**Lesson 3 – Sulina – ,,Europe in miniature”**

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Time – 60 min

Materials: white borad, markers, work sheets, computers connected to internet, PWP pressentation , A2 sheets, colored pencils, colored sheets, sea map.

Objectives

* To perceive the multicultural dimension of the locality
* To develop empathy, openness towards multicultural dialogue
* To know important information about the nations that live in this locality.
* To perceive the locality as a symbol of history

Conducting the lesson

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| Steps | Description | Type of activity | Time |
| **Evocation of meaning** | To listen to a fragment from *Europolis,* by Jean Bart, radiofonic thetre.  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V6KuusGgjS4>  The teacher presents a quote from the novel: *This is a colony life. Levantine trade attracts adventurers from all tribes, who come here to fish in the turbid waters of the Danube. A mosaic of races. All nations, all types and all languages. The small world of this institution - Europe in miniature - with decorations, backdrops and protocol, has a special life.*  It proposes for discussion the meaning of some terms: mosaic, cosmopolitanism. | Main discution  The discovery | 5 min |
| **Realization of meaning**  Activity 1  Activity 2  Activity 3  Activity 4 | The students watch a short film about Sulina and note some key information. Next up will coem discutions about what impressed them.  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k872Dr4QZ38>  The teacher proposes for individual study a written material about Sulina, each of which must hold 10 information (Annex). The center of interest will be the cultural diversity of the city. Students are proposed to study the specificities of the main ethnic groups that marked the port.  Students are divided into three groups. Each will study a text material and a video with an ethnicity important to the city.  Group 1 – Turks  Group 2 – Greeks  Group 3 – Armenians  Group 4 – Lipovan Russians  Group 5 – Bulgars  Each team will build a poster and choose one of the colored sheets provided by the teacher, which he or she thinks is appropriate for the ethnic group he / she presented.  Presentation of projects, justification of colors. The colored sheets will be glued on a map of Sulina's territory, forming a colorful mosaic | Discovery  Front-end discussions  Discovery  Front-end discussions  Team work  Front-end discussions. | 5 min  10 min  15  min  20 min |
| **Reflection** | Împreună, vor găsi un blazon unitar care va fi desenat peste foile colorate. Fiecare propunere va fi justificată, iar alegerea blazonului va fi supusă la vot. | brainstorming | 5 min |

Annex

**Sulina**

**Sulina** (in greek *Σουλινάς*-*Soulinás*) is a city from Tulcea, [Dobrogea](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dobrogea_de_Nord), [România](https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rom%C3%A2nia). Has a population of 3.663 people. Sulina is not directly linked to the road network in Romania and can only be reached by water, either on the Danube or the Black Sea.. Sulina is the city in Romania located at the lowest average altitude, only 4 m above sea level. The city stretches along the Danube, with most of the habitat on the right shore.

Unlike the rest of the Danube Delta, the city's surroundings are made up of sandy and salty soils, partly humid, lined with canals. In dry and salted areas, the vegetation is the one specific to dunes, such as the red dogwood (*Tamarix ramosissima*). In the marshy areas the reed (Phragmites genus), the parrot (Typha genus), the frog frog (Mentha aquatica), the water cuckoo (Cicuta virosa), the hornbill (Trapa natans) and, more rarely, the white water lily (Nymphaea alba). The extra-urban area is characterized by the absence of large trees, with a single patch of acacia (Robini pseudacacia) at the entrance to the city. Otherwise, in the city you will find willows (Salix babylonica), poplars, ash trees (Fraxinus excelsior) and wax cherry (Prunus cerasifera), the consecrated fruit trees being rarer.

In the legendary chapter there is the affirmation that Sulina had existed since the 6th - 7th centuries BC, as "a land of the Thracian Cimmerian vestments". As for the history of the truths, it is known that the ancient Greeks and Romans crossed the Danube Delta in their expeditions on the Danube and the sea, without any port being indicated or leaving any archaeological trace in the present area of ​​Sulina, and without being certain that navigating then was possible on the later arm called Sulina, then more twisted by meanders and more insignificant in flow than today.

In the chapter of "proven and written history", the documents present Sulina starting with the Byzantine period, the first mention being due to Constantin Porphyrogenet who, in his work *De Administrar Imperii*, mentions him as *Solina*. Also the Byzantine chronicles mention that the Greek fleet passed here in defense expeditions with the Bulgarians, preceding the battle at Ongal (680). Then, Sulina can be found in several portolans and Italian maps from the 14th and 15th centuries, including the map drawn up by Pietro Visconti in 1327 and the Genoese navigation map from the 14th century, printed by the scholar Dimitrios Tagias..

Most information about Sulina begins to appear from the 18th century, when the Turks choose the water route to Constantinople, passing on the arm of Sulina, which at that time became the easiest waterway. In 1800, Sulina numbered 8722 souls being cosmopolitanly composed of Romanians, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Russians and Italians alike and named by the writer Jean Bart (Eugeniu P. Botez), former captain of the port of Sulina, "Europolis".

Sulina gained the status of city in the 19th century, with the establishment of the European Danube Commission, which transformed the village from a fishing village into an important city for European river traffic. The Palace of the European Commission of the Danube and the Lighthouse of Sulina are two of the important monuments of the city, dating from the 1860s and 1870s.

During the Second World War, according to information provided by the Lighthouse Museum of the European Commission of the Danube, Sulina was destroyed in over 80% by Soviet bombings.

Here is a maritime cemetery, unique in the country and even in Europe. Sulina Cemetery is a "historic reserve", where senior officials of the European Danube Commission, Danish Magnusen - chief engineer of Sulina works, engineer Carl Kühl, a young couple in love - a princess and a prince have their place. ancient Greek, but also many people of the waters. There are also exotic names, with stories amplified in legend. Unique case, citizens of 21 nationalities, belonging to the Christian, Muslim and Jewish cults are buried in its perimeter. Some funeral monuments are true works of art, and the stories of some of those buried here are disturbing.

Another tourist objective is the Old Lighthouse in Sulina - today a museum - it was built between 1869 and 1870. With a height of 17.34 meters and a truncated shape, the lighthouse houses the work cabinet of Eugeniu Botez, known under the literary pseudonym Jean Bart. Also on the ground floor of the lighthouse is another room dedicated to the European Commission of the Danube, an international body set up by the Paris Treaty of March 30, 1856.

Sulina also has kilometers of beach at the Black Sea, but this does not attract a large number of tourists. Newly, this beach is used for nudism, in its isolated places. The beach is largely unpaved, which gives it a virgin look. The beach is the widest part of this type on the Black Sea coast and has a granulation similar to that of Mamaia. It is an alternative to the Vama Veche resort.

According to the 2011 census, the population of Sulina amounts to 3,663 inhabitants, down from the previous census of 2002, when there were 4,601 inhabitants. The majority of the inhabitants are Romanian (81.93%). The main minorities are those of Lipovian Russians (9.88%), Greeks (1.69%) and Ukrainians (1.23%). For 4.8% of the population, ethnicity is not known. From the confessional point of view, the majority of the inhabitants are Orthodox (91.48%), with a minority of old-time Orthodox (3.82%). For 4.07% of the population, the confessional membership is not known.

(Source : <https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulina>)

Bibliography

Jean Bart, 1979/1933, Europolis, Minerva Publishing House, Bucharest

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V6KuusGgjS4>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k872Dr4QZ38>

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1.Turkey

<https://www.historia.ro/sectiune/general/articol/obiceiuri-si-traditii-turcesti>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dWhPlSBl_H8>

Bulgaria

<https://ecomareaneagra.wordpress.com/civilizatii-pontice/bulgaria/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCxGSZ-an0A>

2. Greece

<https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grecia#Cultura>

3. Armenia

<https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenia#Cultur%C4%83>

<https://www.uniuneaarmenilor.ro/dansuri-armenesti/>

Russia

4. Lipovian Russians

<https://www.crlr.ro/rusi-lipoveni/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Is2wDF4AHNc>

5. Bulgaria

<https://ecomareaneagra.wordpress.com/civilizatii-pontice/bulgaria/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCxGSZ-an0A>