

# Welcome to our school!

The "Constantin Gh. Marinescu" Secondary School is located on Regimentul 11 Siret street, number 41A, in the Țiglina I neighborhood, in a central area of Galați, not far from the Danube cliff.

Established in 1973 under the name of School Number 2 Galați, the school has undergone a modernization process since 2003, changing its name in 2012 to the "Constantin Gh. Marinescu" Secondary School, bearing the name of an academic from Iasi with Galatian origins, with numerous studies and publications in the field of ecology.

The key values promoted by the "Constantin Gh. Marinescu" Secondary School: equal opportunities for all, tolerance, respect, flexibility, responsibility and professionalism are essential for achieving our desire to have an inclusive school, a school for everyone.

[www.scoala2galati.ro](http://www.scoala2galati.ro)



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ISSN: 2392 – 7828  
ISSN – L 2392 - 7828



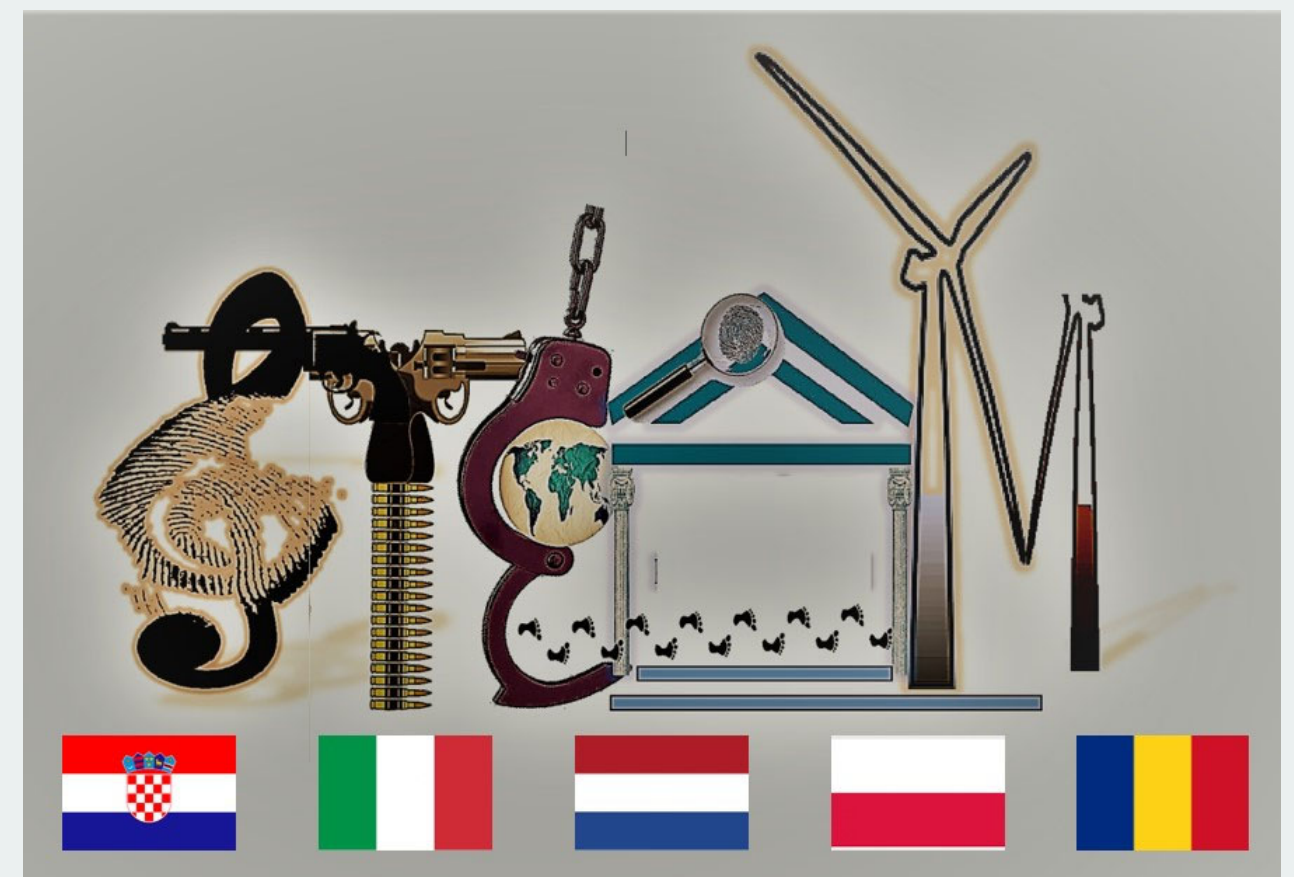
Co-funded by the  
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of the European Union



**Erasmus+ Project 2018-1-NL01-KA229-038917-3**

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## STEAM TIME - SOLVE UNESCO CRIME



**GALAȚI, ROMÂNIA**

**30 September - 4 October 2019**



# The Danube Delta

**The Danube Delta** is the second largest river delta in Europe, after the Volga Delta, and is the best preserved on the continent. The greatest part of the Danube Delta lies in Romania in Tulcea County. Its approximate surface area is 4,152 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 3,446 km<sup>2</sup> is in Romania.



The waters of Danube, which flow into the Black Sea, form the largest and best preserved of Europe's deltas.

The Danube Delta hosts over 300 species of birds as well as 45 freshwater fish species in its numerous lakes and marshes.



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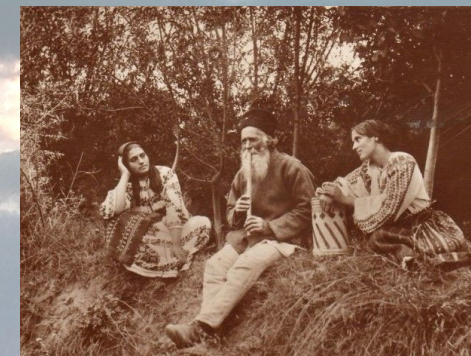
# Doina and Călușarii



**Doina** is a lyrical, solemn chant that is improvised and spontaneous. As the essence of Romanian folklore, until 1900 it was the only musical genre in many regions of the country.

The doina has a wide-ranging expressive and thematic palette that spans joy, sadness, solitude, social conflicts, bandit attacks, love and so on.

Expressing as it does the personal qualities, emotions and virtuosity of the creator-performer, the doina also plays an important social role by providing a cathartic outlet that strengthens solidarity.



**Călușarii** were members of a Romanian fraternal secret society who practiced a ritual acrobatic dance known as Căluș. The ritual's name derives from the Căluș, the wooden part of the horse's bridle.

Groups of Călușari dancers, sporting colourful hats, embroidered shirts and trousers adorned with small jingling bells, perform complex dances, which combine stamping, clicking of the heels, leaping and swinging of the legs.



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# Churches of Moldavia

**The church of Voroneț Monastery** is the foundation of the celebrated ruler Stephen the Great and the Saint, built in 1488 in only three months and three weeks.

Its architecture is representative of the Moldavian style being an original and specific synthesis of some traits of Byzantine origin with elements belonging to the late Gothic. Over these there were superposed, melted in a single whole of unique beauty, the characteristics of the native art.



**The Voroneț Monastery** is known for its specific shade of blue used in its exterior frescoes: **Voroneț blue**.

**The Humor Church** located in Humor Monastery village, about 5 km north of the town of Gura Humorului, Romania, was built in 1530.

The painting of the church started in 1535, the main colors being shades of red. Built as a triconch church, the architecture of the edifice combines Gothic elements, visible in the shape of doors and windows, with local elements already used before in the painted churches from Bucovina.



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# Fortified churches in Transylvania

**The Saschiz fortified church** is a Lutheran fortified church in Saschiz, Mureș County, in the Transylvania region of Romania.

It was built between 1493 and 1525, possibly on the ruins of an older church as two Romanesque capitals found here indicate.



**The Viscri fortified church** is a Lutheran fortified church in Viscri, Brașov County, in Transylvania. Viscri was built around 1100 by the Szekler population and taken over by Saxon colonists in 1185. This explains why this unique gothic church displays a plain straight ceiling rather than a traditional vaulted one. In the 14th century, the eastern section was rebuilt and around 1525, the first fortification walls with towers were added.



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## Historic Center of Sighișoara

**Sighișoara** is a city on the Târnava Mare River in Mureș County, Romania. Located in the historic region of Transylvania, Sighișoara has a population of 28,102 according to the 2011 census. It is a popular tourist destination for its well-preserved walled old town, which is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Sighișoara, one of the most beautiful towns in the heart of Transylvania, looks today much as it did 500 years ago. This medieval town was also the birthplace of Vlad Dracul - nicknamed Vlad Țepeș (Vlad the Impaler) - ruler of Wallachia from 1456 to 1462. It was he who inspired Bram Stoker's fictional creation, Count Dracula. His house is just one of the many attractions here.



## Bran Castle



**Bran Castle**, situated near Bran and in the immediate vicinity of Brașov, is a national monument and landmark in Romania. The fortress is situated on the Transylvanian side of the historical border with Wallachia, on DN73. Built between 1377 and 1382 by the local Saxons after King Louis I of Anjou granted them this right, the fortress remained for long periods of time under the control of the city of Brasov with a few major exceptions. One of these cases in the early 1400s when Mircea the Old, the prince of Southern Romania and the grandfather of future Prince Vlad the Impaler, got the right to use the fortress in order to support his anti-Ottoman crusades.