ροδίσουν και να γίνουν τραγανά.

Μουσακάς



Ένα θρυλικό, παραδοσιακό πιάτο κρεμώδες και ζουμερό. Ο μουσακάς σερβίρεται σχεδόν σε όλες τις ταβέρνες της Ελλάδας. Στον Μουσακά, η σάλτσα ντομάτας χρησιμοποιείται για να μαγειρευτεί ο κιμάς, ο οποίος στη συνέχεια στρώνεται με γλυκές μελιτζάνες και κρεμώδη σάλτσα μπεσαμέλ. Αυτό το ακαταμάχητο πιάτο είναι χορταστικό, ώστε να μην χρειάζεστε πάρα πολλά συνοδευτικά.

Γεμιστά



Τα Γεμιστά είναι μια παραδοσιακή συνταγή, όπου χρησιμοποιούνται ντομάτες και άλλα λαχανικά (πιπεριές, κολοκυθάκια) και ψήνονται μέχρι να πάρει χρώμα. Η γέμιση μπορεί είτε να είναι με ρύζι και διάφορα μυρωδικά είτε να περιέχει κιμά.

Ταραμοσαλάτα



Η Ταραμοσαλάτα είναι ένα κρεμώδες ελληνικό ντιπ που φτιάχνεται με αυγοτάραχο, χυμό λεμονιού, ελαιόλαδο και μουλιασμένο ψωμί. Μπορείτε επίσης να χρησιμοποιήσετε πουρέ πατάτας αντί για ψωμί και να προσθέσετε κρεμμύδια, σκόρδο ή/και πιπεριές. Αυτό το πιάτο σερβίρεται συνήθως ως ορεκτικό ή μεζές με πολλές πίτες.

Παστέλι



Το παστέλι αποτελείται κυρίως από δύο συστατικά. μέλι και σουσάμι. Τα παστέλια είναι γνωστά ως τα αυθεντικά power bars στην Ελλάδα. Εκτός από το μέλι και το σουσάμι, χρησιμοποιούνται διάφοροι ξηροί καρποί, όπως καρύδια, αμύγδαλα ή φιστίκια για μεγαλύτερη ποικιλία. Μπορεί να καταναλωθεί ως μεσημεριανό σνακ και ως ενισχυτικό ενέργειας.

GREECE

GREEK FOOD - QUIZ



1. What is a famous greek cheese?

- Mozzarella
- Gouda
- Feta
- Blue cheese

2. What is "*Frappe*"?

- A salad
- An iced coffee drink
- kind of cheese

3. What is "Souvlaki"?

A kind of cheese Meat-

on-a-skewer

A kind of coffee

4. What is "Spanakopita"?

Spinach pie

Greek salad

Cheese pie

5. What is "Yemista"?

A type of salad

Stuffed tomatoes or peppers

Cheese pie

GREECE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΚΟΥΖΙΝΑ - ΚΟΥΖΙΖ



1. Ποιο είναι ένα διάσημο ελληνικό τυρί?

- Μοτσαρέλα
- Γκούντα
- Φέτα
- Ροκφόρ

2. Τι είναι ο φραπές?

- Είδος σαλάτας
- Ένας παγωμένος καφές
- Είδος τυριού

3. Τι είναι το σουβλάκι

- Είδος τυριού
- Κρέας σε σουβλάκι
- Είδος καφέ

4. Τι είναι η σπανακόπιτα?

- Πίτα με σπανάκι
- Ελληνική σαλάτα
- Πίτα με τυρί

5. Τι είναι τα γεμιστά;

- Είδος σαλάτας
- Γεμιστές ντομάτες και πιπεριές,
- Πίτα με τυρί

GREECE

ROMANIAN CUISINE

1.Sarma



Sarma, commonly marketed as stuffed grape leaves, is a stuffed dish in Southeastern European and Middle Eastern cuisine that comprises fermented leaves—such as cabbage, patencia dock, collard, grape vine or kale leaves—rolled around a filling of grains, minced meat, or both. Sarma is part of the broader category of stuffed dishes known as *dolma*.

2.Cheese pies



The pies are a pastry product with an old tradition in Romania. Filled with sweet cheese and powdered with sugar, they are a real delight for anyone who eats them.

3.Cabbage à la Cluj



Cabbage à la Cluj or Cluj cabbage is a main dish prepared with cabbage, minced meat and rice. The recipe dates at least from the 17th century and is specific to Cluj. Cabbage à la Cluj is also called *cabbage in layers* or *scattered sarmale*.

4.Piftia



Piftia (colds or stings) is a cold snack food obtained by prolonged boiling of pieces of meat (pork, veal, turkey, rooster, goose, fish) with bone and cartilage, in combination with vegetables, greens and various spices.

5.Chicken ostopel



A traditional recipe like in the country, for grandparents: chicken ostopel with tomato sauce, garlic and fresh parsley.

Ostopel is a simple, summer food with lots of garlic and tomato sauce. It is usually served with polenta and is good both hot and cold.

Vlad Mihai, **ROMANIA**

BUCĂTĂRIA ROMÂNEASCĂ

Preparatele culinare tradiționale românești sunt cele care țin de anumite obiceiuri și tradiții culinare, o împletire a gusturilor dobândite de la generațiile anterioare și păstrate autentice, sau reinterpretate în funcție de gusturile și ingredientele din zilele noastre.

1. Sarmale



Sunt un preparat culinar din carne tocată (de obicei porc, dar și de vită, oaie, pasăre sau chiar pește), amestecată cu orez și alte ingrediente, învelite în foi de varză în formă de rulou. Se servesc de obicei cu mămăligă și smântână. Acest produs culinar este cunoscut cu aceeași denumire și în Turcia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Macedonia, Palestina, Iordania, Siria, Liban, Grecia și Republica Moldova.

Gurmanzii sunt de părere că sarmalele sunt mai gustoase dacă se fierb într-un ceain de fontă la foc domol, și se consideră că dacă se consumă după ce “stau” 2-3 zile, vor avea o savoare deosebită.

2. Ciorba de fasole cu ciolan



Ciorba de fasole e o parte integrantă a bucătăriei românești. Există diferențe notabile de la zonă la zonă, mai plină de legume în sud, mai aromată cu mărar prin Moldova, sau cu leuștean sau tarhon în altele, mai îngroșată cu rântaș prin Ardeal sau dreasă cu smântâna, mai înăcrită cu o lingură de oțet sau borș, dar în esență ciorba de fasole rămâne un bun național.

3. Ciorba de burtă



Ciorba de burtă este un tip de mâncare tradițional românească. Există multe variante de rețete dar cele mai răspândite în România sunt cele pe bază de smântână și cele ce se servesc cu mujdei de usturoi și oțet. Este de fapt o ciorbă de vită bazată pe legume: morcovi, guile, țelină cu ciolan de vită la care se adaugă ingredientul principal: burta de vită tăiată în fâșii.

4. Papanashi cu brânză de vaci și dulceața de visine



Papanashi sunt un fel de desert realizat din brânză dulce de vaci, ouă, făină, griș, pesmet și zahăr. În mod normal sunt serviți cu smântână și dulceață sau gem, dar se servesc și presărați cu zahăr.

5. Carnati afumati



Preparați din carne tocată și introduși într-un înveliș obținut din bucăți de intestin de animal, și ulterior afumați, aceste preparate reprezintă pentru unii dintre noi un adevărat deliciu. Desigur cei mai buni sunt cei preparați în mod tradițional condimentați cu boia, sare, usturoi, chimion și ardei iute.

Bucataria romaneasca este plina de preparate gustoase, aratoase care ne fac sa ne simtim mandrii! Iar strainii care vin in tara noastra le apreciaza si le lauda.

Vlad Mihai, **ROMANIA**

RECIPES

Kepta Duona

If you're sick of traditional snacks foods and want to mix it up a bit, then you're seriously going to love this kepta duona recipe. Kepta duona is the Lithuanian name for a snack that is found throughout the Baltic nations of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia (and even in neighbouring countries like Russia) and it is one of the most prevalent and ubiquitous snack foods found in this lovely European region!

But what is kepta duona? Well, it's simply fried black bread, usually cut into strips or bite-sized pieces and rubbed with an ample amount of garlic. It's fried until it's crispy and then either served as is, with a garlic mayonnaise or even topped with cheese. As simple as it is, there is no denying that this is an incredibly delicious snack.



Bruschetta

Known as Italian Antipasti, bruschetta has not only remained in Italian cuisine, but has spread all over the world. The fact that it is prepared with easy-to-find, simple ingredients is a feature that makes it irresistible. The wonderful combination of tomatoes, basil, garlic and olive oil forms the basis of this palate-pounding snack. Italians love bruschetta so much that they eat it at almost every meal. For this reason, bruschetta is a beauty that can find its place on Italian tables from breakfast to before dinner.



Papanashi

Papanashi is a traditional fried or boiled pastry made in Romanian and Moldovan cuisine. It is made with a small sphere on top. It is usually stuffed with a soft cheese like urdă. Papanashi is served with sour cream and sour jam.



Recette Tiropida

A delicious traditional Greek ‘Tiropita’ recipe suitable for every time of the day, as a main dish, starter or mid-day snack! To prepare this traditional tiropita recipe (Greek cheese pie) our feta cheese is crumbled and mixed with three different kind of cheese for extra flavour and then wrapped or layered in phyllo (filo) pastry, brushed with melted butter or olive oil and baked until golden and crispy perfection.. Simply delicious!



Çiğ Köfte (Raw Meat Balls)

The Turkish dish, cig kofte consists of vegetarian meatballs made from bulgur, onion, tomato or red pepper and isot pepper. They are oval rather than round and each bears the handprint of their maker. Cig kofte can be eaten as a snack or light lunch.



Pastel de Nata

A dessert that is the symbol of Portugal. Nata means cream in Portuguese. A cupcake-like dessert with layers of puff pastry on the outside and cream inside. A delicious sweet pastel de nata that you can find in all restaurants and cafes in Portugal.



GÜLSÜM AYDOĞAN, TURKEY

FOREIGN LANGUAGES: YESSS! “STEREOTYPES”

We often wonder: What do people think about us? (*STEREOTYPES ABOUT ITALIANS*)

According to the Italian dictionary: stereotypes are strict and generalized opinions which can be completely detached from an acquired direct experience, they are applied to people or social groups regardless of the assessment of individual cases.

The most famous stereotypes about Italians are saying:

1. *“Italians are pizza and spaghetti eaters”*
2. *“Italians talk with their hands”*
3. *“Italians are loud”*
4. *“Italians are crazy about fashion”*
5. *“Italians are mama’s boys”*
6. *“Italians can’t speak English”*



Would you like our opinion?

What do we think to be real about us?

The previous statements are just stereotypes!! In fact:

1. *We usually eat pizza with friends and family on Friday or Saturday evenings and we often eat pasta during the week.*
2. *Yes, that's true, we talk a lot with our hands.*
3. *We aren't that loud... we just want to be friendly.*
4. *I know that there are lots of famous fashion brands in Italy like Gucci, Fendi and Prada but plenty of us don't mind about it.*
5. *What's wrong being a mama's boy? We LOVE our mamas!!*
6. *...yes we can!!! We love to keep in touch with other people and different cultures. This is why more and more Italian people use English as it is the best language to do it. The same reason has pushed us to take part in so many Erasmus projects! They are hard work but also fun, they help us get a wider and more meaningful knowledge of the world.*

HOW EUROPEAN ARE YOU?

1. What would you rather have for breakfast?

- A) Bagel and cream cheese
- B) Croissant and jam
- C) Bacon, egg and cheese sandwich

2. Between which two countries was the hundred year war?

- A) England and Germany
- B) England and France
- C) Poland and Austria

3. Do you say hello to the 'chauffeur' when you enter the bus?

- A) Depends.
- B) Of course!
- C) Why would i?

4. In which languages are the following words/sentences?

1) Bonjour 2) La chica es muy hermosa 3) Jag vill sova

- A) French Italian German
- B) French Spanish Swedish
- C) Italian German French

5. What movie would you rather watch?

- A) Forrest Gump
- B) Leon: The Professional
- C) Back To the Future

6. What desert would you prefer?

- A) Chocolate Chip Cookies
- B) Macarons
- C) Apple Pie

7. Which country was Leonardo Da Vinci from?

- A) France
- B) Italy
- C) Ukraine

8. Which country in Europe is considered the most popular tourist destination?

- A) England
- B) France
- C) Italy

9. Have you ever worn socks and sandals?

- A) Maybe... but I would never admit it.
- B) Yes... isn't that normal?
- C) NEVER.

10. Where is this famous church located?

- A) France
- B) Vatican City
- C) Italy

If the majority of your answers are A's and C's

You don't have a lot of information about Europe and European people. I guess you are committed to your own national identity more and that's okay! You can always learn and try new things.

If the majority of your answers are B's

¡Hola!, Ciao! and Bonjour my friend. You really are a European! You know a lot of things about the daily life and the history of Europe. Your answers prove that you love European culture and apply it to your own life. Your European identity is proud of you!

TURKEY

NE KADAR AVRUPALISIN?

1. Kahvaltıda ne yemek istersin?
 - A) Simit ve krem peynir
 - B) Kruvasan ve reçel
 - C) Pastırma, yumurta ve peynirli sandviç

2. Yüzyıl Savaşı hangi ülkeler arasındadır?
 - A) İngiltere ve Almanya
 - B) İngiltere ve Fransa
 - C) Polonya ve Avusturya

3. Otobüse bindiğinde şoföre selam veriyor musun?
 - A) Değişiyor.
 - B) Tabii ki!
 - C) Hayır neden vereyim ki?

4. Kelimeler/cümleler sırasıyla hangi dile aittir?
 - 1) Bonjour 2) La chica es muy hermosa. 3) Jag vill sova
 - A) Fransızca İtalyanca Almanca
 - B) Fransızca İspanyolca İsveççe
 - C) İtalyanca Almanca Türkçe

5. Hangi filmi izlemek istersin?
 - A) Forrest Gump
 - B) Leon: The Professional
 - C) Back to the Future

6. Hangi tatlıyı tercih edersin?
 - A) Çikolata parçacıklı kurabiye
 - B) Makaronlar
 - C) Elmalı tart

7. Leonardo Da Vinci nerelidir?
 - A) Fransa
 - B) İtalya
 - C) Ukrayna

8. Avrupa'daki hangi ülke en popüler turistik yer sayılıyor?
 - A) İngiltere
 - B) Fransa
 - C) İtalya

9. Hiç çorap ile birlikte sandalet giydin mi?

- A) Belki....ama asla itiraf etmem
- B) Evet...bu normal değil mi?
- C) ASLA

10. Ünlü kilise nerede yer alır?

- A) Fransa
- B) Vatikan
- C) İtalya

Eğer cevaplarının çoğu A ve C şikkıysa;

Avrupa ve Avrupalılar hakkında çok fazla bilgin yok. Sanırım kendi milli kimliğine daha çok bağlısın ve bu sorun değil! Her zaman yeni şeyler öğrenebilir ve deneyebilirsin.

Eğer cevaplarının çoğu B şikkıysa;

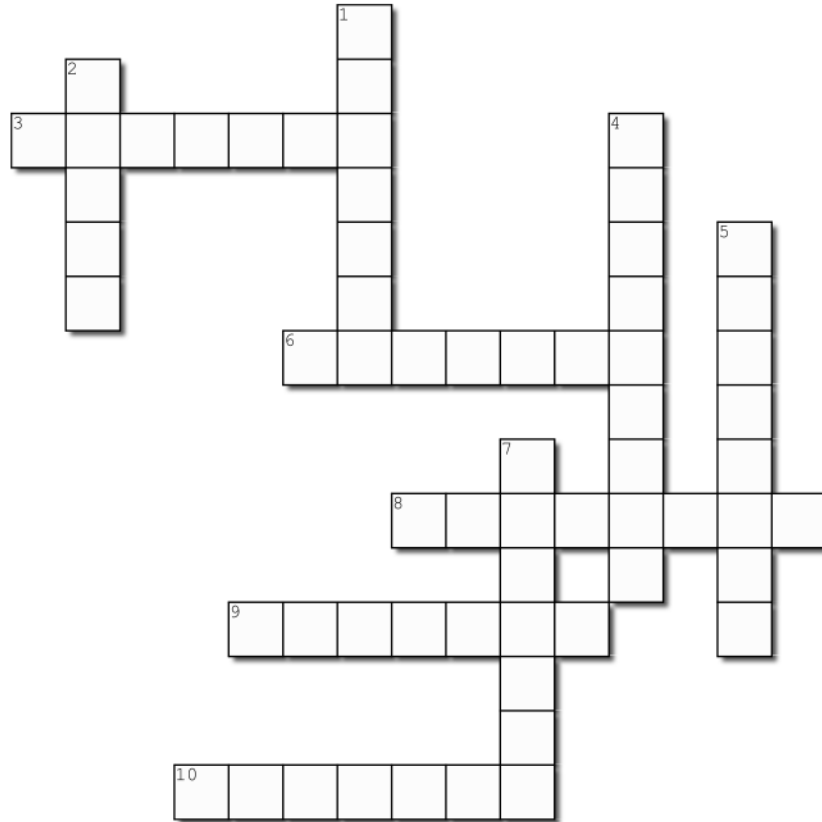
¡Hola!, Ciao! ve Bonjour arkadaşım! Sen gerçek bir Avrupalısın! Avrupa'daki günlük yaşam ve tarihi hakkında çok fazla şey biliyorsun. Verdiğin cevaplar Avrupa kültürünü sevdiğini ve kendi hayatında da uyguladığını kanıtıyor. Avrupalı kimliğin seninle gurur duyuyor!

TURKEY

Name: _____

Foreign Languages Yes!!! crosswords

Complete the crossword puzzle below



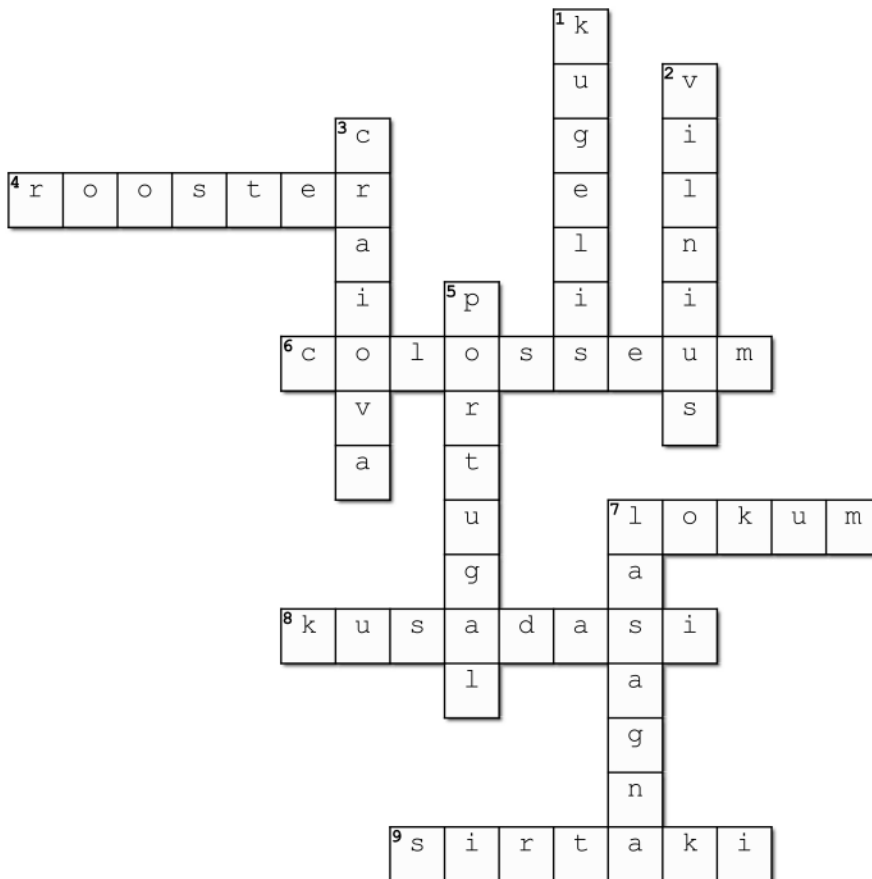
Across

3. A symbol of good luck from Portugal
6. The capital city of the northern partner country of 'F.L.Y.' project
8. The country of our western partner
9. A tasty Lithuanian dish made of potatoes, chopped pork, onion, milk and bay leaves
10. A typical layered , cheesy Italian pasta dish.

Down

1. A famous and lively Greek dance
2. A typical small Turkish sweet
4. A famous Italian ancient monument
5. The last meeting of the project took place in this Turkish town
7. The city of Scoala Gymnaziala 'Gheorghe Bibescu' and our coordinating partner

Complete the crossword puzzle below



Across

- 4. A symbol of good luck from Portugal (**rooster**)
- 6. A famous Italian ancient monument (**colosseum**)
- 7. A typical small Turkish sweet (**lokum**)
- 8. The last meeting of the project took place in this Turkish town (**kusadasi**)
- 9. A famous and lively Greek dance (**sirtaki**)

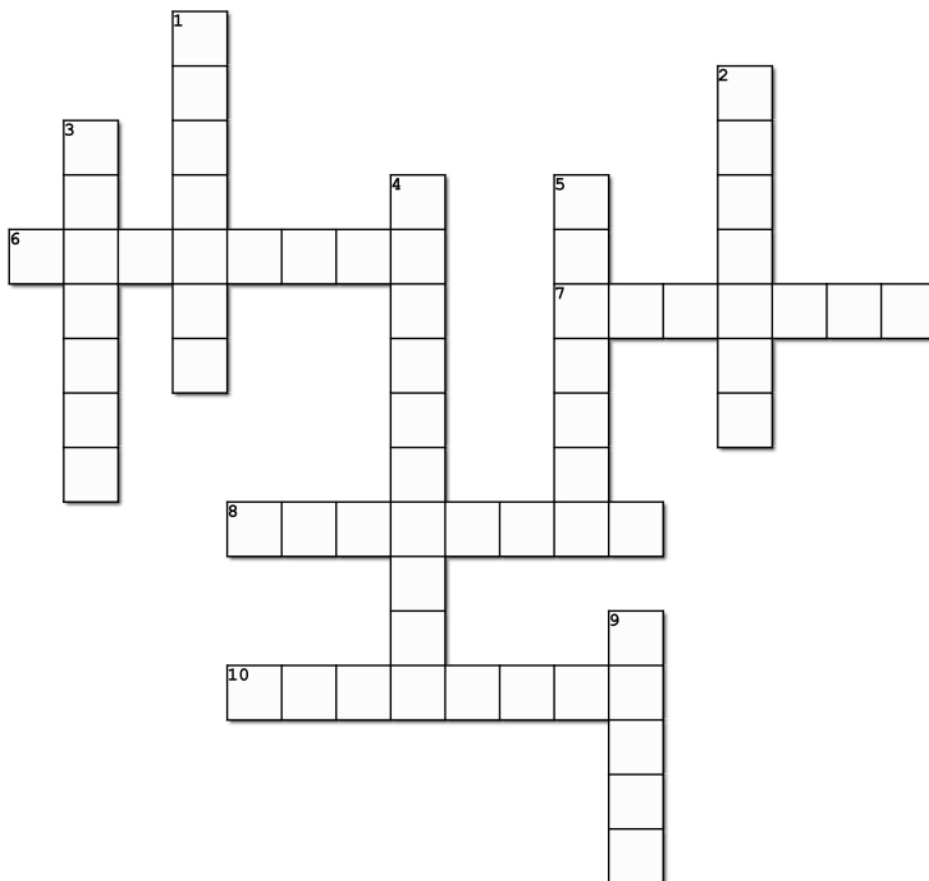
Down

- 1. A tasty Lithuanian dish made of potatoes, chopped pork, onion, milk and bay leaves (**kugelis**)
- 2. The capital city of the northern partner country of 'F.L.Y.' project (**vilnius**)
- 3. The city of Scoala Gymnaziala 'Gheorghe Bibescu' and our coordinating partner (**craiova**)
- 5. The country of our western partner (**portugal**)
- 7. A typical layered , cheesy Italian pasta dish. (**lasagna**)

Name: _____

Foreign Languages Yes!!! crosswords

Completa le parole crociate che trovi di seguito (versione in Italiano)

**Horizontal**

- 6. Un simbolo di buona sorte dal Portogallo
- 7. Un tipico piatto italiano di pasta a strati, ricco di formaggi
- 8. La città turca in cui si è tenuto il precedente meeting del progetto
- 10. Un famoso antico monumento italiano

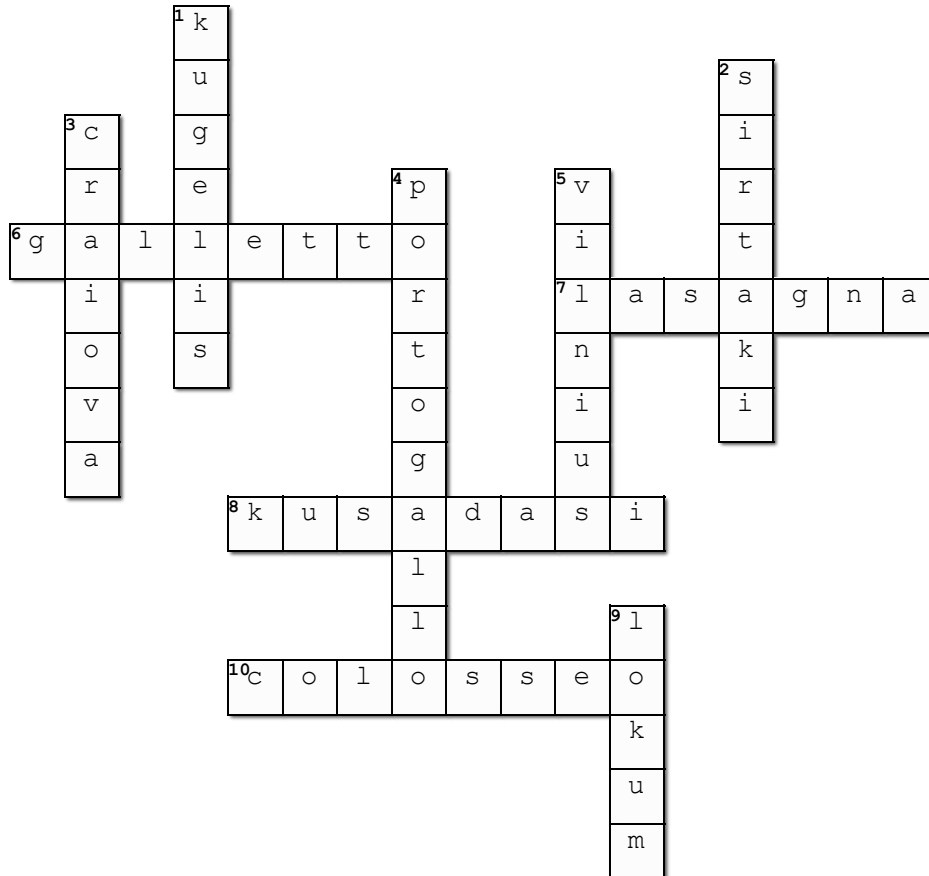
Vertical

- 1. Un gustoso piatto lituano composto da patate, spezzatino di maiale, cipolla, latte e foglie di alloro
- 2. Una famosa e vivace danza greca
- 3. La città della Scoala Gymnaziala 'Gheorghe Bibescu' e nostro partner coordinatore
- 4. Il paese partner più occidentale
- 5. La capitale del paese partner più settentrionale
- 9. Un tipico dolcetto turco

Name: _____

Foreign Languages Yes!!! crosswords

Completa le parole crociate che trovi di seguito (versione in Italiano)



Horizontal

6. Un simbolo di buona sorte dal Portogallo (**galletto**)
7. Un tipico piatto italiano di pasta a strati, ricco di formaggi (**lasagna**)
8. La città turca in cui si è tenuto il precedente meeting del progetto (**kusadasi**)
10. Un famoso antico monumento italiano (**colosseo**)

Vertical

1. Un gustoso piatto lituano composto da patate, spezzatino di maiale, cipolla, latte e foglie di alloro (**kugelis**)
2. Una famosa e vivace danza greca (**sirtaki**)
3. La città della Scoala Gymnaziala 'Gheorghe Bibescu' e nostro partner coordinatore (**craiova**)
4. Il paese partner più occidentale (**portogallo**)
5. La capitale del paese partner più settentrionale (**vilnius**)
9. Un tipico dolcetto turco (**lokum**)

FLY unscramble

Please unscramble the words below

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. dsicejpreu | They limit our judgement |
| 2. toaeooinrcp | It means working together |
| 3. elrcutu | The set of manifestations of the material, social and spiritual life of a people in the various periods and depending on the environmental conditions |
| 4. eedfrmo | The faculty to think, to operate, to choose independently |
| 5. cnexgahe | It is a way to describe when you give and receive something |
| 6. othgwr | Increase in size, mostly associated with development |
| 7. nokgwdlee | It is the result and heritage of your learning and studying activities |
| 8. gewnlibel | A balanced situation of health, physical and mental strength |
| 9. pdrihensif | It is a state of mutual trust, support and affection between two people, |

FLY unscramble

Please unscramble the words below

1. dsicejpreu	prejudices	They limit our judgement
2. toaeooinrcp	cooperation	It means working together
3. elrcutu	culture	The set of manifestations of the material, social and spiritual life of a people in the various periods and depending on the environmental conditions
4. eedfrmo	freedom	The faculty to think, to operate, to choose independently
5. cnexgahe	exchange	It is a way to describe when you give and receive something
6. othgwr	growth	Increase in size, mostly associated with development
7. nokgwdlee	knowledge	It is the result and heritage of your learning and studying activities
8. gewnlibel	wellbeing	A balanced situation of health, physical and mental strength
9. pdrihensif	friendship	It is a state of mutual trust, support and affection between two people,

FLY unscramble

Per cortesia riordina le parole che trovi di seguito

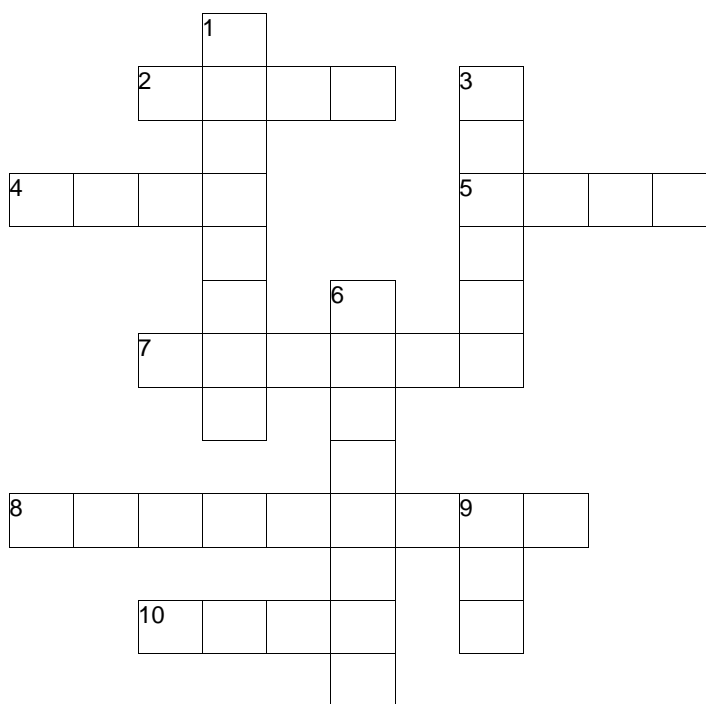
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. rzduipogeei | Opinione negativa formata senza motivo che limita la nostra capacità di essere obbiettivi |
| 2. oearzepicoon | Collaborazione prestata per realizzare un'impresa |
| 3. aucultr | Sistema di saperi, opinioni, credenze, costumi e comportamenti che caratterizzano un gruppo umano particolare |
| 4. tleribà | La facoltà di pensare, di operare, di scegliere in modo autonomo |
| 5. amsciob | E' un modo per dire che fai e ricevi qualcosa |
| 6. eiatsrcc | Aumentare la grandezza, in genere si associa allo sviluppo |
| 7. acenconsoz | E' il risultato ed il vantaggio dell'attività di apprendimento e studio |
| 8. eebsrense | Condizione di equilibrio di salute e forza fisica e mentale |
| 9. iazmaiic | Reciproco affetto, costante e operoso, tra persona e persona, nato da una scelta di persone simili nei voleri o nel carattere |

FLY unscramble

Per cortesia riordina le parole che trovi di seguito

1. rzduipogeei	pregiudizio	Opinione negativa formata senza motivo che limita la nostra capacità di essere obbiettivi
2. oearzepicoon	cooperazione	Collaborazione prestata per realizzare un'impresa
3. aucultr	cultura	Sistema di saperi, opinioni, credenze, costumi e comportamenti che caratterizzano un gruppo umano particolare
4. tleribà	libertà	La facoltà di pensare, di operare, di scegliere in modo autonomo
5. amsciob	scambio	E' un modo per dire che fai e ricevi qualcosa
6. eiatsrcc	crescita	Aumentare la grandezza, in genere si associa allo sviluppo
7. acenconsoz	conoscenza	E' il risultato ed il vantaggio dell'attività di apprendimento e studio
8. eebsrense	benessere	Condizione di equilibrio di salute e forza fisica e mentale
9. iazmaiic	amicizia	Reciproco affetto, costante e operoso, tra persona e persona, nato da una scelta di persone simili nei voleri o nel carattere

CROSSWORD PUZZLE #1



Across

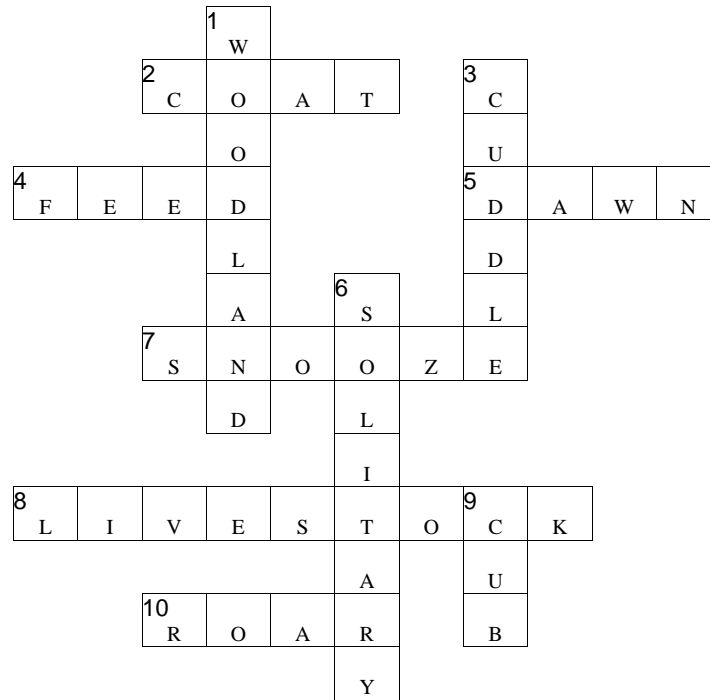
2. The fur that covers an animal's body
4. To give food to a person, group, or animal
5. The early morning when light first appears in the sky
7. To sleep for a short time, especially during the day
8. Animals that are kept on a farm
10. To make a loud, deep sound

Down

1. An area of land with a lot of trees
3. To put your arms around someone to show them that you love them
6. A solitary person or thing is the only person or thing in a place.
9. A young bear, fox, lion, etc

TURKEY

CROSSWORD PUZZLE #1 - ANSWER KEY



Across

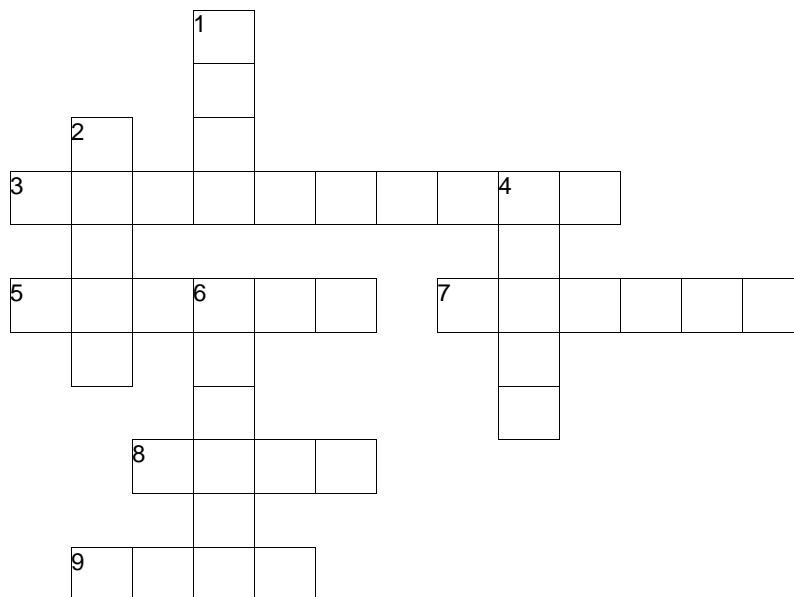
2. The fur that covers an animal's body
4. To give food to a person, group, or animal
5. The early morning when light first appears in the sky
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Down

1. An area of land with a lot of trees
3. To put your arms around someone to show them that you love them
6. A solitary person or thing is the only person or thing in a place.
9. A young bear, fox, lion, etc

TURKEY

CROSSWORD PUZZLE #2



Across

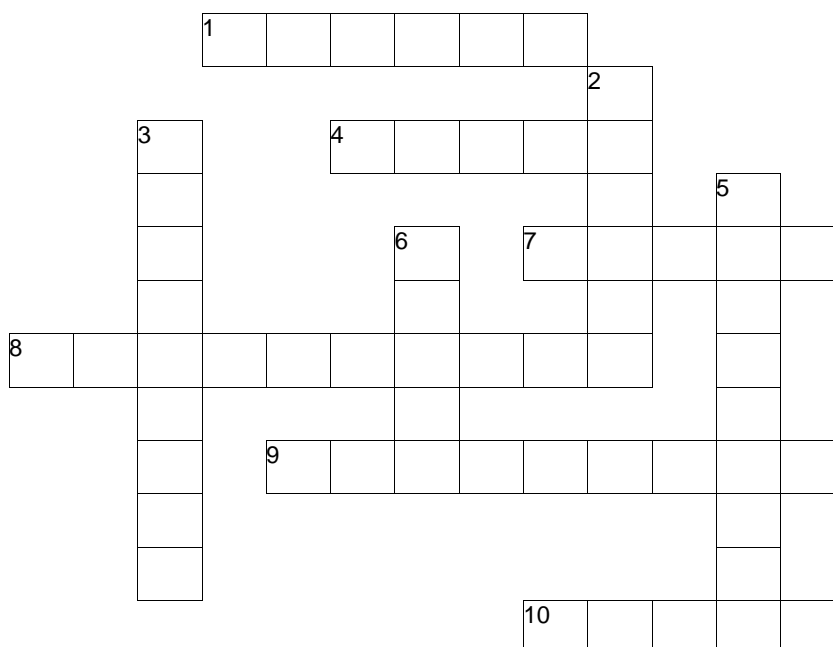
3. A part of a town that is next to the sea, a lake, or a river
 5. Only one
 7. Someone who sells something outside
 8. Someone who is the main cook (person who cooks) in a hotel or a restaurant
 9. A plant that is used in cooking to add flavour to food or used in medicines

Down

1. To cook something such as bread or a cake with dry heat in an oven
 2. A herb with a sweet smell
 4. Needy people do not have enough money.
 6. To join other people somewhere to make a group, or to bring people together into a group

TURKEY

CROSSWORD PUZZLE #3



Across

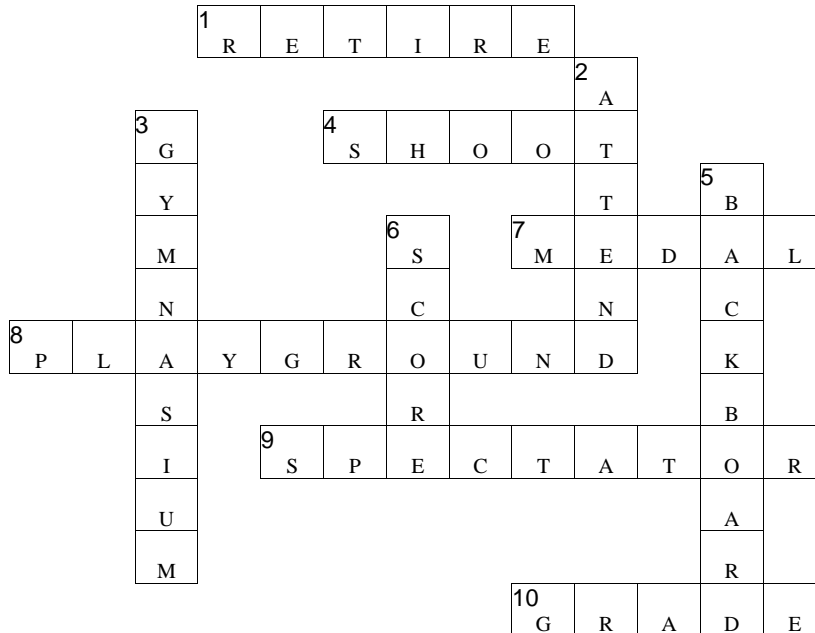
- 1. To leave your job and stop working, usually because you are old
- 4. To injure or kill a person or animal by firing a bullet from a gun at them
- 7. A metal disc given as a prize in a competition or given to someone who has been very brave
- 8. An area of land where children can play, especially at school
- 9. Someone who watches an event, sport, etc
- 10. A number or letter that shows how good someone's work or performance is

Down

- 2. To go to an event
- 3. A gym
- 5. In basketball, a board behind the metal ring that you have to throw the ball through to score
- 6. The number of points someone gets in a game or test

TURKEY

CROSSWORD PUZZLE #3 - ANSWER KEY



Across

1. To leave your job and stop working, usually because you are old
4. To injure or kill a person or animal by firing a bullet from a gun at them
7. A metal disc given as a prize in a competition or given to someone who has been very brave
8. An area of land where children can play, especially at school
9. Someone who watches an event, sport, etc
10. A number or letter that shows how good someone's work or performance is

Down

2. To go to an event
3. A gym
5. In basketball, a board behind the metal ring that you have to throw the ball through to score
6. The number of points someone gets in a game or test

TURKEY

LET'S HAVE FUN!

1- A person who can speak two languages is bilingual. A person who can speak three languages is trilingual. A person who can speak four or more languages is multilingual. Question, "So what do you call a person who can only speak one language?"

"An American."

2- What language does a stomach speak?

Hungarian

3- My favourite word in the English language is frequently

I try to use it as often as possible

4- What is the longest word in the English language?

"smiles"...

The first and last letters are a mile apart

Pelinsu İlyada Avcılar, TURKEY

You see two people speaking in a foreign language and it sounds like they are talking very serious things



Theory of reativity

REALLY

Why are we in sitting outside this cold like week

Babe, it was brutal!

A NEW BEGINNING

I was feeling too nervous to sleep as i had felt in the past while moving. A new school, new friends, new locations... They are all great but at the same time kinda scary. We are used to move quite frequently because of my fathers job. But this time it was different. We aren't just moving into another town, we are going to another country. That whole new friends thing appeared so small in front of my eyes. It is nothing when comparing it into another language or a new culture. But still a new life is always promising as they say. I must have been fall asleep while thinking about this topic. I woke up early. It was the day, the day that i would not see my past life for a long time. We packed up most of our stuff a few days prior so there was little to nothing at all in the hosue. I went to the kitchen for a glass of water and i saw my mother there as well. She said she feels the way i feel. We talked until my father is awaken. When he woked up we prepared to go out. I took a last glance at the house before we leave for a 1 year period. We went to the airport in a hurry although we get out of the home early. I think that my father is as nervous as us but he's not revealing that to us. Once we arrived at the airport we waited for a couple of hours for our flight. I was messaging with my friends in that free time. They were also sad too because they were losing a friend. But i was losing all of my friends. When our time has come we got into our plane and went across the seas. That was it, we had finally arrived, it was afternoon when we came. We get to our new apartment. My room was bigger than my last one so that was a plus along side other things like a balcony that is big enough to have a party at. In the first week of arrival we couldn't unpack kitchen so we ate out dinners in restaurants .I got signed to a local school not long after. It was a big school in a big city. I got language lessons along side my normal school and i can assure you it was tiring as nothing was. But it wasn't much of a burden to me. I was enjoying learning a new language, a new culture, new people; all of the things that i was scared of earlier. I met a lot of teens at my age and i got a few good friends too. Some of them was better than my old friends. I even got a best friend in my school after i started meeting the students. He was touring me around the city after school, showing places that i couldn't imagine in my country. Talking (at least trying to) with him help the progress of my language learning. 1 year had passed so quickly. I got depressed again when i had to leave this place too but we had to. But i got awared of how much important is a new language. A new languge isn't just it is, it contains that nations culture, history, the human beings that using it. I was always unsure what to do in my life but after that i knew what i had to. And i did it with determination. I am now writing travel books and traveling around the world. Seeing as many people as i can, visiting as many places as i can and most importantly learning languages on the spot as i can. I am more than grateful for my life and i owe it to that trip.

EMIRHAN ARKAT, TURKEY

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