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Workshops for Students

Second Semester

Legends of Countries



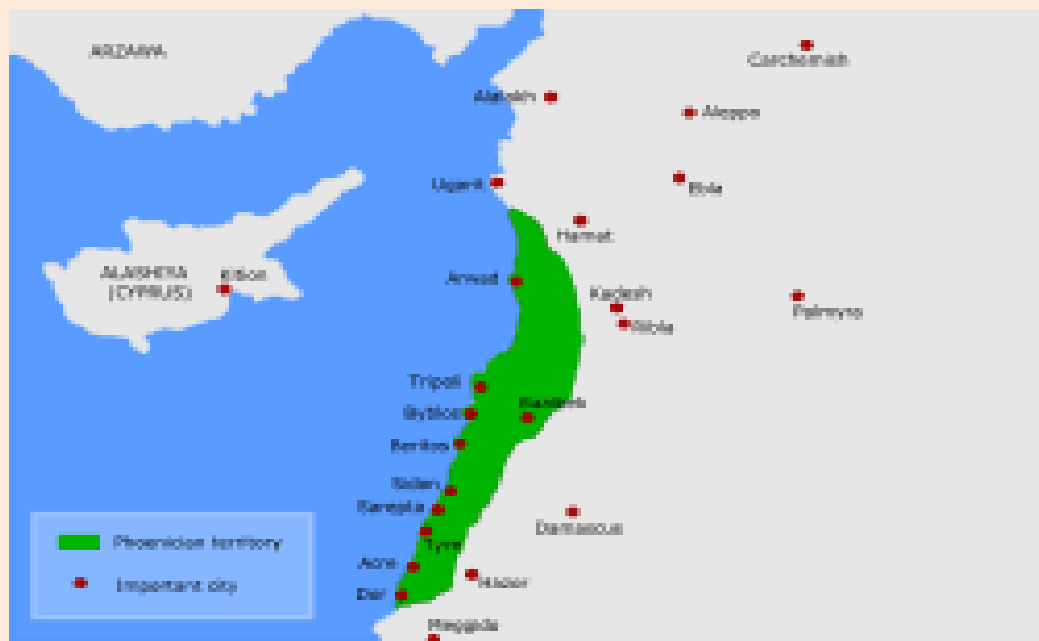
TAKE A CHANCE



The legend of Europe



Once upon a time, the Greek king Aginoras ruled Phoenix.



He was the son of Poseidon, the god of the sea.



He had a beautiful daughter, named Europe.



Zeus, the father of all gods, saw Europe,



he fell in love with her and one day, that the young girl was picking flowers with her friends



by the sea in Phoenix, he took the form of a white bull,



he got close to her and lay by her side. The beautiful animal seemed tame and friendly, so Europe approached it, caressed it and unsuspected sat on its back. At that moment the bull sprang on its feet and ran to the sea.



Europe was terrified and held on to his horns. The bull flew over the waves and reached the island of Crete.



There Zeus took his real form, married Europe and they had three sons. When Zeus returned to Mount Olympus, where the twelve Greek gods resided, he summoned Hephaestus,



the god of fire and iron, to build a copper giant, Talos,



to guard the island of Crete, so that Europe cannot escape. From this myth comes the name of the continent we live in today, Europe.



The depiction of the capture of Europe is engraved in the Greek edition of the metallic Euro coin.



4th EPAL Kavalas Amisou, Kavala, Greece

Ο Μύθος της Ευρώπης

Στη Φοινίκη ζούσε κάποτε ο βασιλιάς Αγήνορας, ο γιος του Ποσειδώνα του θεού της θάλασσας.

Αυτός είχε μια πεντάμορφη κόρη, την Ευρώπη. Ο Δίας είδε την Ευρώπη, την αγάπησε και μια μέρα, που η κόρη μάζευε λουλούδια με τις φίλες της.

Σ' ένα ακρογιάλι της Φοινίκης, μεταμορφώθηκε σε άσπρο ταύρο, την πλησίασε και ξάπλωσε κοντά της. Το όμορφο ζώο έδειχνε ήρεμο και φιλικό και η Ευρώπη το πλησίασε, το χάιδεψε και κάθισε στη ράχη το ανύποπτη.

Την ίδια στιγμή ο ταύρος πετάχτηκε όρθιος κι όρμησε προς τη θάλασσα. Τρομαγμένη η Ευρώπη κρατήθηκε από τα κέρατά του.

Ο ταύρος πέταξε πάνω από τα κύματα κι έφτασε στην Κρήτη. Εκεί ο Δίας πήρε την κανονική του μορφή, παντρεύτηκε την Ευρώπη και γέννησαν τρεις γιους. Όταν ο Δίας επέστρεψε στον Όλυμπο, παρήγγειλε στον Ήφαιστο,

τον θεό της φωτιάς, να φτιάξει έναν χάλκινο γίγαντα, τον Τάλω για να φυλάει την Κρήτη και να μην μπορέσει ποτέ να φύγει η Ευρώπη. Από αυτήν πήρε το όνομά της η ήπειρος που ζούμε κι εμείς σήμερα, η Ευρώπη. Η απεικόνιση της αρπαγής της Ευρώπης βρίσκεται στην ελληνική έκδοση του νομίσματος των δυο ευρώ.

4th EPAL Kavalas Amisou, Kavala, Greece

Reading and Recounting Legend







The legend of the three brothers

Over one thousand years ago, there lived a king who ruled over the lands that lay near the mouth of the Vistula River.



When the king died, his wealth was left to his three sons Lech, Czech and Rus.



Their father's kingdom was not large enough to be divided among the three brothers, so they decided to set out in search of other lands.



Lech was the oldest and became the new chief.

His brothers were jealous and the three often quarreled which of them would make the best leader. After months of weary travel, the three brothers came upon a hill in a land of green meadows. at the top of the hills stood a giant oak tree, and above the three flew a great white eagle.



“The eagle is a good sign from the gods” Lech told his brothers.” I’m going to climb this tree and have a look around”.

As Lech climbed up the tree he saw the eagle’s nest high in the branches.



The eagle flew near him and would not let him come close to the nest. But he had climbed high enough to see for miles in every direction.



To the north Lech saw a large body of water



to the east he saw an endless plain of flat and fertile land.



To the south there were hills where sheep and cattle could graze.



And to the west there was a thick, dark forest.



Lech came down and told his brothers what he had seen. Czech wanted to go south and Rus argued that east would be better. Finally, the three brothers decided to separate. The people who agreed with Czech went with Czech. The people who agreed with Rus went with Rus. Most of the people stayed with Lech and asked him which way he planned to go.



“We will stay right here” Lech told them. Thus, Lech became the first duke of Poland and he assumed leadership of the western Slavs. So, the people began to build a town there on the hill. Lech chose the white eagle with its wings spread wide as their emblem.



They called their town Gniezno which means “a nest” in the Slavic language. The town became the capital of their nation.



as time went on, their country became known as Poland.

Gmina Konopiska, Ul.Lipowa, Konopiska

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Legenda o Trzech Braciach

Ponad tysiąc lat temu, żył król, który rządził królestwem, leżącym niedaleko ujścia rzeki Wisły. Kiedy król umarł, pozostawiony przez niego majątek przekazano jego trzem synom - Lechowi, Czechowi i Rusowi.

Królestwo ich ojca nie było na tyle duże i wystarczające, by podzielić je pomiędzy Trzech Braci, dlatego zdecydowali, że wybiorą się w podróż w poszukiwaniu innych krain.

Lech był najstarszy i to on został nowym przywódcą.

Jego bracia byli zazdrośni i cała trójka często kłóciła się o to, kto z nich będzie najlepszy w sprawowaniu dowództwa. Po miesiącach męczącej podróży, weszli na wzgórze w krainie zielonych łąk. Na czubku stał olbrzymi dąb, a powyżej drzewa przeleciał wspaniały, biały Orzeł.

“Orzeł jest dobrym znakiem, danym nam od bogów” Lech powiedział swoim braciom. “Wejdę na drzewo i trochę się rozejrzę”.

Kiedy lech wspiał się zobaczył gniazdo orła, położone wysoko w gałęziach.

Orzeł przeleciał obok niego i nie pozwolił mu zbliżyć się do gniazda. Jednak Lech wspiał się wystarczająco wysoko by móc zobaczyć całą okolicę.

Kiedy spojrzął w północnym kierunku ujrzał zbiornik wodny na wschód niekończące się pola urodzajnej gleby.

A na zachód położony był gęsty, ciemny las.

Lech zszedł i opowiedział braciom o tym co widział. Czech postanowił iść na południe, a Rus twierdził, że lepiej udać się na wschód. ostatecznie zdecydowali się rozdzielić. ludzie, którzy zgadzali się z czechem poszli za nim.

Ci, którzy zgadzali się z rusem poszli w jego ślady. większość ludzi została z lechem. zwolennicy ostatniego z braci pytali, którą drogą on zamierza iść.

“My tu zostaniemy” odpowiedział im lech. tak więc, lech został pierwszym księciem polski i założył pierwsze

plemię zachodnich słowian. ludzie zaczęli budować miasto, tu- na wzgórzu. Lech wybrał białego orła z rozłożonymi szeroko skrzydłami na ich godło.

Nazwali miasto - gnieznem co oznacza "gniazdo" w słowiańskim języku. gniezno stało się stolicą ich Państwa.

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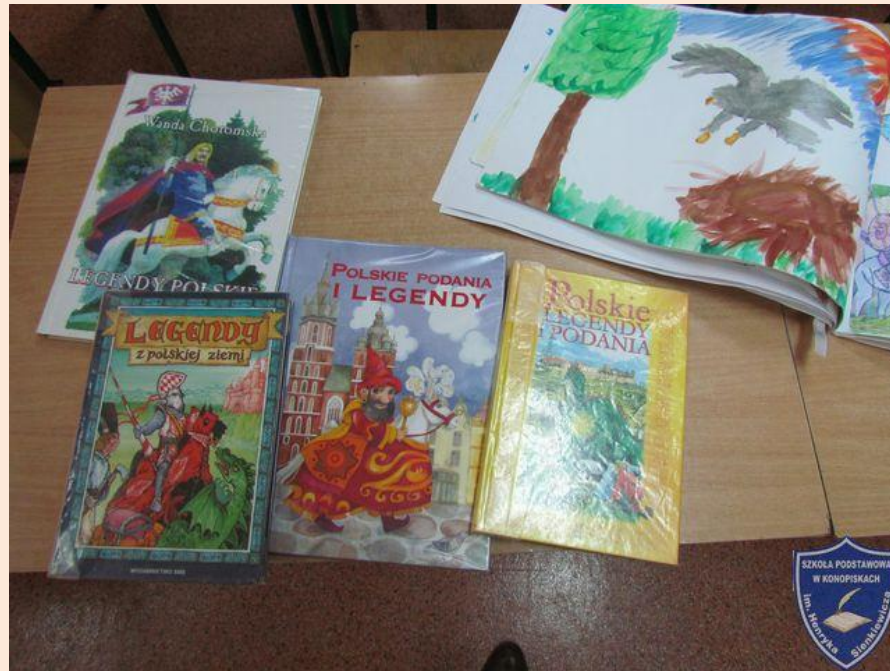
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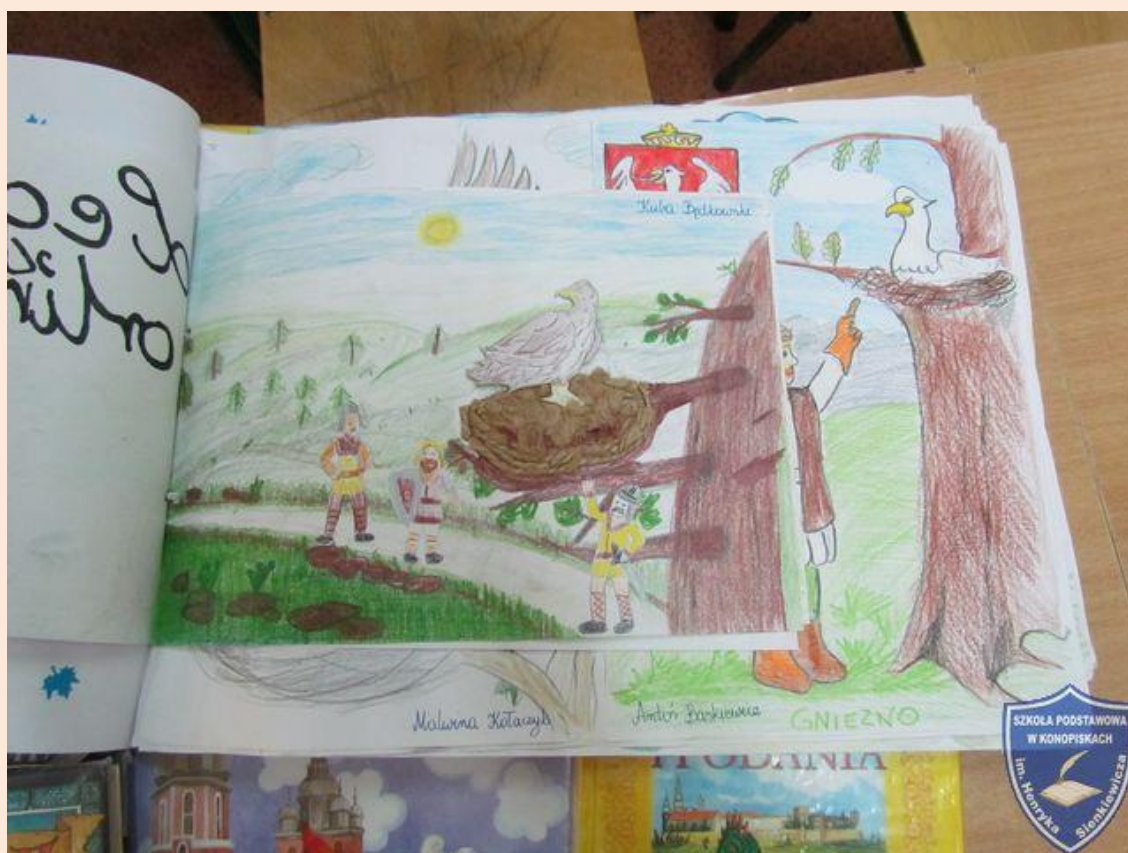
Reading legends





Illustrating legend







Legend of the cure of the Infant

At the time when Portugal was still Condado Portucalense, it was ruled by D. Teresa and the Count D. Henrique, who had a son, whose name was Afonso Henriques. The little infant was unhealthy and had crooked legs.



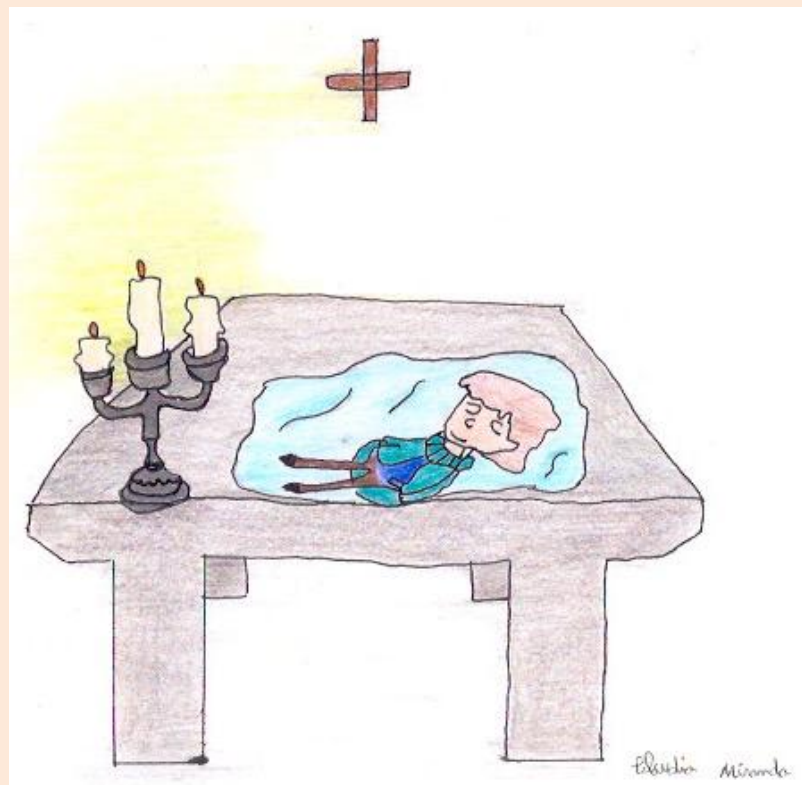
D. Egas Moniz, a gentleman and friend of the court, asked his masters to give him the honor of being the server of the child who would be the future governor of the county. It was given him permission, and Egas was very dedicated to the infant, becoming his tutor, his weapons' master and his friend. He was very worried about the child, praying to Our Lady for his health.



The child would be about 5 years old, when the Virgin appeared to Egas in dreams, asking him to take the little boy to the church of Cárquere, promising that he would be cured there.

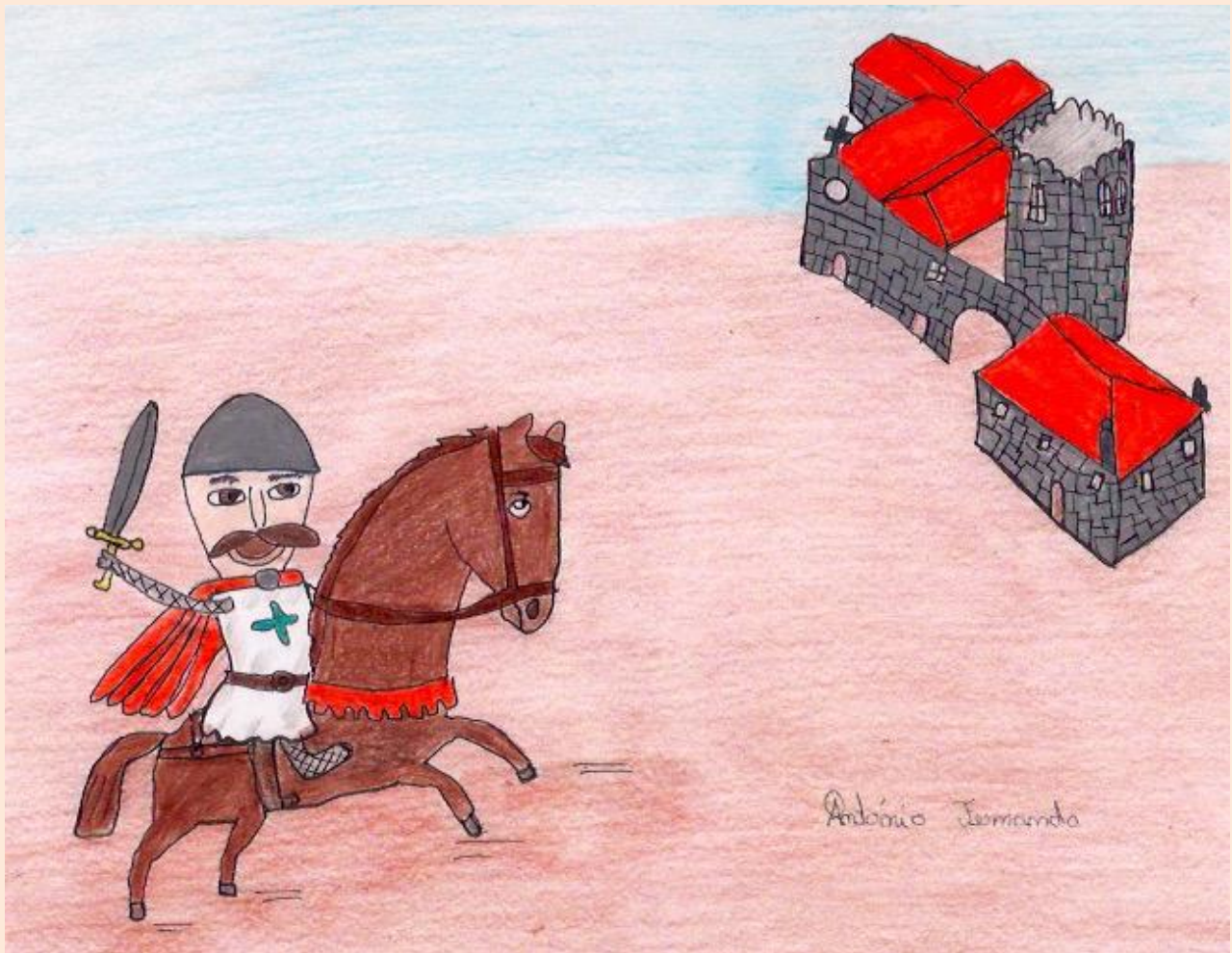
The dedicated server, full of hope, got on the way with the boy. Arrived at the church, he placed him, lying on the altar, next to the image of Our Lady, and lit three candles.

He waited, praying with much faith, for the miracle to happen, ending up falling asleep from fatigue.



One of the candles fell...and, oh, wonder of wonders. Frightened, the infant got up off the floor to escape the flames. The miracle had happened!

They went back to the court. Earl D. Henrique, to thank the blessing, he ordered to build, next to the church, the famous Monastery of Santa Maria de Cárquere.



D. Afonso, already a strong man, fought against the Moors, with his army, to widen the territory and spread the Christian faith, and getting the county into an independent kingdom of which he was the first king of Portugal.

Escola Secundária de Resende, Portugal

Lenda da cura do Infante

Na época em que Portugal ainda era Condado Portucalense, governado por D. Teresa e o Conde D. Henrique, nasceu do casal o infante Afonso Henriques. O menino era de saúde frágil e tinha as perninhas tortas.

D. Egas Moniz, um fidalgo e amigo da corte, pediu aos seus amos que lhe concedessem a honra de ser aio do menino, futuro governante do Condado. O pedido foi-lhe concedido. D. Egas Moniz foi muito dedicado ao infante, tornando-se seu tutor, mestre d'armas e amigo. Preocupava-se muito com a criança, rezando a Nossa Senhora pela sua saúde.

Teria cerca de cinco anos, quando a Virgem lhe apareceu, em sonhos, pedindo-lhe que levasse o seu protegido à igreja de Cárquere, prometendo que aí seria curado.

O dedicado aio, cheio de esperança, pôs-se a caminho com o menino. Chegados à igreja, colocou-o, deitado, no altar, junto da imagem de Nossa Senhora, e acendeu-lhe três velas. Esperou, rezando cheio de fé, para que o milagre acontecesse, acabando por adormecer de cansaço.

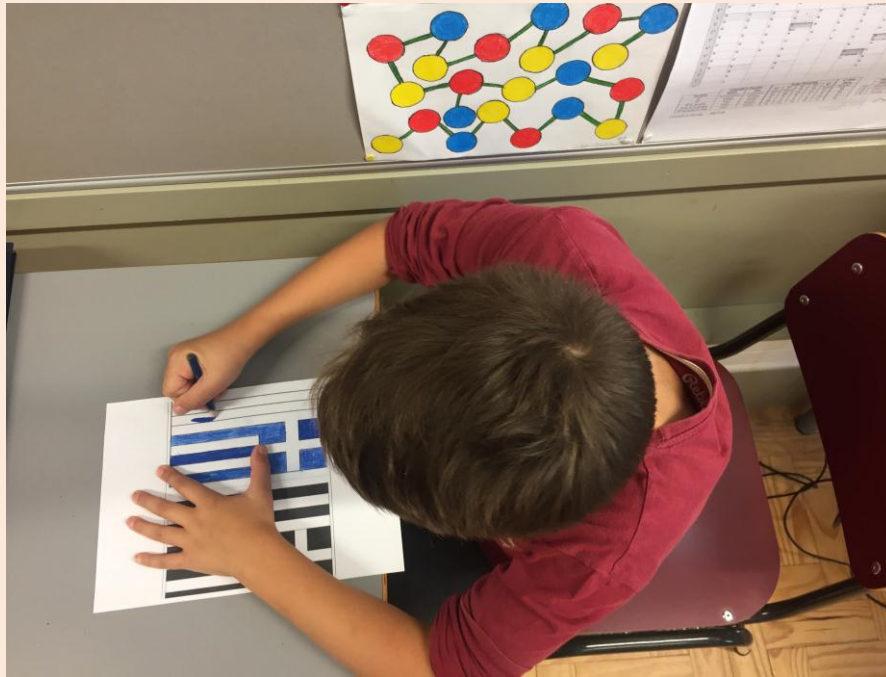
Uma das velas tombou... e, – oh maravilha das maravilhas – assustado, o infante levantou-se, a fugir das chamas. O milagre acontecera!

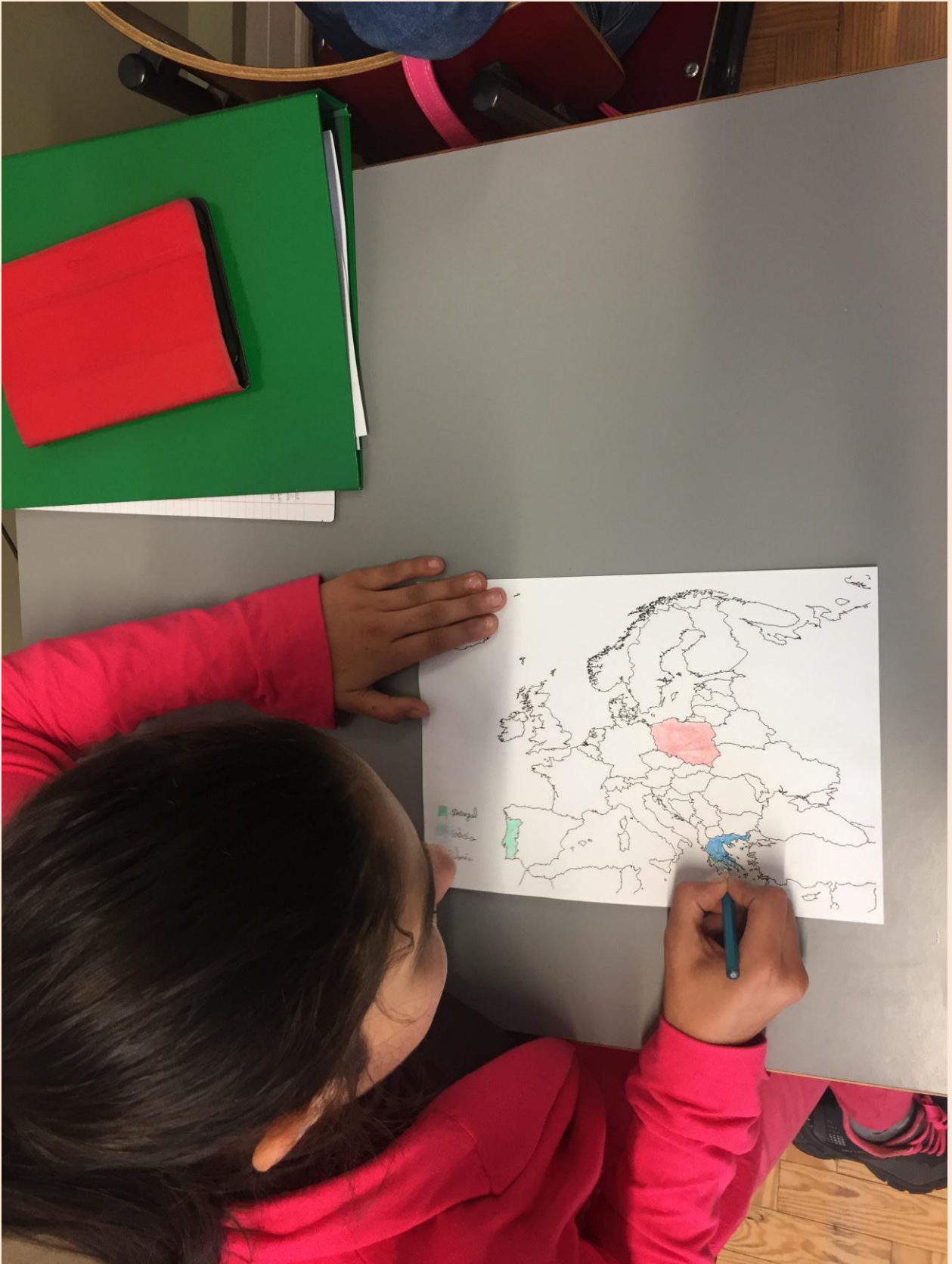
Regressaram à corte. O conde D. Henrique, para agradecer a bênção concedida, mandou construir, junto à igreja, o célebre Mosteiro de Santa Maria de Cárquere.

D. Afonso, já homem forte, combateu, com as suas hostes, os Mouros, para alargar o território e a fé cristã, acabando por tornar o Condado num reino independente, do qual foi primeiro rei - PORTUGAL.

Educação Especial
Escola Secundária de Resende, Portugal

Geographic location of countries and flags



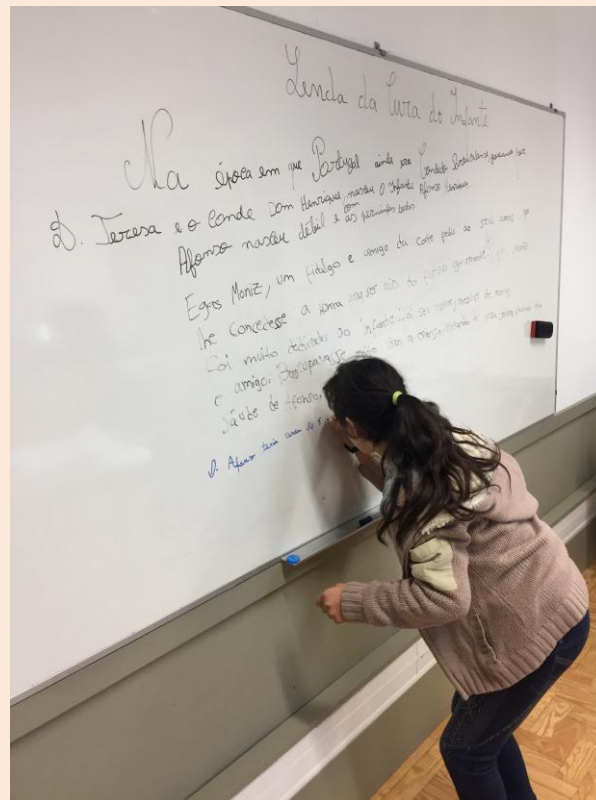
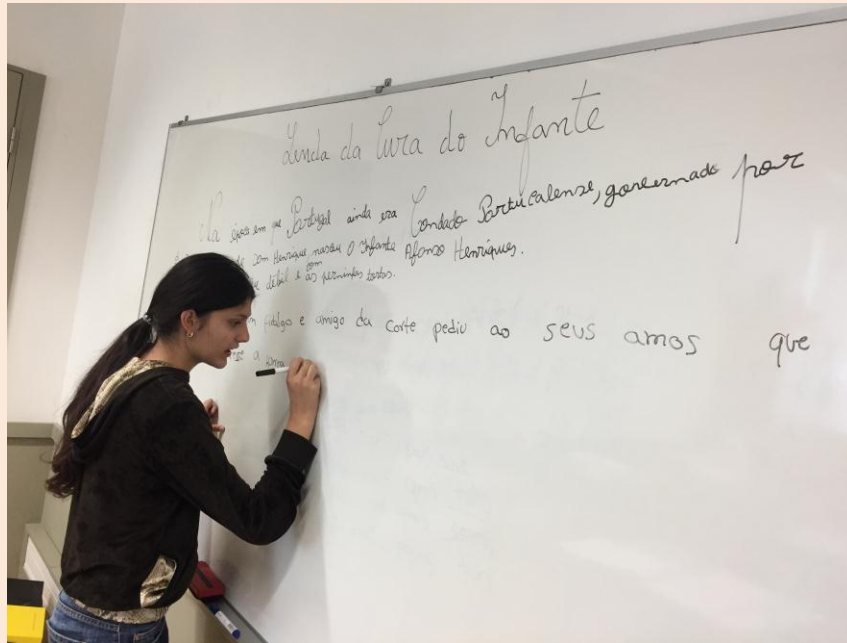


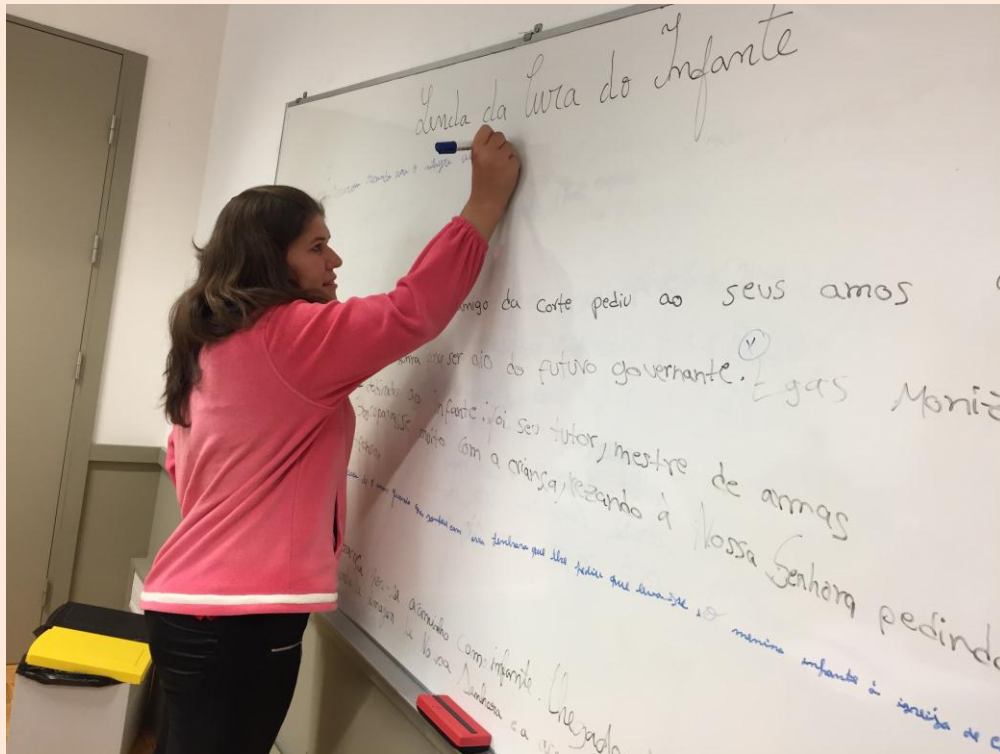
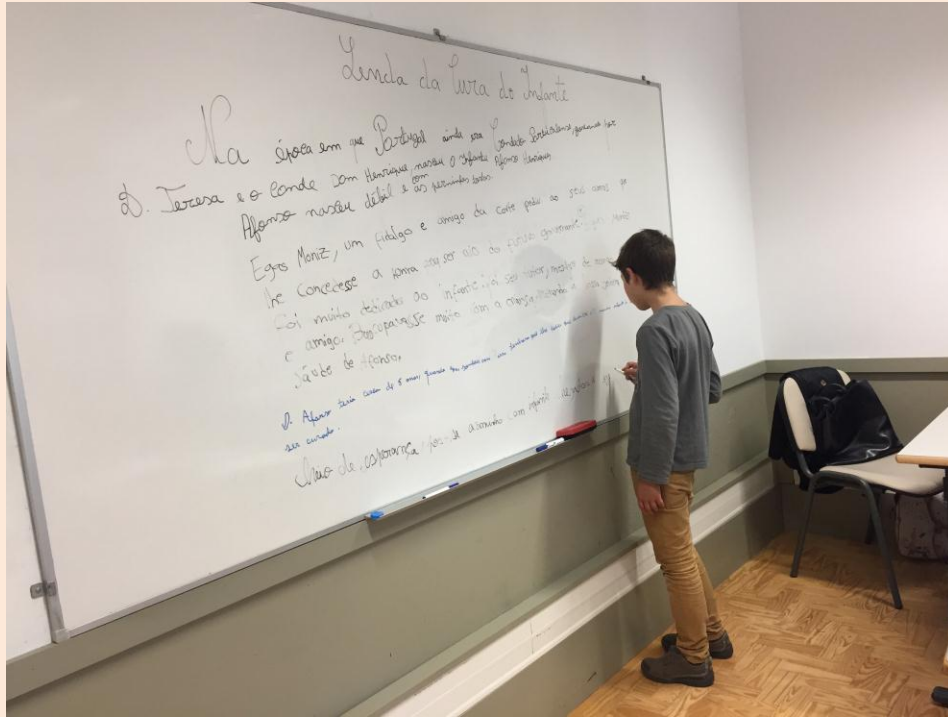
Reading legends





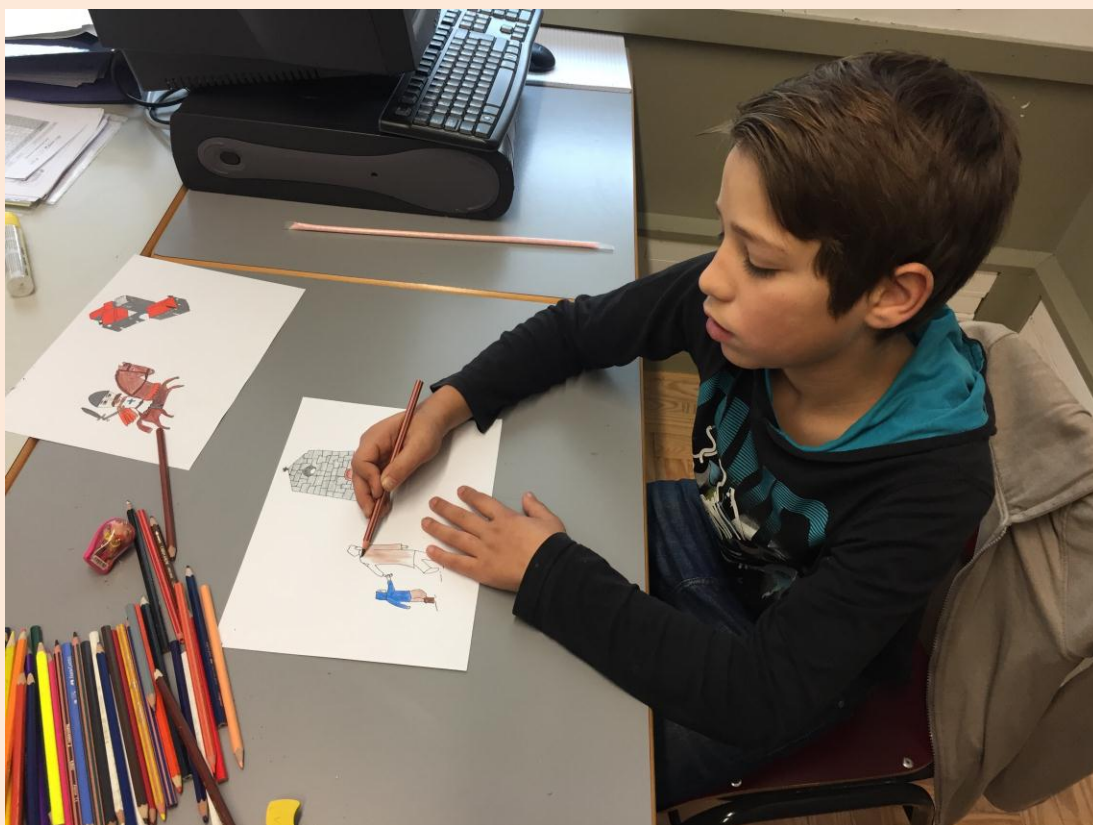
Recounting legend





Illustrating legend





Escola Secundária de Resende, Portugal

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