

2018 
EUROPEAN YEAR
OF CULTURAL
HERITAGE
#EuropeForCulture

EUROPEAN HERITAGE: OPENING MINDS FOR INTEGRATION AND PROGRESS



The idea of Europe and European identity: Its construction through history

Your Task:

to build a timeline with the building blocks your group manages to collect

How can you get building blocks?

By doing some research and finding the answer to the questions

Rules:

1. You can use your phones to find information
2. You lose points if you cheat
3. Contestants can ask one of his/her teachers for help-
They can use this lifeline only once.

They can also ask for an extra- clue (but only once)



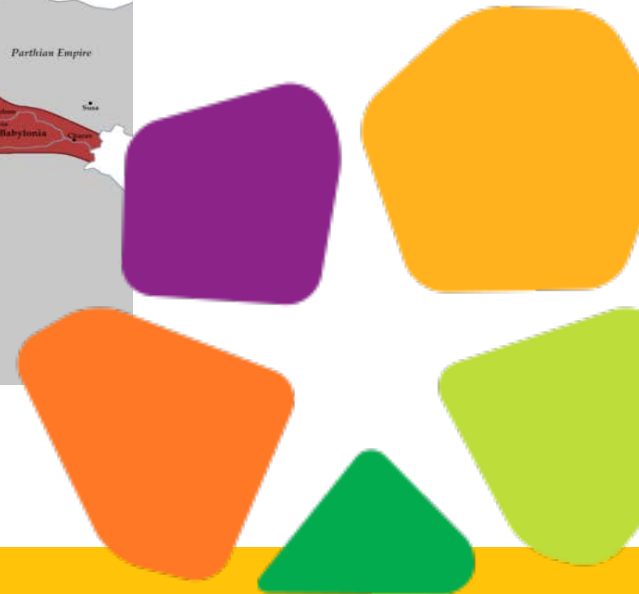
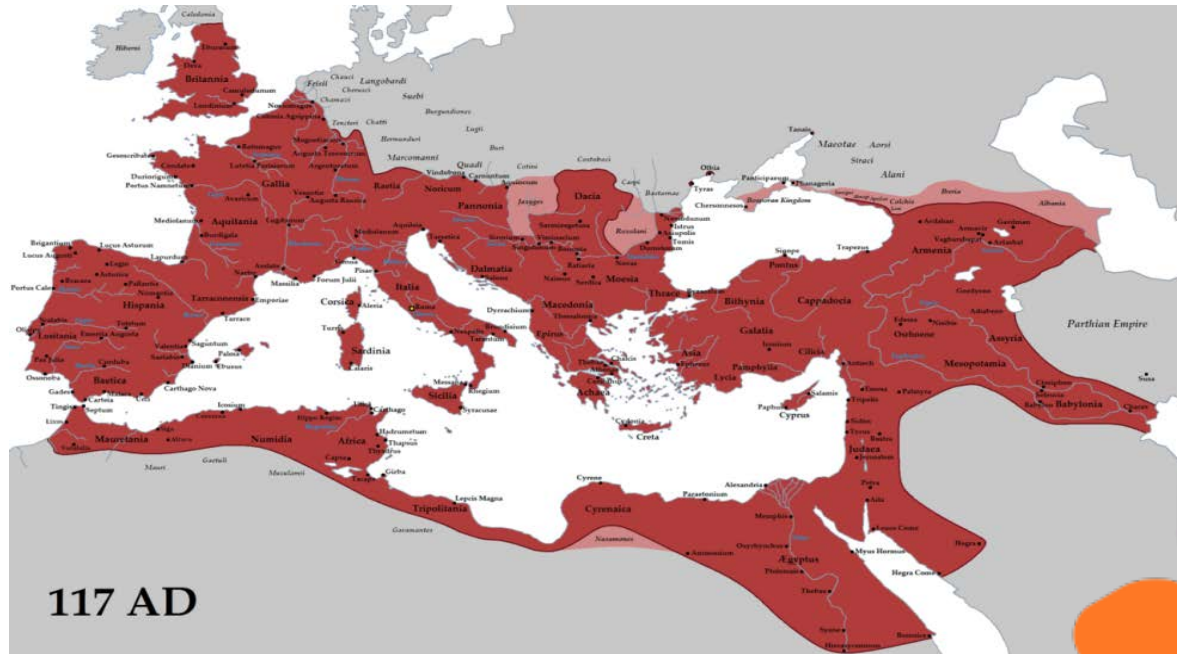
What's the name of this Empire?

In ancient times, Europe was not perceived as a political community with unifying characteristics, but rather as a geographical area.

Despite some mythological common origin, none of the citizens of this Empire defined himself/herself as a European.

After 395 A.D. the term "Europe" became more and more used to identify the western part of the Empire, whose identity was strongly shaped by Christianity.

THE ROMAN EMPIRE



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Who are we talking about?

The Frankish attempt to build a united political community is considered by many authors as the very origin of Europe.

This term was used in the Middle Ages to create a sense of solidarity in addressing a common enemy, the struggle against Islam to preserve Christianity as the religion of Europe.

During the battle of Poitiers (732 a.d.) the word “Europeenses” (meaning “Europeans”) was used to refer to Charles Martel’s coalition army against the Arabs.



Clue
Available

Extra Clue

He was King of the Franks and Holy Roman Emperor during the Middle Ages.

He was grandson of Charles Martel and the son of Pippin III



Clue Available

CHARLEMAGNE



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What discipline are we talking about?

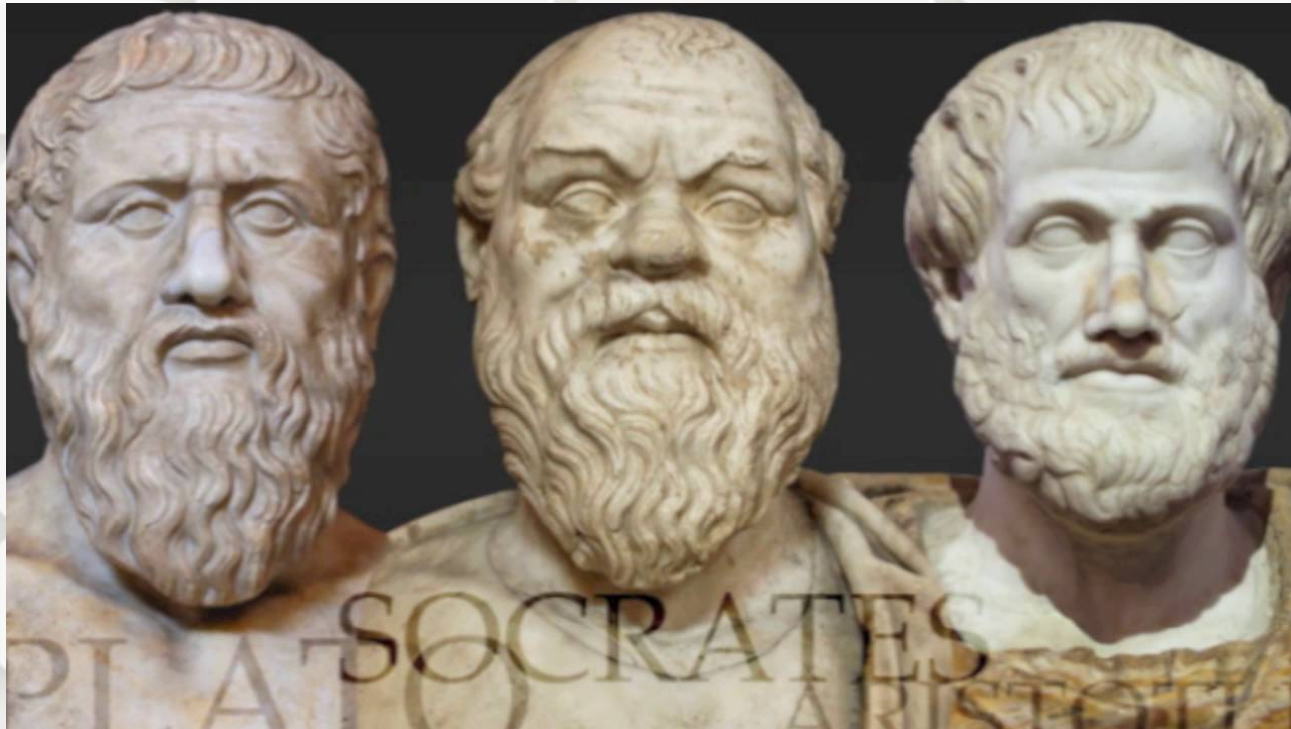
In the 6th century BCE, people started to use reason to find a rational explanation about what reality is.

This birth took place in Greece, Europe, and it formed the basis of how Europeans understand the world and themselves, a different way from the way in which Eastern thought assumed the world.



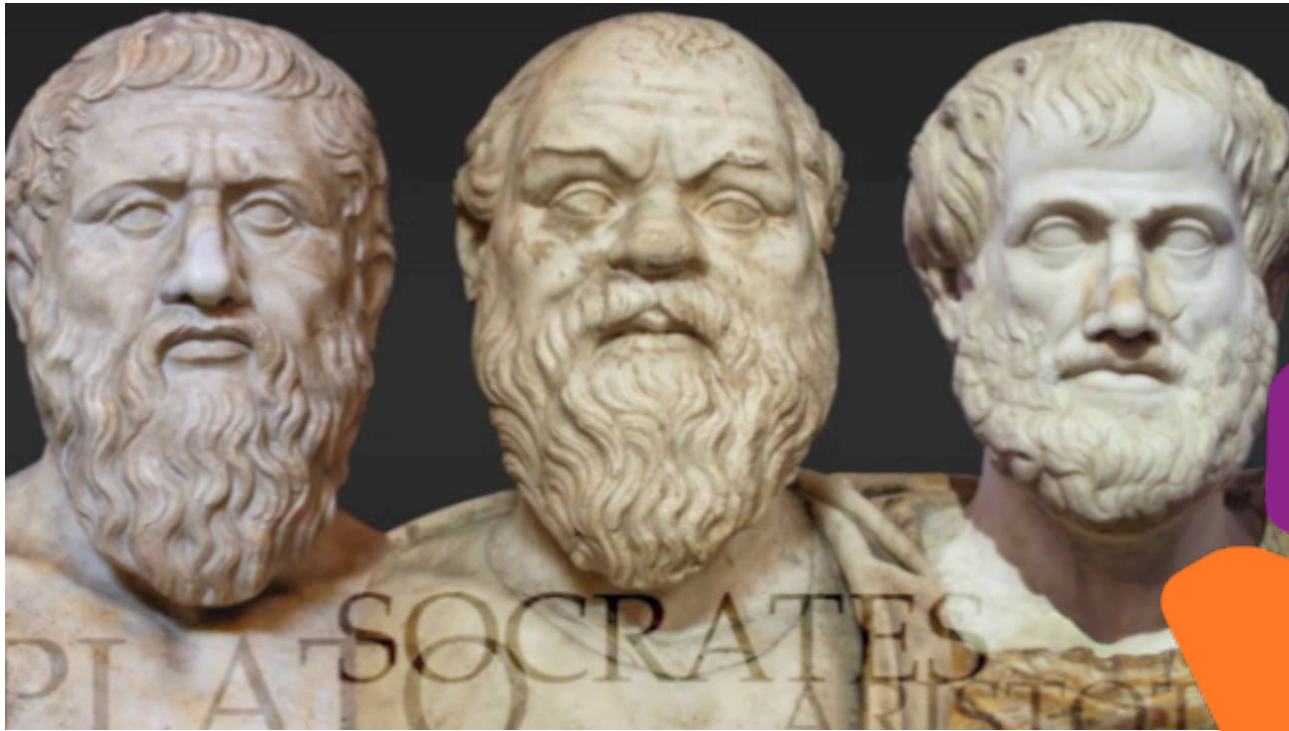
Clue
Available

Extra- Clue



THE BIRTH OF PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE

A new use of reason



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What crucial moment are we referring to?

A crucial historical moment in the identification of Europe with Christendom took place in 1453.

It resulted in a clear separation between the Christian Europe and the Muslim Asia.

A sense of unity of the continent was not yet present. The crusaders went fighting for Christendom and not for Europe.



Clue
Available

Extra- Clue

We are referring to the capture of the capital of the Byzantine Empire by an invading Ottoman army on 29 May 1453.

THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE



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What school of thought are we talking about?

This school is rooted in the intellectual and pedagogical work of **Francisco de Vitoria**. (1483-1546)

The legal, economic and political doctrines of this school represented the end of medieval concepts of law.

They defended liberty, which was not common in Europe at that time. **They also focused on the natural rights of man**, including the right to life, or economic rights such as the right to own property and also spiritual rights, the right to freedom of thought and to human dignity.



Clue
Available

Extra Clue

This school takes the name of a famous UNESCO World Heritage city. There you can find one of the oldest universities in the world (founded c.1218, certainly before 1230).

Since the 13th century it has hosted many historical and literary giants such as Miguel de Cervantes, Christopher Columbus, Ignatius Loyola and Hernán Cortés

There's a multitude of language schools and students come from around the world to study the language here.

THE SCHOOL OF SALAMANCA



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What movement are we talking about?

Another contribution recognising the idea of the European common culture came from the French philosopher **Voltaire**.

He argued that, in spite of political fragmentations, **Europeans share the same religious background and the same civil principles.**

Strong focus was put on arts and natural sciences which create close ties among nations and result in a “République littéraire.”

This was in his view the decisive element that made Europe the most civilised continent in the world.

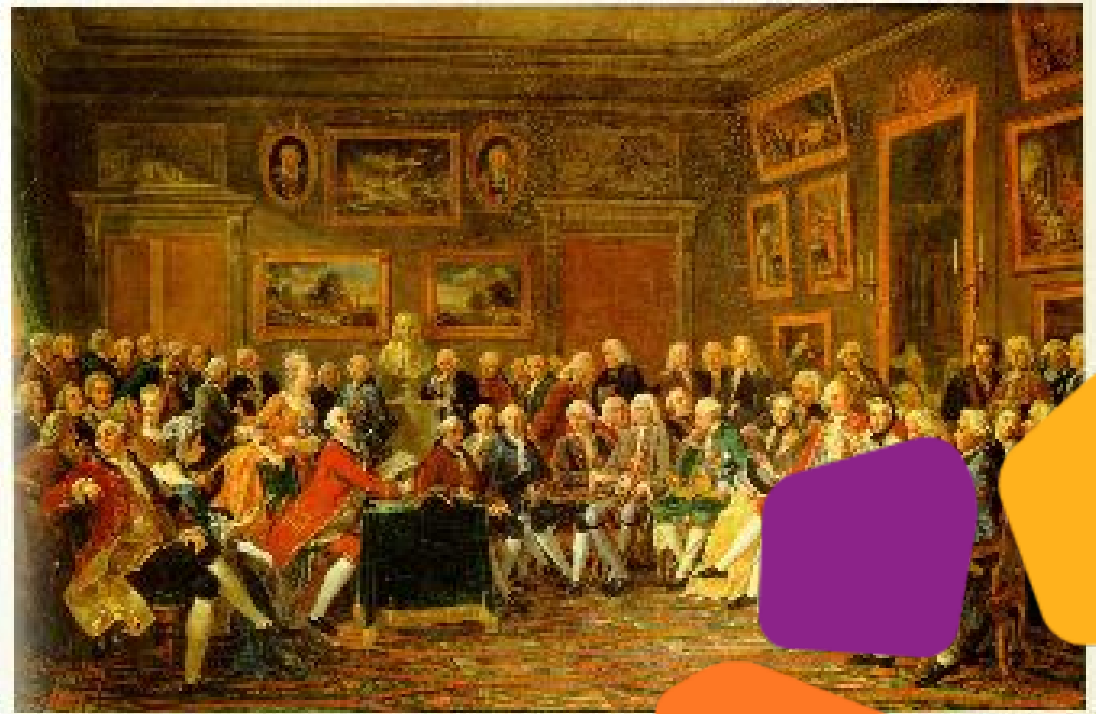


Clue
Available

Extra- Clue

It was an intellectual and philosophical movement that dominated the world of ideas in Europe during the 18th century, which is considered as the "Century of Philosophy"

THE ENLIGHTENMENT OR AGE OF REASON



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Who is he?

He inherited the thrones of the Netherlands, Spain, and the Habsburg possessions but failed in his attempt to bring all of Europe under his imperial rule.

With each of his crowns, he inherited enormous problems. Each country had a peculiar internal structure which gave rise to constitutional opposition to the ruler.



Clue
Available

Extra- Clue

He built a palace in The Alhambra.

This Holy Roman emperor was born in 1500 and died in 1558

CHARLES V



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What organisation or movement are we talking about?

It is widely acknowledged that they have contributed to European unity.

Its aim was the creation of a community of independent states under the spiritual guidance of the Pope.

It promoted a policy of international mobility of students and lecturers, with **Latin** as the vehicular language.

CHURCH AND CHRISTENDOM



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Who is he?

A Dutch Christian humanist who was the greatest scholar of the northern Renaissance. He lived against the backdrop of the growing European religious Reformation

From the beginning of **the 16th century Christianity gradually lost its central role in the conception of Europe.**

Both the outbreak of religious conflicts with the Protestant Reformation challenging the role of the Catholic Church as European cultural unifier and the discovery of the New World with the colonization of American territories led to a process of secularization



Clue
Available

Extra- Clue

This European programme is named after him.

CATHOLICISM & ERASMUS OF ROTTERDAM



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Who is he?

He was a German professor of theology, composer, priest, monk, and a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation.

Europe assumed many different connotations throughout the centuries according to political and cultural contexts.

In the humanistic culture of the 14th and 15th century Renaissance, the word “Europe” regained a strong meaning, recognized as a common reference by the intellectual classes in most European countries.



Clue
Available

Extra- Clue

He rejected several teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic Church; in particular, he disputed the view on indulgences.

In the sixteenth century, Europe was divided about him. Some thought he was a "demon in the appearance of a man." Others said , "He alone is right!"

He sparked the Reformation in 1517 by posting, at least according to tradition, his "95 Theses" on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany

REFORMATION & MARTIN LUTHER



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What famous Declaration is considered to be the founding text of European integration?

The end of the Second World War paved the way for the process of European integration.

The French Foreign Minister at that time made an important statement on May 9, 1950. It proposed to place French and German production of coal and steel under one common High Authority.

He said that **peace in Europe could be achieved only if the age-old rivalry between France and Germany was eliminated.**

The first period of an economic driven integration was thus characterised by a strong pragmatism and a “step-by-step” strategy aiming at building up a common economic space.

In this context little space existed for debating about identity.



Clue
Available

Extra- Clue

This Declaration is named after this
French Foreign Minister

SCHUMAN DECLARATION



Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany”



When and where was the concept of European identity introduced for the first time in the European political agenda ?

The concept of European identity was introduced for the first time in the European political agenda with the “Declaration on European Identity”

It was said that cooperation among European peoples represents a real need to effectively face the current global threats.

The action proposed was oriented to “defend the principles of representative **democracy**, of the **rule of law**, of **social justice, which is the ultimate goal of economic progress** – and of respect for human rights.”



Clue
Available

Extra- Clue

This Declaration is named after this
French Foreign Minister

COPENHAGEN, 14TH DECEMBER, 1973

DECLARATION ON EUROPEAN IDENTITY

The Nine European States might have been pushed towards disunity by their history and by selfishly defending misjudged interests. But they have overcome their past enmities and have decided that unity is a basic European necessity to ensure the survival of the civilization which they have in common.'

(Declaration on the European identity, Copenhagen 1973)



What milestone marked the beginning of “a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe”?

It laid the foundations for “European citizenship,” a legal status which guarantees a set of rights to the individuals possessing the nationality of one of the member states



Clue
Available

Extra- Clue

It laid the foundations for a single currency, the euro, and significantly expanded cooperation between European countries

THE MAASTRICHT TREATY (1993)

OR TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION



Free Card

Search for some other milestones in the construction of European identity. You get a point per each extra event, movement or figure.

IMPORTANT:

They have to be relevant for the construction of Europe and its European identity

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