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INTRODUCTION

Motto: Unity in diversity

The name of this **Erasmus Project UNITY IN DIVERSITY - Europe's Youth is connecting with each other through languages, identity and cultural heritage**, is, in our opinion, suggestive for the objectives pursued and through the activities carried out.

We want to understand the concept of **unity in diversity** in Europe, but also the connection that the past maintains with the present. As the course of human history shows, the future has its roots in the past, and modernity is born from the appreciation of traditions and customs perpetuated over time.

To preserve and promote our shared cultural heritage, we need to know our customs, traditions, way of being, our culture better, and this **Erasmus Project** set out to do just that.

We are also aware of our responsibility for preserving the values of the past, but also of the role we have in opening a perspective on the future of a united Europe, in the vision of which "diversity" will be a fundamental element of the unity it wants to build it.

To discover our identity, similarities and differences, the cultural heritage of each community, the activities aimed at discovering some cultural elements of each country participating in the project.

One of the most important goals of an **Erasmus Project** is to bring together children from different countries and areas to identify what they have in common, to continue and strengthen what their parents have built.

Through a sketch, the children reconstructed moments of the entry of the countries from the Erasmus project in the European Union. The sketch was followed by a folk costume parade, costumes which were specific to each geographical area where the partner schools come from (**Rhauderfehn - Ostfriesland, Zwickau - Sachsen, Budapest - Hungary, Braşov - Transilvania, Abtenau - Bundesland Salzburg**). The musical background was representative for each country.



In this way the participants in the project could find out information about historical, cultural - traditional elements characteristic for each region where the schools involved in the project are from.



1. Parents and children: between past and present

The grandparents of the students who are the beneficiaries of this project lived in a Europe crushed by two world conflagrations. Most parents were born at a time when Europe was divided between East and West for several decades when the Cold War lasted. Grandparents and parents are not only witnesses to a troubled history, but also to those who created the present in which their children and grandchildren live. They are the promoters of this united Europe in which the children of today live. Grandparents and parents are those who carried on the traditions and customs of their ancestors, revolutionized and modernized aspects of daily life, of contemporary society. Their hopes, dreams and efforts laid the foundations of our Europe today. They built a Europe from ruins and contributed to the greatness of the old continent today.



The fall of the Berlin Wall is significant for the fall of the communism.



Old images for difficult times in Europe during the wars.



Family life

In a united Europe, children are the ones who carry on the aspirations of previous generations. War, hunger, fear, hatred, have been left behind. People have shaped a new life, they have shaped ideals such as peace, unity, security. The need for communication, for harmonious living with others was the foundation of building a new Europe.



2.Traditions and customs

And we found out that we have so many things that put us together. Because:

Relationships between people were defined by family ties, rituals and beliefs, by respecting and preserving old customs born of religious beliefs and practices, by perpetuating certain kinds of existence.

People have marked the importance of existential moments such as weddings, baptismal traditions, funeral rituals, religious holidays.

Traditions linked to Christmas, New Years, Mother's Day and Easter are most commonly maintained by Austrians, Germans, Hungarians, Romanians. Many of the traditions have strong ties to the Christian faith.



A common tradition is also Wedding Traditions.

A wedding is perhaps one of the oldest and most beautiful traditions.

A few things like the white dress, stealing the bride , the waltz of the groom and the bride are just as common elements of our traditions.

Wedding cake



In Germany the traditional engagement ring is usually a gold band worn on the left hand. After the wedding the same ring is worn on the right hand. Men also wear their wedding ring on the right hand. May is normally a preferred month for weddings.

Brides normally wear white gowns and the grooms will be dressed in black.

On the eve of the wedding friends and family may gather for a party called a Polterabend. This normally involves food, drink and the breaking of plates and other tableware (with the exception of glasses and crystal). The bride and groom are expected to clean up the shattered plates together thus showing that they can get along well. It's also been said that this custom brings good luck to the soon-to-be-married couple.

Friends of the groom may throw a modest Bachelor Party (Junggesellenabschied) at a local pub a couple of weeks before the wedding.

Rice is thrown as the bride and groom exit the church.

A white ribbon is tied to the antennas of cars for the procession through town. Cars will honk their horns during the procession. Honking back is optional.

The ribbons are usually handed out by the bride to guests as they leave the church.

At the reception the first dance is usually a waltz and reserved for the bride and groom. The next dance is for the bride and her father and groom and his mother. The bride's mother will dance with the groom's father.

Waking the bride and wedding shooting

Traditionally in Salzkammergut, Tyrol and Styria a bride has to get out of bed very early on her wedding day. At dawn neighbors and friends come to rudely awaken the bride from sleep. With gunshots (by gunner of course) or firecrackers the bride is "greeted". In addition, evil spirits should be driven away by the noise. While it was the unmarried men who woke the bride in former times, these are mixed groups today. Nowadays, however, one should inform the local residents and the community before carrying out the tradition.

Fetching the bride

This practice is popular in almost all Austrian provinces. The bride is picked up on her wedding day from her parents' home. Today, the custom has changed to the effect that most grooms fetch their future wives from home with their groomsmen. The groom is already running ahead with the decorated wedding car and traditionally also has the bride's bouquet with him. Together with the bride this group proceeds to the registry office or church. In many areas of Austria this path does not lead directly to the destination. Friends and neighbors are waiting along the route to block the newlyweds off. The couple has to stop, get out and complete a given task. This includes, for example, sawing through a log together. Only after the newlyweds have successfully completed this operation can the journey be continued.

Weddings are events where you can truly learn about the traditions, habits, rites of a nation, because they are centered around them. The Hungarian wedding culture looks back on a rich history, so we thought we'd collect some traditions that characterised weddings back in the day. Due to the diverse nature of traditions, it would've been impossible to collect all of them, so this is a non-exhaustive list. Traditions are also ever-changing, Hungarian weddings are mostly different today, although some rites still form an essential part of the festivities.

Back in the day, it was the task of the best man to invite the guests to the wedding in person, and also to organise the three-day long festivity. The bride wore a colourful and precisely embroidered dress and a garnished head piece made from wheat, which represented fertility.

On many occasions the whole village took part, which meant a real procession behind a colourfully decorated car that took the bride from her parents' home to the groom or the church. Sometimes the bride was "kidnapped" and the groom had to "save" her even before the ceremony ("kidnapping" the bride is still a habit at weddings).

The Christmas Traditions

Christmas is perhaps the most awaited holiday. Everyone is preparing for the holiday that brings them so much joy: from decorating the Christmas tree, to carols and, of course, the long-awaited moment of gifts.



German families prepare for Christmas throughout cold December. Four Sundays before Christmas, they make an Advent wreath of fir or pine branches with four colored candles. They light a candle on the wreath each Sunday, sing Christmas songs, and eat Christmas cookies. The children count the days until Christmas with an [Advent calendar](#). Each day, they open a little numbered flap on the calendar to see the Christmas picture hidden there.

In the weeks leading up to Christmas, homes are filled with the delightful smells of baking loaves of sweet bread, cakes filled with candied fruits, and spicy cookies called *lebkuchen*.

Bakery windows are filled with displays of lovely [marzipan](#) confections in the shape of fruits and animals. Best of all are the famous outdoor Christmas markets. The stalls overflow with all sorts of holiday toys, gifts, decorations, and delicacies.

Many German children write letters to St. Nicholas asking for presents. St. Nicholas Day is December 6. Other German children write their letters to the Christ Child. In some areas, the Christ Child brings gifts to children on St. Nicholas Eve and in other areas on Christmas Eve. He is dressed all in white, with golden wings and a golden crown.



Christmas Eve is the most important time of the Christmas season for families. Some even say it is a magical night when animals can speak. The wonderful tradition of the Christmas tree, which started in Germany, is the heart of the celebration. Grown-ups decorate the evergreen tree with beautiful ornaments of colored glass and carved wood, silver stars, and strings of lights. A golden angel is placed at the very top of the tree.

Under the Christmas tree, the family arranges a manger scene to depict the stable that Jesus was born in. Parents may also pile presents from the Christ Child beneath the Christmas tree's richly decorated boughs. Just after dark, a bell rings, and the excited children run into the room to see the beautiful lighted tree in all its glory. The family members exchange gifts, recite poems, and sing Christmas carols. "[Silent Night, Holy Night](#)" is an old German favorite. Then everyone enjoys a Christmas feast of roast goose, turkey, or duck.

In some parts of Germany, families still follow an old tradition. The children leave their shoes outside the front door. These shoes are filled with carrots and hay to feed St. Nicholas' horse as he rides by. If the children were good all year, St. Nicholas leaves apples, nuts, and candy for them.

On Christmas Day the white candle of the Advent wreath is lit. This day is quietly focused on family. They attend church together, and then they eat a delicious Christmas dinner together.

But for the following Twelve Days of Christmas, people in some parts of Germany beat drums to drive off spirits. On Twelfth Night, or Epiphany, on January 6, boys dress up like the Three Kings who visited Baby Jesus in the manger so long ago. They carry a star on a pole

and go through the town singing Christmas carols. Then the family puts away its Christmas decorations for another year, until December comes around again.

There are many unique Hungarian traditions in connection with celebrating holidays. On the day of Saint Nicholas, Mikulás, who is a similar figure to Santa Claus, comes to the Hungarian children to reward them. Children clean their boots and put them out in the window. By the next morning they will get something in the boots, depending on whether they were good or bad. Mikulás gives chocolate to those children who behaved well during the year, but those who were naughty only get “virgács”. It is a pile of gold-colored birch twigs wrapped in a piece of red paper, and it is meant to symbolize punishment. “Virgács” is given by a “krampusz”, who is a fearful and devilish creature, mostly represented with horns and long fur. The crowd

Christmas in Austria really starts on Christmas Eve ('Heilige Abend') when the tree is lit for the first time and people come to sing carols around the tree. The most famous carol is Silent Night ('Stille Nacht'), which was written in Austria in 1818.

The crowd



In Romania, the Christmas celebration is not much different: decorating the Christmas tree, carols, delicious specialties specific to the event, surprises and gifts. Music is an important part of Christmas celebration all over Romania. There is a special genre of music, related to [Christmas carols](#) but with more [traditional](#) / [Christian](#) lyrics. These are named [colindă](#). Although the text of all carols is concerned with the events of the [Nativity](#), certain elements of the folk rituals performed around Christmas are probably pre-Christian in origin, having their roots in the Roman [Saturnalia](#) and pagan rituals related to the [winter solstice](#) and soil fertility. Colinde are performed in all parts of [Romania](#) (including [Moldova](#)), with regional variations in terms of the number of participants, the exact timing of different melodies and lyrics.



In traditional Romanian rural society, preparations for carols started well in advance (sometimes weeks) before Christmas. The village youth (usually boys) would begin to form groups in different places and designate a leader to practice singing in unison. These groups are called cete de colindători, and their numbers vary from region to region.



Christmas obviously marks a close connection between past and present .

The New Year is also greeted with party and good cheer, with songs, champagne and fireworks, yesterday and also today.

The masked tradition dates back to archaic times and we find it in

Romania an Hungary



Goodbye winter, hello spring: The Easter

Since its origins, [Easter](#) has been a time of celebration and feasting and many [traditional Easter games and customs](#) developed, such as [egg rolling](#), [egg tapping](#), [pace egging](#), [cascarones or confetti eggs](#), and [egg decorating](#).



The feast of Easter has many common notes, although Orthodox do not celebrate Easter at the same time as the Catholic one: painting the eggs, preparing the cakes, the religious service.



But there are also distinct customs: the sprinkling of girls with perfume, the day after Easter, is a Hungarian custom, which, however, was also taken over by the Romanians.

One of the most popular Hungarian Easter traditions is *locsolkodás*, loosely translated as 'sprinkling the womenfolk', practised in town and countryside. On Easter Monday, boys are allowed to sprinkle girls with water or perfume – traditionally, a bucket of water is thrown on them! – and then the girls offer them painted eggs, homemade treats or a little shot of alcohol in return. If the latter, which often happens, then daytime drunkenness among the menfolk is a given. To earn their *pálinka*, men must also recite a *locsoló* verse, slightly humorous or innocently racy. The sprinkling of water, and the repayment with eggs, dates back to pre-Christian fertility symbols. It may seem like an unfair trade, but it's all done

tongue in cheek. At Easter, Hungarian girls paint eggs with different methods. The most common way is to put a leaf on the egg, wrap it into a piece of nylon stockings, and boil it in water mixed with egg paint. After removing the leaf, its pattern will appear on the surface of the egg. Another nice way to decorate an egg is to “write” it with wax. Women draw patterns on the egg with melted wax, wait until it solidifies, and then put it into paint. Then they scrape the wax off the egg, and the patterns will appear in white. These eggs will be later given as a gift, when boys come to the house to sprinkle the young girls with water or cologne. The origin of this tradition is that people believed water has a cleaning, healing and fertilizing effect. These customs are still common, mainly in rural areas of Hungary.

A common Easter tradition in Austria is the Easter egg battle during the family Easter breakfast or brunch. Coloured hard-boiled eggs are served along with a cake in the [shape of a lamb](#). Before people at the table eat their eggs, a battle ensues.

Each player holds their egg with the tip pointing up and prepares for battle. The first player to start hits another egg tip with his own egg, with the goal of breaking the shell of the other egg.

The winner then goes around the table and tries his luck with the other players. The winner of the battle is whoever is left with an egg that is still intact.

Today, Easter is commercially important, seeing wide sales of [greeting cards](#) and confectionery such as chocolate [Easter eggs](#) as well as other.

The Easter bunny is a modern addition to festive celebrations worldwide, one which children everywhere have embraced whole-heartedly for the delicious treats he leaves behind, and the thrill of the Easter Egg Hunt. In fact, the tradition of the Easter bunny originated in Germany, and it's a relatively new introduction to Hungary. Painted eggs, chocolates and other sweets are hidden around the garden for children to find on Easter Sunday morning. It's not a widespread phenomenon, and not everyone has a garden, so each family does it a little differently. Although centuries old, these traditions and customs are still preserved today.

Other Specific traditions

But it is not surprising that there are also customs that differ from country to country. We have chosen a significant example.

First day of the school - Austria



An Austrian tradition, with roots in German history, is the cone of goodies handed to children on the first day of school. When six-year-olds start school for the first time, usually in first grade, they are given a big cardboard cone. Either parents or grandparents are tasked with giving the child a decorated cone filled with candy, toys and school supplies.

Originally the cone would be brought to the school and it would be hung up on a cone tree marked with their name. Kids would be told a story that at school a tree is growing with cones and when it is

ripe, the kids are old enough and need to go to school. This is supposed to make the first day of school, which can often be a stressful time for a child, a little more fun.

Kaffee und Kuchen - and Oktober Fest - Germany

Contemporary German traditions include 'Kaffee und Kuchen', the equivalent of an English Afternoon tea whereby families and friends stop working to come together in the afternoon for coffee and cake.



The annual Munich Beer Festival, known the world over as **Oktoberfest**, is also a key tradition.

The ritual of the Tee in east Frisia.

The rituals are a big part of East Frisian tea culture. The small cups, the rock sugar, the cream that is never stirred — all took shape in the 19th century, when Germany was industrializing and urbanizing. In response to the economic upheaval, local histories were written and traditions set down in an effort to keep them from disappearing. East Frisian tea became the key to locals' sense of identity. Even the porcelain used in the area had distinct rose patterns; the museum has display cases filled with teapots, cups and saucers.



Sânzienele and Călusarii - Romania

Romania celebrates the Sanziene (also known as Dragaica) today, June 24, a pagan tradition that coincides with the Orthodox holiday of the birth of St. John the Baptist. Also, June 24 marks the middle of summer and celebrates nature and fecundity. But today is also the Universal Day of the Romanian Blouse – Ia, a celebration set in 2013 and currently marked by Romanian communities all around the world.



Sânziănă is the Romanian name for gentle fairies who play an important part in local folklore, also used to designate the *Galium verum* or *Cruciata laevipes* flowers. Under the plural form *Sânziene*, the word designates an annual festival in the fairies' honor.

Traditionally, the Călușari group is a secret, male-only society associated with a spring rite, possibly a remnant of tribal warrior societies. The group leader (usually an older man) recruits a number of acolytes, always young, single adults chosen for physical prowess. The group members take an oath of secrecy, whereupon they participate in an initiation rite and taught the forms of the dance. The groups of Călușari roam the country in spring-time, visiting villages by turns and taking part in the week-end dances.



3. Constructions from yesterday and today

The buildings of a settlement are not only more or less imposing constructions, but they are telling images of the moments in which they were built, but also witnesses of our becoming from the past to the present and the future. When you visit a place, you understand that they are the most obvious proof of the coexistence of the past with the present and the future.

Buildings come in a variety of sizes, shapes, and functions, and have been adapted throughout history for a wide number of factors, from [building materials](#) available, to weather conditions, land prices, ground conditions, specific uses, and aesthetic reasons.



New or old, historical or futuristic, they give life and beauty to the place where they are, often becoming symbols of the greatness of the place, of human talent and creativity.



State Opera - Vienna



Zaha Hadid Library - Vienna

The majestic and charming Vienna combines modernity with history through stone and glass

Extravagant or imposing, decorative or functional, made of stone, glass or steel, the constructions of the past and of the present

constitute the living testimony of the becoming of humanity. Evidence of a glorious history or the result of creative fantasy, the buildings give a personal note to each place, provoking intense emotions and admiring attitudes in the viewer.



Old building of the Groeninge Museum



Chain Bridge of Budapest - symbol of the greatness of this european city



Wonderful Budapest



Abtenau - Zentrum

Statues, religious places, castles, scientific centers, museums, all these constructions are monuments of man's creative capacity, of man's ability to give something lasting to the world in which he lives.



Black Church



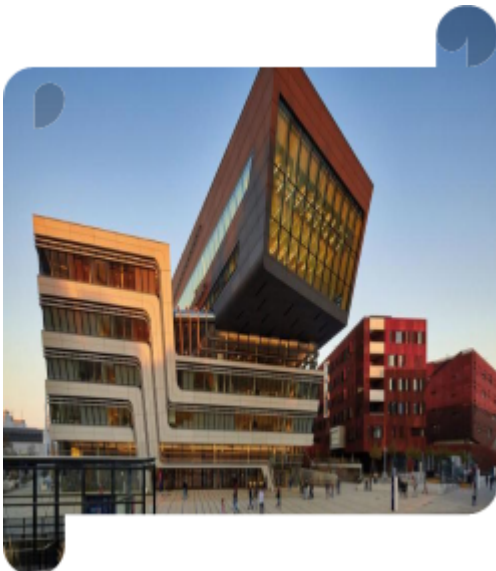
Prefecture



New Mall AFI in Braşov



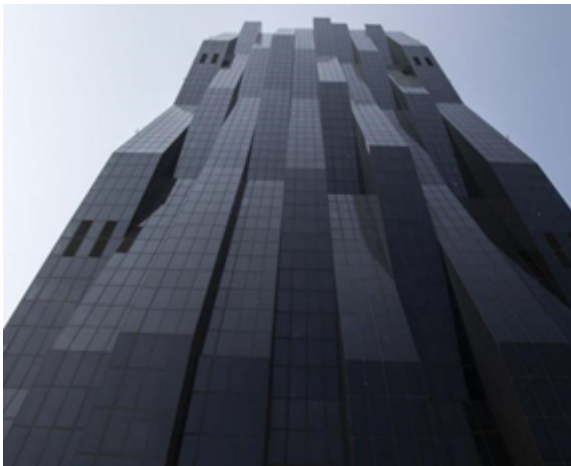
Paracelssus Bad - Salzburg



University of Sciences - Zwickau



Puppet theater - Zwickau



Wurstelstand - Vienna - a construction like in the scientific-fantastic world of the future



Statue of Robert Schumann - one of the emblem of Zwickau

4.Clothing - over fashion and time

Each epoch is defined by its characteristic elements. One of the most important elements is clothing.

Although fashion is changing rapidly and is one of the areas in which innovation is rapidly evolving, we always discover a connection with the past, whether in color choices, designs, cuts and patterns.

Traditional costumes are distinct signs of a spirituality that has faced time.

Hungarian, Austrian, German or Romanian, folk clothes have stood the test of time and have been worn for generations. Rich in colors and embroidery, folk costumes are signs of an always fashionable ... fashion. Even if fashion is always changing, folk costumes do not belong to the past, but to the eternity.

Romanian Blouse IA

At the same time, the great fashion designers see sources of inspiration in the past. One such example is the Romanian blouse, IA, remarkable for the beauty of the model, for the richness of the colors, for the fineness of the seams. We can say that the Romanian blouse defeated time and fashion, becoming a piece in the collection of Yves Saint Laurent. In 2006 another designer, Jean Paul Gaultier, has dedicated a whole collection for the Romanian traditional port. In 2008 year Oscar de la Renta has used prints and fabrics inspired by Romanian folk outfit. In 2011 year Philpippe Guilet has dedicated for Romania a collection "100% couture, 100% modern, 100% Romanian, with Romanian artisans and artists".

IA is the main part of the Romanian traditional costume, the other parts take shape around it and harmonize chromatic and ornamental with it. At the beginning the blouses were made of linen or hemp, later were made of cotton and then of borangic, or the Romanian silk. It is more than just a piece of clothing, it is a symbol, a historical proof of the existence and continuity of traditional Romanian port.



Hungarian embroidery

The finest achievements in the textile sector in Hungary is the embroidery which varies from region to region. In Hungarian rural society, clothing traditionally showed the wearer's position in the community, his or her age, rank and wealth. Colours and ornaments indicated the age and the marital status (in case of women); even a person's social status could be defined from them, because they functioned as status symbols. Besides the colour symbols, floral and vegetal symbols had important roles, too. These 'codes' carried a lot of information and were known by every inhabitant of a village. The youngest and/or the wealthiest ones wore the most ornamented costumes – and the red colour mainly; as the red was the colour of youth, life and love (painted eggs – which are fertility symbols originally – are usually red as well).



Illustration of Folk costumes from Hungary/Source: / Traditional.com



Illustration of Folk costumes from Hungary/Source: / Traditional.com

German and austrian folk costum: DIRNDL and LEDERHOSE

The Dirndl and its masculine counterpart, the Lederhosen (Leather pants), are widely understood to have originated within the Alpine parts of lower Germany (mostly Bavaria), Austria, Switzerland, and Italy.



In [Bavaria](#) and Austria, Dirndl can mean a young woman, a girlfriend or the dress.

Traditional dirndls vary in design between regions and even villages. The different details may indicate the place of origin and social status





AND TODAY...

Today, the line that distinguishes men's clothes from women's clothes is very little visible.

The clothes are much looser and more casual and unisex look. The clothes are outdated, they are always replaced, new collections appear every year and we give up the old ones without regrets. It's like a chase for something new. The clothes of the present seem to be the same regardless of the country. We can say that, in terms of clothing, we are globalizing.





We wear extravagant clothes or simple jeans, boots or sneakers, jackets and sweaters, in a very wide range of colors.

5.Old and new dishes

Traditional Food

If are you hungry for a food adventure, you can find delicious food for all tastes and for ...all eyes. This is because, above all, these traditional dishes delight your eyes and whet your appetite.

Every country, every region invites you with dishes that are more and more delicious, more appetizing.

Romanian Culinary Tradition

No tourist visits Romania without tasting the renowned dishes, so delicious: sarmale, belly soup, polenta with cheese, papanasi.

Romanian recipes bear the same influences as the rest of Romanian culture. The Turks brought [meatballs](#) ([perişoare](#) in a meatball soup), from the Greeks there is [musaca](#), from the Austrians there is the [snitel](#), and the list could continue.

The Romanians share many foods with the Balkan area (in which [Turkey](#) was the cultural vehicle), and Eastern Europe ([Ukraine](#)). Some others are original or can be traced to the Romans, as well as other ancient civilizations. The lack of written sources in Eastern Europe makes it impossible to determine today the exact origin for most of them.

One of the most common meals is the [mămăligă](#), the precursor of [polenta](#), served on its own or as an accompaniment. [Pork](#) is the main meat used in Romanian cuisine, but also [beef](#) is consumed and a good lamb or fish dish is never to be refused.

Joffre cake is a rich, layered chocolate and buttermilk cake that was invented in 1920 in Bucharest. A Joffre cake is a chocolate buttermilk layer cake filled with chocolate [ganache](#) and frosted with chocolate [buttercream](#) originally, created in honor of a visit by French Marshal [Joseph Joffre](#), shortly after [World War](#).



Platou țărănesc



Sarmale cu mămăligă



Papanasi



Joffre Cake

German Culinary Tradition

German traditional food and drink is almost certainly more exciting than most new residents and visitors expect it to be. Whilst there are regional variations in food culture, most German recipes focus heavily on bread, potatoes, and meat, especially pork, as well as plenty of greens such as types of cabbage and kale. Cake, coffee, and beer are all highly popular elements of German cuisine too - which will be good news to most!

1. Brot & Brötchen

Bread, in the form of a loaf (Brot) or a small, usually crusty roll (Brötchen), is an important part of the cuisine, which is eaten all over the country and served with most German dishes. Bread is enjoyed with most meals, especially breakfast and dinner, but also at lunch (usually considered the main meal of the day), which will often be served with rolls on the side.

Germans enjoy a wide variety of bread including grain, Pumpnickel, rye, and white bread. German bread tends to be heavier and heartier than bread from Italy, Spain, or France.

Don't forget the Beer, the famous German Beer!

[Beer](#) is a major part of [German culture](#). German beer is [brewed](#) according to the [Reinheitsgebot](#), which permits only water, [hops](#), and [malt](#) as ingredients; and stipulates that beers not exclusively using barley-malt, such as [wheat beer](#), must be [top-fermented](#).



Brötchen



Käsespätzle

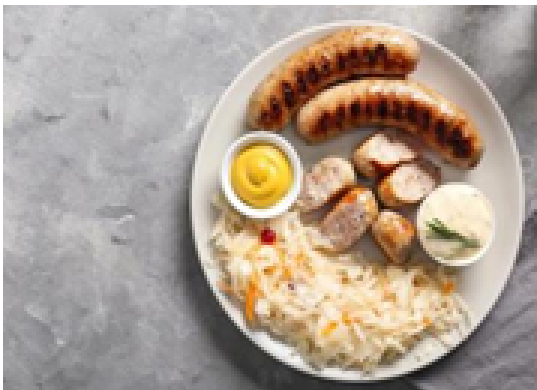
A dish from the southwestern regions of Germany, Käsespätzle is made from layering small Spätzle pasta with grated cheese and topping with fried onion. It is usually served with a salad and sometimes with applesauce.

Those moving to Germany from the US or Britain will find that this is the closest they will get to Macaroni Cheese, and will no doubt also find that it has more depth and flavor than their own home dish.

2. Käsespätzle

Currywurst is sold from stalls and fast food eateries in many towns and cities, and if you want to know what food the capital city Berlin is famous for, you will quickly discover that it is Currywurst.

It is not a dish that Germans eat at home, but instead it's something that is eaten 'on-the-go'. Its nutrition is negligible, but this plate of chopped up sausages, chips and a spicy ketchup sauce is an incredibly popular German food, especially after a few pilsners.



Wurst



Currywurst

Austrian Culinary Tradition

Austria also seems to be the homeland of flavors and taste buds.

Austrian cuisine has many different sausages, like Frankfurter, [Krainer Wurst](#) from [Carniola](#) (Krain), [Debreziner](#) (originating from [Debrecen](#) in Hungary), or Burenwurst, Blunzn made out of pig-blood and Grüne Würstl - green sausages. Green means raw in this context—the sausages are air dried and are consumed boiled. [Bacon](#) in Austria is called Speck, bacon can be smoked, raw, salted, spiced, etc. Bacon is used in many traditional recipes as a salty spice. [Leberkäse](#) is a loaf of corned beef, pork and bacon—it contains neither liver nor cheese despite the name. [Vanillerostraten](#) is a garlicky beef dish.

Although not invented in Vienna, the breaded and fried veal escalope has become one of the city's famous icons. The true origin of the Wiener Schnitzel has become a matter of vigorous debate between culinary historians. One thing, however, is absolutely certain: the Wiener Schnitzel is truly cosmopolitan.

Austrian cakes and pastries are a well-known feature of its cuisine. Perhaps the most famous is the [Sachertorte](#), a chocolate cake with apricot jam filling, traditionally eaten with whipped cream. Among the cakes with the longest tradition is the [Linzer torte](#).

Other favourites include the caramel- flavoured [Dobostorte](#) and the delicately layered [Esterhazy Torte](#), named in honour of [Prince Esterházy](#) (both originating from Hungary during the Austro-Hungarian empire), as well as a number of cakes made with fresh fruit and cream. [Punschrapfen](#) is a classical Austrian [pastry](#), a cake filled with cake crumbs, [nougat](#) chocolate, [apricot](#) jam and then soaked with [rum](#). [Tirolerkuchen](#) is a hazelnut and chocolate [coffee cake](#).



Wiener Schnitzel



Apfel Strudel



Sachertorte



Schweinsbraten

Hungarian Culinary Tradition

Traditional Hungarian dishes are primarily based on meats, seasonal vegetables, fruits, bread, and dairy products. Hungarian cuisine is mostly continental [Central European](#), with some elements from Eastern Europe such as the use of [poppy](#), and the popularity of [kefir](#)

and [quark](#). [Paprika](#) is often associated with Hungary and is used prominently in several dishes.



Langos



Sour cherry soup

Two elements of Hungarian cuisine that impress foreigners are the various vegetable [stews](#) called [főzelék](#)^[1] as well as cold fruit soups, such as cold [sour cherry soup](#) ([Hungarian](#): hideg meggyleves).

The headliner of Hungarian cuisine are goulash and chicken paprikash, the unforgettable culinary variety.



Goulas (gulyas)



Chicken paprikash



Dobos cake

Goulash is one of the most famous dishes from the Hungarian culinary repertoire, yet even today there are severe misconceptions about the original version of this iconic food. The name derives from the gulyás (herdsmen), who made their rich and fulfilling dish in a kettle over an open-fire. Today, a kettle made goulash is considered as the most authentic version of all. Almost each region has its own variety, although a basic goulash is somewhere between a soup and stew, with beef (occasionally veal or pork), carrot, potato, spices and the typical paprika. Goulash has a long history going back to the ninth century, but only during the 1800s did it turn into a national symbol and a tool for preserving Hungarian

identity. One of the most famous and beloved of all Hungarian dishes, this authentic Chicken Paprikash recipe features tender chicken in an unforgettably rich, flavorful and creamy paprika-infused sauce! It's pure heaven!

Dobos torte is a Hungarian sponge cake layered with chocolate buttercream and topped with caramel.

AND TODAY...

Today American original Fast Food, dishes inspired by the Orient or Chinese culinary products have become so ...European! Young people are attracted by the way fast foods are prepared and especially by their taste. Although their preparation is short-lived, their enjoyment brings more and more young people and children to this type of restaurant.



American Food

Oriental food



Chinese food



6.Old music, new music and ...eternal dance

Austria - the home of music and dance

Austria was the home of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Johann Strauss und Johann Baptist Strauss (the son). Austria was also a home for Beethoven, born in Germany.



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart



**Johann Strauss - the father
of the waltz - the eternal young
dance**



For most people, the first piece of music that comes to mind when thinking about Austria is the waltz “An der schönen blauen Donau” by Johann Strauss the Younger. It is much more beloved than our official national anthem, that can be heard at sport events.



Ludwig von Beethoven

Traditional songs and dances

Austrian music and dance

One of the strong elements of folk music in Austria is **Yodeling**.

Yodeling is one of the oldest forms of communication. It is very attractive and touching. Yodeling is common in different Alpine regions like Switzerland, Austria, and southern Germany.

Many genres of folk dances and local music also played and performed in Austria with little orchestras.

Austria - is also the homeland of dance

Some of traditional dances in Austria are schuhplattler, ländler, polka, waltz, zwiefacher, kontratänze and sprachinseltänze. Some of them like polka and waltz are also common in many part of Europe. Some other like schuhplattler shared with the Alpine regions.



Germany - music and dance

[Germany](#) claims some of the most renowned composers, singers, producers and performers of the world. Germany is the largest music market in Europe, and third largest in the world.

German music is the expression of a strong soul, a symphony of the senses. Germans have played a leading role in the development of [classical music](#). Many of the best classical musicians such as Bach, Händel, Beethoven, Schumann, Brahms, Wagner, Mahler.

After World War II, German pop music was greatly influenced by music from USA and Great Britain. Apart from Schlager and Liedermacher, it is necessary to distinguish between pop music in [West](#)

[Germany](#) and pop music in [East Germany](#) which developed in different directions. Pop music from



West Germany was often heard in East Germany, had more variety and is still present today, while East German music has had little influence.

Modern dance was embraced in Germany, where it was

known as *Ausdruckstanz* ("expressionistic dance"). Early [modern dance](#) pioneers such as [Mary Wigman](#), [Kurt Jooss](#), and [Hanya Holm](#) had a broad influence on dance practice, particularly in the United States.

Hungarian music and dance

Hungarian folk music (Hungarian: **magyar népzene**) includes a broad array of Central European styles, including the recruitment dance verbunkos, the csárdás and nóta. ... The obscure origins of Hungarian folk music formed among the peasant population in the early nineteenth century with roots dating even further back.



Romanian music and dance

Romania is famous for the beauty and sweetness of its songs made to touch any heart and soul. The most widespread form of Romanian folk music is the doina. Other styles of folk music include the bocet ("lament") and cântec batrânesc (traditional epic ballads; literally "song of the elders"). Doina is poetic and often melancholic, sometimes compared to the blues for that reason.



Something about TODAY - music and dance

Contemporary music include Jazz, Blues, Pop, Rock, Folk, Hip-hop, Metal, Dance music, and Country music. All of these music genres were either formed or well explored in the 1940s and afterward.



SIDO



CRO

On today's stages have been released names as Falco, Sido, Rammstein, David Garrett, Cro, Wanda, Smiley, Inna, Lora, Omega (the most famous rock band in Hungary)

Wanda is the most successful pop band in Austria at the moment. Wanda has helped to inspire young Austrian bands to make music, as they are the leading figures of a new wave of Austropop. While Fendrich and the first generation of Austropop is living mostly of their hits from decades ago, Wanda is relatively new and releases a new album every couple of years.

Falco - he hit single, which is still his most famous one, is called "[Rock me Amadeus](#)" and refers to another famous Austrian musician: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Modern dance was embraced in Germany, where it was known as Ausdruckstanz (“expressionistic dance”). Early [modern dance](#) pioneers such as [Mary Wigman](#), [Kurt Jooss](#), and [Hanya Holm](#) had a broad influence on dance practice, particularly in the United States.

In 2019, Hungary installed a musical road in memoriam of László Bódi (better known by his stage ne Cipő), lead singer from the band Republic.

Irina Rimes (born 22 August 1991), also known as Irina Remesh or Irra, is a Moldovan singer and songwriter, who is one of the four coaches of the Romanian talent show Vocea României. She works and lives in Bucharest, Romania.

Smiley Smiley, is a Romanian singer, songwriter, composer, record producer, and internet [vlogger](#). He was part of the band Simplu and since then he developed a solo career.



Cipő



Falco



Smiley



Irina Rimes

The End: today is the way to the future

Despite the differences between past and present, we are talking today about a united Europe in which young people bring innovative approaches and challenges, such as knowing and assimilating the cultural diversity of a wide variety of peoples.

Through **Erasmus Plus Projects** embody a common vision that includes as many ethnic voices as possible.

It is very important for the young people to have a clear cut position, a well-defined role and tasks in today's Europe. To be able to take responsibility for their engagement, for their future, young people must understand very clearly what is expected from them and how they can contribute to Europe's future. **Erasmus Plus Projects** create a network of the next generation of diverse, young equipped with the knowledge and skills needed to positively shape the world around them.

Erasmus Plus Programmes have the power to integrate the young people of the different regions, to dissolve the boundaries between the countries of Europe, while maintaining their cultural heritage, making the youngsters proudly say: "I'm European".

