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EUTHOPIA

HISTORY- EUROPE- FUTURE

Virtual conference

“Euthopia: Using Memories to Construct the Future of Europe”

Liepāja, Latvia

22.04.2021 - 27.04.2021

Liepaja State Gymnasium No.1, Latvia

IES Gabriel Alonso de Herrera, Spain

Johann-Comenius-Schule Thesdorf, Germany

Hadsel videregående skole og fagskole, Norway

I.I.S.S. "Alessandro Greppi", Italy

INSTRUCTIONS

Group work in collaboration place in Google doc:

- only for project activities
- work only in your group page
- do not make changes in the form

GROUPS

	LATVIA	SPAIN	GERMANY	ITALY	NORWAY
MIGRATION1	Kristīne	Sofia	Michelle, Simon	Alessia	Brage
MIGRATION2	Rūdolfs	Celia, Valeria	Greta, Frede	Guilia	Zeinab
POLLUTION1	Terēze	Alejandro	Raja	Alice	Ali
POLLUTION2	Sebastians	Claudia, Penitas	Jonas	Eleonora	Kristin
GENDER EQUALITY1	Tīna	Alma, Odei	Emily	Maia	Sara
GENDER EQUILITY2	Alise	Ines,	Lasse	Arianna	Ingrid

DAY 1 - April22, 2021

MIGRATION 1

Tasks:

- Tell about yourself and write your names
- Icebreaker - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common
- Think about how you could introduce your group to others
- Watch the video interviews about your topic (April23)

STUDENTS:

Latvia	Spain	Germany	Italy	Norway
Kristīne	Sofía	Michelle, Simon	Alessia	Brage

Ice breakers - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common

Tired of the pandemic	We like spending time with friends when the weather is nice	We like listening to music
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Watch the video interviews:

COMPILATION OF VIDEO INTERVIEWS <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwAaRokgZkU>

Migration - Germany question 1,2,3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oqdA5e5WBzLN1F3XLYJ_9MZB_WEwcZ53/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Norway question 1:

<https://drive.gooe.com/file/d/1xhO7ECPOin8piRg5SKe9S2r-IP725C70/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Norway question 2:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O-kwe6rpgQLefi3-s8RjGwTVEm29t-XP/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Norway question 3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kFqhobekuaXPpgK1RheCYE_7fkKA2PdR/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Spain question 1:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WoE230q4tUstb-dFew1kJtG6HK4Ik300/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Spain question 2:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VklTzTQyEpBmKYBjze0dYais-j7zmQFI/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Spain question 3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ecZXMD4-2Onw-_0GDv7hP6hJJ03mrs4p/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Italy question 1:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/13SUY0DOanCIOfgDMJLsEuKt_c3iU6R1O/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Italy question 2:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/13SH9CIFISLAbAZ7vAA-8i-wkmT4BgPyH/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Italy question 3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/13WkSHMqah7-h8_vm2ndM6QD7AkVVj7q9/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Latvia:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jq7KfuiesYY&feature=youtu.be>

MIGRATION 2

Tasks:

- Tell about yourself and write your names
- Icebreaker - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common
- Think about how you could introduce your group to others
- Watch the video interviews about your topic (April23)

STUDENTS:

Latvia	Spain	Germany	Italy	Norway
Rūdolf	Valeria, Celia	Greta, Frede	Giulia	Zeinab

Ice breakers - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common

Old people music (Queen, Beatles) We like loud music	Casa del papel and other netflix shows	Hanging around with friends and eating
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Watch the video interviews:

COMPILATION OF VIDEO INTERVIEWS <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwAaRokgZkU>

Migration - Germany question 1,2,3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oqdA5e5WBzLN1F3XLyJ_9MZB_WEwcZ53/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Norway question 1:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1xhO7ECPOin8piRg5SKe9S2r-IP725C70/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Norway question 2:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1O-kwe6rpgQLefi3-s8RjGwTVEm29t-XP/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Norway question 3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kFqhobekuaXPpgK1RheCYE_7fkKA2PdR/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Spain question 1:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WoE230q4tUstb-dFew1kJtG6HK4Ik300/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Spain question 2:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VklTzTQyEpBmKYBjze0dYAIj-7zmOFI/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Spain question 3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ecZXMD4-2Onw-_0GDv7hP6hJJ03mrs4p/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Italy question 1:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/13SUY0DOanCiofgDMJLsEuKt_c3iU6R1O/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Italy question 2:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/13SH9CIFISLAbAZ7vAA-8i-wkmT4BgPyH/view?usp=sharing>

Migration - Italy question 3:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/13WkSHMqah7-h8_vm2ndM6QD7AkVVj7q9/view?usp=sharing

Migration - Latvia:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jq7KfuiesYY&feature=youtu.be>

POLLUTION 1

Tasks:

- Tell about yourself and write your names
- Icebreaker - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common
- Think about how you could introduce your group to others

Roses are red

Violets are blue

Erasmus is in our head

And pollution is too

- Watch the video interviews about your topic (April23)

STUDENTS:

Latvia	Spain	Germany	Italy	Norway
Terēze	Alejandro	Raja	Alice	Ali

Ice breakers - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common

We find romantic shows/movies cheesy	We have a diverse taste in music	We enjoy traveling
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Watch the video interviews:

COMPILATION OF VIDEO INTERVIEWS <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vAjHewxKda4>

Pollution - Germany question 1,2,3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OArQB703f0ZPrr69euCnPkReKU3fEY1/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Norway question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12O2PW0b1XmLqAeV7vkvb2-fXT1geCKty/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Norway question 2

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UKcbMoU6nt7jgfdrl81b2APkvfYhpLsF/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Norway question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oxgUKMkI37KG1dGH0L9N-Wc3J-EBFPLP/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Spain question 1

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tgw8QNBgdWgovC_cIdR9edS1fX59svA5/view?usp=sharing

Pollution - Spain question 2

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x6d6Bq35GI7so5TkR7ftUSvtRtSITMCP/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Spain question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pMg82NXk44cehYxJXx6sfdOZybBH3BW6/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Italy question 1

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c0OnySIROSOT52kSbzSJI_ZX9SX2FufP/view?usp=sharing

Pollution - Italy question 2

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HXXKaaQOED73uHvw2YM2kQJ6P0EIKIXky/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Italy question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IGHr3217ZU1ZwFCDaSvW7LY-LFQTCzVT/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Latvia question 1

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qEXsaPrOCQIji7_b8RpkfHfcgZLhXfD4/view?usp=sharing

Pollution - Latvia question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OZfty_3B6vhzzpFnmFDDzyN4zsGSfxzq/view?usp=sharing

Pollution - Latvia question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e37klnsxJjw-awv-0mnlAS3BLsPVP56d/view?usp=sharing>

POLLUTION 2

Tasks:

- Tell about yourself and write your names
- Icebreaker - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common
- Think about how you could introduce your group to others
- Watch the video interviews about your topic (April23)

STUDENTS:

Latvia	Spain	Germany	Italy	Norway
Sebastians	Claudia Peñitas	Jonas	Eleonora	Kristin

Ice breakers - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common

Love listening to Music	Hate the European Super League	Love travelling
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Watch the video interviews:

COMPILATION OF VIDEO INTERVIEWS <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vAjHewxKda4>

Pollution - Germany question 1,2,3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OArQB703f0ZPrr69euCnpkReKU3fEY1/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Norway question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/12Q2PW0b1XmLqAeV7vkvb2-fXT1geCKty/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Norway question 2

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UKcbMoU6nt7jgfdrl81b2APkvfYhpLsF/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Norway question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oxgUKMkI37KG1dGH0L9N-Wc3J-EBFPLP/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Spain question 1

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1tgw8QNBgdWgovC_cIdR9edS1fX59svA5/view?usp=sharing

Pollution - Spain question 2

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1x6d6Bq35GI7so5TkR7ftUSvtRtSITMCP/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Spain question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1pMg82NXk44cehYxIXx6sfdOZybBH3BW6/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Italy question 1

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c0OnySIROSOT52kSbzSJI_ZX9SX2FufP/view?usp=sharing

Pollution - Italy question 2

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HXKaaOOED73uHvw2YM2kOJ6P0EIKIXky/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Italy question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IGHr3217ZU1ZwFCDaSvW7LY-LFQTCzVT/view?usp=sharing>

Pollution - Latvia question 1

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qEXsaPrOCOIji7_b8RpkfHfcgZLhXfD4/view?usp=sharing

Pollution - Latvia question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OZfty_3B6vhzzpFnmFDDzyN4zsGSfxzq/view?usp=sharing

Pollution - Latvia question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1e37klnsxJjw-awv-0mnlAS3BLsPVP56d/view?usp=sharing>

GENDER EQUALITY 1

Tasks:

- Tell about yourself and write your names
- Icebreaker - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common
- Think about how you could introduce your group to others
- Watch the video interviews about your topic (April23)

STUDENTS:

Latvia	Spain	Germany	Italy	Norway
Tina	Alma, Odei	Emily	Maia	sara

Ice breakers - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common

We all like to travel We would all like to travel to Australia We all like foreign food	O- Opening to other people A- Autumn T - Travel S - Sea M - Meet together E- eating foreign food	We all like ice-skating
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Watch the video interviews:

COMPILATION OF VIDEO INTERVIEWS <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9wmrEYMJE4>

Gender Equality - Germany question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fAbspvwOuOX1RGDmFuaO28ZzA6A02w/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Germany question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PnMVaUFqsKdCupZGgNKHwMeU_ibY_Qvx/view?usp=sharing

Gender Equality - Germany question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CXyUuAJP6zIgbITSexfaHMxoMox2kFVo/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Norway question 1

-

Gender Equality - Norway question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HGKYr_xUMcgHlNOdd-bzxM3J6pxK2NO/view?usp=sharing

Gender Equality - Norway question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LLFQ4PdxMMJBrzRAWVpc8npY1KhkMm4Y/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Spain question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11Xa2wBXD78bN14ezVoTGjT71qI02l80z/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Spain question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/11Y-aspeyw--HVrql7Rt_113UVqVyJBTo/view?usp=sharing

Gender Equality - Spain question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YSa9nJ4zTTlmiMBjNPL4XFhOIYR5UqIM/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Italy question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/15OwU1wf2piZpsFp6CsvRYE7KP0NLXby-/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Italy question 2

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/14Fd2jJs2-4kDZeZAs6TfwoTppglHxqz5/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Italy question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OYGb5r0F0rs1p0rJkgu2aU7vOGOW1K7b/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Latvia question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BInJmELOdr3Psw4UBjJgGI0zSPeoWETd/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Latvia question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/17wErwFoGkQoUapzkSKspXCO8dIyozzn_/view?usp=sharing

Gender Equality - Latvia question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1A6qLn2lIDSooTkSSGX2LD0OurKj4I-en/view?usp=sharing>

GENDER EQUALITY 2

Tasks:

- Tell about yourself and write your names
- Icebreaker - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common
- Think about how you could introduce your group to others
- Watch the video interviews about your topic (April23)

STUDENTS:

Latvia	Spain	Germany	Italy	Norway
Alise	Inés	Lasse	Arianna	Ingrid

Ice breakers - find 3 things that unite you / 3 things you have common

we all enjoy travelling	we don't have any allergies	we all want to have a summer job
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Watch the video interviews:

COMPILATION OF VIDEO INTERVIEWS <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9wmrEYMJE4>

Gender Equality - Germany question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fAbspwvwOuOX1RGDmmFuaQ28ZzA6A02w/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Germany question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PnMVaUFqsKdCupZGgNKHwMeU_ibY_Qvx/view?usp=sharing

Gender Equality - Germany question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CXyUuAJP6zIgBiTSexfaHMXoMox2kFVo/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Norway question 1

-

Gender Equality - Norway question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1HGKYr_xUMcgHlNOdd-bzxM3J6pxK2NO/view?usp=sharing

Gender Equality - Norway question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LLFQ4PdxMMJBrzRAWVpc8npY1KhkMm4Y/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Spain question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11Xa2wBXd78bN14ezVoTGjT71qI02l80z/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Spain question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/11Y-aspeyw--HVrq17Rt_113UVqVyJBTo/view?usp=sharing

Gender Equality - Spain question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1YSa9nJ4zTTlmiMBjNPL4XFhO1YR5UqIM/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Italy question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/15OwU1wf2piZpsFp6CsvRYE7KP0NLXby-/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Italy question 2

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/14Fd2jJs2-4kDZeZAs6TfwoTppglHxqz5/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Italy question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OYGb5r0F0rs1p0rJkgu2aU7vOGOW1K7b/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Latvia question 1

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BInJmELQdr3Psw4UBjJgGI0zSPeoWETd/view?usp=sharing>

Gender Equality - Latvia question 2

https://drive.google.com/file/d/17wErwFoGkOoUapzkSKspXCO8dIyozzn_/view?usp=sharing

Gender Equality - Latvia question 3

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1A6qLn2lIDSooTkSSGX2LD0OurKj4I-en/view?usp=sharing>

DAY 2 - April 23, 2021

Dissemination activities in partner schools.

Spanish Kahoot -aimed at all schools in EUthopia

What do you know about Spain?

https://kahoot.it/challenge/09292722?challenge-id=5dd738cd-fcc6-4017-89b9-00f6805d07d1_1619104561847

EUthopia Quiz

How much do you know about the evolution of our project countries since the 1950s/70s till now?

Do you want to take the quiz? The quiz is based on the content of the interviews in EUthopia.

<https://forms.gle/KoAZQTVzFdgGVgty8>

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85198750946?pwd=aWFqZ3drNThSUmQ0VHdsME1JdVpFZz09Meeting>

ID: 851 9875 0946 Passcode: 478073

Group presentations 13.00 – 14.00

ØSpeaking time 8-10 min. (5 countries, about 2 min.per country)

ØYou can find some pictures to illustrate the presentation

ØEverybody has to speak, e.g., an Italian student speaks about Norway; a Spanish student speaks about Latvia.

MIGRATION 1

Tasks:

- In group discuss what has changed and what has not changed concerning your topic, use video interviews and your own experience

Write your findings in the table below

Past and present

country	what it was like in the 50-70ies	what has changed	what has not changed
Germany Brage	<p>-The most of the People were very happy for the guest workers because they helped to rebuild many buildings and stuff after the WW2</p> <p>-they was thankful but they also didn't so them as different people</p>	<p>Back in the Days the Migrants come to get some money and to spend this too there Family at home and now the migrants come because the Situation in their hometown is so bad.</p>	<p>- a few immigrants still don't like the immigrants</p> <p>- germany still need the immigrant workers in jobs but a few people think they are not needed</p>
Norway Sofia	<p>Before the oil people migrated to norway. They worked in primary-industries, such as fishing. Migrants also took the worst jobs, the jobs that the ethnic norwegians didn't want. Overall immigrants were treated well and people appreciated the cultural experiences. Of course some people also were sceptical to foreigners. Also a lot of people were curious about the migrants. After we found oil, Norway became a "rich country", and got attractive for migrants.</p>	<p>Today more people migrate to Norway to start a better life. After Norway found oil they went from being a developing nation to an industrial nation. The government earned a lot of money and Norway became attractive. Today we also get a lot more refugees than before. There are also many systems today that help people in different situations. Both for work-immigrants and for refugees. Unfortunately a lot of refugees go on dangerous rides in hope of getting a better life, but end up in refugee-camps. Some of these camps have very bad conditions.</p>	<p>Many immigrants still get the jobs that the ethnic Norwegians don't want. There are still a lot of immigrants that come to work in the primary-industry in Norway but the new primary-industry is the oil-industry.</p>
Spain Alessia	<p>-There was more external migration due</p>	<p>-Nowadays more people from other</p>	<p>-There are still people who reject immigrants.</p>

	<p>to the lack of jobs. -Adults moved to foreign countries for a short period of time. And they sent money back to their families.</p>	<p>countries come to Spain. -More younger people move to other countries to look for better job opportunities -People stay to live in the countries they migrate to.</p>	
<p>Italy Kristine</p>	<p>immigrants were treated with distrust, because they didn't know if they were good or bad people. they migrated because they wanted a better life and a job. immigrants were mostly adults. At the time many Italians migrated to the US. many people from southern Italy migrated to northern Italy.</p>	<p>Now some people migrate to Italy because of wars and they want to find freedom. also, most of the people who migrate outside of Italy are young people, because they want to study abroad. here they have more job opportunities than before. now italians migrate mostly to other parts of Europe.</p>	<p>migrants are still treated with mistrust and most people are against migration. even if it's not as much as before, many people from southern Italy migrate to northern Italy because of their jobs.</p>
<p>Latvia Michelle Simon</p>	<p>People emigrated a lot between the countries of the Soviet Union, most of them were forced to move. Most of the latvians had negative attitude towards russian immigrants</p>	<p>-latvia is not ruled by sovjet union, - people are not forced to move. -Emigrants usually are young people,</p>	<p>Not all latvians are very welcoming to immigrants.</p>

MIGRATION 2

Tasks:

- In group discuss what has changed and what has not changed concerning your topic, use video interviews and your own experience

- Write your findings in the table below

Past and present

<u>country</u>	<u>what it was like in the 50-70ies</u>	<u>what has changed</u>	<u>what has not changed</u>
Germany Celia, <Valeria	-Many People came in the 50s from the East - in the 60s many Guest workers came to Germany, they were needed -Migration was a benefit for everyone, local people learned from immigrants and they learned from germans	-more external migration than internal migration like it was in the 50s-70s - are living better together -	-prejudices about immigrants → they are still criminal and are responsible for terror attacks -cultural differences (food, feast days e.g. christmas/easter) -different religions
Norway Rudolfs	- pakistani and sri lankan people immigrated and did work norwegians didn't want to do - norwegians wrote songs about them - norwegians were curious because of the darker skin colour of the migrants	-every people (pakistan, syria, norway) is the same -mixed languages → other language in different parts of norway because of immigration -people live well together nowadays	- there are still immigrants who work in places, norwegian people don't want to work in for example: fish factory, cleaning - immigrants still fight rasicism and discrimination
Spain Giulia	There was more external migration than internal migration. Some people stayed there, just a few, but most returned. People who left the country went in search of better work opportunities	Now people can find better job opportunities in the country but they also continue to travel to other countries in search of new and different opportunities. Today more people migrate because they want to know new cultures and ways of life, not out of necessity or to save their families. People migrate because of wars.	Today people don't migrate for the same reason than they did in the past. Now many people don't travel out for necessity

<p>Italy Zeinab</p>	<p>-Internal migration. A lot of people migrated to Italy to find a job. People from southern Italy went to northern Italy. -Local people can't understand southern people</p>	<p>-There is external migration. People from Africa go to Sicily and then, when they have earned some money, some of them go to the north of Italy to find a job and to stay there. -Now people are a little more openmind and integration is little bit more</p>	<p>-Today many people are still hostile and they can't accept migrant</p>
<p>Latvia Greta, Frede</p>	<p>-only migration center in Latvia was in Liepaja -mostly russia, ukraine, poland came there and looked for a job - Russians were happier about migration than Latvians. - Latvia wasn't a part of the german empire.</p>	<p>Now Latvia is not ruled by Russia. (since 1991) -and the people live better together</p>	<p>People still migrate to Latvia to find jobs. Russians are still being in Latvia, some of them stayed because they like it there</p>

POLLUTION 1

Tasks:

- In group discuss what has changed and what has not changed concerning your topic, use video interviews and your own experience
- Write your findings in the table below

Past and present

country	what it was like in the 50-70ies	what has changed	what has not changed
Germany- (Ali)	There wasn't any awareness of this situation. More and more people started to use cars, which led to air pollution because of the black smoke.	Plastic consumption changes a lot through certain periods. Germany also has pawn machines for disposing plastic bottles to get some change back.	A lot of people still use cars that cause air pollution. Also big pollutants are factories because they produce a lot of CO2 which pollutes the Earth's environment.
Norway- Tereze	People had a lack of knowledge about pollution, because all their waste, such as metals, old textiles, car tires, bicycles and so on, was either buried or mostly thrown into the ocean and sea. But in general Norway had a stable and clean environment.	Norway and the Norwegian people have become more caring of the environment and are much more educated about the pollution and how to recycle. The government and the politics has also become more strict and serious to decrease the use of plastic consumption. They have also invented different colors of plastic bags where each color represents a type of waste, the best part is that you can get those for free. And at last they have a so-called pawn machine, where you recycle bottles and get some change back and many people also use el.cars.	There is still lots of plastic being used and also more people drive cars. There are many more factories functioning than in the 50-70's, which again pollutes the environment.
Spain- Alice	There was a lot of misinformation. They usually consumed things from close surroundings to	As there are a lot of sunny days there are many solar panels and also wind turbines to be more eco-friendly.	. There is still a large consumption of plastic . The old generation don't really care about the problem of pollution

	<p>avoid using public transport. There wasn't much or any use of plastic. There was more cultivation in small vegetable gardens</p>	<p>It is prohibited to buy plastic bags that are only for one use almost everywhere in Spain. Now we have a better recycle system</p>	<p>. Some people waste a lot of electricity and water . The factories continue polluting a lot</p>
Italy-Alejandro	<p>In Italy there was a lot of misinformation. The main way of transportation was by foot or by riding a bicycle. A lot of families had a vegetable garden so they could consume what they produced by themselves.</p>	<p>Many more people are educated on this environmental problem. In many cities of Italy there are "fridays for the future" manifestations in which mainly teenagers take action to raise awareness about this problem. In many cities you can download an app for bike sharing to reduce pollution from public transport or using a car.</p>	<p>In stores, people tend to choose products that they've known for a lot of time, even if they're not eco friendly. People also tend to consume petrol and fuels.</p>
Latvia-Raja	<p>In Soviet Union it wasn't allowed to talk about pollution and also knowledge about political issues like this were restricted. At that time there weren't any PET plastic which is one of the most critical pollutants nowadays, there were glass bottles which are more environmentally friendly. Waste and pollution was mostly coming from farms.</p>	<p>Schools are starting to educate more and more about environmental issues. Latvia isn't a big country so it doesn't have big cities either so many people find it more comfortable to ride a bike instead of using public transportation or using cars. Many clothing stores are switching from plastic to paper bags or recyclable bags.</p>	<p>Most of the older generation stick to their beliefs or their usual routines and don't really care about the pollution and how big of a problem it has become. There aren't that many drinks in stores that have the option of buying them in glass bottles, especially still water.</p>

POLLUTION 2

Tasks:

- In group discuss what has changed and what has not changed concerning your topic, use video interviews and your own experience
- Write your findings in the table below

Past and present

country	what it was like in the 50-70ies	what has changed	what has not changed
Germany- Sebastians	Very little plastic use, although the car industry was growing and people were unaware of pollution.	Pollution has decreased, awareness has risen.	Cars are still used a lot, factories are still emitting a ton of CO2.
Norway- Claudia, Peñitas	People knew very little about pollution, because all their waste, such as metals, old textiles, car tires and , was either buried or mostly thrown into the ocean.	People have much more knowledge today than they did before, we know much more about the environment, recycling and so on. We are working much more with finding good solutions for the pollution problem.	Even though we have much more knowledge today, we still pollute the ocean with mostly plastic.
Spain- Eleonora	People used paper bags instead of plastic bags. Plastic didn't exist till the 90's so it was not a problem then. There were no worries about pollution despite it was an actual problem in factories, oceans or in the use of fuels.	Now the use of cars is much more extended. In those times you couldn't see as many cars as now in the streets, because few people could afford them. Also, the use of coal is being more and more replaced with electricity. Ex: electric cars. Plastic is everywhere now and it's one of the main causes of pollution.	We continue polluting even knowing we shouldn't and we are still using fossil fuels, but in a lower quantity.

Italy- Kristin	Plastic didn't really exist: people used bottles made of glass, paper bags and wicker baskets. People started using petrol and fuel, throwing materials in the lake. Although pollution wasn't considered a problem. People didn't know about it and if they did they pretended not to, because they were afraid to lose their job.	The consumption of plastic is quite high. Today people know about pollution, and they are trying to limit the waste and the gas emissions.	People still consume petrol and fuels
Latvia- Jonas	Nobody knew about pollution, because of the authoritarian regime.	People know about pollution and are concerned. Pollution has decreased. Green energy is used more.	Pollution is still rampant, cars are still used.

GENDER EQUALITY 1

Tasks:



- In group discuss what has changed and what has not changed concerning your topic, use video interviews and your own experience
- Write your findings in the table below

Past and present

Introduction: to talk about gender we need first to define what gender is because it's not that easy of a concept.

Gender is a social construct, is how we show ourselves to society, how we present ourselves. It's often confused with sex, which is purely biological. There are many genders you can identify with. The most common ones are male and female, but you could be something in between or just neither of them.

We are going to talk about just differences between men and women because there is more data about it and being gender queer is quite a new concept.

country	what it was like in the 50-70ies	what has changed	what has not changed
Germany (Tina)	<p>After world wars women started to be more active to rebuild Germany because there were not enough men. As well, most women were working social work - teachers, nurses etc. Men were more involved in politics and the salaries were different.</p> 	<p>Women now can work in other jobs. Now they can work at the church or at higher positions like a chief doctor. We have a woman chancellor. Women and men have the same equal rights</p> 	<p>There is still a role image(women have to take care about their children and have to create a family) and the salary is sometimes not the same as men.</p> 
Norway (Maia)	<p>During the 50-60 the women's position changed a lot, in the 50s they worked at home and took care of household activities and took part in family business. After the 60s</p>	<p>Nowadays it is okay not to answer personal questions about family for example (are you planning to have a baby ect.) women and men can apply and get the</p>	<p>The salary is still different between women and men, but not because of the same reason as in the 60s, now men just ask for a higher salary than women but women are</p>

	<p>women started to work in small shops and be hairdressers. So as the salary was different</p>	<p>same jobs and have rights to have the same salary, but men often ask for a higher salary.</p> 	<p>more happy about how much she gets, but on average the salaries are more equal then before .</p>
<p>Spain (Sara)</p>	<p>in the 50-70s there was a dictator named Franco in Spain so women were not involved in politics at all. women were taking care of the household because men thought it was the women's purpose. Some women got jobs in industrialised parts where they got low salaries and when they had a baby and left the work because of social pressure.</p>  	<p>Now women have the right to vote, be involved in politics and do any job she wants to. Women are able to study any career. The expectations for women and men are not based on gender that much anymore</p> 	<p>Spain has a monarchy, and there is a law which says that only men can be heirs, (leader or a king) women can't be queens. Also there are some salary differences, not very high. Mostly women take care of kids and the house. In many careers like politics and engineering which are considered harder there are more men than women. Women suffer more from social inequalities. And women still get raped by men too often</p> 
<p>Italy (Emily)</p>	<p>The situation was almost the same as other countries. They weren't involved in politics but they had the right to vote. In the mid 40s the women got the possibility to vote. They can vote for the parliament. As well as the salaries for women</p>	<p>-nowadays women can have the same salary of men and can reach high position in their job -women are more involved in politics also as politicians -also men take care of the house and the children and when a</p>	<p>a lot of things haven't changed yet, women are still prejudiced in some jobs they still can't gain like men, but the difference is slower than the past violence against</p>

were not so high as for men as not as well good positions in work as men had.



child born the father has 10 days to spend with the family



women is still a big problem,.

Latvia
(Alma)

The situation in Latvia was different because we were in the Soviet Union and that meant that women could get jobs in the farm as tractor drivers etc. But it depended more on what education you had for example if you had studied medicine you could be a nurse, but the salary if you had studied higher education was the same for all who had studied higher education. The men were more involved in the politics by that time as well as the salaries were not always equal.



Right now all men and women can get any education they please to have as well as women are way more involved in politics than before. Also the highest education does not mean that you will get the same salary as others who have higher educations and the jobs are still a little divided by men and women jobs but you can build your career and your salary can increase of your work skills so it does not mean that you work the same job and your salary nevar changes. As well as women and men salaries are more equal it is just that sometimes a woman could not physically do a mens work so she does not have the chance to get the work. As well as now people do not have to work in their village if they do not want to work in a one big workplace as before because they can choose other cities,

The works are still sometimes divided for men and women but it is more like a mindset for older people who were in Soviet Union then for the new generation now.



work places and be more free about their wills and dreams while not thinking if they are male or a female.





GENDER EQUALITY 2

Tasks:

- In group discuss what has changed and what has not changed concerning your topic, use video interviews and your own experience
- Write your findings in the table below

Past and present

country	what it was like in the 50-70ies	what has changed	what has not changed
<p>Germany - Arianna</p>	<p>-The situation also depended on whether you lived in the west or in the east.</p> <p>-In both systems there was a payment gap between women and men.</p> <p>-In the 60ies and 70ies there was a women's movement who fought for women's rights.</p> <p>Wes (BRD):</p> <p>-Most women had to work because after the second world war many families lost their men.</p> <p>-Your husband had to allow you to work.</p> <p>-Woman also had to work in a "woman job" for example as a secretary or as a teacher.</p> <p>East (DDR):</p> <p>-Woman has to work because of the communism system but they also had to take care of the children.</p> <p>-No women were in a high position and also not in politics.</p>	<p>-Of course the DDR does not exist anymore.</p> <p>- Women are allowed to do every job and in many families both parents are working.</p> <p>-Woman can have their own bank accounts without the approval from their husband.</p> <p>-In some parties for example "Die Linke" there are more women than men.</p> <p>We have a woman as chancellor → Angela Merkel</p> 	<p>-There is still a salary gap between men and women but it is not as high as in the past. It's about 18% and it also depends on which job you are working.</p> <p>-There are still some stereotypes that the woman has to take care of the children but not many people think like that.</p> 



Norway - Lasse

Before the 60s, women usually stayed at home and cared for the children and the house. Later in the 60s it became more popular for women to take an education and start working. Women could mostly have the job that they wanted, but they also had to take care of the children and the house. The most popular jobs among women were jobs in school and health care. There was a difference in salary. Women made almost 70% of mens salary.

There is a lot more quality now. Women and men have the same responsibilities when it comes to housework, and it's normal for both parents to have a job. Women are allowed to have any job they want.

There is still a little difference in salary. The majority of people working with teaching and healthcare are women, and the majority of people working in industry and construction are men.



Spain - Alise

The main women's responsibility was to take care about a family and be a house-wife. They could work but only with the permission of their father or husband and it still would be a weird situation. The most popular jobs for women were secretaries and small roles like hairdresser. Usually stopped working when they went through maternity and just became a housewife who took care of children. They couldn't have any important roles and if they

Even if there aren't many women with important roles in politics it is possible and they can have big and important roles. Can be economically independent and travel by themselves.

In some cases, women get smaller salaries than men because their work isn't appreciated as much. There are cases of gender violence and rape, microagressions like cat-calling are very common on the daily life.



	<p>participated in politics it was not important positions. Economically supported by husband. All this in-equality was boosted during the Franco time</p> 		
<p>Italy - Ingrid</p>	<p>In the 50ies women's main responsibility was family. They have to take care about the house, children and husband. For this reason not a lot of women worked. Men and women didn't have the same opportunities and for example a woman was paid half of a men's salary and they couldn't fulfill high positions. Womens weren't involved in politics but then they got the possibility to vote.</p> 	<p>women are involved in politics and they can reach a high working's position but attention that doesn't mean that they are paid the same as a man. They can decide to work or to stay at home and take care about the family.</p> <p>they have more opportunities than in the past and are more independent.</p>	<p>Today a lot of things have to change. apparently they have more freedom and rights but there are still prejudices and differences. There are differences in the salary because often women are paid less than men even if they do the same job but there isn't the difference between the work done by men and women as high as in the past. I mean today there are men's teachers and women's enginerness.</p>
<p>Latvia-Ines</p>	<p>Women had to keep working after having children, they took responsibility of the housekeeping as well. Could have any job but politics. For example, Working in factories. Also, women have to</p>	<p>Women get more rights and free from society suggestions. For example, women get opportunity to be involved in politics or to decide to be a housewife and mother or not. Earlier , it was</p>	<p>1. Women still get paid less than men. 2. Women still are more involved in caring of kids. There are a lot of teachers and kindergarten workers who are women. These jobs are considering as</p>

be educated-finish a school and university. It was encouraged by society. If woman get pregnant or get married it wasn't a big problem for employer, Nevertheless, the Soviet Union philosophy was always telling that women aren't the same as men. They have to be different and the will never be identical.



her duty.(to be a mum)

" female".
3. There are still a plenty of different stereotypes about women abilities.



DAY 3 - April 24, 2021

Traditional meals

Task:

In groups create a collage “Our traditional cuisine”, post your collage/pictures/comments: [Traditional meals](#)

Each group has one slide (group name is provided), if it is necessary, you can add slides

Follow the recipes here:

Spain's recipes

Cocido madrileño

A traditional recipe from Spain cooked to perfection for you by Sofia. A winter dish, strong and energetic.

<https://youtu.be/vaKVosdr7WI>

Torrijas (Spanish Easter Dessert)

It is difficult to pronounce, but very easy to make, and delicious to taste. Watch how it is made:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wqCHoLBUKDw>

Expert cooks [Alma](#) and [Inés](#) will be available for you via Zoom to help out with your participation at cooking torrijas. Or you can also show them your version of torrijas.

Saturday April 24 from 10 to 11 CET.

Find the link here: [LINK](#)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/75164494102?pwd=Y2wrTmh1MINKVUdNU0RMZS9remZCdz09>

Meeting ID: 751 6449 4102

Passcode: euthopia

Croquetas de jamón (Ham Croquettes)

Croqueta derives from French "croquer", to crunch, and thence "croquette", "little crunch". Carmen and Dariana have taken their time to show us how to cook them in no time. Take their challenge and you'll be all the merrier!

<https://youtu.be/Odcj-zxzDbo>

Expert cooks [Carmen](#) and [Dariana](#) will be available for you via Zoom to help out with your participation at cooking croquetas. Or you can also show them your version of croquetas.

Saturday April 24 from 11 to 12 CET.

Find the link here:

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/71177100369?pwd=bWI1eFNZMGhxbytTNjgrNWU3NCtxdz09> ID de reunión: 711 7710 0369 Código de acceso: caVSE8

Tortilla de patata (Spanish omelette)

Learn how to cook Paula's personal recipe of the megapopular Spanish potato omelette. Watch how it is made:

<https://youtu.be/8zwN7xbmPaQ>

Paella (Traditional Sunday lunch recipe)

Carmen will guide you on how to cook this traditional dish from the Mediterranean coast of Valencia. Will you accept the challenge?

https://youtu.be/wfS_NpDL4Ng

Expert cooks [Paula](#) and [Carmen](#) will be available for you via Zoom to help out with your participation at cooking either paella or tortilla de patata. Or you can also show them your particular version of paella or tortilla.

Saturday April 24 from 10 to 11 CET.

Find the link here:

Tortilla and Paella Videoconference

24 abr. 2021 10:00 a. m. Madrid

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/79348716448?pwd=aDB2WmxjL1VqaUZrWWJ5SXFmSzIwdz09>

ID de reunión: 793 4871 6448

Código de acceso: m8crre

Floretas (Flowers)

You don't need to wait till Springtime to have some flowers in your kitchen. Try this delicious and simple recipe! Watch how it is made:

https://youtu.be/E3oL_B0GK8g

Lentils

Lentils are quite popular across Spain in the winter months. Follow this simple recipe by Victoria. Watch how they are made:

<https://youtu.be/8Fg28EEOrao>

Migas manchegas

This traditional dish from "La Mancha" has been historically associated with poor villages, shepherds and reusing odd pieces of bread. Energetic and popular recipe for the cold months. Simple but delicious!

<https://youtu.be/qrAzXkLbgaQ>

Cachopo steak

Would you like to try your hand at this powerful recipe from the north? Feel at home in Asturias with our Cachopo steak.

N.B.: when we say "jam", we mean "ham" ;-)

<https://youtu.be/sqvB-IKQXGY>

Cocido

A traditional recipe from Spain cooked to perfection for you by Sofia.

<https://youtu.be/vaKVosdr7WI>

Latvia's recipes

Cold Red Beet Soup

[coldred_beet_soup.docx](#)

Latvian Potato Salad (Rasols)

[The Hirshon Latvian Potato Salad – Rasols.docx](#)

Potato Pancakes (Kartupeļu pankūkas)

Rudolfs has prepared a video on how to prepare potato pancakes. Will you try yourself?

<https://youtu.be/BIUHfBk1at8>

Norway's recipes

Lapper Right by Brage

<https://youtu.be/SMWqecu7Yys>

Good morning porridge

(4 servings)

10 dried apricot (you can also use other fruits or berries.

1 liter (4 cups) water

3 dl (1 /4 cups) rolled oat

3 dl (1/2 cup) wheat bran

3 dl (1/3 cup) sunflower seeds

3 tablespoons hazelnuts

1/2 teaspoon salt

Preparation:

Cut the apricots or other dried fruits into small pieces and let simmer in the water for 10 minutes. If you use fresh fruits or berries, you can add them before you serve the porridge.

Add all ingrediens except salt and cook for 5 minutes. Season with salt. Serve with sweet og cultured milk or yogurt.

Meat soup

(4 servings)

800 g (boneless front-quarter meat

1 liter (4 cups) stock

1/2 teaspoon dried thyme

1 onion

1 rutabaga

2-4 carrots

1 celeriac

1 leek

4 potatoes

1/2 teaspoon salt and pepper

Preparations

Cut the meat into 3 cm cubes. Cook in stock with thyme and tender, around 40 minutes. Clean and cut the vegetables into large chunks and add during the last 15 minutes of cooking time. Season with salt, pepper and more thyme, if desired. Serv with crusty bread or rolls.

Helpful hint: This soup is excellent when made with moose or reindeer.

Italy's recipes

Gnocchi al ragù by Sara

(and a good chance to learn how to pronounce 'gnocchi' too!!)

<https://youtu.be/G2fqz5YQ0Xo>

Risotto agli asparagi by Matilde

<https://youtu.be/RHnI0HOUkS4>

Torta sbrisolona by Manuel

<https://youtu.be/IEWm3LxJW5A>

Piadina romagnola by Laura V.

<https://youtu.be/WBj2MVu28J4>

Tortellini emiliani by Laura C.

<https://youtu.be/89vw9I6n5VU>

Pizzoccheri by Eleonora P.

<https://youtu.be/MZljMmv2a3s>

Crostata by Eleonora F.

<https://youtu.be/ZwIEDISU1pE>

Spaghetti alla carbonara by Beatrice

<https://youtu.be/V3zHbKtHfEk>

Torta Margherita by Maia

<https://youtu.be/M9Jue6l7zjA>

Tiramisù (Video is in German)

<https://youtu.be/GfDdKdEFpGQ>

Germany's recipes

Schneegestöber (Snowstorm or Raspberry dessert)

Voted as the favourite recipe idea by the German students:

Ingredients for 4 persons: 500 g low-fat quark (or mascarpone), 250 - 500 g fresh raspberries (depending on the season) or frozen raspberries in winter, 50 g powdered sugar, 1 packet of vanilla sugar, 200 ml of sweet cream, meringue dots as desired

Preparation:

Rinse fresh raspberries very briefly in a colander with cold water, drain and transfer to a bowl. Then sprinkle with sugar, mash a little with a spoon and let it steep.

Place the frozen raspberries in a bowl to thaw, sprinkle the raspberries with sugar while they are still frozen, allow to thaw.

Put some particularly beautiful berries from the raspberries aside for decoration.

Mix the remaining raspberries with the quark. Depending on your own taste, maybe a little more sugar. Whip the cream with 1 packet of vanilla sugar to make a stiff whipped cream. Fold in loosely under the raspberry curd.

Optional: crush the meringue dots in a plastic bag and fold in.

Example

Bratapfel (Baked Apple)

This dessert is enjoyed especially in the colder season.

Ingredients: apples, cranberry-nut mix, marzipan (You can also change the filling to your liking with e.g. raisins, cinnamon, sugar, ...)

<https://youtu.be/hzQ2ZUblwbg>

Karoffelpuffer / Reibekuchen / Rösti (Potato Pancakes)

Depending on where in Germany you are, different names are used for this traditional recipe. It's easy to make and a staple of the German cuisine.

(Check out Rudolf's video for a similar version of this recipe.)

DAY 4 - April 25, 2021

Let's travel

Task:

Let's travel virtually and visit our partners' countries :)

Playlist: <https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLXi0xnSN8P9t-rABxnzfe0ZbsXorfmrHP>

SPAIN:

Virtual Tour

<https://youtu.be/OEy3EUDe0yU>

A Kahoot about us

How much do you know about Spain?

Will you take the challenge?

<https://create.kahoot.it/share/how-much-do-you-know-about-spain/602f9b74-2bb8-43ef-8e12-b534228a7cf9>

DAY 5 - April 26, 2021

Tasks:

- In groups discuss what could future of Europe be concerning your topic
- Provide two arguments about the Future of Europe concerning your topic
- Follow the steps of building an argument

STATE (claim)

What do I think?

EXPLAIN (reasons)

Why do I think that?

EXAMPLE (evidence)

How do I know this is the case?

TIE BACK (importance)

Why is it important?

Example:

There will be / should be more bike lanes across Europe in 2030 because they are safer for cyclists. Both being on sidewalks and unprotected roads can be dangerous for cyclists. If unknowing pedestrians or cars fail to see cyclists, it can be incredibly dangerous. Cyclists are threatened in both places making cycling an inaccessible option for people. For example, in Amsterdam, the introduction of smart bike lanes led to a 56% reduction in injuries to all street users. This included large reductions for cyclists, pedestrians, and fewer collisions overall. Because bike lanes provide a safer environment for all traffic it is critical that we form protected bike lanes on all major streets.

MIGRATION 1

Tasks:

- In groups discuss what could future of Europe be concerning your topic
- Provide two arguments about the Future of Europe concerning your topic
- Follow the steps of building an argument

STATE (claim)

What do we think?

EXPLAIN (reasons)

Why do we think that?

EXAMPLE (evidence)

How do we know this is the case?

TIE BACK (importance)

Why is it important?

Future of Europe

parts of an argument	Argument1 Michelle	Argument2 Alessia
Claim/Statement	People will be more open to migration in the future.	In the future refugees will be treated better.
Explanation	The older generations are not as open as the younger generations about migration because of the way they were taught.	Today many refugees live in bad conditions in refugee-camps and are not treated nicely. In the future there should and hopefully will be better conditions for these refugees, and there will be better systems for difficult situations regarding refugees.
Example(s)	For example, in German schools students can see that the younger generations are more open to migrants than older people. Nowadays classes are more mixed so students are more tolerant.	For example, many refugees travel across the seas and go on dangerous trips to get to safety. Many of the refugees arrive in Italy, but it's difficult to provide good enough aid and care for every refugee. So many refugees live in bad conditions.
Importance/Tie back	As migration will continue happening in the future we should accept the fact and treat everyone equally so we can live a more peaceful and better life.	When refugees get treated better and we have better systems the society will be a lot better in total. Refugees will help the country they live in economically and will help build better nations. When

		refugees help a country, the country will help them, and when the refugees' original country is getting better, the whole society will help build the nation up again.
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MIGRATION 2

Tasks:

- In groups discuss what could future of Europe be concerning your topic
- Provide two arguments about the Future of Europe concerning your topic
- Follow the steps of building an argument

STATE (claim)

What do we think?

EXPLAIN (reasons)

Why do we think that?

EXAMPLE (evidence)



How do we know this is the case?

TIE BACK (importance)

Why is it important?

Future of Europe

<u>parts of an argument</u>	Argument1	Argument2
Claim/Statement	There have to be more refugee camps with a perspective and with better conditions for immigrants until 2030.	In the future people will be more open minded with immigrants and local people will appreciate all the good things that they can add to their cultures.
Explanation	At the moment the people aren't provided with enough medicine, they are living in tents with over 10 people, haven't got enough food, water and blankets. Also they are staying too long in such camps. This leads to diseases and deaths and also psychological traumas.	People in the future will get more used to foreigners because of overpopulation. In the future it will just be normal. The internet nowadays also provides a lot of information regarding migration that can help educate people, and help them become more understanding, about the reasons behind migration.
Example(s)	A good example is the Moria Camp (which has once been the biggest immigration camp in Europe) but burned down in autumn 2020: -too many people without enough space	For example in Norway in the city of Grønmland we have a lot of refugees that impact society, in a good way, they bring great food with them and their culture.

	 <p data-bbox="475 618 903 719">-The Camp was actually built for 2.800 refugees but in the end 20.000 people lived there. And</p>	
<p data-bbox="204 748 416 813">Importance/Tie back</p>	<p data-bbox="475 748 919 1025">Everyone deserves to live in decent conditions and Europe should become a friendly place for immigrants. If we succeed, we can increase the number of safe migrations. And also give the people who lost everything a perspective for their lives.</p>	<p data-bbox="946 748 1353 913">In future migration may be normalised because of overpopulation, more traveling, and globalization through the internet.</p>

POLLUTION 1

Tasks:

- In groups discuss what could future of Europe be concerning your topic
- Provide two arguments about the Future of Europe concerning your topic
- Follow the steps of building an argument

STATE (claim)

What do we think?

EXPLAIN (reasons)

Why do we think that?

EXAMPLE (evidence)

How do we know this is the case?

TIE BACK (importance)

Why is it important?

Future of Europe

parts of an argument	Argument1 Alejandro	Argument2 Tereze
Claim/Statement	By 2030 fossil fuels energy sources will be less than 50% of the total energy sources of each state in Europe.	Pollution and plastic consumption in 2030 will be much worse than it is now.
Explanation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossil fuels are finite resources and they can irreparably harm the environment. • Renewable sources will take their place as they are becoming more and more common, cheaper to produce and good for the environment. 	In my opinion, pollution will get much worse with years to come. It's a habit for people to reach for the cheapest option, and the cheapest option is usually more damaging for the environment.
Example(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar panels are worth half the price they were 5 years ago. • In 2018, 18.9% of the total energy sources were renewable and in 2020 it increased at 38%. • By decreasing the use of fossils fuels more electric 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic is used everywhere in modern packaging because it's cheap; • more and more fast-fashion online stores are opening and becoming quite popular on social media;

	<p>transports will be used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● phenomenon of plastic rain is latest evidence of pollution destroying the planet; ● researchers state that an average lifespan for a plastic bag is 12 seconds.
<p>Importance/Tie back</p>	<p>Renewable energy sources can reduce of 70% pollution and our environment would benefit a lot from this.</p>	<p>Even if changes are made, those changes can only improve the yearly numbers but they won't fix the pollution problem because too much damage has already been done.</p>

POLLUTION 2

Tasks:

- In groups discuss what could future of Europe be concerning your topic
- Provide two arguments about the Future of Europe concerning your topic
- Follow the steps of building an argument

STATE (claim)

What do we think?

EXPLAIN (reasons)

Why do we think that?

EXAMPLE (evidence)

How do we know this is the case?

TIE BACK (importance)

Why is it important?

Future of Europe

parts of an argument	Argument 2(Sebastians)	Argument 1(Jonas)
Claim/Statement	Green energy will be used more and will become more efficient until it eventually becomes the best energy source	Plastic will continue to be used
Explanation	The EU is committed to reaching up to 30% in the reduction of greenhouse gases in the event of an international commitment that involves both other powers and the new industrialized countries.	Plastic will continue to be used, because plastic is more versatile, cheaper and safer than other alternatives and the plastics industry shows ambition to improve their product sustainability.
Example(s)	<p>We can also add wind and hydraulic energies, which are gaining importance and really help the environment.</p> <p>The 2030 Climate Target Plan will introduce more green energy into the European power grid, which will mean less pollution</p> <p>Solar panels and EVs are becoming more popular among the general European population</p> <p>The green energy industry is improving and will continue to</p>	<p>Plastic is cheaper to produce than other alternatives.</p> <p>The American Chemistry Council (ACC) shared a new study by Trucost that revealed the environmental cost of using plastics in consumer goods and packaging is nearly four times less than if plastics were replaced with alternatives.</p>

	innovate and will eventually become the best energy source.	
Importance/Tie back	Green energies do not produce greenhouse gases, which are the cause of climate change, nor do they produce polluting emissions. That's why they'll be used more. The 2030 Climate Target Plan will gradually introduce green energy into the European power grid.	Plastics will still be used, but the plastic industry will innovate and become more sustainable and eventually the need to find alternatives will disappear.

GENDER EQUALITY 1

Tasks:

- In groups discuss what could future of Europe be concerning your topic
- Provide two arguments about the Future of Europe concerning your topic
- Follow the steps of building an argument

STATE (claim)

What do we think?

EXPLAIN (reasons)

Why do we think that?

EXAMPLE (evidence)

How do we know this is the case?

TIE BACK (importance)

Why is it important?

Future of Europe

parts of an argument	Argument1 (Alma)	Argument2 (Tina)
Claim/Statement	Gender should be abolished	Europe should use their privilege to help other undeveloped countries
Explanation	As every day there are new genders and the government is having problems recognising them we think that if gender didn't exist there would be no problem because there can not be discrimination or differences on something that doesn't exist. Also, homophobia and transphobia wouldn't be a problem anymore.	We can say that Europe is quite evolved on gender equality. We think that if Europe used their power for helping other countries that haven't reached equality (normally because of bad leaders, economy, religion or wrong way of thinking) for them to advance until they see women and men equal. If were multinationals promoted to create some workplaces in undeveloped countries and give them to women, they could be independent from a man, no need to get married by force or depend on anyone.
Example(s)	For example, right now, in colleges there are more women and, in general, in private companies there are more men while in public places there are more women (this is because on public ones they take exams	For instance, in other countries in Africa or Asia women have bigger salary gaps so if education taught about this their situation would probably improve. Therefore, those gaps would disappear.

	<p>without considering gender. As it hasn't been done on Europe there are not more examples but if finally gender gets abolished this problem would, at some point, disappear</p> <p>https://www.laopinioncoruna.es/economia/2020/02/18/brecha-salarial-empresa-privada-multiplica-23598039.html</p> <p>https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2021/689276/IPOL_STU(2021)689276_EN.pdf</p>	<p>https://gulfnews.com/world/gulf/saudi/saudi-arabia-gender-pay-gap-widens-in-2020-1.1611631342976</p> <p>https://wapp.hks.harvard.edu/files/wapp/files/oxhrh-working-paper-no-3-klugman.pdf</p>
<p>Importance/Tie back</p>	<p>There are many conservative parties right now in Europe which are trying to take down everything that has been done for women and go backwards. To eliminate gender inequalities we should cut it from the root because if we go on like this, microaggressions will never disappear so we think the best way to solve this problems is cutting them by abolishing gender, even though is going to be a difficult mission</p>	<p>To sum up, the fact that other countries around the world haven't reached gender equality yet makes us think that Europe could help them evolve. If this finally happens global situation would probably improve and women's life would be a lot better</p>

GENDER EQUALITY 2

Tasks:

- In groups discuss what could future of Europe be concerning your topic
- Provide two arguments about the Future of Europe concerning your topic
- Follow the steps of building an argument

STATE (claim)

What do we think?

EXPLAIN (reasons)

Why do we think that?

EXAMPLE (evidence)

How do we know this is the case?

TIE BACK (importance)

Why is it important?

Future of Europe

parts of an argument	Argument 1	Argument 2
Claim/Statement	More women will be involved in politics, and there will be more women as a CEO.	There will be less stereotypes for women and men.
Explanation	More gets done when women are elected office, they are more effective lawmakers. In the 50s-70s, women weren't involved in politics and society didn't advance almost anything. Women have lived through the bad side of society (salary gaps, domestic violence...) so they can provide a realistic point of view. When it comes to being a leader, women are able to be more flexible in working arrangements and they can easily step outside of their comfort zone.	Since there will be a process of declassifying jobs as feminine or masculine, people will start having a less traditional point of view and they will start being more open minded. This will be a slow process and we won't notice almost any difference until many years from now, but we can see a noticeable difference in these sexist stereotypes if we look back to the 50s-70s when people had very closed minds.
Example(s)	Now we have some female prime ministers in Europe, for example Erna Solberg from Norway or Angela Merkel from Germany. Only 7.6% of companies CEOs in the world are women, and in Europe it decreases to 4.7%	Teachers in the EU - Products Eurostat News Statistics say that in 2018 ,there were 28% men teachers. In some countries for example,in Switzerland 35%of teachers are men. These numbers will increase. In the UK 11% of registered

		<p>engineers are female. https://www.wes.org.uk/content/wesstatistics#:~:text=21.80%25%20women%20work%20in%20the,engineers In the last 20 years the proportion of women in civil engineering has grown from 19-29%.</p> <p>https://www.bauindustrie.de/zahlen-fakten/infografiken/bauingenieurinnen/</p>
Importance/Tie back	The fact that more women can have important roles explains part of the advance that society is experiencing.	If the advancing is as fast as it has been from the 50's to nowadays, we will be living in a much more accepting and less prejudiced society

DAY 6 - April26, 2021

Evaluation

Please fill the feedback form:

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**Thank you for
participating in our
virtual conference!**

Hope to see you very soon!