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SECOND EDITION

YEUROPE TIMES

A EUROPEAN STUDENT MAGAZINE

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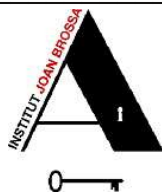
2018 was declared European Year of Cultural Heritage and to celebrate it we chose Cultural Heritage to be the central axis of the transnational project meeting held in Barcelona and of the new issue of the magazine edited and published here with the participation of 24 students together with their teachers from the project partner schools Carl-Zeiss Oberschule (Berlin), Liceo Scientifico Cavour (Rome), XI Liceum Ogólnokształcące (Krakow) and Tallinna 21. Kool (Tallinn)

The slogan of the year is Our heritage: where the past meets the future, and what better inspiration for a youth meeting and a students' magazine? A wide variety of activities have been carried out to encourage young people to experience, appreciate and enjoy our rich cultural heritage in its many shapes and forms: buildings, monuments, performing arts, traditions, food, ... It has been a very intense week filled with work sessions to discuss, review, select and edit the articles for the new issue of the magazine but there has also been time for many cultural visits, awesome workshops and plenty of occasions for enjoyment and companionship.

We have realised that cultural heritage shapes our identities and everyday lives and has a universal value for us as individuals, communities and societies. Through cherishing our cultural heritage we can discover our diversity but also what we have in common and reinforce a sense of belonging to a common European space. We invite you to read the articles in the magazine and hope you will join us in our celebration of cultural heritage because by discovering our past we build our future.

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YEUROPE TIMES NO. 2

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CONTRIBUTORS

Germany

Leilani Sunaruk

Italy

Petra Camilli
Agnese Fachin,
Sara Fabrizi,
Giorgio Ricciardi,
Giulia Di Luzio

Poland

Patryk Chmielowski
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Bartosz Brzeszcz

Spain

Berta Pintor



CULTURAL HERITAGE

Throughout 2018, Europeans celebrate their diverse cultural heritage. Each country highlights tangible, intangible, natural and digital heritage, what they are proud of and what is of substantial importance today as well. Culture is something that distinguishes a nationality and sometimes we tend to ignore customs of foreign countries. All of these countries have put a lot of effort into preserving these significant matters. The first part of this magazine includes different visions of cultural heritage from five countries and reflects on the aspects of cultural heritage they consider important to share. It's a great possibility to know the different cultures.



SAGRADA FAMILIA

The Sagrada Família has, over the years, become one of the most important symbols of Barcelona for which it is recognized worldwide in the Catalan capital, as well as being the most visited monument in Spain. This interesting work is the greatest exponent of modernist Catalan architecture, designed by Antoni Gaudí.

On March 19, 1882 the works of this monumental church began.

The Catalan architect was deeply involved in the Sagrada Família and his last 15 years were devoted exclusively to this and that is why there are no other important Gaudí works of these years. His dedication was such that he came to live in a workshop located in an apse of the Sagrada Família.

Gaudí was conscious that he would never get to see his great work finished. However, for him the important thing was that the spirit of the work was always preserved, since "its life must depend on the generations that transmit it and with

which it lives and incarnates," he said.

Gaudí died in a tragic accident trampled by a tram on June 10, 1925. However, thanks to the plans and models that he designed, his work has



been able to be resumed later by different architects who have always respected the original idea of Gaudí.

In July 1936, with the military uprising and the Spanish Civil War, the

Sagrada Família suffered the attack of some revolutionaries who set fire to some of their spaces.

It should be noted that the Sagrada Família is an expiatory temple, so its construction has always been possible thanks to the donations of the people. This is the main reason why the construction has been extended for so long and, in fact, it is unknown when the works will be finalized.

Characteristic features: symbology within a mystical poem with great formal constructive audacities, as in its way of conceiving the structure with the parabolic arch, also called a funicular of forces, combining the sculptural naturalist treatment with the abstraction of the towers.

Historical relevance: It is the most visited monument in Spain, in front of the Alhambra or the Prado Museum, with 3,7 million visitors by 2015. The work carried out by Gaudí, that is, the crypt, the apse and the facade of the Birth, were declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2005.

The Sagrada Família was consecrated by Pope Benedict XVI on November

7, 2010. Although it is not a cathedral, several sources have named it the Cathedral of Europe for the universal character that Gaudí wanted to give it.

Zoe Luque, Berta Pintor
(Barcelona)

OKTOBERFEST

Typical German? – A festival with beer, lederhosen and pretzels.

With a view from outside The Oktoberfest is the most popular German folk festival. But what's really behind?

The folk festival enjoys worldwide fame: everyone wants to visit the Oktoberfest once in a lifetime and enjoy the celebration of his life. Even if the festival is well known, very few people know its tradition, origin, history and other details about the festival.

The marriage of a royal bridal couple on 12th of October 1810, was the foundation stone for the festival. Already one year later all people agreed that this party should take

place for the future years.

Under the patronage and direction of the City of Munich, the Oktoberfest is organized every year- with tents, carousels and other attractions. Particularly popular are the beer tents, where plays a brass band and you get a “Maß” of beer (= 1 liter). Many women then wear dirndls (a special women dress) and many men come in lederhosen.

Over the years this event becomes more and more popular until it developed into the largest folk festival in the world today. Many celebrities (actors, politicians, artists, athletes) visit the Oktoberfest.

In our opinion the Oktoberfest is a good reason to visit Germany. Especially after reaching the majority age you should not miss such an experience.

Luisa Jamal El-Din and Anna-Lena Lindike (Berlin)

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF ESTONIA

As we celebrate 2018 as the European Year of Cultural Heritage, Estonia has a lot of history and emotions to offer to its residents and to others with interest as well.

Our cultural heritage is divided directly into three main categories: intangible, material and digital cultural heritage. This makes understanding all the history and cultural impact much easier. Estonian cultural heritage can be seen and experienced almost everywhere a person goes in Estonia - it's in our traditions, language, architecture, cityscapes, even in our behavior. This year Estonia celebrated its 100th year of independence, so Estonians have been talking about history and thus returning to our roots and celebrating everything and anything Estonian more than ever.

Intangible cultural heritage consists of knowledge, skills, traditions that have been passed on from earlier generations. It is also called living heritage. Estonians have a similar routine, for example we go to sauna, celebrate birthdays with all our families, arrange family meetings, even have the same food recipes from our grandparents and many of us spend holidays in the countryside. Intangible cultural heritage also depends on where we live. People who live in the countryside may often celebrate different events together. The most uniting event is St. John's Day on the 23 June when there are bonfires all over Estonia and people who play different games and go looking for the fern blossoms. There are other smaller events, for example Christmas markets, charity concerts and so on. Intangible cultural heritage is changing with every generation and community, every new skill or fact



enriches it.

Material cultural heritage are all objects and places created by people



and that have remained for many generations. It is divided into two sub-categories: moveable heritage (paintings, coins, manuscripts, etc.) and immovable heritage (buildings, monuments, etc.). Moveable heritage can be learnt about at Estonian Art Museum where there are many art exhibitions that contain paintings from Estonia's past. It can even be Estonian past currency- the Estonian kroon. Our kroons were decorated with Estonia's famous people. There is even one book which every Estonian knows and must read in their lifetime. It's called Truth and Justice by Anton Hansen Tammsaare, a very popular Estonian writer. It's claimed to be an overview of the Estonian society.

The place most densely filled with immovable cultural heritage is certainly Tallinn medieval Old Town. Material cultural heritage is the history recorded in buildings and objects.

Estonia is known for being an e-country, that we invented Skype, have electronic voting systems and have

Wifi everywhere, even in forests (which is not true, unfortunately). Even though digital heritage already

consists of things that are meant to be digital only, there is a lot of material heritage that could be digitized to be made available to broader audiences. Digitizing these precious relics could be given eternal life and accessible for generations to come. Does that mean that conventional material heritage would lose its importance and value when available online as well? That cannot be predicted right now but as Estonia, Europe and the whole world develops digitally, everything is possible. Estonian cultural heritage can be accessed in three possible ways.

Intangible cultural heritage reflects from our everyday life, actions and behavior. Material cultural heritage is in the things we use, see, feel, places we go and where and how we live and have lived. Most of those materialistic things could be digitized for easier access and for a wider audience.

Maarika Siilsalu, Emily Mirelle Vutt (Tallinn)

MATERA, THE STONE'S CITY

Matera, known as the "Stone's city", it is considered the third most ancient city in the world.

But why are we speaking about this city? Maybe the majority of you is uninformed about the fact that Matera, after its candidacy in 2008, has been designated on the 17th of October 2014 as the European Capital of Culture for 2019. It is the first city in southern Italy to receive this recognition. The verdict was communicated by Steve Green, president of the international selection jury composed of thirteen members (six were Italian and seven were from foreign countries) and the minister of Cultural heritage and Activities and



Tourism Dario Franceschini.

Now, let's talk a little about Matera. It is a small city, not so famous. It is easy to find a tourist speaking about Rome, Venice... But it is more unusual to find a tourist that knows Matera. Indeed it is a small town that is increasing its tourism. If during the '50s it was considered a "national shame" cause it wasn't as developed as the other cities, nowadays, in 2019, it will be what we are used to call the European Capital of Culture. But what is the special part of this unknown small town? As we wrote before, Matera is also called the Stone's city. It survived for a lot of eras and here, in this city, it is possible to observe two ancient neighbourhoods with cave buildings dating back to the Paleolithic era. These two neighbourhoods are called "Il sasso Caveoso" and "il Sasso Barisano". These stones are a real cultural

landscape.

Furthermore it has been created a video about this city and about the fact that it will be the European Capital of culture.

Angelica Vecchiarelli, Ludovico Journo, Giorgio Ricciardi (Rome)

INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Few of us realize how important part of our lives constitutes intangible heritage. It is passed down to future generations orally and in the form of tradition. These include performances, customs, titles, festive celebrations, knowledge and various practices. Therefore, when you bake a cake with your grandmother every Christmas or



when you go fishing with your grandfather every month, you create a traditional action that you can keep by passing it on to the next generation. We are usually not aware of how valuable our heritage is and how easy it is to make sure it continues.

We rarely care about being taught new skills. It is a shame, especially when the older generations can still share their knowledge with us. For example, if our grandfather or great-grandfather makes decorations from wire but does not teach the skill to the next generation, this ability will disappear in our family.

Many of us wish they could keep the tradition alive and preserve it for many generations. Perhaps if we passed on the heritage at least one generation further, we would be more conscious and culturally developed people.

Heritage is the story we create and leave behind us. We can start it at this point and try to make sure it lasts for a long time. Everyone deserves the opportunity to leave a trace.

Julia Maczka (Cracow)





COUNTRIES AND POLITICS

This section focuses on the important points and facts concerning the politics, something that affects everyone, because it is the way society is represented. Also, how political decisions and movements have changed the society. There are also articles about the differences between countries and how issues are tackled when it comes to law and justice.



WHICH CAREER DO I WANT TO PURSUE IN THE FUTURE?

For this purpose, we have a practical training or internship for three weeks at all schools in Berlin during the ninth grade. By this way we can get to know the profession in which we want to work – or not - after school graduation. Here you can read about the different experiences of two students from Carl-Zeiss-School.

My first professional experience

I am Angelina and I attend the 9th grade of the Carl Zeiss High School in Berlin. I am currently doing a three week internship in a medical practice because I would like to get a job in a medical profession.

On one hand, a doctor's practice sometimes could be very busy and hectic. On the other hand, it could be very interesting because of the different illnesses or medical condition why the patients come to the doctor. And I think everybody of you had watched TV series like "Emergency Room".

So one of the first questions I had before was: Do I am allowed to jump correctly into the role of a doctor or a doctor assistant? Or am I only allowed to watch and listen?

This question was answered quite

quickly - unfortunately earlier than I expected -. The doctors and their assistants were very busy. And I could only do jobs like sorting small things like syringes on shelves or something

ask more questions .

Nevertheless, the doctors were very nice indeed and he gave me job, The work was not always very exciting but at least I had something to do.



like this. No leg breaks, no heart attacks, no attempts at resuscitation and so on.

Of course they tried to explain me everything, but there was not so much time to ask questions or for doctors to answer or to explain in detail because they were always very busy. Therefore, unfortunately, I was often bored and I would have wished that I had looked for another internship where the stuff wouldn't be constantly busy and where there were enough time to talk about the profession or to

My conclusion: An internship is an important and great experience to get to know a profession more closely and you get really the chance to find out quite better if you want to learn this profession. But in my case two weeks would have been enough

"My practical training for the profession chemical laboratory assistant"

At the beginning of this year I had to think about what is an interesting vocational training or study at university after my graduation in

school - in one or perhaps in four years.

Because I am interested in natural sciences especially chemistry and also in mathematics I have gone to the, Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung“ (BAM), in English: Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing (BAM). The BAM is an institution of the state. It works for business, politics and science. The task of the BAM is to do research, to test or to check and to advise with the intention of protecting people, environment and material goods.

As a trainee, you can do almost anything at BAM, e.g. chemical and physical experiments. But for a trainee it was absolutely forbidden to touch any acids, because these can be dangerous to life and the risk is too big that you hurt yourself.

I think my internship was great. The best job was the experiment to analyse different water samples looking for elements, e.g. copper and iron. By this way I have recognized how many different substances are in water.

I enjoyed the time at the BAM very much and can only recommend this job to you if you also like science subjects like me.

Lara Giray (Berlin)

CATALAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

The Catalan independence movement originated in the civil Catalan society and consists on a group of activities carried out by civilian people and politicians with the aim of achieving the complete separation of Catalonia

from Spain.

After the death of dictator Francisco Franco in 1975 Spain began the path to democracy. In 1977 the Generalitat of Catalonia was restored. In 1978 all the politicians reached an agreement and approved the Spanish constitution. The autonomy of Catalonia was recognized



in the statute of autonomy.

The relationship between Catalonia and Spain has gone through different moments of collaboration and confrontation.

In 2006 the new Statute of Catalonia was approved by the Parliament of Catalonia, in which the right of Catalonia to be a nation was recognized. When this statute reached the Central Government of Spain for its approval it was completely changed, consequently Catalan people felt humiliated. At this moment a political, legislative and judicial movement against Catalonia began.

The lack of investment in infrastructures in Catalonia, unfair tax treatment, lack of recognition of Catalan uniqueness and an anti-Catalan sentiment fueled by right-wing politicians have been the main reasons for the pro-independence movement of Catalonia.

This movement has been exacerbated

by the lack of dialogue between the Catalan and Spanish governments, by the violence of Spanish political forces on the 1st of October of 2017, when the Catalan people voted in a referendum on the independence of Catalonia, and by the imprisonment and exile of Catalan civil and political leaders.

Catalan people have the right to decide their own political future but the government of Spain doesn't agree.

We have chosen to write about this social and political movement because we think that it is very present in the Catalan community everyday life.

Miquel Juan (Barcelona)

POLISH LOCAL ELECTION

At the beginning of the composition of this article, we decided to conduct a street survey. During 20 minutes of the vox pop, we stopped 7 people to ask them a question about differences between the student council and the Krakow government, of whom three gave a specific answer.

The remaining four people provided no clear response. Though willing to talk at the beginning after hearing questions, they refused further conversations. It was visible that their enthusiasm had dropped drastically.

Similarities

- Co-deciding about the community
- Making decisions in a democratic way
- principles of operation
- making decisions regarding the immediate environment

Differences

- remuneration, independence, legal regulations
- the influence of the management on the school board
- range of activity
- greater responsibility for your actions

The local election is a process in which citizens elect members of local government from among candidates. This year, elections are held at the end



of October. The mayor of the city of Krakow will be elected by voting from among 8 candidates.

On a similar basis, student government is elected in schools. A few months ago, there were such elections in our school. Even though the candidates were not as many as in municipal elections, they had many ideas for the school. Campaigns and elections to municipal and school governments have many similarities.

In such enterprises, there are many promises that are not always fulfilled. They are included in the electoral campaigns of candidates. Candidates goals are to convince voters to cast

their votes for them. The only differences are the scale of the venture and the form of voting.

Candidates offer many changes for the better which are often unrealistic but are presented in a way that encourages the voter to favour a given candidate. Election campaigns are based on the analysis of life in a given place and result from the needs of society. In short, what's good we improve and what's bad, we make better.

There is a lot going on in our school. Our self-government organizes many charity events, which makes it very different. Interviewing the school's student representative - Julia, we asked her questions similar to that of the probe to find out from the most informed person.

Stefania: Julio! Do you know what activities link the student self-government with the self-government of Krakow?

Julia: These two autonomies definitely share the organization of sports competitions in Krakow as well as joining and organizing charity events. The most recognized ones include food collections for people and animals and charity concerts.

Stefania: What are the similarities and differences between these self-governments?

Julia: These self-governments are certainly different in the number of members. It is rather an individual matter for each school. There are also differences in the functioning and pace of action. The functions depend on the needs of students and the school. The main and most important similarity is the fact that the student council is for the students of the school, to help them and to represent their voice.

Stefania: Thank you for the interview. All in all, it can be deduced that the community does not have enough

knowledge about the system of power that surrounds them.

Stefania Andrzejewska, Bartosz Brzeszcz, Adrian Wojcik, Patryk Chmielowski (Cracow)

ESTONIAN SONGS FESTIVAL

Estonians are often referred to as the singing nation. In November 2003, UNESCO declared one of the main cultural events in the country - Estonia's Song and Dance Celebration tradition - a masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. The tradition was started in 1869, with Estonian national awakening. We, Estonians, have a long history of being ruled by many foreign countries, for example, by Russia, Sweden, Germany and Denmark. At the beginning of 1800s, the period of Estonian national awakening began. People, who had been serfs for centuries and not had any right to the land in their own country, started to realise that they are a nation. They started to write their own literature, music, publish newspapers and found theatrical and social societies.

Johann Woldemar Jansen, who besides being responsible for the first Estonian



newspaper, was also the leader of various social movements, started to plan a festival, where singers and choirs from all around the country come together and sing Estonian songs and compositions.

According to his plan the first Estonian Song Festival was to take place in 1867. It was meant to be a celebration of 50th jubilee of abolition of serfdom in Estonia. However, he needed a permission from Baltic German authorities to arrange a Song Festival. Having received the permission, he told choirs all around the country to start practicing songs. The only problem for choirs were that choirs were mixture of women and men, but Jansen only allowed men to Song Festival. It took time for singers now to learn the songs and compositions. There were lots of doubts and hardships to overcome but finally everything worked! The very first Song Festival was held in Tartu, in 1869, 30th of June - 2th of July. There were 878 singers, all men.

From that time on, the Estonian Song Festival has been taking place for 150 years. Soon it was moved from Tartu to Tallinn, the capital city of Estonia. It takes place in Estonia Song Festival Ground, that was built just for celebrating Song Festival.

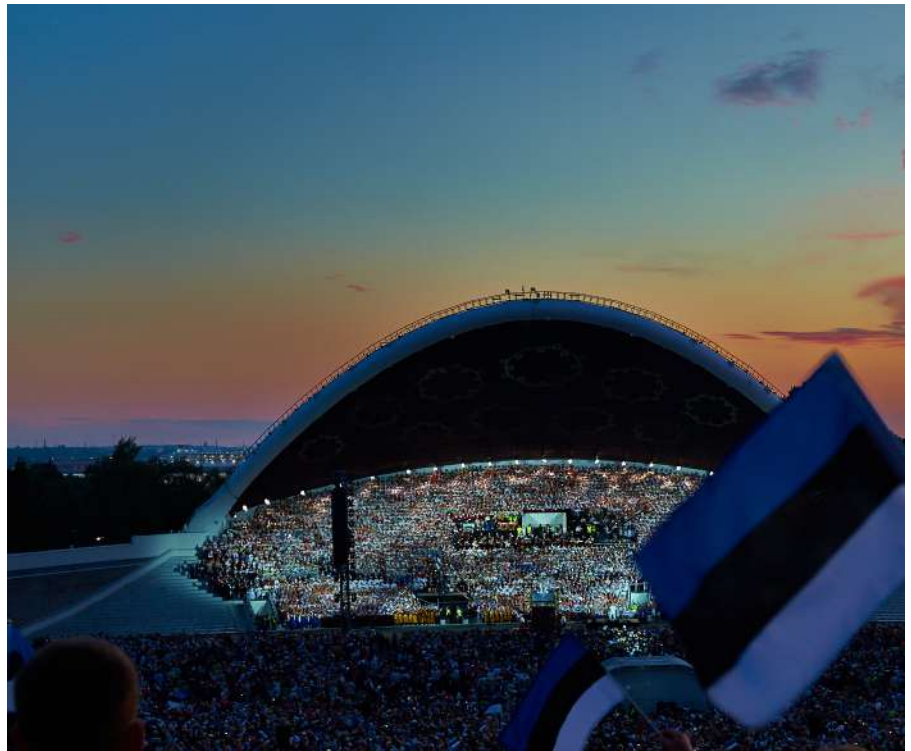
This summer, 2019, will be the 150th Song Festival. It has grown from 878 singers to 30 000 singers, who come to Festival Ground in every 5 years to celebrate Estonia and its music. The festival has now choirs and singers from 5 years olds to 80 years old. All with one purpose - singing. Singing and the song festival connects all the people together, it's like breathing together. It's also the foundation of our independence as a country. Every

festival is carried by a certain theme and the jubilee festival has been called „My Love“.

With thousands and thousands of singers, we also have hundreds of thousands of spectators, who come to see and celebrate Estonian music with the singers. Together, there are celebrating at least 400 000 people, from Estonians to visitors from places

festival is an extremely important common departure from the everyday routine towards values that bond us with the past. It is close to a religious feeling. The survey has shown that Estonians have a great need for the sacred, and it feeds upon this tradition.“.

Cecilia-Martina Mägi (Tallinn)



from all over the world. Marju Lauristin, a former politician and a professor from Tartu University has written: “ The ‘Singing Nation’ is not a mere metaphor. I would say that the Song Festival Grounds gather Estonia’s biggest congregation with common sacred values. Surely, some have said that the Song Festival’s time is over. However, the survey conducted by Tartu University has clearly indicated that for the majority of young and old Estonians alike, the Song Festival is a celebration where Estonian people gather to experience together our essential values, and feel that they belong to a community, a congregation. Participation in the

THE FIGHT FOR THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS

The gender policy seeks a world free of discrimination by reason of sex or gender, bearing in mind the diversity of women, with all its circumstances, cultures, skills, capacities, social levels, training Because women are diverse and all must have the same opportunities.

Until now women have been able to achieve many victories, but there is still a long way to run:

with this policy we want to gain equal rights and live the difference to be women.

In order to achieve a world free of discrimination towards women, laws are needed, although there are many of them, public services are necessary to facilitate the life of families in every way, combinations and colors. But especially cultural changes are needed to not leave these laws in just words.

In Italy, for example, there is an organization named “Non una di meno”: it was born in the autumn of 2016 thanks to the big march which took place in Rome on the 26th of November and to all the meeting and debating which preceded and followed it.

Non-Una Di Meno has been promoted by various organization as: Io Decido – Rete Romana, an open network; UDI – Unione donne in Italia, born between 1944 and 1945; D.i.Re – Donne In Rete contro la violenza, which comprehends 77 women centres and houses.

On the 26th November 2016 “Non una di meno”, helped by these three organization, promoted a march down into the streets of Rome: the



manifestation started in the very centre of the city, Piazza della Repubblica, and ended in Piazza San Giovanni.

Almost two thousand people took part. At the lead of the procession there was a group of Capoeira dancers, a Brazilian dance born when there were still slaves imported from Africa, as a representation of the fight to obtain

freedom from slavery.

Women, children, man all together to fight for women’s rights, wearing red, symbol of the victims of men violence, and showing banners about various topics: from sexual and physical violence to economic and social inequality, lack of funds for clinics and centres against violence, restrictions on the law about termination of pregnancy.

In addition, right on the 25th November 2017 for the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women itself, “Non Una Di Meno” organized a second march through the streets of The Capital, following the same path of the year before and showing, this time, hundreds of pink balloons, held by people from 75 different Italian city, helped by citizens and political parties. And they will never stop fighting until every single woman in Italy, Europe, and the entire world will finally be able to live happy and free from any form of violence and discrimination.

Martina Occhiodoro (Rome) and Abril Rasúa (Barcelona)

EUROPEAN UNION: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

It’s the year 1945 and the 2nd world war has just finished, some european states began to collaborate and the EU’s formation process has started. The EU is an economic and political union which has as its targets the promotion of peace, of the liberty and the fight against discrimination. It’s been created to guarantee liberty and welfare in the continents after a period of liberty privation and war.





Now in a different historical context can we still see the application of these valuables on which EU is founded? How can we assure other years of peace?

EU has to create a very political system that will guarantee subsidiaries between the member state. All the members has to govern against the inequalities that are growing as have grown in the 1930s.

We need a Europe that struggles with the same determination with which it has struggled, a united Europe that combats unemployment and discrimination and a Europe that helps those who need it with appropriate ways.

Leone Piva, Giulia Di Luzio (Rome)

Today we can analyse if these targets have been achieved after 70 years. It's objective that these 70 years have been years of peace and no conflictions have risen, then the EU succeed in its main goal.

In this situation both the EU and the italians need to find a solution. The EU has to help the italian politics where it is necessary with a concrete support while the italians need to remember how Italy was without the EU.

THE ITALIAN POSITION

Since the creation of the EU, Italy had an important role into its formation. Altiero Spinelli has been one of the first to realize the need for a federation of states, in fact in the 1941 he elaborated the:“Ventotene’s Manifest”. During the years the italian thought has been changing.

Italy as one of the founder state must remain within the EU for not making the same mistakes that has done in the past before the EU was born. Recently a survey made by the European Union showed that the italian people in favor of exit from the EU are more numerous than those contrary.

That’s maybe because we’re influenced by the brexit and maybe because the populist thought is dawnin again.



CULTURE AND SCIENCE

This section includes articles about culture and science from different European countries. Nowadays culture and science are tightly connected and often traditions and culture define each country the best way possible. Culture tells us more about country's history but science allows us to know more about it's developments and accomplishments.



COSMOCAIXA

CosmoCaixa is a science museum and it is one of the most important museums of its kind in Europe. It was an invention by José Doménech i Estapá (1904-1909) and he designed it for the blind people, but this lasted

and each one of them is devoted to different things that involves science: there is a geological wall, a flooded forest, the room of the matter, children spaces, a planetarium and temporary expositions.

The flooded forest is devoted to an amazonian forest and the types of fishes that it hosts. An interesting fact

evolution. In the children space there are interactive exhibits for the kids but they are also related to science, one of the interactive game is "Toca Toca" which means touch touch and in this exhibit the aim is to touch different things to feel the texture, and some things that the kids touch are starfish and sea urchins.



only one year, from 1979 to 1980, then, in 2004, Jordi Garcés and Enric Sòria remodelled it.

The objective of this museum is to disseminate science in Barcelona. Every year it receives thousands of visitors of all ages who are curious interested in science.

This Museum is divided in six parts

is that this forest is a replica of the Amazon rainforest of Brazil, it has 1.000 m², you can see the terrestrial part, the underground and the tropical rainforest.

The geological wall shows different geological structures. The room of the matter exposes samples of the matter and where we can use it to see its

And finally one of the temporary exhibitions is the "The Fibonacci Dream", a game inspired by escape rooms that has mathematical logic as the guiding thread and to get out of the room you have to pass this tests.

One of the characteristics that makes the museum stand out is the giant tree

and this is emblematic because it is surrounded by spiral staircases and it is very old.

Marina Cabrera (Barcelona)

ESTONIAN SAUNA

For centuries up to the present day, sauna has been an important part of the local everyday routine for Estonians. An upcoming sauna session with friends or family means that it is going to be a night of enjoying food and spending time with good company. Estonians are equally fond of both the Finnish sauna and the UNESCO listed



smoke sauna.

For years, the only type of saunas that you would find in Estonia were smoke saunas and even though technology has now moved on, many people still believe that smoke saunas are the best kind of saunas. The smoke sauna has no chimney, and the smoke from burning wood circulates in the sauna. The tradition is mainly a family ritual, that is done usually on Saturdays but also before important festivals or family events, the main purpose is to relax the body and mind. Nowadays people often enjoy sauna along their friends and not only with their family members. Families take turns hosting each other. It is an easy way to socialize and catch up with each other or even celebrate important events. While heating the smoke sauna, you can smoke fish and meat inside and



later enjoy it between saunas sessions. Usually an older family member is in charge for preparing and heating the sauna,

Typical sauna temperatures range between 70 and 100 degrees Celsius. People beat their bodies in sauna with whisks. What's whisking? A light gentle beating with branches from the forest, birch branches are most commonly used. Wet leaves of the whisk flying through the heat help mix the layers of air in the room and that acts as a gentle massage, people also whisk to scrub off dead skin and

stimulate blood circulation. The ceiling time one should sit in the sauna is thirty minutes. After whisking and sweating people cool down outdoors and rinse themselves with water, they usually take a swim in a river, lake or pool some even jump in a snowdrift and cover themselves with snow, then they repeat the sauna ritual. Leaving the sauna you will feel relaxed, probably a bit lighter (because you sweated a few kilos) and much more related to Estonian culture.

Triin Lillsoo (Tallinn)



MORE THAN A GOLD STAR

You are at a concert of U2, the popular Irish rock band. Being enchanted by the magic of music and rhythm, suddenly a European flag appears. Why is it there? What is happening?

U2 have always used their popularity in order to spread their political and social views. They have already revealed their support of the European Union and objection to Brexit. As a result, during their 2018 tour in Europe and North America, they have been trying to raise their fans' awareness about the importance of Europe's unity in this particular historical age. Is there a better way to make things clear than waving the EU flag?

The gesture gave a lot to talk and think about. Consequently, Bono, a band's leader, gave a speech in which he underlined how the EU plays an important role in our lives. In fact, since its foundation, the situation has

totally changed: we have been living the longest period of peace ever seen, though, there are still some problems. However, in Bono's opinion, they can be solved by transforming Europe "from a thought to a feeling". The singer means that we should start to think of ourselves as Europeans, thus developing a sort of patriotism for this institution. We should also reinforce the relationships between countries since it's what keeps Europe united.

Another problem that the U2 face is Brexit: the withdrawal of the UK from the EU was a mistake, it's a powerful country and it used to play one of the main roles in the EU. Furthermore, looking from a British point of view, the country may lose the advantages that being a European member brings. Actually, more than a million citizens are asking for a new referendum. They would like to remain in the EU. But they're not alone. As Bono said in his impassioned speech during the concert in London "All we heard about from Madrid to Berlin to Paris to Amsterdam is that people love the UK. They all love you and no one wants

you to leave. And that's just the truth. For us, it's more than just a gold star falling off a blue flag".

What the U2 are doing is meaningful and necessary. They have been using propaganda as a tool among other Europeans to share their feelings. They can reach anyone and their gestures are easily noticed and often talked about.

Agnese Fachin, Sara Fabrizi (Rome)

ANDRZEJKI ST ANDREW'S DAY IN POLAND

Where does St Andrew's Day come from?

Historians to this day haven't found out where St Andrew's Eve exactly came from. The global extent of the custom proves its ancient origin. It is believed that it comes from ancient Greece.

What is „St Andrew's Eve“?

St Andrew's Eve is the event organised at night 29th / 30 of November before



Advent (lasting until Christmas; it is the time of reflection and prayer to develop spiritual contact with God.)

St Andrew's Eve used to be the last day when dancing parties were allowed and so it seemed to be the best time for foretelling the future. As a matter, of course, St Andrew became the patron of the event. He was believed to advise young unmarried women about their matrimonial future. Young girls had the chance to discover the name of their future husbands and their opportunities for marriage in the near future. This ritual has now been practised among single men as well – they are also curious about whom they are going to marry. Nowadays, the event has lost its spiritual character and it is more about fun, games and parties organised by young people.

Andrzejki

In Poland, the traditional event got its name - Andrzejki - as Andrzej is a Polish name for Andrew. Similarly to all Polish festivities, youngsters find it a perfect occasion to get together with a bunch of friends. A party can be thrown during the weekend before or after the actual celebration if St Andrew's Day falls in the middle of the week.

Naturally, a good fortune telling must happen, so let's learn some of the ways of forecasting the future.

Future predicting customs

• Fortune-telling from wax

Fortune-telling from wax is the most popular way to divide. You'll need liquid hot wax, a key with a hole and a bowl with cold water. You have to pour wax through the hole in the key, then read the shape from shadow made from wax. The shape is supposed to depict something that will happen to you in the forthcoming year.



• Tossing apple skins

To make this type of fortune-telling, you'll need some apples and something to peel off these fruits. Peel off an apple and then toss the skins over your shoulders. Then you should try to read a letter, which peels often resemble, that means the first letter of your future partner's name.

• Placing shoes

The fortune-telling should take place in a larger group of friends. Participants of the game have to set their left shoe one after the other, starting from the wall opposite the door. A person whose shoe will cross the threshold as first will change the marital status as first of the group.

Oliwia Czerniak, Natalia Duda, Gosia Chmielowska (Cracow)

UNDERRATED MUSIC

Many people listen to music every day. They do it just for fun for hours or just while they're doing other things. There's a lot of music that almost everybody knows but there are also so many newcomers or people who've

been around for a long time and are still no-names. I did some research, listened to new music and asked a few friends what music they like and did a little list of musicians and bands who are very underrated. You should listen to them if you look for good music – and, of course, if you like the genre:

Stand Atlantic (Rock/Punk/Pop)

Waterparks (Pop-Punk)

Daughter (Indie-Pop)

Felicity (Pop-Rock/Pop-Punk)

Bears in Trees (Ukulele-Pop-Punk)

The Lafontaines (Alternative Rock/R&B)

Ella Mai (R&B)

DON BROCO (Post-Hardcore/Alternative Rock)

Ben Howard (Indie-Folk)

VROMANCE (K-Pop)

NC.A (K-Pop)

Tell You What Now (Metal)

Machinae Supremacy (Metal)

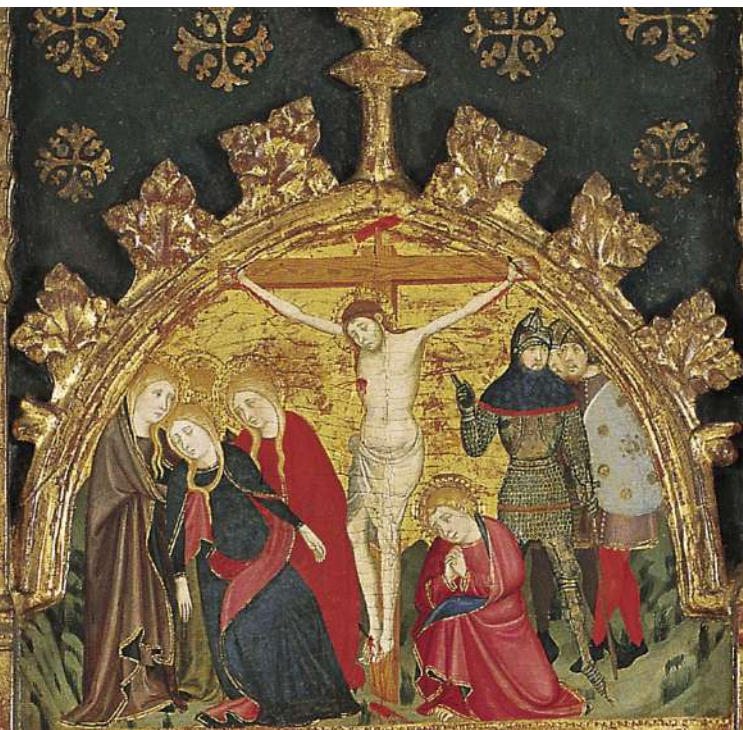
Left Boy (Rap)

LIL PHAG (Rap)

Fewjar (Polygenre)

The popularity of the performers has nothing to do with the music! Eventually, there is some new music for you in that list.

Sarah Suliman (Berlin)



LEISURE AND ENTERTAINMENT

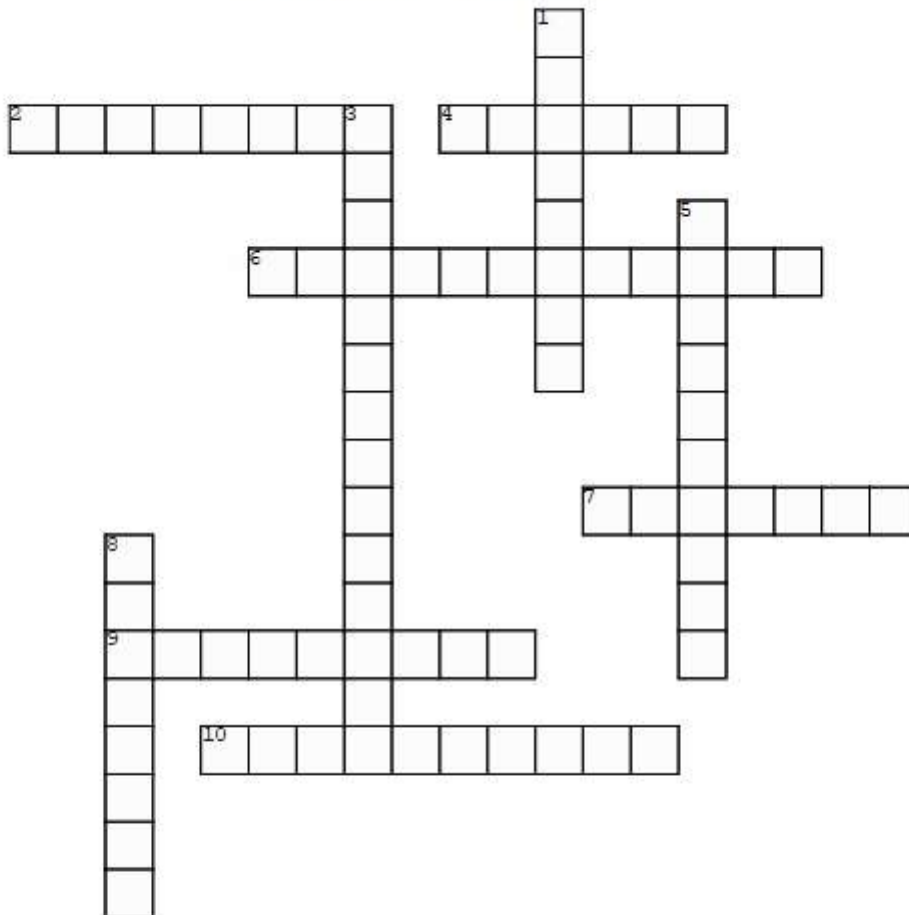
This section focuses on entertainment in its many different ways, you will be able to read about a popular TV series starring a philosophy teacher, an interview with a cheerleader, and two articles about sports. You will also find a crossword that you have to solve while you learn about Catalonia and a recipe for one of the most popular Polish dishes -pieroggi-.



CROSSWORD

Popular things in Catalonia

Complete the crossword below



Created with TheTeachersCorner.net Crossword Puzzle Generator

Across

2. One of the most popular dish in Catalonia
4. One of the most popular city in Catalonia. Not the most one.
6. The biggest amusement park in Catalonia
7. The stadium where Barça plays
9. The capital of Catalonia
10. It's a modern house made by Antoni Gaudi

Down

1. The highest mountain range in Catalonia
3. The most visited place in Barcelona
5. The last president in Catalonia
8. Amusement park in Barcelona

MERLÍ A SUCCESSFUL TV SERIES

A Charismatic Teacher

Merlí is a Catalan dramatic comedy series starring a philosophy teacher, who will choose a group of students to

their students think over and reflect. However, the teenagers will pass through different and difficult situations that they will have to overcome.

The series tries to introduce philosophy in the everyday environment of young people, in order

divided into three seasons, which bear the name of a philosopher. This series can be seen on TV3, La Sexta (Spanish TV channels) and also on digital media such as Netflix, who bought it for the great success that it had had.

Zoe Luque (Barcelona)

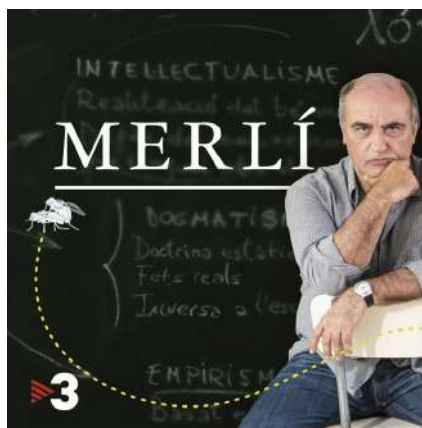


teach them to think, to question all the aspects of life and he teaches them to set objectives, using methods that sometimes are not very orthodox.

Merlí becomes a philosophy teacher, because of his unemployment. He loses the apartment where he lived and he has to move to his mother's house. Also, from then on, he will have to take care of his son, who had been living with his mother (Merlí's ex-wife), and learn to live together.

The Àngel Guimerà High School hires Merlí, and there, he will try to make

to encourage them to enrich themselves. It has about 40 episodes



INTERVIEW WITH THE CHEERLEADER FRANKA

Cheerleading (Introduction)

You've all heard of cheerleading. Usually we know it as a break program in basketball games or in the American football. Its origin is in the USA. But cheerleading is more than that – it is a sport by its own in which the athletes (usual girls and women) train intensely. Cheerleading consists of

elements of gymnastics, acrobatics and dance.

The Interview



Today I will interview Franka, a cheerleader of the Berlin Scorpions.

Reporter: "Thanks for taking the time to answer my questions!"

Franka: "You're welcome!"

Reporter: "Ok, since when are you going to cheerleading?"

Franka: "Since January 2012."

Reporter: "And how did you come up with the cheerleading?"

Franka: "A friend of mine once had golden pompoms, she was a cheerleader with the Scorpions, of which I was so excited that I also wanted to the Scorpions."

Reporter: "Have you ever competed in any competitions, if so, which was the biggest one?"

Franka: "We have already participated in many competitions, the biggest so far was the European Championship, where we finished second.

Reporter: "Oh, great! And thanks a lot for the interview!"

Franka: "Be wellcome!"

Leilani Sunaruk (Berlin)

PIEROGGI POLISH DUMPLINGS

Dough:

- three eggs
- two pounds of flour (900 g)
- a glass of water
- 1 teaspoon of salt

Stuffing:

- three pounds of potatoes (1300 g)
- two pounds of cottage cheese (900 g)
- two large onions
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- 1/2 teaspoon of pepper

Directions:

Stuffing: Cook the potatoes until they are soft. Drain the potatoes and leave them until cool. Mince the potatoes and cheese. Mix them together in a bowl. Chop the onions and add them to the bowl. Add salt and pepper to taste.

Dough: Put the flour, a glass of boiling water and eggs to a bowl. Put the dough on a countertop (must be covered with flour), and knead it for 7-8 minutes. Cover it with foil for 30 minutes. Cut to 4 pieces and roll flat each. Cut the dough into small circles, you can use a glass. The filling is placed in the middle and the dough folded over to form a half circle or

rectangle or triangle if the dough is cut squarely. The seams are pressed together to seal the pierogi so that the filling will remain inside when it is cooked.

Boil pierogi for several minutes (4-5min) in salted water, and then covered with butter or cooking oil. Serve immediately.

Milosz Lis, Patryk Chmielowski, Adrian Wojcik (Cracow)

WHAT ABOUT ATHLETICS

During last summer, the 24th European Athletics Championships took place at the Olympiastadion in Berlin. This stadium is a piece of history, especially for athletics. In fact, exactly there, Jesse Owens won 4 gold medals in front of Adolf Hitler. Moreover, in 2009 Usain Bolt set two world records (100 and 200 mt).

During the week between the 6th and the 12th August, around 1.500 athletes from 27 different countries, to which ANA (Authorised Neutral Athletes) has to be added, competed to pursue their dream.

On the top of the medal table there is Great Britain, followed by Poland and



CROSSWORD ANSWERS

Girona, Tibidabo, Portventura, Barcelona, Sagrada Família, Casaballo, Pyrenees, Puigdemont, Campnou, Dry beans

Germany.

But, who were the main characters?

Jakob Ingebrigtsen: a Norwegian middle-distance runner. He is less than 18 years old and he have already won two gold medals (1 500 mt. and 5 000 mt.) at the European Championships ! That doesn't happen everyday. In fact he is the youngest person who ever won two continental gold medal in this sport.

Armand Duplantis (alias Mondo): from Sweden, another athletic novelty.

the European record, set by Pietro Mennea. Maybe if he hadn't raised his arms on the finish line, he would have done it.

Sandra Perkovic: a discus thrower, representing Croatia, this is her 5th consecutive European gold. Since 2010 nobody has been able to beat her, except at the World Championship of Pechin, where she got "only" a second place.

Petra Camilli (Rome)

sailing event was held in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. Most of the medals won by Estonians are in wrestling, weightlifting, cross-country skiing and athletics. Despite the fact that Estonia's football is not really in the top, we still love a good Sunday League match where friends come together and play a little bit of football.

Kiiking is an Estonian sport game which was invented by Estonian man Ado Kosk in 1993. "Kiik" means swing in Estonian. The main goal of kiiking is to pass over the spindle with



He is almost 20, and he is already a high level pole vaulter. He is the reigning European champion, beating the king of pole vault, R. Lavillanie. The symbolic picture of this last hugging Duplantis, tells the history of a handover. Moreover, with a 6.05 high jump, he set a new U23 world record.

Ramil Guliyev: from Turkey, he is the new 200 m. European champion. The final time, 19.76, is not that far from

SPORT AND KIIKING

Sport plays a really important role in Estonian culture. First time Estonia competed as a nation was at the 1920 Summer Olympics, but the National Olympic Committee was only established in 1923. Estonian athletes took part in every competition in the Olympic Games until the Soviet Union occupation in 1940. The 1980 Summer

the longest shafts possible. In a kiiking swing, the swing arms are made of steel to make it possible to swing over 360 degrees and to go over the fulcrum of the swing. The swing can be fastened up only by feet. It can only go faster if the person on the swing starts squatting and standing up on the swing. If the person is skillful enough then it will take him over the fulcrum.

Mattias Kauk, Janar Korjus (Tallinn)

