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|  | **Unity in diversity – Europe’s youth is connecting with each-other through languages, identity and cultural heritage**  25 – 29 November 2019, Rhauderfehn |

**Worksheet**

**Task 1**

* Look at the word cloud – work with a partner and sort the words into these categories:

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| **Places** | **Architectural styles** | **New words/ phrases** |
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**Worksheet**

**Card Sheet 1**

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| **Monument 1**  Hungarian Parliament Building, Budapest  The Hungarian Parliament is situated on the east side of the Danube River in Budapest, the nation’s capital. The Parliament Building is a magnificent example of Neo-Gothic architecture. It was inaugurated on the 1,000th anniversary of Hungary in 1896 and fully completed in 1902. The Budapest Parliament Building is the third largest parliament buliding in the world. It has 691 rooms, 18 courtyards, 20 kilometers of stairs and at 96 meters is the same height as the Saint Stephen’s Basilica. Unfortunately, modern air pollution attacks the porous limestone walls, requiring frequent restoration. |

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| **Monument 2**  Buda Castle, Budapest  Buda Castle is a royal historic palace built in the 13th century. That castle was destroyed. The current incarnation of Buda Castle is a massive 18th century Neo-Baroque style structure of more than 200 rooms. These are arranged in a symmetrical layout around the 62 meter-high central dome facing the Danube. The castle was badly damaged in the World War II, but much of the exterior has since been fully restored. Outside the castle walls, a number of Turkish tombstones can still be seen, while in front of the domed buildings stands a bronze equestrian statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy. |

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| **Monument 3**  Schönbrunn Palace (Beautiful Spring), Vienna  Schönbrunn Palace is one of Europe’s most beautiful Baroque complexes, that impresses with imperial ceremonial rooms and magnificent gardens. It and was the main summer residence of the Habsburgs rulers. The palace and garden complex created from 1696 onwards following the siege of Vienna was complete redisigned under Maria Theresa after 1743. Today, due to its historical signifiance, its unique layout ad magnificent furnishings, the palace is a UNESCO World heritage site. Schönbrunn Palace has a total of 1,441 rooms, 45 oh which can be visited. The interior are in Rococo style. The Round Chinese Cabinet, the Vieux Lacque, the Blue Chinese Salon, the Millions Room rank amongst the most beautiful Rococo rooms in existence. |

**Worksheet**

**Card Sheet 2**

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| **Monument 4**  Saint Stephen’s Cathedral, Vienna  Saint Stephen’s Cathedral is a symbol of Vienna and one of the most important Gothic style cathedrals in Austria. It is 107,2 meters long and 34,2 meters wide. It has four towers. The tallest of these is the south tower at 136,44 meters. The tower room, from which there is as gigantic view across Vienna is reached via 343 steps. A total of 13 bells hang here. The best known bell is the Pummerin, which is located in the 68,3 meter tall north tower. It is the 2nd biggest free swinging chimed church bell in Europe. On the roof of the cathedral, colorful roof tiles were laid to create the Royal and Imperial double-headed eagle and the coat if arms of the city of Vienna. The interior of the Saint Stephen’s Cathedral was changed again and again over the centuries. In addition to valuable altars and side chapels, the impressive art treasure can also be seen, including relics decorated with gold and precious stones, liturgical texts and works as well as vestments. |

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| **Monument 5**  Neuschwanstein Castle, Schwangau  Neuschwanstein Castle, a royal palace in the Bavarian Alps of Germany, is the most famous of three royal palaces built for Ludwig II of Bavaria. The castle is the embodiment of 19th century romanticism. In a fantastical imitation of a medieval castle, Neuschwanstein is set with towers and spires and is spectacularly sited on a high point over the Pöllat River gorge. Neuschwanstein Castle was originally commissioned by King Ludwig II of Bavaria as a retreat and homage to composer Richard Wagner. It is said that the king was so heavily involved in every step of the construction, that the castle has been referenced as his own creation. The ruins of the previous medieval castles were demolished in 1868 and, by 1884, the king moved into the unfinished castle. For decades the site employed around 200 craftsmen in additiion to suppliers and other workers. It is believed that 465 tons of Salzburg marble, 1,550 tons of sandstone and 400,000 bricks were used. By the time of his death, in 1886, Ludwig’s creation was not complete. This castle inspired Walt Disney’s iconic Cinderella Castle. |

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| **Monument 6**  Brandenburg Gate, Berlin  Brandenburg Gate is an 18th-century city gateway in the historic center of the German capital, Berlin. Named after the province in which Berlin is located, the Brandenburg Gate was built between 1788 and 1791 in a Neo-Classical style. It was designed by German architect Carl Gotthard von Langhans, who modeled it on the Propylaea, the ceremonial entrance to the Acropolis in Athens, Greece. German sculptor Gottfried Schadow decorated the gate with a number of reliefs and with the *Quadriga,* a statue of Victory as a winged woman driving a chariot drawn by four horses, which was placed on the monument's flat top in 1794. In 1806 French Emperor Napoleon I stole the *Quadriga* to have it mounted atop the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, but in 1814 the statue was recaptured and returned to Berlin. |

**Worksheet**

**Card Sheet 3**

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| **Monument 7**  Cologne Cathedral, Cologne  The foundation stone of the Cologne Cathedral, Roman Catholic cathedral in Gothic style in the German city of Cologne was laid in august 1248. In 1473, work paused, leaving the tower incomplete at the top near the bell tower. A huge crane remained ar the top at the cathedral for 400 years. Work in German’s largest cathedral was resumed in august 1880, after the discovery of the original plan for the façade. The present building is dedicated to the Three Kings who are said to have visited the infant Jesus. It houses a shrine, which contains what are believed to be the remains of the Three Kings. The interior of the cathedral is notable for a statue of the Virgin Mary known as the Mailänder Madonna and made about 1290, 104 richly carved wooden choir stalls dating from about 1320, several 14th-century stained-glass windows and a carpet woven about 1640 and modeled on a design by Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens. During the World War II, the cathedral was badly damaged. Having been carrefully maintained, Cologne Cathedral was given UNESCO World Heritage status in 1996. |

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| **Monument 8**  The Black Church, Brasov  The huge Evangelical church in the centre of Brasov was built towards the end of the 14th century. Initially known as Saint Mary’s Church, the buliding is the largest Gothic Church in south-eastern Europe and it can hold up to 5,000 people. A huge fire broke out in 1689 which devastated the city. The walls of the church were blackened with smoke and ever since it had been called the Black Church. It is a Gothic structure comprising three equal height storeys. The arches destroyed during the 1689 fire were rebuilt in the Baroque style. Inside the church there is the heaviest bell in Romania (6 tons), mural paintings in the Italian Renaissance style and a 4,000 tube organ. Organ concerts have been held here since 1953. |

**Monument 9**

The Medieval Citadel of Sighisoara, Sighisoara

The only inhabited medieval citadel in Eastern Europe was established by German colonists in the 12th  century. The town territory has been continuously occupied from ancient times. The construction of the fortress wall, which was to protect the citadel against Tatar and Ottoman raids was begun in 1350 and lasted until the 17th century. The 950 metre wall was initially 4 metres high, but this was increased by another 3-4 metres. The citadel had 14 towers (each the responsibility of one of the craft guilds) and 4 bastions, of which 9 towers and 3 bastions still exist. In 1999, the citadel was registered in the UNESCO world cultural heritage. Vlad the Impaler, the Romanian ruler who inspired Bram Stoker’s infamous Count Dracula was allegedly born in Sighisoara in 1431.

**Monument 9**

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**Worksheet**

**Card Sheet 4**

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| **Monument 10**  Peles Castle, Sinaia  The first king of Romania, Carol I, charmed by the landscape of Sinaia, decided to build a royal residence there. Peles Castle was complete in 1883, after 10 years. The castle was used as a royal summer residence and also a venue for several important political events such as the Crown Council in 1914 that decided the initial neutrality of Romania in the First World War. The Royal Family welcomed important guests at Peles, including Emperor Franz Josef, who was enchanted by the castle. The exterior of the castle is German Neo Renaissance style, while the about 160 rooms are finished in a variety of different styles, including German, Italian and English Renaissance, German Baroque, French Rococo. The Council Room, the Florentin Room, the Armories, the Playhouse, the Concert Hall and others are all somptuously decorated and are among the most spectacular in the castle. |

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**Worksheet**

**Task 2**

Look for the following words in your texts (you should have **three**) and underline them.

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| incarnation | siege | Quadriga | organ | citadel |
| dome | coat of arms | Homage | shrine | craft guilds |
| limestone | treasure | Gorge | stained-glass | armories |

Now use your texts to help you match the words to their definitions to solve your puzzle.

When you have completed the puzzle, the shape you will have will look like this:



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**Worksheet**

**Task 3**

**Jigsaw reading**:

Read the texts again and answer the following questions in your groups.

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| 1. On what occasion was the Hungarian Parliament inaugurated in 1896? |
| 2. When reffering to Buda Castle, what is arranged in a symmetrical layout? |
| 3. Name the three reasons why Schönbrunn Palace became a UNESCO World Heritage site? |
| 4. What did the colorful roof tiles create on the roof of Saint Stephen’s Cathedral? |
| 5. What does Neuschwanstein Castle embody? |
| 6. When was the statue of Victory from Brandenburg gate returned to its hime place? |
| 7. What does the shrine of Cologne Cathedral contain? |
| 8. What is the Black Church known for, if you make reference to its inside elements? |
| 9. When was the only medieval citadel inhabited by German colonists? |
| 10. What political decision was made at Peles Castle? |