

Enhancing Cultural Literacy through Innovative Practice and Skills in Europe



Erasmus + KA2
Multilateral School Strategic Partnership

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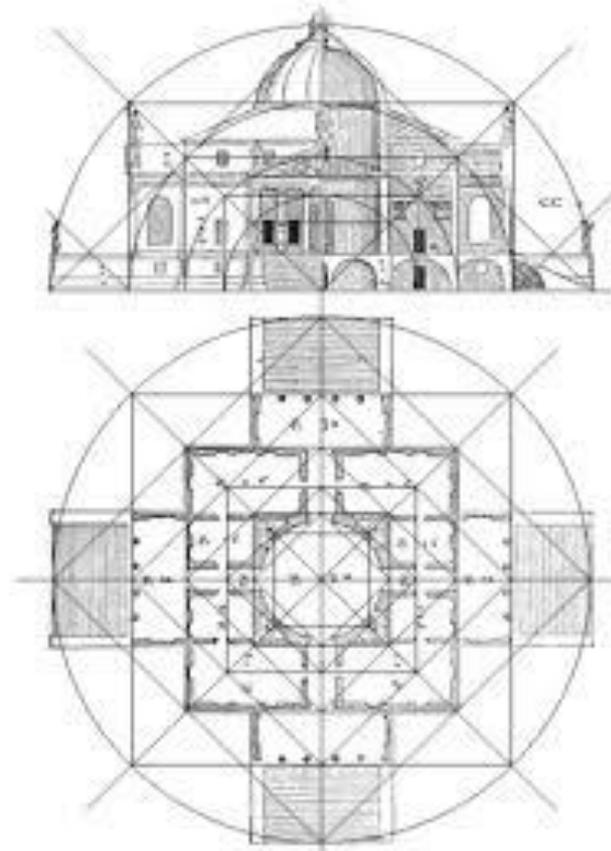
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TURKEY

Antalya is the eighth most populous city in Turkey and the capital of its eponymous province. Located on Anatolia's flourishing southwest coast bordered by the Taurus Mountains, Antalya is the largest Turkish city on the Mediterranean coast with over one million people in its metropolitan area.

The city that is now Antalya was first settled around 200 BC by the Attalid dynasty of Pergamon, which was soon subdued by the Romans. Roman rule saw Antalya thrive, including the construction of several new monuments, such as Hadrian's Gate, and the proliferation of neighboring cities. The city has changed hands several times, including to the Byzantine Empire in 1207 and an expanding Ottoman Empire in 1391. Ottoman rule brought relative peace and stability for the next five-hundred years. The city was transferred to Italian suzerainty in the aftermath of World War I, but was recaptured by a newly independent Turkey in the War of Independence.

Antalya is Turkey's biggest international sea resort, located on the Turkish Riviera. Large-scale development and governmental funding has promoted tourism. A record 12.5 million tourists passed through the city in 2014.

Antalya



International Sand Sculpture Festival



Every year since 2006 there has been an International Sand Sculpture Festival held in Antalya.

It is organized by Global Design Art Works considered to be one of the largest Sand Events in the world due to the size of the sculptures and the space it occupies. The sculptors who come from all over the world use approximately 10,000 tonnes of sand in an area of 7,000 square metres.

The exhibition is visited by thousands of people and is supported by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Antalya Municipality, the Antalya Journalists Association as well as many other organizations in the area.

International Sand Sculpture Festival



For the first four years there was a different theme that tied the sculptures together but for the past two years the theme has been Hollywood with models such as Star Wars, Toy Story, E.T, Raiders of the Lost Ark and Shrek to name but a few.

There is even an area set aside where adults and children can learn for themselves some of the techniques used in this form of creative expression.

The sculptures are made using only sand and water although the type of sand is very important. Rough grained sand from the Beach makes working with it difficult, so a lot of sand is brought in from rivers and mountain streams as the particles are smoother

Aspendos Theatre



Aspendos Theatre

Aspendos Theater has survived to our day fairly undamaged and Aspendos became famous with this theater. This structure with an extraordinarily perfect acoustics hosts every year international and local concerts and festivals. The king of Aspendos announces that he will organize a competition to see who will serve much for the city and says that the winner will marry with his daughter. The artisans who hear this immediately start studying. Finally when the deadline comes, the king analyses everyone's effort one by one and chooses two candidates. First candidate successes to bring water to the city from far corners of the city by the help of water canals.

The second candidate builds a theatre. When the king is about to decide on the first candidate he wants to analyse theatre for the last time. While he is walking about the top floor of the gallery he hears a voice calling from deep and continuously saying: "the daughter of the king must be mine". Amazed by the event he searches for the voice but is unable to find where it comes from. This person is absolutely the architect of the theatre who is so proud of the acoustic of his masterpiece and talking on the scene in a feeble pipe. At the end, the architect wins the beautiful daughter and the wedding ceremony is held on this theatre.

Aspendos Theatre

This story is about the most important antique work of Aspendos Antique Theatre. Aspendos, situated near Eurymedon river is founded by Aka civilization in 10 BC. and is one of the richest cities of the antique age. The theatre in here is built up by Roman in 2 AC.

There are 21 seats above and 20 below. In order for the audience not to have difficulty when they are seated stairs were made spreading to the top, while the stairs beginning from the orchestra stage below is 10, this number is 21 at the top beginning of the above diazoma. The most attractive element of the theatre is its structure. On the first floor of this double-storied building which is made of piled stone there are five doors for the players to come on the scene. Of these doors the big one in the middle is known as porta regia, and the other four- placed two on the left and two on the right is known as porta hospitals. The small doors lined on the orchestra are belongs to the corridors of the cages of wild animals. From the remaining stones it is understood that triangle and half-circle shaped small sculptures and niches for the walls were placed on the ornamental walls.



ITALY

From the Etruscans to the Romans to the Renaissance, Tuscany is possibly the greatest repository of art in the world, from extraordinary paintings and sculpture to frescoes and architectural masterpieces. The port city of Livorno is Tuscany's third largest city after Florence and Prato, with a lively population of around 156,000 and an extremely favourable position on the Tuscan coast.

Although the port of Livorno was already well-established in medieval times, the small settlement numbered only around 700 inhabitants when the town was bought by Florence from Genoa in 1421. Livorno represented a strategic point for the Florentines, especially since their port of Pisa, a short distance to the north, had begun to silt up. The 'new' city was founded at the end of the 16th century when the Florentine rulers, the Medici, decided to develop the whole area, employing their architect Bernardo Buontalenti to design what he called the 'ideal city'.

Livorno

The first stone was laid in 1577, and Livorno was officially given city status in 1606. Livorno quickly flourished thanks to its port, which attracted ships and trade from all over the Mediterranean and beyond. In order to populate his new city Ferdinando de' Medici passed a series of laws, known as the Leggi Livornine, primarily intended to invite Sephardi Jews fleeing persecution in Spain and Portugal to settle in the city. The laws guaranteed religious tolerance, but also tax benefits to those who set up business in Livorno, and this encouraged foreign merchants to come from all over Europe. As a result, Livorno became a cosmopolitan city, home not only to a large Jewish population, but also Greek, Dutch, Armenian and British merchants.

Livorno



The Terrazza Mascagni is a wide sinuous, suggestive belvedere toward the sea from which it is possible to admire the Livorno hills, the Tuscan Archipelago until the Corsica and the Port of Livorno. It is located where once was the Forte dei Cavalleggieri (Cavalrymen Fort) built in the 17th century by Cosimo I de' Medici to control the raids of the pirates. Then in the 1800s a leisure park named "Eden" and in the early 1900s an heliotherapy centre. The Terrazza has a paving surface of 8,700 square meters formed by 34,800 black and white tiles placed as a checkerboard and 4,100 balausters

Florence



Piazza del Duomo (English: "Cathedral Square") is located in the heart of the historic center of Florence. It is one of the most visited places in Europe and the world; here we can find the Florence Cathedral with the *Cupola del Brunelleschi*, Giotto's Bell tower, the Florence Baptistery, and many other important buildings. Santa Maria del Fiore Cathedral is the largest building in medieval Europe, and is the fourth church of Europe by size, its length is 153 m and its height is 116 m .

Pisa



The present layout of the most ancient part of the city centre is the clearest proof that the Roman were here. At that time, Pisa was a coastal town and a very important Roman port.

The city is divided in two halves by the river Arno, the same which passes through Florence, and which flows into the Tyrrhenian Sea at Marina di Pisa. Nowadays, the coast is 12km away, since over the centuries debris from the river sanded up its watercourse downstream and moved the coast away. The most important monuments of Pisa are the Miracle Square, the Leaning Tower and the Lungarni.



The miracle square is the cultural center of Pisa. It was built in 1278. The monuments that from the miracle square are the cathedral, the Baptistery, and the Campanile.

The Leaning Tower of Pisa or simply the Tower of Pisa is the freestanding bell tower of the cathedral of the Italian city of Pisa, known worldwide for its unintended tilt.

The height of the tower is 55.86 metres from the ground on the low side and 55.67 metres on the high side



SPAIN



As part of a general trend in Europe around the turn of the 20th Century, Catalan modernism had a distinct personality. It emerged with the revival of Catalan culture and in a context of spectacular urban and industrial development, not only in Barcelona city but also in other towns and villages in Catalonia.

The most famous modernist architect is Antoni Gaudí, but there were other influential architects such as Lluís Domènech i Montaner, Josep Lluís Puig i Cadafalch, Josep Maria Jujol, Joan Rubió i Bellver and Enrique Nieto.

The main characteristics of Catalan modernism are the predominance of the curve over the straight line, the rich decoration and detail, the frequent use of vegetal and other organic motifs, the taste for asymmetry, a refined aestheticism and dynamic shapes.

Other decorative arts supported architecture. Thus, painting, sculpture, cabinetmaking, carpentry, forged iron, ceramic tiles, ceramics, glass-making, silver and goldsmith work had a great importance in the decoration and design of the buildings.

Antoni Gaudí's crypt in Colònia Güell



Colònia Güell is an industrial colony which was built by Eusebi Güell in 1890. It is like a small village which was once designed to meet the needs of the employees at Güell's textile factory. Therefore we could see the houses of the workers, schools, a nursery for children and old people, a social club, shops, a bar, etc. Güell was a good friend and admirer of Antoni Gaudí so he asked Gaudí to design and build a church for the colony.



The church, which was never finished by Gaudí, consists of the crypt – the ground floor of the church-to-be and is considered to be a world heritage site by UNESCO since 2005. Moreover, it is said to be the Sagrada Família workshop for Gaudí where he put into practice all the innovative ideas and techniques he would be using later in his masterpiece.

The construction of the temple started in 1908 and stopped in 1914, when the Güell family decided to stop funding the project. Another architect closed the nave between 1915 and 1917.

Sagrada Familia in Barcelona



Antoni Gaudí took over the design of the Sagrada Familia in 1883 and worked for 43 years on the temple until he died in 1926. The cathedral is still under construction and is believed to be finished in 2026.

Gaudí's genius had three axes of inspiration: his faith in God, his love for nature and his love for Catalonia. These three elements are present in all his works.

When we visited the Sagrada Familia during the Spanish project Meeting on 1st June 2016, we saw the temple is a symbolic expression in stone of the Christian faith. The Family of Nazareth is regarded as a model for a united family. Through the different façades of the church and the walls, we will find the keys for understanding the Christian religion: the history of the Church, the Sacred Scriptures, the dedication to the Saints, Christian doctrine and worship.

Joan Rubió i Bellver's old people's home of Saint Christ



Joan Rubió i Bellver (1870-1952) was a pupil and an assistant of both Domènech i Montaner and Antoni Gaudí. He built the asylum or old people's home in Igualada in 1931.

Today the building continues to be an old people's home which is run by the Little Sisters of the Poor, a congregation of Catholic nuns. We are going to visit it on 2nd June 2016 during the mobility of the ECLIPSE project in Spain.

It is a four-floor building with a bell tower. The three central galleries in the front façade remind of the traditional Catalan country houses ("masies"). The most important building material is stone which gives the building a unique personality.

The chapel is the most spectacular part of the building with a Greek cross design, parabolic arcs supported by four columns of stone and beautiful stained glass windows.

Archaeology



Antalya Archaeological Museum

The Museum has 13 exhibition galleries: The Children Section, Galleries of the Prehistory, Potteries, Gods statues, mosaics, icons, statues of Perge Theatre, Sarcophagi, coins and jewellery , ethnographical collections. The museum has also a garden and open-air galleries. On exhibited, thousands years of continuous chronological and sometimes didactic finds of Antalya from be first man to the present day, can be seen . Approximately twelve thousand archaeological pieces, all belonging to the region, are displayed mostly chronologically. In some places the finds are exhibited according to subjects matter. In other words, visiting the Antalya Museum is taking a trip into the history of Anatolia a trip that takes one from the first flint stone tool of man to a recently woven carpet.





We saw a vast collection of beautiful Roman sculpture, and interesting artifacts from the Ottoman empire. Wonderful museum with plenty to see, amazing collection of statues from the surrounding ancient sites. There are some nice interactive displays dotted around. It also has an interesting collection of coins and treasure hoards that have been discovered in the Antalya region and an outstanding collection of statues from Perge, Asperos and other ancient sites, Some of the animals on the elaborately carved sarcophagi were especially well-wrought. The upstairs galleries held coins and jewelry, including a lovely cameo ring of a young man's head. A magnifying glass was trained on it, allowing us to appreciate the remarkable details.

San Vincenzino's Roman Villa e

Cinquantina Archeaeological Museum

The new displays (opened in August 2003) includes exceptional items on loan from the Florence **Archaeological Museum**, the Guarnacci Museum of Volterra, and the Chiellini Collection, Livorno. It is a fascinating recreation of the history of an area which stretches from Volterra to the sea, a journey from the **Palaeolithic age** to the Roman era, with particular attention to Etruscan culture and customs from the end of the VIII century to the middle of the VI century BC.





We went from Livorno to Cecina by bus, we arrived in Cecina at about 9.45 a.m. We first visited San Vincenzino Roman Villa and its beautiful underground water cistern; we were very lucky because our history teacher guided us...she made some excavation there when she was an archaeology student at university. After we moved to the Cinquantina archaeological museum ..it's not very big but quite interesting because everything on display comes from our area.

MAC (Archaeological Museum of Catalonia)

Since the turn of the 20th century, MAC aims at preserving, researching and diffusing archaeological remains that illustrate historical evolution from prehistory to the Middle Ages. MAC is divided into a network of museums and archaeological sites in different locations in Catalonia.

They explored the collections of the museum by taking photographs, creating their own compositions and uploading them later. Click on this [Pinterest link](#) “sesvallbona_2016-microhistoriesdexploradors” to see our ECC students’ creations. The museum chose the best productions by students from different schools – including many of our ECC students’ creations and uploaded them into a special board called “els-millors-deicrohistoriesdexploradors”





We visited the MAC (Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya). We arrived at the museum at half past nine. Then we took a little walk around Barcelona. After that, we entered the museum together and were attended by a museum expert who gave us a presentation about the use and utility of all the social networks. She specially talked to us about Pinterest, the social network which we used during the workshop, a very useful tool to share photos with the world, accompanied by some text. Then she guided us to various exposition rooms, next, we could walk around the museum on our own and took some photos to use them for our task, which was to choose the best three pics and share them on Pinterest accompanied by some text.

Knowing yourself in Art



This painting was painted by Pablo Picasso on 29 October 1964. The name of the painting is Portrait of Mrs. Rosengart. It was done by a lithography pen. In this painting I see a woman whose half of the face is smiling and the other part of the face is crying. She has big eyes, striking ear rings and necklace. This woman has one of her eyes up and the other a bit eye down. This is a deformation in this painting. I feel mixture of senses when I look at this painting, Why I feel like this is not because of a part of woman's face is smiling and the other part is crying. I see the love and innocence in her eyes. The pure love at her look is one of the points that attracts me to this painting. In this painting dark colours like gray and black are dominant. Base material is zinc. In this painting figures are designed vertically. Lights are used in the left middle and right upper part of painting. Pre plan is portrait so the woman seen on the front part is the pre plan of portrait. Gray tonings are which are done to point on the figure are back plan of the portrait. The jewellery style of this woman expresses the years of the past.

If I would choose a song for this painting, it would be the Moonlight Sonata of Ludwig Van Beethoven. Because of rhythm up and downs, slowing down of music and becoming mobilized again makes the senses of portrait more significant.

Portrait of Mrs. Rosengart



Pablo Picasso



Picasso was born on 25 October 1881 in Malaga, Spain. He was redirected to painting when he was very small. Picasso started building the base of cubism with Georges Braque. Picasso is known as the most productive artist. According to Guinness Records Book, Picasso did 100.000 printings, 34.000 book paintings, 300 statues many ceramics and drawings in total. His most important art works are Avignon Girls, Guernica and Crying Woman. Picasso died on 8 April 1973 in Mougins, France.

'Magic' by Ece Tüzün

Thousand years ago there was a young woman living in a small town. This woman is very beautiful, caressing, friendly, hospitable and helpful. The people used to like her and her happiness was making everyone happy. One day she lost her child. Her eyes became too much bloody. The people who saw her like that started to search for a solution. All their aim was to let her forget what she lived and wanted to see her happy as before. But nobody could find a solution. The last solution was to bring her to a magician. They wanted her to forget the death of her child with a magic and to see her happy as she was before. But the magician made a wrong magic and everything was upside down. So the woman started feeling the moments when she lost her child and her eye tears became like a flood. The magic imprisoned her sadness to her own world. Woman was smiling , but her eye tears went to her inner part of nobody could notice this problem. After this magic young woman couldn't speak. Everybody thought that she couldn't speak because of happiness.

After many years passed away, the power of the magic became weak so the face of the woman started changing. To her smiley face looking pure lovely eyes were added. And after a while half of the face disappeared filling it's place with a crying woman face. The other people were seeing her face as a normal face. When someone was sad he was seeing woman's crying face part. One day people went to visit this woman. The magic was still keeping on , what people used to feel (sad or happy) they were seeing on her face. At the end people understood that something was wrong with this magic and they told it to magician. So magician destroyed this magic. The woman became like before, she forgot her sadness and kept on living happily. Also the people kept on living happily.

Assalto a Madonna della Scoperta by Giovanni Fattori



(Villa Mimbelli, oil on canvas) In the painting there is a battle between the Piedmontese army and the Austrians, at the centre on the white horse there is the main character of my story; at the bottom left there is a corpse. The painting is divided horizontally in two parts: at the top the light blue sky, at the bottom the battle field.

Giovanni Fattori



He was born in Livorno on September 6, 1825. He was a talented child and at the age of 15 he started studying art and drawing. In 1846 he moved to Florence to study at the Academy of Fine Arts. In 1848 he got involved in the Risorgimento fights as a delivery boy of the clandestine press in favor of Italian unification. The following year, he witnessed Livorno's invasion and he was shocked. The event influenced his later works. The military and historical subjects became important for his

Giovanni Fattori

he paints in many of his latest works. These are the most productive work. In 1850 he started hanging around Caffè Michelangelo in Florence that was the meeting point for anti-academic artists discussing new forms of expression for art. Here he met Telemaco Signorini, a young talented Florentine painter with whom he founded the Macchiaioli a few years later.

The "macchia", area of light and shadow in painting, became fundamental in his work and he painted many portraits, landscapes and historical subjects such as *After the Battle of Magenta* (Il Campo Italiano dopo la Battaglia di Magenta) considered the first Italian painting of contemporary history. At the beginning of the 1860s he moved to Livorno often visiting Castiglioncello and his friend and art critic Diego Martelli. In 1869, he was appointed professor at Florence's Academy of Fine Arts and later he became honorary professor. After 1880 he often visited Maremma, an area he finds extremely fascinating and which e years for Fattori.

Giovanni Fattori died in Florence on August 30, 1908.

'On a battlefield' by Matteo Baroncini

I'm Giovanni, an Italian soldier.

I'm in the battlefield looking at my army fighting the enemy.

I have to go, I know, but I... I just can't.

I'm a coward, I know, but I can't handle the situation.

I'm thirsty, tired and too sad. Sad for what?

First of all, for my friend... he is the corpse you see near me...

He came in the battle even if he wasn't trained and, well, you saw what happened.

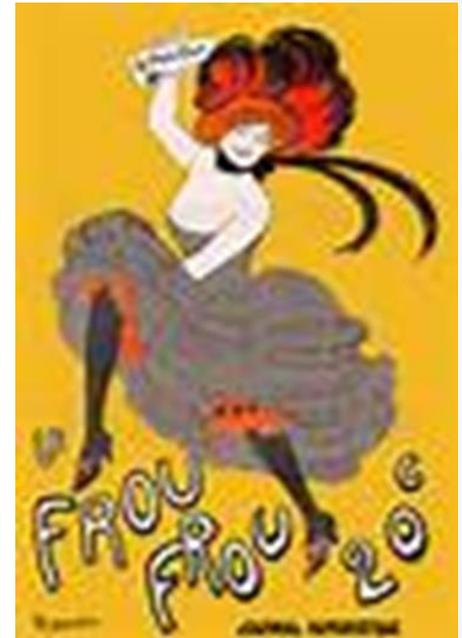
The second reason is that we are losing. And if we lose this battle, I'll be fired.

If I go we could win, but that will certainly be my death.

So I'll stay here, waiting my destiny to come. I can only hope that it'll be good.

“Le Frou Frou” was the first poster painted by Leonetto Cappiello in 1899 in Paris. It was designed to illustrate the front cover of the newspaper Frou Frou. He used a Lithography technique with oil and water on paper. The first time I saw this poster was at the Museu d’Art de Catalunya (MAC) in Barcelona. We saw the collection of modernist painters with my Erasmus Creativity Club friends. In this painting I can see a happy woman dancer. It suggests me cheerful feelings, because she is cheerful while she is dancing. I feel cheerful and energetic when I see this painting. It provokes on me desire to dance. It brings me a memory with my father when we were watching a film of Can-Can Music. The colours Cappiello used are different tones of orange, tones of grey, yellow and black. The background is an illuminated yellow wall with the dancing girl in the centre. The music which could match this painting is Offenbach-Can Can Music.

Le Frou-Frou



Leonetto Cappiello



Leonetto Cappiello was born on 9th April 1875 in Livorno, Italy and he died on 2nd February 1942 in Cannes, France. He was an Italian and French poster art designer who lived in Paris. He started his career as a caricaturist illustrating journals such as *Le Rire*, *Le Cri de Paris*, *Le Sourire*, *L'Assiette au Beurre*, *La Baionnette*, *Femina*, etc. He published several books of caricatures such as *Gens du Monde* (1902) and *Le Théâtre de Cappiello* (1903). Cappiello began to move away from caricatures to posters. He became very popular during the poster boom period in the early 20th century.

His first poster for the newspaper *FrouFrou*, the one I am describing, was made in 1899. Cappiello is considered to be “the father of modern advertising” because he was the first poster artist to use bold figures popping out of black backgrounds.

'Le frou-frou' by Júlia Blasco Aranda

The dancer of Can-Can has just posed for “Le Frou Frou” and goes to her changing room. There she prepares for the Can-Can show that she will have in the evening. At those moments, the door is open and the dancer goes to inspect the dress. The dress is not on its place. Someone must have stolen the dress of the best dancer of the show! She cannot dance without the dress. Everyone is looking for the disappeared dress, but no one can find it. Thirty minutes later a woman says she has seen a trace of thread on the floor. The dancer quickly follows the thread. The end of the thread is on the dumpster, where there is the dress! Quickly she rushes to sew and wash the dress. Someone threw the dress in the dumpster so that the dancer couldn't make the show, but the plan hasn't worked because the dress is perfect and the best dancer of Can-Can can make a spectacular show, getting the enthusiastic applause of the whole theatre.

Landscapes and Yorkshire



David Hockney



Hockney was born in Bradford, England, on 9 July 1937 to Laura and Kenneth Hockney (a conscientious objector in the Second World War), the fourth of five children. He was educated at Wellington Primary School, Bradford Grammar School, Bradford College of Art (where his teachers included Frank Lisle) and the Royal College of Art in London, where he met R. B. Kitaj. While there, Hockney said he felt at home and took pride in his work. At the Royal College of Art, Hockney featured in the exhibition *Young Contemporaries*—alongside Peter Blake—that announced the arrival of British Pop art..

He was associated with the movement, but his early works display expressionist elements, similar to some works by Francis Bacon.

When the Royal College of Art said it would not let him graduate in 1962, Hockney drew the sketch *The Diploma* in protest. He had refused to write an essay required for the final examination, saying he should be assessed solely on his artworks. Recognising his talent and growing reputation, the RCA changed its regulations and awarded the diploma. David Hockney maintains two residences in California. Here are some of his quotes:

'The moment you cheat for the sake of beauty, you know you're an artist.'

'It is very good advice to believe only what an artist does, rather than what he says about his work'.

'The perfect world' by Sayeeda Hussain

One night a group of friends set out on a road trip away from family members and got lost. They found themselves in a village called GRIM. They had never heard of this place. The teenagers had nowhere to stay but an old Toyota. They went ahead and explored the place, they found a five star hotel and stayed there overnight. It was amazing! They were treated like gods.

In the morning they were provided with clothes and everything they wanted. There were no shopping centres, no perfect cars and no fancy clothing. Everyone had manners and it was too good to be true. The teenagers decided to explore and found a bin full of computer chips which were hidden behind the biggest company in the village called SAFE. They went inside the building and met the owner MR HAPPY... He was strange and he was not like the other people in the village. He was stuck up, cruel, bossy and selfish.

They organised a meeting to find out more but MR HAPPY kept to himself. They waited until Mr happy needed the toilet. They quickly hacked into his system and analysed the chips. To their surprise, it had a chemical called 'tcefrep'. They called the police to check out the chemical and it was it extremely dangerous. Mr happy was arrested and all chips were deactivated. The next day everyone was normal and happy even if it was better before it was still perfect.

Summer

(1889/1990) oil on linen

The models were her sister Fani and cousins Janezek and Katica

The painting shows a young lady that's making a flower wreath with village children on a nice and warm afternoon.

It brings a lot of warmth, joy and happiness.

It was finished in a studio with help from a photo

Now you can see the painting in the National Gallery of Ljubljana



Ivana Kolbica



She was born on the 20th of December 1861 and died on the 4th of December 1926. She was a second born child in a wealthy family. She was the first academically educated Slovenian painter. In 1880 she studied in Vienna and in 1818 she was copying paintings. She also taught in a private school in Paris in 1891. She learned how to speak French and Italian when she was 16 years old. She learned how to draw from Ida Kuni and her inspirations were old masters from Vienna. Her role model was Fritz von Uhde. In her paintings she usually used oil colours and pastels. She mostly painted portraits, religious scenes, still lifes, activities of normal people,... She painted in time of realism. She was a very interesting person-she was on a slovenian currency called tolar, when she died she was described as the greatest Yugoslav woman painter and her first exhibition was in 1889.

Once upon a time there was a little girl named Fani, she lived in a very wealthy family. Her parents traveled a lot, so she was lonely. But luckily she had a nice nanny.

This nanny couldn't have kids so Fani was like a daughter to her. She knew that Fani needs friends so she took her to the village to play with the poor kids. The years passed and she became a young lady. Everybody liked her-she was generous, pretty and never selfish. In the village they took her as one of their own- she wasn't the rich and bossy lady for them, she was just normal Fani. One day she went in the village to help the farmers. Her nanny was there too. They worked all day, but this wasn't the usual work, they had fun while doing it. At the end of the day some village kids made a flower wreath as a thank you gift for Fani. It would be the perfect ending for the day, but the night wasn't over. That night her nanny died-she was very old. Fani was very sad, because she was like another mother to her. Next day she planned a funeral and all villagers came-Fani placed the flower wreath on her grave, the one that the kids made her.

Since that day the village kids and Fani make the flower wreath together every year on the anniversary of the nannies death. This proves that good people do exist, no matter if they have money or not.

Frida



Ida Husveg



Ida was born in 1944 at Tu i Klepp. Married, 4 children, 2 grandchildren and staying at Vikesaa in Bjerkreim municipality. Teacher in oil paint in Bjerkreim arts and currently head of Christian Artists' association, KKF. Own studio in Svela Bakken

She has also a separate exhibition which local is open to the public.

Drawing was an important part of her spare time from early childhood, but it was only in 1980 that she started painting.

It is not the same as drawing, but the drawing is a good foundation. She has had several teachers with different slant on the painting. Jørgen Dukan was one of thousands of color theory and gave her a lot of inspiration that has followed her since. Norwegian American Annie Heidi Moran whose special field was flowers paintings has been an inspirational teacher, and Ida has participated in three courses with her.

Motifs from Jæren has been a favorite theme among many people from Jaeren, also for Ida. She like to move both in theme, use of color and styles. Figuratively and non-figuratively. Widebrush and palette knife tool.

She has had several solo and group exhibitions over the years. Images are purchased by the company art associations and otherwise sold at home and abroad.

Currently she has an exhibition Bjerkreim care center (combined sales and art exhibition)

I knew that she would be in the meadow; she always went there when she got upset. This time it was her father because he always bothered her the most. She was crying and didn't stop before another 30 minutes. She wanted to be in peace until she stopped to cry. I walked up to her and sat down so she wouldn't be so alone.

"Hi, Isabelle would you mind if I join you" I asked I knew if she answered yes she would talk about her problems to me just like we always did when we were younger. All of a sudden she said " yes". Most times it went a little longer so I was surprised. She started talking:" Dad had to go again and I begged him not to because mom drinks a lot when he`s gone but he wouldn't listen ! So I went here. I put her head on my shoulder and we just sat there until it was dark enough so we could see the stars.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was born in 1881 and died in 1938. He was an army officer, revolutionary and first president of Turkey. He is credited with being the founder of the Republic of Turkey. His name «Atatürk» (meaning father of the Turks) was granted to him in 1934 and forbidden to any other by the Turkish parliament. After the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in WWI Atatürk inaugurated a programme of political, cultural and economic reforms seeking to transform the former Ottoman Empire in a modern and secular nation-state. Under his leadership thousands of new schools were built, primary education was made free and compulsory and women were given equal civil and political rights, while taxes on peasants were reduced.



"Mankind is a single body and each nation a part of that body. We must never say "What does it matter to me if some part of the world is ailing?" If there is such an illness, we must concern ourselves with it as though we were having that illness." Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



"Humankind is made up of two sexes, women and men. Is it possible that a mass is improved by the improvement of only one part and the other part is ignored? Is it possible that if half of a mass is tied to earth with chains, the other part can soar into skies?" Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

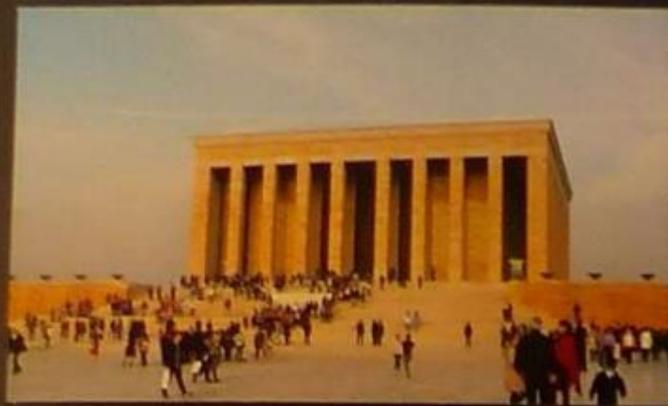


The Independence Monument, Antalya.

"Everything we see in the world is the creative work of women." Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.



"Those who use religion in their own benefit are detestable. We are against such a situation and will not allow it." M. K. Atatürk.



*"Teachers are the one and only people who save nations."
M. K. Atatürk*



*"Peace at home, Peace in the world"
M. K. Atatürk*

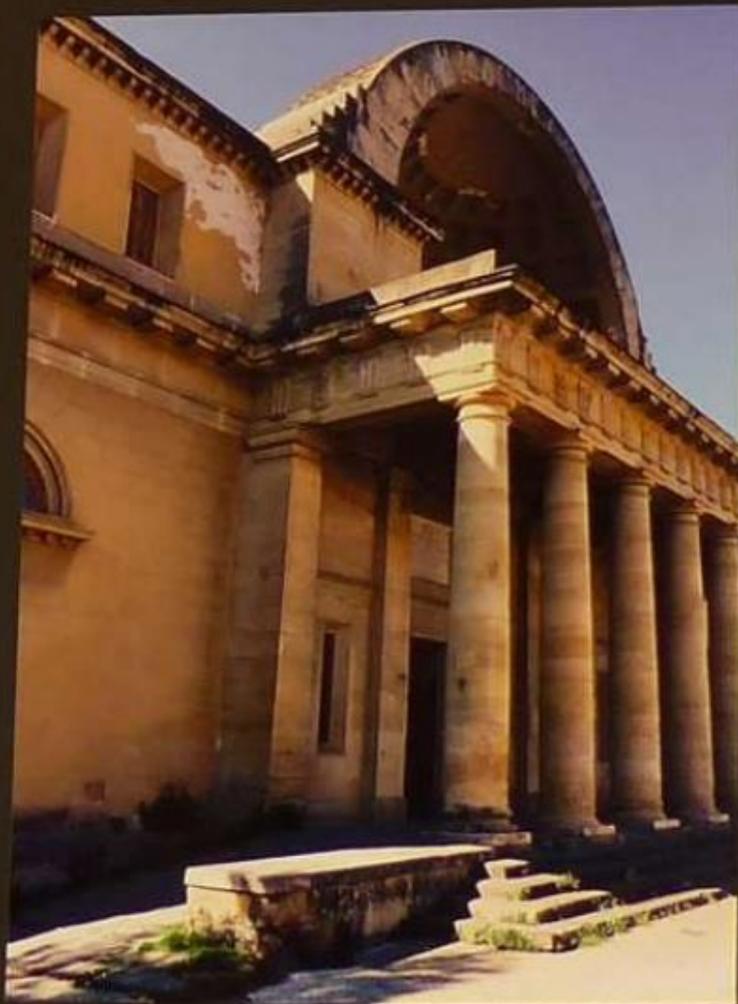
Giuseppe Garibaldi



Giuseppe Garibaldi was born in Nice, France, in 1807 and died in 1882 in Caprera, Italy. Italian soldier and patriot was a republican who contributed to Italian unification.

He lived in South America, Tangier and Italy and always fought for the Italian cause.

He's considered one of the greatest masters of guerilla warfares and was responsible of most of military victories of Risogimento. Man of the people, he knew how to reache the masses thanks to a new message of patriottism. He always remained a nationalist,- but the objective of its nationalism was the libeation of people.



Cisternone, major town water cistern, 19th C.

"If there wasn't Roman history, where we've learned to be one country; if when I was young, I hadn't wandered amongst the ruins of the giant of worlds' greatness, I wouldn't know how to be Italian." Giuseppe Garibaldi



*'The exile' by Temistocle Guerrazzi
"We are ready for death, Italy has called."
(Italian anthem, G. Mameli 1847)*



*Statue of the painter Giovanni Fattori.
"The world around us_ was not created once and
for all, but it is created afresh as often as an original
is born." Marcel Proust*



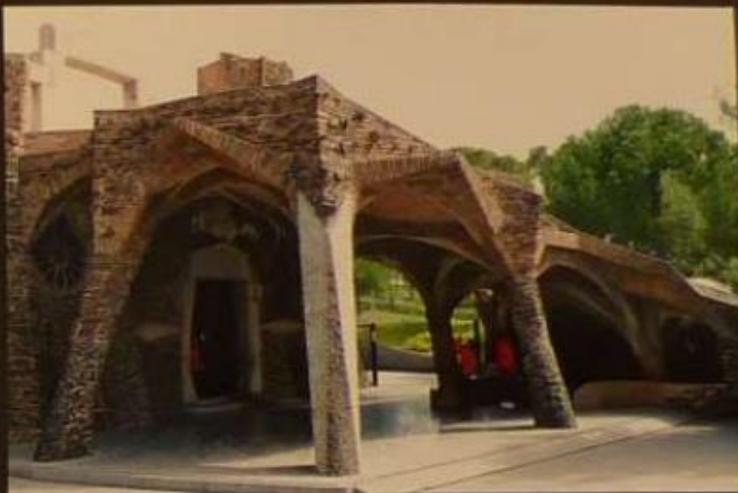
Il Parterre, Livorno (1830)

"To protect animals against human cruelty, to feed them if they are hungry, water them if they are thirsty, help them if they are exhausted; this is the most beautiful virtue of the strong towards the weak." G. Garibaldi

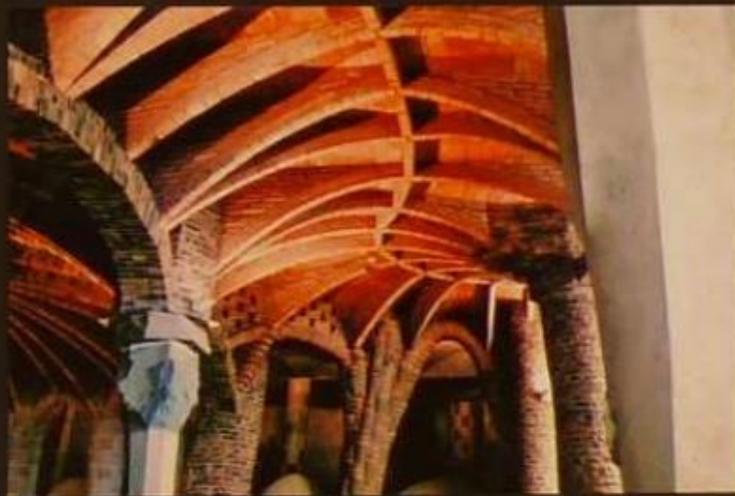
Antoni Gaudì



Antoni Gaudì was born in 1852 in Reus. His father and both his grandparents were boilermakers and he learned his special skill in dealing with three dimensional space by observing them. He moved to Barcelona in 1869 and gained his diploma in architecture in 1878. Many of his works were commissioned by Eusebi Güell i Bacigalupi, his most enthusiastic client and friend. At the beginning of the 20th century Gaudì was one of the most outstanding architects with buildings such as the Güell Palace, Casa Vicens, El Capricho, Casa Milà, Casa Batllò, the crypt at Colonia Güell. In 1914 he abandoned all the other works and focused on the Sagrada Família. He died in 1926 after a tram run over him. He was buried in the Sagrada Família



"There is no reason to regret that I cannot finish the church. I will grow old but others will come after me. What must always be conserved is the spirit of the work, but its life has to depend on the generations it is handed down to and with whom it lives and is incarnated."
Antoni Gaudí



"There are no straight lines or sharp corners in nature. Therefore, buildings must not have any straight lines or sharp corners." Antoni Gaudí



"Those who look for the laws of Nature, as a support for their new works, collaborate with the Creator." Antoni Gaudí.



"The straight line belongs to Man. The curved line belongs to God." Antoni Gaudí.



"Colour in certain places has the great value of making the outlines and structural planes seem more energetic." Antoni Gaudí

Queen Victoria



Queen Victoria was born in 1819 and died in 1901. She was queen of United Kingdom, Ireland and also Empress of India. She inherited the throne at the age of 18 and she became a national icon who was identified with strict standards of personal morality. She married Albert of Saxe-Cobourg in 1840 and her nine children married into noble and royal families across the continent giving her the sobriquet of «Grandmother of Europe». Her reign of 63 years is known as the Victorian era and it was a period of industrial, cultural, political, scientific and military change within the United Kingdom and it was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire.



"Great events make me quiet and calm; it is only trifles that irritate my nerves." Queen Victoria



"We are not interested in the possibilities of defeat. They do not exist." Queen Victoria.



"The greatest maxim of all is that children should be brought up as simply and in as domestic way as possible, and that (not interfering with their lessons) they should be as much as possible with their parents, and learn to place the greatest confidence in them in all things." Queen Victoria



"Nothing will turn a man's home into a castle more quickly and effectively than a dachshund." Queen Victoria



"The important thing is not what they think of me, but what I think of them." Queen Victoria

Jože Plečnik



Jože Plečnik was born in Ljubljana in 1872. He studied and worked with the famous viennese architect Otto Wagner. This slovene architect had a major impact on the modern identity of the city of Ljubljana (the capital of Slovenial designing the iconic Triple Bidge and the Slovenia National and University Library as well as the river Ljubljanica embankements, the Ljubljana open market, the Ljubljana cemetery, parks and squares. Its impact on the city of Ljubljana as often been compared to that of Gaudiì on Barcelona. His style is associated with the viennese seccession style (a type of art nouveau). He influenced the Czech avantgarde of cubism. He died in 1957.



"Jože Plečnik succeeded in connecting two democracies in two different eras; first, in the First Republic of Czechoslovakia between 1918 and 1938, as presented in the views of President Tomáš Masaryk, and second, democracy after the 1989 Velvet Revolution which presented the beliefs of President Václav Havel." Tamim El Haje





"Infinity is an attribute associated with the work of very few architects. Jõe Plešnik is one of these few men who used architecture, art and design as a sacred tool to deliver their beliefs to future generations." Tamim El Haje.





"Jože Plečnik understood a language that has long been forgotten, a language where forms were the main vocabularies created in the world of classical architecture. Not only did he comprehend their art, but also he manifested his belief in humanity in these forms that speak an eternal architecture language."

Tamim El Haje.

Trygve Bjerkrheim



He was born in 1904 and died in 2001. He was a Norwegian editor, preacher, teacher and poet. He was born in Rogalan but moved to Holland as a small boy. He attended the school of Theology in Oslo. HE worked as a teacher and then as a editor. He later was one of the founders of Norea Radio. Ha wrote thousands of Christian songs and poems and also worked on the translation of the New Testament. It was said he wrote at least one verse or a poem a day to keep his poetry skills alive.

In 2000 he was chosen to be the 'Bjerkreimbu' of the century. Many of his songs are still played on the radio in Norway today. The most famous is «there is power in th ehands clasped».