



Erasmus+

Let's **BET** for **HERITAGE**

*Can heritage and natural environment
influence or define people's identity?*



Istituto Superiore
D'Istruzione
Galileo Galilei



IES Nosa Señora dos Ollos Grandes



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Ce este Patrimoniul?

Patrimoniul este întreaga gamă a tradițiilor, monumentelor, obiectelor și culturii noastre moștenite. Cea mai importantă este gama de activități, înțelegeri și comportamente contemporane pe care le moștenim de la înaintași.

Patrimoniul include, dar este mult mai mult decât păstrarea, excavarea, expunerea sau restaurarea unei colecții de lucruri vechi. Este atât tangibil, cât și intangibil, în sensul că ideile și amintirile, cântecele, rețetele, limba pe care o vorbim, dansurile sunt la fel de importante ca și clădirile istorice și siturile arheologice.

Patrimoniul este, sau ar trebui să fie, subiectul unei reflecții, dezbateri și discuții publice active. Ce merită să salvăm? Ce putem sau ar trebui să uităm? Ce amintiri ne pot bucura, ce regretăm sau ce învățăm? Cine deține "trecutul" și cine are dreptul să vorbească pentru generațiile trecute? O discuție publică activă despre moștenirea materială și intangibilă - a indivizilor, a grupurilor, a comunităților și a națiunilor - este o fațetă valoroasă a vieții publice în lumea noastră multiculturală.

Patrimoniul este o activitate contemporană cu efecte profunde. Acesta poate fi un element al planificării urbane și regionale. Poate fi platforma pentru recunoașterea politică, un mediu pentru dialogul intercultural, un mijloc de reflecție etică și baza potențială pentru dezvoltarea economică locală. Este simultan local și particular, global și comun.

Patrimoniul este o parte esențială a prezentului în care trăim și a viitorului pe care îl vom construi.



PATRIMONIUL



HERITAGE

What is Heritage?

Heritage is the full range of our inherited traditions, monuments, objects, and culture. Most importantly, it is the range of contemporary activities, meanings, and behaviors that we draw from.

Heritage includes, but is much more than preserving, excavating, displaying, or restoring a collection of old things. It is both tangible and intangible, in the sense that ideas and memories--of songs, recipes, language, dances, and many other elements of who we are and how we identify ourselves--are as important as historical buildings and archaeological sites.

Heritage is, or should be, the subject of active public reflection, debate, and discussion. What is worth saving? What can we, or should we, forget? What memories can we enjoy, regret, or learn from? Who owns "The Past" and who is entitled to speak for past generations? Active public discussion about material and intangible heritage--of individuals, groups, communities, and nations--is a valuable facet of public life in our multicultural world.

Heritage is a contemporary activity with far-reaching effects. It can be an element of far-sighted urban and regional planning. It can be the platform for political recognition, a medium for intercultural dialogue, a means of ethical reflection, and the potential basis for local economic development. It is simultaneously local and particular, global and shared.

Heritage is an essential part of the present we live in--and of the future we will build.

<https://www.umass.edu/chs/about/whatisheritage.html>

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Let us Bring Europe Together for heritage

PARTNERS



IES Nosa Señora dos Ollos Grandes-
Lugo/ Spania



Istituto di Istruzione Superiore "G.
Galilei"- Avezzano/ Italia



Powiatowe Centrum Kształcenia
Zawodowego i Ustawicznego w
Wieliczce- Wieliczka/ Polonia



Colegiul Economic Buzau- Buzău/
România



Druskininku Ryto gimnazija-
Druskininkai/ Lituania

OBJECTIVES OF OUR PROJECT

To teach our pupils interesting things about natural and cultural heritage of people, particularly in Europe and the understanding of how that heritage shapes their identity and their values.

To highlight the importance of environment as an essential element in our lives, delving into its knowledge, valuation and appreciation, becoming aware of the risks that threaten its integrity and of its importance as source of important resources, not only economic, but also social, cultural and spiritual ones, in the search of their sustainable use.

To put into practice new methodological tools, using as starting point local natural and cultural resources. Thus, there will be a holistic and multidisciplinary approach to the educational activity in an open, flexible and coordinated way, which makes it possible to teach 21st century competences and allows learning to become a more interesting and playful activity.

To explore the potential of a higher exposure to natural and cultural heritage on our pupils' self-esteem level and social and emotional intelligence and, therefore, reducing conflict, promoting coexistence and harmony and helping to reduce school failure.

To promote creativity and entrepreneurship as the needed attitudes for the promotion and the valuation of environment and material and immaterial cultural heritage.

TITLE

Can heritage and natural environment influence or define people's identity?

Number of students	50
Type of activity Indoor/ outdoor	Indoor activity
Aims	To highlight the importance of heritage as an essential element in our lives, delving into its knowledge, valuation and appreciation.
Competences required	Soft skills Creativity Teamwork IT skills
Skills developed	Teamwork Creativity IT skills Analyze
Time	60 minutes
Method	Nonformal game
Material needed	Paper markers
Technology use	Computers Internet connection
Description	<p>Starting point is a reflection minute about heritage and its influence on every person. What makes you who you are now? Students have to answer to this question first individual and after in groups. They can use computers and they would have access to Internet connection.</p> <p>The task is to realize a short magazine with text in both English and their own language and representatives photos.</p>
Reflection and evaluation	<p>Reflection can be made after each group present their work.</p> <p>The magazine as a final product is the evaluation tool for the activity.</p>





BLUE TEAM



Mocanu Teodor

Radu Cezar

Rusen Mircea

Roșu Darius

Di Gianfilippo Franco

Bartosz Gajoszek

Sara Formoso Andon

Pravednaja Viktorija

ITALY



Italy officially the **Italian Republic** is a country in Europe. Located in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea In the first century BC, the Roman Empire emerged as the dominant power in the Mediterranean Basin and became the leading cultural, political and religious centre of Western civilisation. The legacy of the Roman Empire is widespread and can be observed in the global distribution of civilian law, republican governments, Christianity and the Latin script.

COLOSSEO



Anfiteatro Flavio or *Colosseo* is an oval amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy.

TORRE DI PISA

The **Leaning Tower of Pisa** or simply the **Tower of Pisa** is the *campanile*, or freestanding bell tower, of the cathedral of the Italian city of Pisa, known worldwide for its unintended tilt. The tower is situated behind the Pisa Cathedral and is the third oldest structure in the city's Cathedral Square after the cathedral and the Pisa Baptistery.



LASAGNE



Pasta in the form of sheets or wide strips.

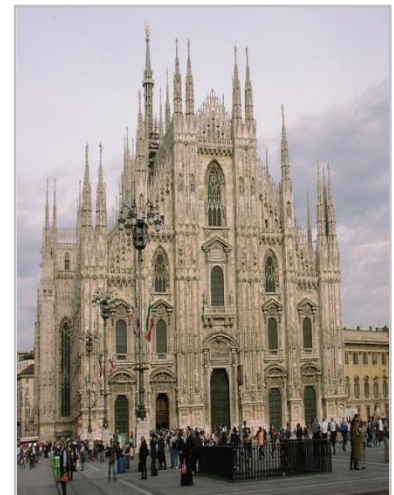
ROMAN EMPIRE



The Roman Empire was among the most powerful economic, cultural, political and military forces in the world of its time, and it was one of the largest empires in world history. At its height under Trajan, it covered 5 million square kilometres.

DUOMO DI MILANO

Domul din Milano, in italy *Duomo di Santa Maria Nascente*, is the cathedral church of Milan, Lombardy, Italy.



NATIONAL SONG

"**Il Canto degli Italiani**" is the national anthem of Italy. It is best known among Italians as the "**Inno di Mameli**".



ONE OF THE MOST POET: GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

Gabriele D'Annunzio, Prince of Montenevoso Italian writer, poet, Master Mason, journalist, playwright and soldier during World War I D'Annunzio was associated with the Decadent movement in his literary works



TYPICAL CHEESE



Caciocavallo is a type of stretched-curd cheese made out of sheep's milk produced throughout Southern Italy, particularly in the Apennine Mountains and in the Gargano peninsula.



Lithuania



The flag of Lithuania



Lithuanians traditional food is cuisine (Cepelinai)

I still remember the smell of Cepelinai the childhood when I was at my grandfathers house.



The oldest Lithuanian folk dances are dances sutartines. The most common figures are walking in rows, facing each other, or going in a circle. Sutartines were mostly danced by women. The name of such a sutartine would usually derive from the first line of the song or its refrain. This type of sutartines were still danced in north-eastern Lithuania in the early 20th century.

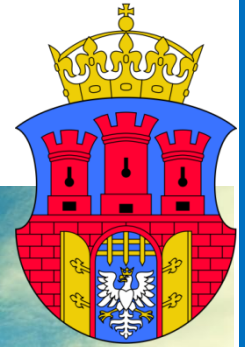
One of the traditional songs in Lithuania is Ant kalno mūrai. (liaudies)

Ant kalno mūrai, joja lietuviai,
Ant kalno mūrai, joja lietuviai.
Joja, joja lietuvaičiai,
Neša, neša vainikaitį,
Vainiką rūtų, vainiką rūtų.

Štai ir prijogo uošvės dvarelį.
Kelkis, kelkis, motinėle,
Žadink savo dukružėlę
Žirgelių girdyt, žirgelių girdyt.

Dar nesikelsiu, dar ne dienele,
Dar nesikelsiu, dar ne dienele.
Man močiutė taip prisakė
Su berneliais nekalbėti.
Močiutės klausau, širdelės klausau.

Cracow

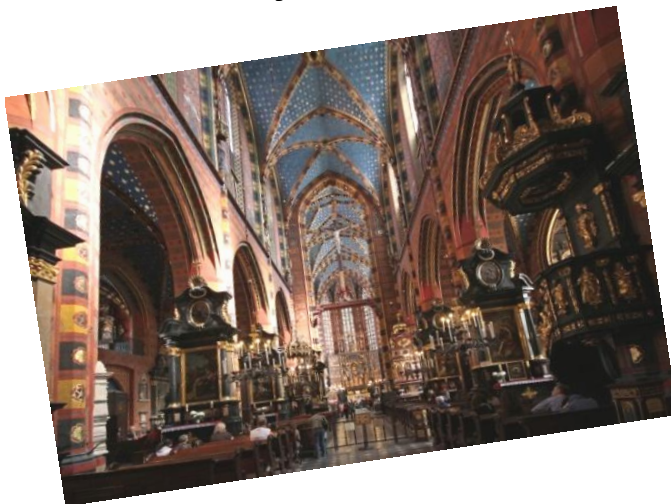


Krakow is the second largest and one of the oldest cities in Poland. Kraków was the official capital of Poland until 1596 and has traditionally been one of the leading centres of Polish academic, economic, cultural and artistic life. City is situated on Vistula River in the Lesser Poland region.



Places in Krakow worth to see

- ***St. Mary's Basilica***



- ***Dragon od Wawel Hil***





- **Wawel**



- **Old Kazimierz**



- **Main Market Square**



Warsaw



Warsaw is the capital and largest city of Poland. The metropolis stands on the Vistula River in east-central Poland. Warsaw is an alpha global city, a major international tourist destination, and a significant cultural, political and economic hub. Its historical Old Town was designated a UNESCO World Heritage.



Places in Warsaw worth to see

- **Palace of Culture and Science**



- Copernicus Science Centre



- Golden Deck



Sources: Google Images, Wikipedia etc.

Bartosz Gajoszek
PCKZiU Wieliczka 1K

Romania



Authentic, Natural and Cultural are the words that best capture the essence of Romania.
a dynamic country rich in history, arts and scenic beauty.

✚ Romania is still quite rural and no trip to Romania would be complete without a village experience. A visit to the countryside offers a glimpse into the unspoiled beauty of Romania and her century-old traditions. When you will be staying in a village, not only your host but, the whole community will welcome you.

In many villages in Romania traditional, small-scale farming takes place as it did for centuries. Everything - from making hay for livestock, to collecting eggs from the hens, to milking the cows or goats, to preparing fruit preserves, to making bread, to crushing grapes for the new wine - is still done by hand. And each season offers different opportunities to actively participate in village life.



Village Life, a non-government organization, has created a network of village homes and small-farms which are open to visitors. Your local hosts will be happy to introduce you the many rural experiences Romania has to offer.

✚ A trip to Romania is no exception to the old saying that the most fruitful path to the heart of a place is through the stomach. While not well known abroad, Romanian cuisine is a near-perfect reflection of the country's agrarian roots and twisted history. Dishes borrow heavily from neighbouring (and occasionally occupying) cultures – Turkish, Hungarian, Germanic and Slavic.



✚ An overview of the best places to visit in Romania:

- Danube Delta



The majority of the Danube Delta, Europe's second largest river delta, lies in Romania. Originally part of the Black Sea, the Danube Delta is a good place to observe nature. It is home to many unique species of plants and animals in Europe, as well as contains 23 different ecosystems, including some of the world's largest wetlands. Previous visitors rave about the spectacular sunsets and highly recommend taking a slow boat ride on the river.



Ce mă definește ca român?

Pentru mine, a fi român înseamnă, în primul rând, a-ți iubi atât semenii, cât și țara.

Românii sunt caracterizați de personalitatea lor. Ei au ceva aparte, ce îi diferențiază de ceilalți, pentru că în educația noastră suntem învățați de mici să ne ajutăm reciproc, fără a aștepta neapărat ceva în schimb.

În tradiția noastră, românii sunt caracterizați prin faptul că încearcă să-și păstreze tradițiile prin conservarea vechilor obiceiuri, cum ar fi gătitul tradițional (mămăligă, sarmale, ciorbă, etc.), precum și obiceiurile de sărbători.

În istorie, românii au avut puterea de a rezista la o mulțime de atacuri ale popoarelor coteropitoare, cu toate că erau în inferioritate numerică. Acest lucru s-a întâmplat din cauza faptului că am avut o strategie unică și am reușit să învingem prin ingeniozitate. Marii conducători Ștefan cel Mare, Mihai Viteazul, Mircea cel Bătrân și mulți alții, au reușit să își formeze tactici de luptă care ne-au adus până aici.

What defines me as a romanian?

One of the most important things that define me as a Romanian is the art, not only the material art, but also the imaterial art, like the poems, novels, stories and many other things, which is the main thing based on traditions and nature. This part of art allows interpretations and allows everybody to decide how can they interpretate the message from each creation. Also, the most important thing for a country is the ability to create and what the biggest artists left behind after an entire life of work and endeavor. At the same time, any writer has a very important role in the artistic field.

When I personally think of myself as a Romanian, I immediately think of the last romantic. The biggest poet of Romania and also one of the biggest artists of Europe, Mihai Eminescu. His art was made not only to live for a small period of time, but to live forever, in order to make other people be opened to art, creation and the opened mind.

Why I am romanian?

Romanian cuisine is the culmination of all the influences around the region. So, in Romania, often you'll find dishes that are similar to those available in neighbouring countries. Here, you have some examples for traditional food:

1. Zacuscă – Vegetable Dip
2. Ciorbă de burtă – Tripe Soup
3. Ciorbă de perișoare – Meatball Soup
4. Fasole batută – White Bean Dip
5. Sarmale

A fi român, înseamnă a-ți iubi aproapele, cât și țara.



PINK TEAM



Coman Ana Maria

Ştefan Andreea

Baciu Alexandru

Liberati Giovanni

Joanna Pipper

Manuel Alonso Cousido

Kostkevičiūtė Erika

ITALY



When i was child i love the smell of the italian coffee, when i go into my granny's kitchen i was shocked by this smell, i want to drink many many coffees, but i can't, because it was not healthy, i really love italian espresso, because it is strong and help me when i am tired in the morning but i only like italian espresso because there are no coffees like italian coffee.



Lasagna is another italian dish, it is my favourite, i love the taste of that, i like pomatoes sauce, the meat, the dough, i love everything of lasagna. When my mother cook lasagna i'm the happiest boy in the world.



I love everything by italy, since i was child i visit all of italy, i like the typical food, i like the art of my country, i like the 90% of the cities and people too, i like the language, i like the songs and i like all the landscapes from the sea to the mountains and i love our traditions too, so i love really everything of italy, it's my home and i am proud to be italian.

MY CHILDHOOD IN LITHUANIA



Pirma mintis, ateinanti į galvą ir primenanti apie mano vaikystę yra lietus vasarą, ir kaip ypatingai gamta atrodo ir kvepia po lietaus.

The first thing that comes into my head and reminds me of my childhood is the rain in the summer and how special nature looks and smells after it.



Kitas prisiminimas yra tradiciniai šokiai pradinėje mokykloje. Tai buvo mano mėgstamiausia pamoka, išmokiusi ne tik šokti, bet ir kokias svarbi ir graži yra mūsų kultūra.

Another memory is traditional lithuanian dances in primary school. That was my favourite lesson, that thought me not only dancing but also how important and beautiful our culture is.



Laimingiausias ir ryškiausias prisiminimas Kalėdų šventimas su visa šeima pagal visas tradicijas. Aš vis dar aiškiai prisimenu visas emocijas ir jaudulį, kurį jaučiau, kai visą naktį laukdavau Kalėdų Senelio ir galų gale vis tiek užmigdavau.

The happiest and the brightest memory would be celebrating Christmas traditionally with my all family. I can still vividly remember all the emotions and excitement I felt as a child, waiting for Santa all night and then still eventually falling asleep.

MY COUNTRY, ROMANIA

My life is related to the history of this country, its beautiful nature and the picturesque places and the physical and spiritual beauty of the people living in it, their skill and their crafts.



Romania is the house where I grew up...

Romania is the country, the carved gates and the aspen from the road ...



We have different traditions :

1. The pre-wedding ceremony is one of the most beautiful Romanian traditions. The bride is helped by her mother and friends close to her family to prepare for the wedding. The bridegroom goes to take his future wife home and take her to the church. He is traditionally accompanied by his close friends. Before that, the knight of honor symbolically beckons the groom. Usually a knife or even an ax for this tradition is used.
2. The winter holidays are marked by the most beautiful Romanian traditions. In the winter, customs and folk customs, which come from the past, are celebrated in winter, but are followed in holiness even today. In the village, on Christmas Eve, a number of children gather together to chase the villagers. In the villages of Bucovina, the children are masked in different characters, such as the bear, the goat, the bears or the bunghill. In Moldova, the newly married men go with the plow.
3. One of the most beautiful Romanian traditions is the celebration of spring. Mărțișorul is an ancient symbol, which marks the arrival of warm weather on the Romanian lands. In folk beliefs, this talisman has magical powers. Men give marriage to women, and they wear them in their chests or hands throughout March.
3. Easter celebration is one of the most beautiful Romanian traditions. For this celebration, eggs are coloured, lamb dishes are traditionally cooked, and cakes are baked. Romanians greet the streets with "Christ has risen and" has truly risen ". The most beautiful places to celebrate the tradition of Easter are the churches in Bucharest, reports Inyourpocket.





Primul loc la care ne-am gândit a fost **marea** pentru că este locul unde fiecare persoană ar trebui să se relaxeze vara. **Marea** este locul unde ne facem amintiri și ne distrăm alături de familie și prieteni.

The first place we thought was **the sea** because it is the place where each person should relax in the summer. **The sea** is where we make memories and have fun with family and friends.

POLAND

The Main Square in Cracow one of the most beautiful places. If you want to go to relax or go to some restaurants, bars and cafes.

Rynek Krakowski jest jednym z najpiękniejszych miejsc. Jest miejscem do relaksu, pójścia do restauracji baru lub kawiarni.





YELLOW TEAM



Sîrbu Ștefania

Hosu Robert

Diaconu Iulia

Fatato Giovanni

Sara Alejandra Buján

Souto Stonkutė Vilma

SPAIN



There are many things that make a Spaniard Spanish. May it be the culture, the language, or the habits; there is always something that distinguishes us from other European peoples. What makes me a Spanish person is my daily routine. Whereas a Romanian or a Frenchman would get up early and go to bed early as well, Spaniards often get up as late as possible and stay up a bit too late. Not only does this affect our life, but that also boosts our culture. Spanish cuisine is very well-known, and for a reason. Spaniards nearly always have nice, big dishes for lunch and dinner, while a Brit would probably just have a couple sandwiches. Spanish gastronomy has many tasty dishes beyond paella. Other cultures also lack the concept of *tapas*, small dishes often eaten when *going for a drink*.

Not all Spaniards are equal, though. There are really strong differences between Spanish communities. When speaking about food, like in the previous paragraph, southern regions always lean towards Mediterranean diet, in spite of northern regions rather cooking big, hot, spoon recipes instead. This is kind of strange once you realise that both of them are well-known for the same: beautiful mountain landscapes and the best beaches in the world.

There are many other aspects that define the Spanish culture, such as the music. Whether it is typical Andalusian flamenco or modern trap, there are all kinds of bands, genres and songs. Some of the modern examples of music are the solo singer *Rosalía*, who mixes flamenco and pop in her songs, or the rock band *Vetusta Morla*, which is known internationally.

Hay muchas cosas que hacen que una persona sea española. Puede ser la cultura, el idioma, o las costumbres; siempre hay algo que nos distingue de otros pueblos de Europa. Lo que me hace español a mí es mi rutina diaria. Mientras un rumano o un francés se levantarían temprano y se irían pronto a dormir, los españoles a menudo se levantan tan tarde como pueden y se acuestan demasiado tarde. Esto no solo afecta a nuestra vida, sino que también potencia nuestra cultura. La cocina española es muy conocida, y con motivo. Los españoles suelen tomar platos grandes, mientras un británico probablemente se comería simplemente un bocadillo. La gastronomía española tiene muchos platos sabrosos más allá de la paella.

No todos los españoles son iguales, de todas formas. Hay muchas diferencias muy notables entre comunidades españolas. Hablando de comida, como en el párrafo anterior, las regiones del sur se inclinan más hacia la dieta mediterránea, a pesar de que las regiones del norte se inclinan más bien hacia platos de cuchara grandes y calientes en su lugar.

Hay muchos aspectos que definen la cultura española, como la música. Desde el flamenco tradicional andaluz hasta el trap moderno, hay todo tipo de grupos, géneros y canciones. Algunos ejemplos modernos son la cantante solista Rosalía, que mezcla flamenco y pop en sus canciones; o el grupo de rock Vetusta Morla, conocido internacionalmente.

Ką man reiškia būti lietuve?



Visų pirma man būti lietuve reiškia labai daug, aš galiu ja didžiulis nuo seniausių amžių iki dabar. Kai pagalvoju apie Lietuvą man galvoje skamba himnas „Lietuva, Tėvyne mūsų, / Tu didvyrių žeme, / Iš praeities Tavo sūnūs / Te stiprybę semia“. Kai užsimerkiu regiu mūsų šalies trispalvę, kurioje vyrauja geltona, žalia ir raudona, šios spalvos raudona spalva — tai už tėvynę pralieto kraujo simbolis, žalia — gyvybės simbolis, o geltona — šio gyvenimo vaisių simbolis. Taip pat eidama senamiesčio gatvėmis bandau įsivaizduoti kaip atrodė Lietuva iš istorinių pasakojimų. Kaip žinoma kiekviena šalis turi savas tradicines šventes kaip ir mano, tiek religines ir valstybines. Švenčiant įvairias šventes aš jaučiuosi Lietuvos dalimi. Dar noriu pridurti, jog kai pamatau Europos žemėlapij aš vis pamenu Baltijos kelia, kuris vyko 1989m. minint 50-ąsias Molotovo-Ribentropo pakto, panaikinusio Baltijos šalių nepriklausomybę, metines, sustojusi sujungti trijų Baltijos šalių sostines – Vilnių, Rygą ir Taliną. Šio įvykio idėja buvo užtikrinti socialinę apsaugą, pilietines teises ir ekonominę pažangą visoms be išimties Baltijos tautoms, demokratijos kelias tai vienintelis kelias į laisvę, lygybę, brolybę, kuris eina bendros mūsų Baltijos jūros krantais. Europos kelias.



What it means to be a lithuanian?

First of all, as for me to be Lithuanian means very much I can be proud since the oldest time till now. When I'm thinking about Lithuania I can hear in my head our country hymn - „Lietuva, Tėvyne mūsų, / Tu didvyrių žeme, / Iš praeities Tavo sūnūs / Te stiprybę semia“. When I close my eyes I can see our flag. The flag of Lithuania consists of a horizontal tricolor of yellow, green, and red. The color red is a symbol of the blood born for the homeland, green is a symbol of life, and yellow is the symbol of the fruit of this life. Also, going through the streets of the Old Town, I try to imagine how Lithuania is viewed from historical stories. As it is known, each country has its own traditional holidays as well as my own, both religious and state. When celebrating various festivals, I feel part of Lithuania. I also want to add that when I think of a European map I always remember Baltic Road, which took place in 1989. Noting the 50th anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, which has abolished the independence of the Baltic States, has stopped uniting the three Baltic capitals - Vilnius, Riga and Tallinn. The idea of this event was to ensure social protection, civil rights and economic progress for all without exception to the Baltic nations, the path of democracy. It is the only way to freedom, equality, brotherhood, which runs along our shores of the Baltic Sea. European Road.

Lithuania

The most interesting part and most important to me is 1944-1953 events. Active guerrilla warfare against Soviet Union. Patriots who didn't want communism went to the forest and started hiding and resisting to our occupants. Everything was structured and people had they're task assigned by officers. People made bunkers and other fortified encampments. It was risky and 20,000 partisans half of them from 16 to 21 years old died from Soviet Union, people didn't have many weapons or resources but still they tried to resist occupants. Soviet Union and NKVD put a lot of effort to destroy them even bribing, torturing and transferring more soldiers to Lithuania.

Still Lithuanians resisted them to the death trying to make Lithuania independent and free. They didn't manage to make it but they're efforts are remembered to this day and our modern special forces (Called Aitvaras) are using those tactics. Operating in small numbers and without officers. Even Russian "Specnaz" special forces are terrified of Aitvaras. These events are really important to us and it's our heritage



ROMÂNIA

A fi român, pentru mine, înseamnă expresia unității, frăției și patriotismului.

Mă regăsesc în tot ce ține de România, oameni, limbă, istorie, toate acestea formând ceea ce pentru mine înseamnă să fii român.

Pe lângă toate acestea, un alt lucru important ce nu trebuie menționat doar într-o înșiruire, este curajul și sângele vărsat de strămoșii noștri, de mii de ani pe teritoriul țării noastre.

For me being a Romanian is what defines me as a human being, nothing can change that and it will forever be me.



Când spunem România ne referim în general la mai multe lucruri: ne gândim la oamenii prietenoși și deschiși la orice tip de conversație, ne gândim la mâncarea tradițională pe care o prețuim atât de mult; ne gândim la minunatele peisaje pe care această țară le poate oferi: orașul Alba-Iulia, Cascada Bigăr - o minune a naturii, Cetatea Sighișoarei, Sibiu, Brașov, Hunedoara, Transfăgărașanul și ar mai fi o grămadă de enumerat.

When we say Romania we generally refer to many things: we think of friendly people and open to any type of conversation, we think of traditional food that we cherish so much; we think of the wonderful landscapes that this country can offer: the city of Alba-Iulia, the Bigar Waterfall - a wonder of nature, Sighisoara Citadel, Sibiu, Brasov, Hunedoara, Transfagarasan, and there would be a lot to list.

România este o țară frumoasă care se definește prin tradiții, obiceiuri, cultură, locuri frumoase, muzică tradițională și haine populare.

Pentru mine, să fii român înseamnă să ai o familie lângă tine cu care să-ți petreci timpul și să te bucuri de momentele frumoase pentru că, în ziua de azi mulți copii sunt abandonați și sunt singuri pe lume; să știi ceea ce trebuie despre patrimoniul României, steag, imn.

Când zic România, mă gândesc la Palatul Parlamentului, la mâncarea tradițională, la oamenii prietenoși și deschiși, la peisajele frumoase pe care ni le oferă această țară, la oamenii care au inventat injecția cu insulină, avionul cu reacție, stiloul, etc.

Romania is a beautiful country that is defined by traditions, customs, culture, beautiful places, traditional music and popular clothes.

For me, to be Romanian means to have a family near you to spend your time and enjoy the beautiful moments because, today, many children are abandoned and are alone in the world; to know what is needed about Romania's patrimony: flag, hymn. When I say Romania, I think of the Palace of Parliament, I think of traditional food, friendly and open people, the beautiful landscapes that this country offers to us, people who invented insulin injections, the reaction plane, the pen, etc.





Pentru mine, a fi român reprezintă iubirea pe care o port acestei țări. Înseamnă să mărturisești, chiar prin această denumire, originea nobilă și mândria de a fi păstrat un astfel de nume. Înseamnă să vorbești această limbă românească, limbă care nu este numai urmașa directă a unei limbi vestite de mare cultură, ci și o limbă biruitoare, căci într-o luptă de secole cu dialectele slave și cu alte limbi le-a învins pe teritoriul său și le-a făcut roabele sale. Înseamnă să locuiești.

It is to confess, through this appointment, your noble origin and the pride of having preserved such a name. It means to speak this Romanian language, a language that is not only the direct result of a famous language of great culture, but also a victorious language, for in a century-long battle with Slav dialects and other languages, it has defeated them on its territory. It means to live.



Natural Heritage

Conserving the diversity of life on Earth is critical to global human welfare. With the support of the World Heritage Convention, the most important natural sites receive international recognition as well as technical and financial assistance to deal with threats such as agricultural encroachment, alien species and poaching.

To be inscribed on the World Heritage List, a site must have values such as superlative natural phenomena; represent major states of earth's history, demonstrate significant ecological and biological processes and contain important natural habitats. The World Heritage Convention has provided international recognition to well over 10 per cent of the total area of protected areas in the world, providing crucial protection to our planet's most important natural resources.

Patrimoniul natural

Conservarea diversității vieții pe Pământ este esențială pentru bunăstarea umană globală. Cu sprijinul Convenției Patrimoniului Mondial, cele mai importante situri naturale primesc recunoaștere internațională, precum și asistență tehnică și financiară pentru a face față unor amenințări precum invazia agricolă, speciile străine și braconajul.

Pentru a fi înscris pe Lista Patrimoniului Mondial, un sit trebuie să aibă valori cum ar fi fenomene naturale superlative; să reprezintă perioade majore ale istoriei Pământului, să demonstreze procese ecologice și biologice semnificative și să conțină habitate naturale importante. Convenția Patrimoniului Mondial a acordat recunoașterea internațională la peste 10% din suprafața totală a zonelor protejate din lume, oferind o protecție crucială pentru cele mai importante resurse naturale ale planetei noastre.



PURPLE TEAM



***Năpruiu Raluca
Cătoi Alexandru
Popa Radu
Molnar Renata
Cerasoli Fabio
Kajetan Oprzadek
Yago Atadell Martínez
Beinoravičius Karolis***

SPAIN

- 1. GASTRONOMÍA: Uno de los mayores atractivos de España es el de su cocina, que es una de las mejores del mundo por la calidad y variedad. Además los horarios de las comidas, una hora y media más tarde que en el resto de Europa, suelen ser un beneficio para los turistas.

(Gastronomy: is one of the most important characteristics, because it has variety and variety, also people like that we use to eat later than other countries.



- 2. TIEMPO: Los veranos españoles son por lo general muy calurosos, especialmente en el interior. Las temperaturas medias son de al menos 30 grados. Como dato curioso cabe destacar durante el verano hay un promedio 11-12 horas del sol por día.

(Temperatures are at least 30 degrees and also i have to say that the day have 12 hours of sun)

- 3. PLAYAS: Los puertos y playas de España son, sin duda, un gran aliciente para que nuestro país sea uno de los principales destinos turísticos. Miles de kilómetros de costa con unas playas excepcionales... Más de 600 banderas azules en 2011... ¿Qué más se puede pedir?

(The beaches of Spain are the most visited places in Spain and this is why our country is one the most visited in the European Union.

- 4. CULTURA: La cultura, rica y variada, es uno de los ingredientes más importantes de España. Tradiciones, costumbres...Y es que el pasado aún se encuentra muy presente en la actualidad. Los toros y el flamenco son seguro lo más característico.

In our country we have beautiful monuments, music and traditions as in other countries but i think the most famous are "flamenco" and bulls.

- 5. OCIO NOCTURNO: España es conocida por ser una fiesta continua. Las celebraciones siempre son multitudinarias, las salidas nocturnas se suelen prolongar hasta casi el amanecer... Las terrazas, las discotecas, los bares... todos son buenos lugares para salir de marcha y desconectar.

- 6. TURISMO RURAL: Montañas, llanuras, bosques, desiertos... La orografía española permite que nuestro país cuente con unos paisajes muy diferentes. De ahí que el turismo rural sea también uno de los principales atractivos y una forma diferente de veranear.

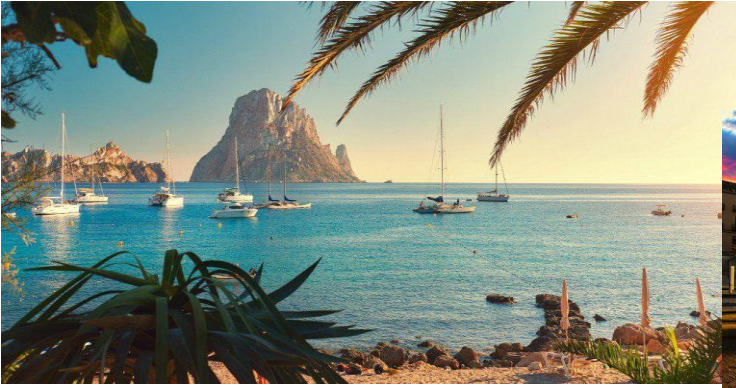
(Our rural tourism is very appreciate by tourists because of our variety)

- 7. GENTE: Amable, extrovertida, abierta y acogedora. Se dice que los españoles son, en rasgos generales, una gente muy agradable. De ahí que muchos de los que nos visitan queden encantados con nuestra forma de vida y nuestra cultura.

(Spanish people are humble, homely, extroverted,... and this is why a lot of people come here to meet people).

- 8. MONUMENTOS: Viajar por España es como visitar un museo al aire libre. Está llena de iglesias, palacios, murallas, puentes... en definitiva, miles y miles de monumentos que son dignos de ver, admirar y fotografiar.

- (Monuments: I think that visiting Spain is like visiting an open museum with churches, palaces, forts, bridges...) a lot of places to visit and to take a photography for Instagram.



LITHUANIA

Sodai iš šiaudų

Mano močiutė ir aš labai mėgstame daryti sodus. Tai iš suvertų ant siūlo šiaudelių surištas papuošalas, kuris kabinamas namuose. Šis darbas reikalauja didelio kruopštumo ir susikaupimo.



Tradicional Straw Gardens

Me and my grandma love to make straw gardens. A straw garden is like a small version of the world, the creation of which requires a lot of patience and accuracy. The whole process of creating a straw garden helps to calm one's mind, has a meditative character and develops spatial logic.

2018 Lietuvos šimtmečio Dainų šventė Vardan tos...

Dainų šventė – tai tradicinė dainų ir šokių šventė. Pirmą kartą surengta 1924 metais Kaune. Masiniai susibūrimai per dainų ir šokių šventės renginius skatina lietuvių bendrumo ir vienybės jausmą. 2018 metais vyko ypatinga Dainų šventė, skirta Lietuvos nepriklausomybės 100 metų paminėjimui. Tai suvienijo visus lietuvius aplink pasaulį ir kelia mūsų tautinę savimonę. 2003 m. lapkričio 7 d.

UNESCO paskelbė Estijos, Latvijos ir Lietuvos Dainų švenčių tradiciją žmonijos žodinio ir nematerialaus kultūros paveldo šedevru.

2018 The Lithuania's Centenary Song Celebration Vardan tos...

The Lithuanian Song Celebrations having become an indisputable tradition praises the individual's creative self-expression, vitality of the national culture, love for the homeland and solidarity of its people. The first Song Day was held on the 23rd and 25th of August 1924 in Kaunas. In 2018 we had Centenary Song Celebration, which united Lithuanians all around the world. More than 15 thousand people sang songs. I could feel the spirit and concentration among everybody.



ITALY

I feel Italian because it is one of the most beautiful nations in the world, and I do not say it because it is my nationality but because it is so. I feel Italian because I am fascinated by its landscapes with the natural beauties that are found in every region. Each region has its own specialties, for example I am from the Abruzzo region and there are many specialties within it, one of which is that you cook a lot of meat, there is a typical specialty of my country that are the arrustelle

This is Rome this is one of the 7 wonders of the world, it was built in 72 d.c. and was inaugurated by his son tito in 80 d.c. to date the colosseum is visited by millions of people every year, the coliseum seen today seems that before the construction was not completed but instead was the cause of an earthquake in the Roman territory to cause the collapse of a part of it In Italy there is the catholic religion because there is a pope who is the greatest exponent of the christian religion



GREEN TEAM



***Murgociu Cristina
Lungu Ștefan
Șindrilaru Veronica
Simion Daniela
Dainys Gantas
Buraitė Evija
Kuliešiūtė Rusnė***

Traditional Romanian Christmas food



- Masa de Crăciun este masa principală tradițională din Ajunul Crăciunului sau din ziua de Crăciun. Masa tradițională de Crăciun este foarte bogată, principalele feluri de mâncare sunt piftia, șunca, afumături sau purcel umplut. Se pregătesc numeroase mâncăruri cu carne și diferite dulciuri: biscuiți în formă de fulgi de nea, chifle sau plăcinte.

- *Christmas meal is the main traditional meal from Christmas Eve or Christmas Day. It is very rich, sometimes the main dish is jelly, ham, smoked ham or stuffed pork. Many dishes are prepared with meat and different sweets: snowflake-shaped biscuits, buns or pies.*

- În Ajunul Crăciunului se împodobește bradul, se cântă colinde, toți membrii familiei se unesc pentru această zi de sărbătoare, se pregătesc cadourile. Această sărbătoare aduce fericire tuturor. În luna decembrie, atât copiii, cât și adulții simt spiritul Crăciunului.
- *On Christmas Eve, the fir tree is adorned, carols are played, all family members unite for this holiday day, and prepare presents. This holiday brings happiness to everyone. In December, both children and adults feel the Christmas spirit.*



Bradul de Crăciun
Christmas tree

SPAIN

When I was around seven years old I spent all my free time playing with sand in the roman wall of my city. The roman wall is really huge and it was fun for me.



Cuando tenía siete años estaba todo mi tiempo libre jugando con arena en la muralla romana de mi ciudad. La muralla romana es realmente enorme y era divertido para mí.

When I was little I spent some afternoons in Marcelle, a zoo near to my house which has many animals from Spain and from other countries.



Cuando era pequeña pasé algunas tardes en Marcelle, un zoo cercano a mi casa que tiene muchos animales de España y de otros países.

My favourite week from the year was when the local fest of my city get started on the first two weeks of november. There're a lot of little stores of sweets on the street and is also a amusement park inside the fair, which was awesome for me when I was little.

Mi semana favorita del año era cuando la fiesta patronal de mi ciudad comenzaba en las dos primeras semanas de noviembre. Hay muchas tiendas de dulces en la calle y además hay un parque de atracciones dentro de la feria, el cual era increíble para mí cuando era pequeña.



LITHUANIA

When I think about my childhood, first thing I remember is my mother making cepelinai. It's a traditional Lithuanian dish of stuffed potato dumplings. The dumplings are made from grated and riced potatoes and stuffed with ground meat or dry curd cheese or mushrooms.

Kai galvoju apie savo vaikystę, pirmas dalykas, kurį aš prisimenu, yra mano mama, gaminanti cepelinus. Tai tradicinis lietuviškas įdarytas bulvių patiekalas. Cepelinai pagaminti iš tarkuotų arba trintų bulvių ir įdaryti maltos mėsos arba sauso varškės sūrio, arba grybų įdaru.



Second thing I think about is Christmas morning. I used to wake up very early and run to check if Santa Claus has already left the presents under the Christmas tree. We still do it with my sister, but now we don't wake up so early.

Antras dalykas, apie kurį pagalvoju, yra Kalėdų rytas. Aš atsikeldavau labai anksti ir bėgdavau patikrinti, ar Kalėdų Senelis jau paliko dovanas po Kalėdų eglute. Mes vis dar darome tai su sese, bet dabar mes nesikeliam taip anksti.



Last thing I remember is me watching basketball with my whole family. Basketball is like second religion for Lithuanians, so we all watch basketball and support our team. Basketball makes us to spend more time together.

Paskutinis dalykas, kurį prisimenu, yra krepšinio žiūrėjimas su visa mano šeima. Krepšinis yra kaip antroji religija lietuviams, todėl mes visi žiūrime krepšinį ir palaikome savo komandą. Krepšinis leidžia mums praleisti daugiau laiko kartu.



ROMÂNIA



I remember back when I was a child, I used to play a lot in the **snow** (especially in the winter vacation) together with my friends. I used to stay all day outside without getting sick or tired.

Îmi aduc aminte că, atunci eram foarte mic, obișnuiam să mă joc încontinuu în **zăpadă** (în mod special în vacanța de iarnă) împreună cu prietenii mei. Stăteam toată ziua afară, fără



să mă îmbolnăvesc.

I thought about the **Romanian Easter traditions**. One of the most important for me was when my mother was cooking **Pasca** and decorating the **Easter eggs** that represent a tradition with a special bond in our religion.

M-am gândit la **tradițiile Pascale românești**. Una dintre cele mai importante pentru mine era atunci când mama mea pregătea **Pasca** și decora **ouile de Paște**, care reprezintă o tradiție cu o legătură specială în religia noastră.



When I was 8 years old, my grandmother and my mother used to make the **traditional Romanian blouse**. The blouse takes up to 3 months to make and it represents us and our heritage.

Când aveam 8 ani bunica mea și mama mea făceau ii. Ia necesită până la 3 luni pentru a fi făcută și ne reprezintă țara și patrimoniul nostru.



What is Lithuania?



We, Lithuanians, sometimes have hot summers, and we can't imagine them without... cold soup. It's called šaltibarščiai and is pink – that's what always surprises foreigners. It's because it is made out of beetcases, which dye the soup pink.

Lithuanian basketball team in 1992
Basketball is not only a very popular sport in Lithuania – it's our second religion. We are not very hot-tempered people, but basketball is what makes us cry and shout and just feel it all at once.



Mashed potatoes, minced meat, creamy sauce – traditional Lithuanian dish cepelinai is a way to get your belly ready for the rough cold winter.



Our nature is the best. Forests, fresh air and fun near the lakes. What can be better?



Easter is a Christian holiday, but we did save a lot of nice pagan traditions. One of them is painting eggs with motives of nature. The egg itself symbolizes earth and life.

SPAIN

Food

Like every country, Spain has a lot of traditional food, it's the most important food: Spanish omelette: it's made with eggs, potato and onion.



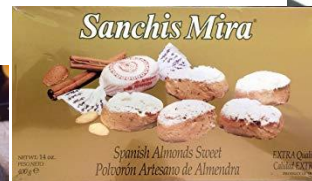
Ham



Cocido Gallego: it's typical from Galicia, and it's made with potato, pork, vegetables and chickpeas.



Polvorones (it's typical for Christmas)



Turrón (it's typical for Christmas too)

Celebrations

Tomatina

In this celebration, the people of the village of Buñol throw tomatoes to other people. This celebration is more than 60 years old, and it is celebrated on the last Wednesday of August.



Fair of April



In this celebration of Sevilla, there are people from all parts of Spain dancing and singing the traditional dance of Sevilla

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=76TcWQ_Gaeg

Environment heritage

Ribeira Sacra

This place is very important in Galicia and Spain, because it's one of the biggest vineyards.





ITALY

Since I was child I have loved pasta carbonara because I really like bacon and eggs. And this is a typical Italian dish. I eat the carbonara two times a week because my sister cooks it.



Pizza is my favourite food. Since I was child my grandma has made me pizza three times a week and my favourite pizza is Margherita.

I love this tradition, because I am proud to be Italian and this is the most important party in Italy. We celebrate the national festivity of the republic on the 2nd June.



Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artefacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations.

Tangible heritage includes buildings and historic places, monuments, artifacts, etc., which are considered worthy of preservation for the future. These include objects significant to the archaeology, architecture, science or technology of a specific culture.

The term 'cultural heritage' has changed content considerably in recent decades, partially owing to the instruments developed by UNESCO. Cultural heritage does not end at monuments and collections of objects. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe

or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.

Moștenirea culturală este moștenirea artefactelor fizice și a atributelor intangibile ale unui grup sau ale unei societăți care sunt moștenite din generațiile trecute, menținute în prezent și acordate în beneficiul generațiilor viitoare.

Tangible patrimoniul include clădiri și locuri istorice, monumente, artefacte etc., care sunt considerate vrednice de păstrare pentru viitor. Acestea includ obiecte semnificative pentru arheologie, arhitectură, știință sau tehnologie a unei culturi specifice.

Patrimoniul cultural nu se termină la monumente și colecții de obiecte. Include tradiții sau expresii vii, moștenite de la strămoșii noștri, precum tradițiile orale, artele spectacolului, practicile sociale, ritualurile, evenimentele festive, cunoștințele și practicile privind natura și universul sau cunoștințele și abilitățile de a produce tradițional, meșteșugurile.



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Let's BET for HERITAGE



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