

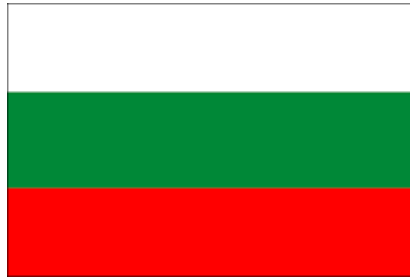


A TREASURE CHEST OF WISDOM

*WISDOM IN NATIONAL LEGENDS,
FABLES AND TALES*

Cowardly companion

Bulgarian folk tale



Hitar Peter went to hunt in the forest with his friend.



Tina Krusteva

2nd A class

While they were walking and talking, suddenly a bear appeared in front of them.



Krassimira Georgieva

2nd A class

Hitar Peter's friend was very scared of the bear. He threw the gun and barely managed to climb the nearest tree.



Raya Necheva

2nd A class

Hitar Peter ran quickly, but stumbled and fell on the ground. The bear came nearer Peter. It sniffed him, walked around him and went away.



Ivelina Ranchinska

2nd A class

Two hunters came to their senses. Hitar Peter's friend climbed down. Peter uprose. They took the guns and went walking again.



Niya Petrova

2nd A class

- *Peter, what did the bear say? - asked the frightened hunter.*
- *Hmm - smiled Peter, it told me not to go hunting with a cowardly companion.*

Bulgarian folk tale

The tale has been translated by Irena Raykova

Hitar Petar or Itar Pejo (Bulgarian: Хитър Петър, Macedonian: Имар Пејо, "Sly Peter") is a character of Bulgarian and Macedonian folklore. Hitar Petar is a poor village farmhand, but possesses remarkable slyness, wit and wile.

As a character, Hitar Petar first appeared in the 16th–17th century, when Bulgaria was still under Ottoman rule. There's no certainty on the question from which part of Bulgaria the character originates. Tales on his deeds are present in the folklore of all regions inhabited by Bulgarians: Dobrudja, Thrace, Macedonia. It is generally thought, though, that the original Hitar Petar lived somewhere in present-day North-Western Bulgaria and in the city of Prilep in Macedonia.

Страхлив другар

Българска народна приказка



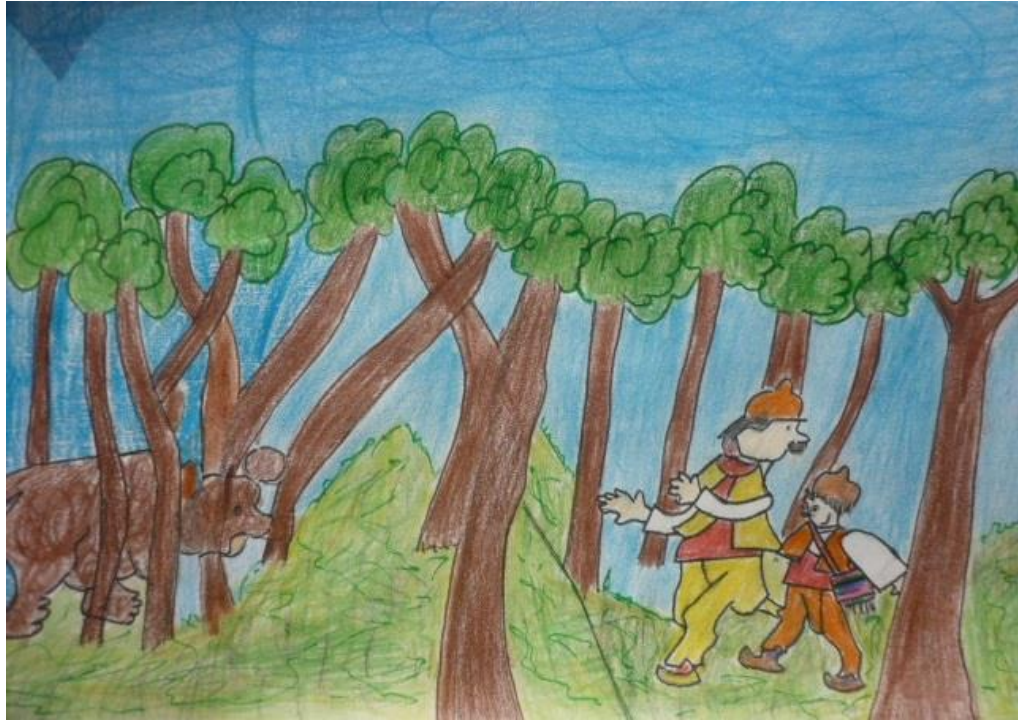
Хитър Петър отишъл с един приятел в гората на лов.



Шина Кръстева

2А клас

Както вървели и приказвали, ненадейно пред тях излязла мечка.



Красимира Георгиева

2А клас

Петровият приятел много се изплашил. Хвърлил пушката и едва успял да се качи на най-близкото дърво.



Рая Нечева

2А клас

Хитър Петър хукнал да бяга, но се препънал и паднал на земята. Мечката отишла при Петър. Подушила го, позавъртяла се и си отишла.



Ивелина Ранчинска

2А клас

Ловците дошли на себе си. Приятелят се смъкнал от дървото, а Петър станал от земята. Двамата взели пушките и тръгнали наново.



Ния Петрова

2А клас

- Петре, какво ти каза мечката? – попитал изплашеният ловец.

- Хм – усмихнал се Петър, - каза друг път да не отивам на лов със страхлив другар.

Българска народна приказка

The Hare and the Tortoise

Greek fable



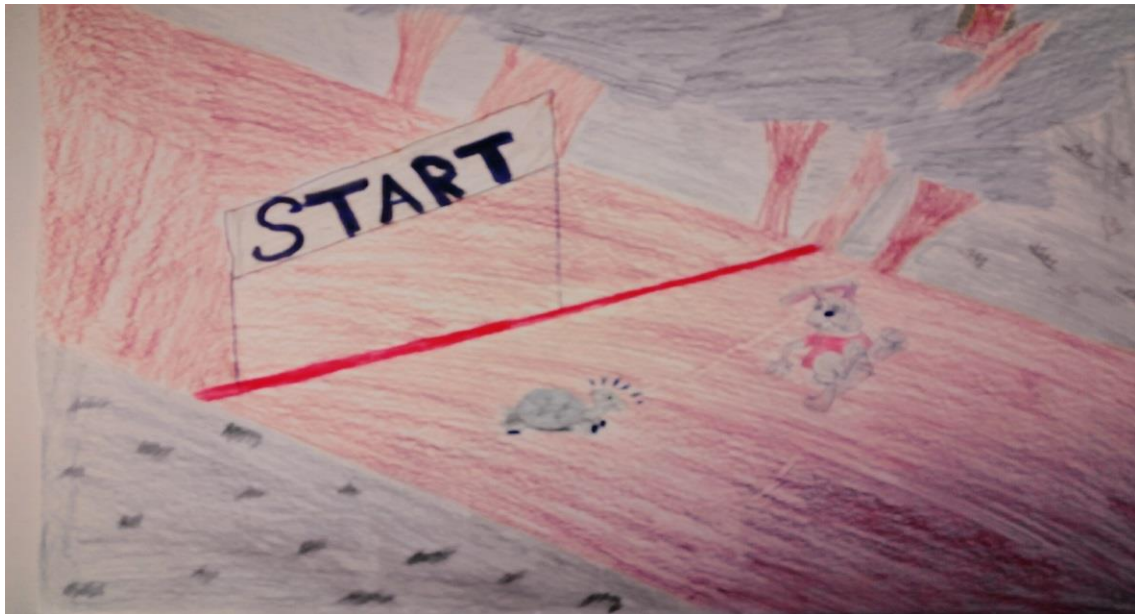
Once upon a time all the forest animals gathered together to hear the hare boasting about himself being the fastest animal in the forest.

The wise owl invited him to have a contest against the tortoise and he agreed.



Nicky

At the beginning of the race the hare was running and the tortoise was far behind him.



Rafaella and Klea Nicky

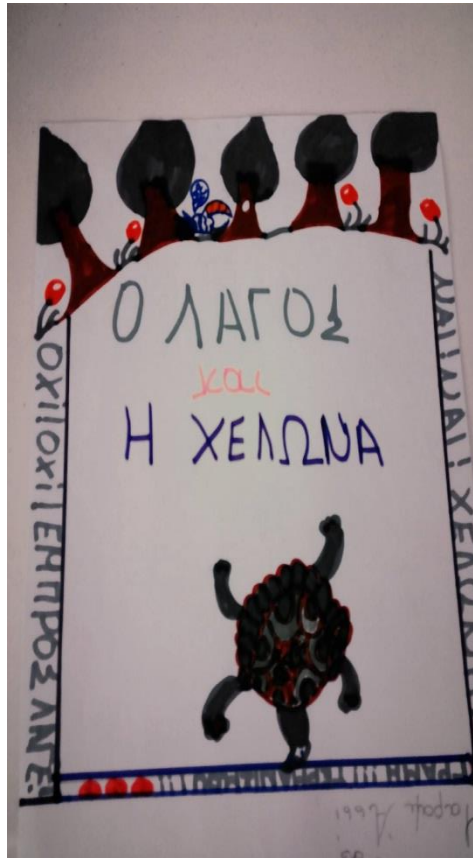
As he was running he saw a field full of carrots and he started eating until he was full and fell asleep.



Christianna and Klea

In the meantime the tortoise kept walking and finished the race first.

So the tortoise beat the hare because you shouldn't only boast about something you can do but try to do it as well.



Alexandra and Maram

Aesop's fables

Aesop was probably born in Frigia around 7th century B.C but the place of birth is still questioned. He was of humble origin, son of slaves, and was ugly. He travelled a lot.

*He is the father of parable (a story with a moral)
Aesop narrated the stories, he never wrote any of them.*

He had about 358 fables. He was thought to be the father of mythology. His stories were simple but with deep meanings.

He seemed to have known a lot about human values and beliefs. The characters were animals who were able to talk. The stories had symbolic allegorical meaning.

Ο ΛΑΓΟΣ ΚΑΙ Η ΧΕΛΩΝΑ

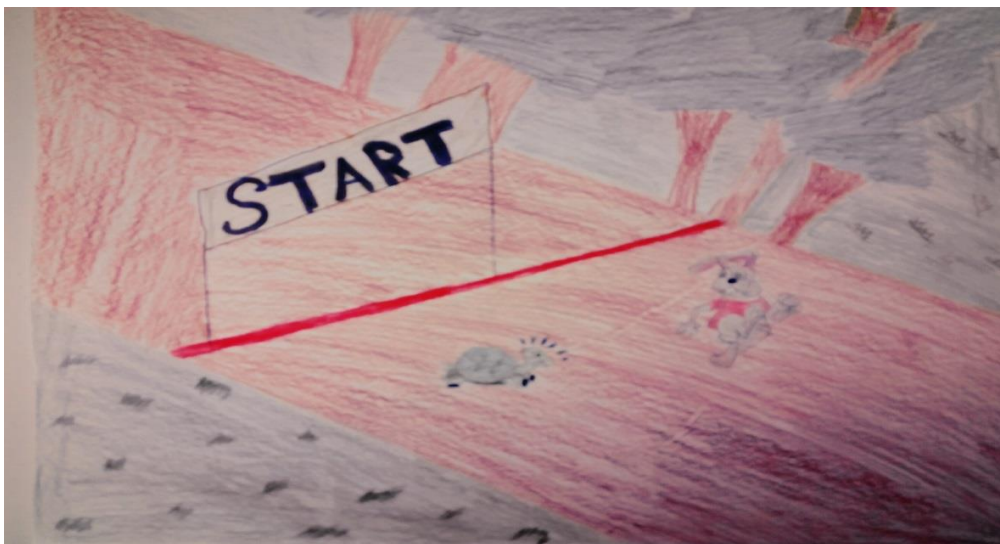
Μια φορά κι έναν καιρό μαζεύτηκαν όλα τα ζώα του δάσους και άκουγαν το λαγό που υπερηφανεύόταν ότι είναι ο πιο γρήγορος.

Τότε η σοφή κουκουβάγια τον προκάλεσε σε αγώνα δρόμου με τη γέριχη χελώνα και ο λαγός δέχτηκε.



Nicky

Ξεκινάει λοιπόν ο λαγός τρεχάτος και αφήνει πίσω του την καημένη τη χελώνα που περπατούσε σιγά-σιγά.



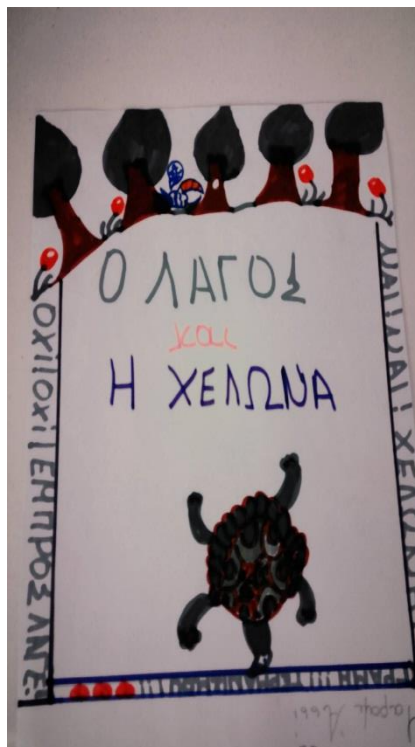
Rafaela and Klea Nicky

Στο δρόμο του ο λαγός βρίσκει ένα χωράφι με καρότα και σταματάει να φάει μερικά. Όμως τα καρότα ήταν νόστιμα κι έφαγε πάρα πολλά. Μετά από το πολύ φαγητό έπεσε και κοιμήθηκε για πολλές ώρες.



Christianna and Klea

Η χελώνα όμως σιγά-σιγά τον προσπέρασε κι έφτασε πρώτη στο τέρμα. Έτσι η χελώνα νίκησε το λαγό γιατί δεν αρκεί να καυχιέσαι για κάτι, αλλά και να προσπαθείς να το πετύχεις.



Alexandra and Maram

The Turtle

Italian tale



*While one night, the old Turtle was going for a walk,
took a step longer than leg
and fell down,
with her house upturned.*

A frog said to her: "Be careful, stupid, that you can die"

She answered: "I know it, but before to die I see the stars"

She answered: "I know it, but before to die I see the stars"

*The tale has been translated by
the students from the 4th grade*



*Alessia Cozzolino
class fourth*

La tartaruga

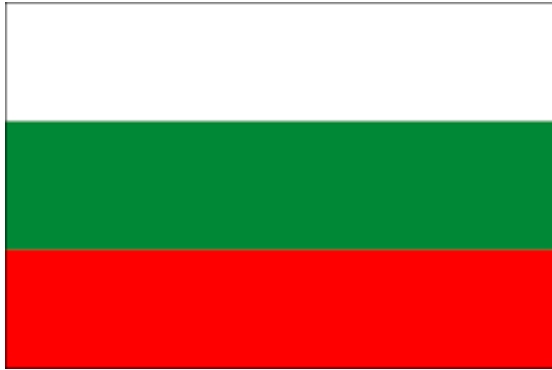
*Mentre una notte se n'annava a spasso,
la vecchia tartaruga fece er passo più lungo
de la gamba e cascò giù
cò la casa vortata sottoinsù.
Un rospo je strillò: "Scema che sei!
Queste sò scappatelle che costeno la pelle...
_ lo sò rispose lei_ ma prima de morì,
vedo le stelle.*



*Alessia Cozzolino
class fourth*

The testament of Khan Kubrat

Bulgarian legend



Vladimir Simeonov

According to the legends, the Bulgars' (or Proto-Bulgarians) supreme god was called Tangra. Tangra was the god of thunders. The Bulgars were Turkic nomads, short and dark, who spent their lives on horseback wandering the steppes of Central Asia with their cattle, living in yurts, pillaging their neighbours and never settling down permanently.



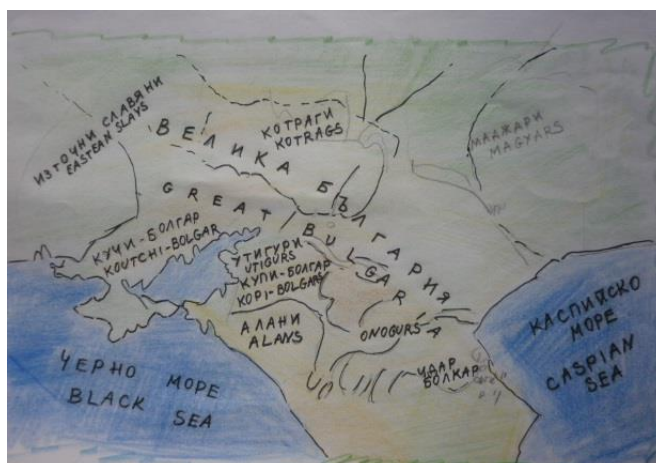
Shaban Yankov

They were described as “more numerous than the grains of sand on the beach” and as fierce warriors, defeating at various times the professional armies of several kingdoms, including the Byzantine empire. Each Bulgar soldier was equipped with scale mail for himself and his horse, composite bow, sword, spear, shield, etc.



Atoli Dimov

In 632 AD, the Bulgar khan (ruler) Kubrat, had been educated in Constantinople for a time. Then he seceded from the Western Turkic Khaganate and established a state on the north shores of the Black Sea with capital Phanagoria. The Bulgars settled down for about 30 years in what historians have called (Old) Great Bulgaria.



Петри Чобанов

On his deathbed, he gathered his five sons, Batbayan, Kotrag, Asparukh, Altsek and Kuber, and asked them to break a tied-together bunch of vine sticks. All five brothers, seasoned warriors, failed to do so. Then Kubrat untied the bunch and broke the sticks one by one with his trembling hands, teaching them a valuable lesson about unity. His final words were "Stay together to dominate everywhere and never become other people's slaves. Unity makes strength."



Dimitur Rachev

The Khan died some time after 651 as a powerful and respected ruler. The five sons, however, went their separate ways and Great Bulgaria gradually fell apart.

The firstborn son, Batbayan (Bayan), stayed in his native land and was soon subdued by the Khazars. The second son, Kotrag, founded a state in the confluence of the Volga and the Kam, which survived until the beginning of the 13th century. Kuber led part of the Bulgars to Pannonia and settled in Macedonia. Altsek and his group of Bulgars reached Italy.

The fifth son, Asparukh, was elected to further the work of his father. He led one of the Bulgar tribes west to the Danubian delta where he laid the foundations of the Bulgarian state, which was to survive for 13 centuries. By so doing, Asparukh (or Isperikh) fulfilled the bequest of his father.



Borislav Nikolov

Заветът на хан Кубрат



Владимир Симеонов

Според легендите, българите(прабългарите) почитали Шангра, богът на гръмотевиците. Те били тюркски номади, ниски на ръст, с тъмна коса. Прекарвали живота си на кон, скитайки из степите на Централна Азия с добитъка си. Живеели в юрти, ограбвали съседите си и никога не се установявали на едно място за дълго.



Шабан Янков

Те са описани като "по-многобройни от песъчинките на плажа" и като свирепи воители, побеждаващи професионалните армии на няколко царства, включително и на Византийската империя. Всеки български воин имал ризница за себе си и за коня, лък, меч, копие, щит и др.



Анатоли Димов

През 632, българският хан (владетел) Кубрат, заминал за Константинопол, където бил обучаван за известно време. Отделил се от Западнотюркския хаганат и основал държава на северните брегове на Черно море със столица Фанагория. На тази територия българите се заселили за около 30 години, а държавата нарекли Стара Велика България.



Петри Чобанов

На смъртния си одър, хан Крум събрал петимата си синове Батбаян, Котраг, Аспарух, Алцеж и Кубер, и ги накарал да счупят сноп здраво завързани лозови пръчки. Нито един от петимата братя, всички опитни бойци, не успели да го направят. С треперещи ръце, Кубрат развързал снопа и счупил пръчките една по една, като предал на синовете си ценен урок за единството. Последните му думи били: „Докакто сте заедно, никой няма да може да ви победи и няма да бъдете роби на другите народи. Съединението прави силата.“



Димитър Рачев

Ханът починал малко след 651 година като мъдър и уважаван владетел. Петимата му синове, обаче, се разделили и Велика България постепенно се разпаднала.

Първородният син, Батбаян (Баян), останал в родните земи и скоро бил завладян от хазарите. Вторият син, Котраг, основал държава там, където се сливат реките Волга и Кама, която съществувала до началото на 13 век. Кубер завел част от българите да Панония и се заселил в Македония. Алцеж и неговата група от българите достигнали Италия.

Петият син, Аспарух, бил избран да продължи делото на баща си. Той завел едно от племената на българите на запад до делтата на река Дунав и там положил основите на българската

държава, която съществувала в продължение на 13 века. По този начин, Аспарух (или Исперих) изпълнил Завета на баща си.



Борислав Николов

THE LEGEND OF DĄBROWA GÓRNICZA

Polish legend



Centuries ago, lumberjacks used to live in a small village of Dąbrowa . They weren't rich but they were noble, honest and hard-working. The village was then bought by members of Koniecpolski's house and thus its name was soon changed to Koniecpolskie. A new administrator of the estate was a mean and wicked man. He used to abuse poor woodcutters and offer them low wages for chopping wood. He was rude and used to yell at everyone. His favourite exclamation was "To hell with it all!" and "Let devils take you!" And indeed, devils from real hell got interested in the situation.



Hell's authorities sent an envoy to take a closer look at the villagers. The devil decided to disguise himself as a man and soon started working as a woodcutter. Once again, the stingy administrator didn't want to pay much for cutting the wood. Moreover, assuming that lumberjacks are simple people who know nothing about money, he paid the disguised devil with different currencies.



Aleksander Samicki

The devil envoy counted the coins and found out that he had been deceived by the administrator. He went to the insincere man and asked for more money. The outraged administrator shouted "Devil take me if I deceived you!" These were the words the devil wanted to hear! He grabbed the wicked sinner and took him right to hell. When the owner, lord Konięcpolski found out what had happened, he sold the village of Konięcpolskie. He was too afraid of devils' powers to keep it for himself.



Marta Boberek

The name of the village changed. It was called “Dąbrowa” again. Many years later rich layers of coal were discovered underground. The villagers became miners and Dąbrowa changed into mining colony. From now on it has been known as “Dąbrowa Górnicza”.



Karolina Tereszko

Glossary:

Dąbrowa – oakwood forest

Górnicza, górniczy – mining

LEGENDA O DĄBROWIE GÓRNICZEJ

Dawno temu wioskę Dąbrowa zamieszkiwali drwale, ludzie prawi, uczciwi i pracowici. W owym czasie stała się własnością rodu Konięcpolskich i nosiła nazwę Konięcpolskie. Nowy zarządca majątku był bardzo niełaskawy dla miejscowej ludności, a za wyrąb lasu proponował nieuczciwie niskie zapłaty. Jego powiedzenie „niech cię diabli wezmą”, którego używał nader często, zwróciło uwagę piekieł.



Alicja Huptys

Władze piekielne postanowiły wysłać tu wysłannika, który przyjrzy się miejscowej sytuacji. Diabeł krążył po okolicy i przyglądał się mieszkańcom, lecz nie znalazł pośród nich nikogo, kto zasługiwałby na „ogień piekielny”. Postanowił zatem zostać tu przez jakiś czas i przyjmując ludzką postać najął się na służbę u jednego z drwali. Kiedy zjawił się zarządca i zaproponował drwalowi wyrąb lasu za nieuczciwie niską płacę od razu wziął się do pracy. Pod osłoną nocy uporał się z robotą i już następnego ranka zgłosił się po należną zapłatę. Sprytny zarządca, wiedząc, że lud biedny nie zna się na pieniądzach, wypłacił należność w różnych walutach, mieszając talary z czerwieniami i złotymi i po raz drugi oszukał drwala nie płacąc mu nawet niewielkiej ustalonej kwoty.



Aleksander Sarnicki

Czart przeliczył skrzętnie otrzymaną sakiewkę i od razu zgłosił się do zarządcy po brakujące talary. Wielce oburzył się zarządca słowami na które tylko czekał czarci wysłannik – „niech mnie diabli wezmą jeśliś cię chociaż o grosz oszukał”. Pochwycił chciwą duszę

grzeszniką i natychmiast porwał do piekieł. Kiedy o całym zajściu dowiedział się pan Koniecpolski, ze strachu przed diabelskimi siłami majątek cały za marne grosze rządowi sprzedał.



Marta Boberek

Wieś powróciła do starej nazwy Dąbrowa. Po latach, kiedy odkryto tu pokłady węgla a ludność głównie górnictwem się trudniła, Dąbrowa osadą górniczą się stała i od tej pory nazywa się – Dąbrowa Górnicza.



Karolina Tereszko

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