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Dalton

MAVO & Het Groene Lyceum



*“Learning from the Past to Face the Future: Cultural
Heritage in Contrast with Modern Society”
(2018-1-PL01-KA229-051241_1)*

Project Scrapbook

2018/2020



Introduction

Year 2018 has been acclaimed the European Year of Cultural Heritage. Consequently, the diverse cultural heritage across Europe - nationally, regionally and locally is celebrated. The aim of the project is to encourage more people to discover and engage with Europe's cultural heritage, and to reinforce a sense of belonging to a common European space. The slogan is: Our heritage: where the past meets the future. Cultural heritage has a universal value for us: individuals, communities and societies. In the project it was searched for expressive ways to celebrate and preserve it.

Modern society students lack motivation to gaining knowledge in history, art and culture. They overuse social media and new technologies. Thanks to participation in the project on cultural heritage the subjects, neglected now, it was made relevant and meaningful for students. They could discover the diversity and start an intercultural conversation about various crucial topics. Remembering about the issues of immigration and social inclusion which we face in contemporary Europe. All project participant were actively involved in the journey through the past experiences of their countries, making it meaningful for them and linking to the present situation in their countries and societies.

All the created material are in English, as well as the students' online exchanges through forums and social networks. The mobilities and other transnational activities will naturally contribute to improvement in language skills. The main results expected during the project and on its completion were: the development of greater awareness about European cultural heritage, development of cultural competence and linguistic skills, as well as the improvement of management and organisational skills through practising ICT competences. The main results of teachers work were: the inclusion of the disadvantaged groups in teaching, the increase in modern methods of teaching about culture and diversity and the extended curricula at schools.

The direct results of making students be more aware of the cultural diversity that exists in Europe and raise awareness about the similarities they have are gather in the Scrapbook which can serve as an example of the project work for all the interested teachers, educators, etc.





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STUDENT'S FORM FOR BETTER MATCHING

Country: _____
 School: _____
 Student participating in the mobility in: _____
 Dates: _____

We kindly ask you to fill in the form to learn more about your personal details and experiences. The information will help us match the students and organize the activities of the project effectively.

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Name:	
Date of birth:	
Gender:	
Nationality:	
Address:	
Postal code:	
City:	
Phone/ mobile phone:	
E-mail:	

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OR INTERESTS WE SHOULD BE AWARE OF:

e.g. allergies, disabilities, illnesses	
e.g. medicine, special care or arrangement	
Please list any special dietary requirements (vegetarian etc.) (if applicable):	
Would you mind living in a place that has pets?	
What are your hobbies/interests?	
Please describe the type of activities you think you would most enjoy doing.	

TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATION:

What languages do you speak and how would you rate your own abilities to communicate? (poor – good – very good)	
Do your family members speak English or another foreign language?	
Have you ever been abroad?	
If so, where did you go and how long did you stay?	
Have you ever spent some days away from your family?	
If yes, was it difficult for you?	

Important information the teachers must know about me:

In case of emergency please contact		
Contact person Name:	Contact person Name:	Contact person Name:
Relation:	Relation:	Relation:
Phone:	Phone:	Phone:
Mobile phone:	Mobile phone;	Mobile phone;
E-mail :	E-mail :	E-mail :

Preparatory Meeting in Poland



The meeting of coordinators took place in Zespół Szkolno - Przedszkolny in Mykanów in Poland. On 16th and 17th January teachers coordinating the project from Poland, Latvia, Spain, Greece and the Netherlands met to set up details of cooperation. The responsibilities were divided between all the schools, activities for students and the details of mobilities were settled. The topic of project concerns such an important issue as cultural heritage of Europe and spreading its value among European students. Here you can see the schedule of the visit.



Part I: Understanding the grant.

- Duration of the project, key dates. Assessment of the application.
- Priorities and topics addressed by the project
- Motivation for the project
- Objectives and activities leading to their achievement
- Participants and accompanying persons
- Project management and implementation
- Budget items for each partner
- Detailing the budget items for a better understanding of financial rules and reports.

Part II: Project Timetable.

- Changes in the project timetable due to the late approval and partner's resignation Project Timetable – activities to be revised
- Activities at schools
- Learning Teaching and Training Activities
- Number of mobilities and managing them
- Budget for the mobilities.

Part III: Establishing project team members' responsibilities at the partnership level.

- New division of the duties because of partner's resignation
- Division of the responsibilities among partners
- Organization of the first year of the project
- Ways of communication.

Part IV: Key elements of the project course and its impact.

- Outputs
- Durable results – products of the project and ways of certifying the visits
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Dissemination of the results
- Follow-up and Continuation.

Part V: Preparation of the first mobility in the Netherlands.

Part VI: Using media in the project. Various issues to be discussed.

- eTwinning. Webpage. Social media. Mobility Tool

Part VII: Conclusions.

A FEW PHOTOS COMMEMORATING THE FIRST MEETING.



SOME EXAMPLES OF THE LESSONS



Fun facts about the countries in Europe: True or false?	86% of Dutchies speak English as a second language. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Dutch people are the shortest in the world. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Poland has the oldest University in Europe. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
1	2	3	4
FUN FACT #4: Polish language is one of the hardest languages to learn. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	FUN FACT #5: Greek is the oldest written language that is still in existence. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	FUN FACT #6: The Acropolis of Athens is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	FUN FACT #7: Spanish is the most widely spoken language in the world. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
5	6	7	
FUN FACT #8: The legal age to purchase and drink wine is 14 (but only if the wine is made in Spain). <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	FUN FACT #9: Latvia has one of the world's oldest flags in the world. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	FUN FACT #10: The first person who discovered Angel Falls was Latvian. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	



UNESCO World heritage

by Olga Krutovska

World Heritage Site

is a landmark or area which is selected by UNESCO as having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance, and is legally protected.

UNESCO - ?

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



How select?

- ✓ must be an already classified landmark, unique,
- ✓ having special cultural or physical significance!
- ✓ remarkable accomplishment of humanity,
- ✓ serve as evidence of our intellectual history on the planet.

UNESCO World Heritage in Latvia

The **historic centre of Riga** is a historical and cultural heritage founded at the beginning of 13th century.



The historic centre of Riga



Over the centuries, Riga city was repeatedly ruined, burnt, and then again constructed, rebuilt and renovated. Every stage of Riga history left something for next generations. Maybe some of these heritages are small materially, but all of them are great spiritually.

Capital guests can feel how smoothly an architecture of Medieval, Baroque, Romanesque, Gothic, Mannerism, Rococo, Classicism, Eclecticism and finally Art Nouveau styles interflows with the modern architecture.



Latvian Song and Dance Celebration



It's magic, it's majestic, it's miraculous! All Latvians are waiting for this folk festival for five years and then, after an explosion of the "bomb" of sounds and motions of the united nation, they are waiting for this explosion again.



Tens of thousands of participants are struggling to get to this festival and to sing songs and dance dances that were performed by their ancestors, by people who were fighting for Latvian culture and for independence of the country. This significant event gets together all Latvians as well as those who are living abroad.

Candidates!



Kuldīga Old Town in the Primeval Valley of the River Venta (2011)

Mesodors of the Upper Daugava



Grobiņa archaeological ensemble



Grobiņa is an ancient and still nowadays town (Scandinavian settlement on the eastern coast of the Baltic Sea). The Grobiņa archaeological complex is an outstanding example for a Viking age settlement.

Former Tentative Sites

Site	Added	Removed
Wind Valley	2000	2011
Therapsid Animals	2000	2011
Archaeo-Neolithic and Neolithic Heritage	2000	2011
Old Village "Rengai"	1999	2011
Western Cemetery + Monuments of Freedom	1997	2001
None		

What World Heritage Sites have you chosen to design?



PPT to introduce the countries:

1



WHO IS THIS?

2

During his great journey, Odysseus came upon the town of Thebes. He found the great Sphinx there. The Sphinx set before him a riddle of someone who tried to enter the city. If you could answer the riddle, the Sphinx would let you go. And if you could not answer the riddle, then the Sphinx would eat you!



3

Nobody ever knew the answer. This was the Sphinx's riddle:

What goes on four feet in the morning, two feet at noon, and three feet in the evening?

4



Answer: a person.

5

What are the arrows of Zeus that cannot be counted?

6



7

The part of the bird that is not in the sky, which can swim in the ocean and always stay dry.

8



9

At night they come without being fetched, And by day they are lost without being stolen.

10



11

Runs over fields and woods all day Under the bed at night sits not alone, With long tongue hanging out, A-waiting for a bone.

12



Work with the texts:



Reconstructing tales:



A link to a quiz about Latvia: <https://create.kahoot.it/share/latvias-most-popular-sightseeing-objects/98b428cb-4bbe-400b-8e13-5b7c8666bb4b>

Runic Symbols in Use:



Runic Symbols



Runic Symbols

F	I	J	Y
Ń	U	E	P
D	TH	T	Z
F	A	S	S
R	R	T	T
<	C, K	E	V, R
X	G, X	H	E
P	W	M	M
H	H	F	L
Ń	N	D	NG
I	I	S	O
Ń	J	W	D

KOSTAS
CH
Jim

Runic symbols	F F M R D I	M E E X H	R F	X R E I I
English translation	FISHING DANCE OF SPAIN			
ANSWER	FIAHINGD			
Runic symbols	< R I T R F K R I P I W			
English translation	COIN OF POLAND			
ANSWER	POLISH ZLOTY			
Runic symbols	< K I T I I R F I T B I I			
English translation	CAPITAL OF LATVIA			
ANSWER	RIGA			
Runic symbols	< I E X R F H R I I I I W			
English translation	KING OF HOLLAND			
ANSWER	WILLEM ALEXANDER			
Runic symbols	B I X M R I I I I I R F X R M M H			
English translation	BIG MOUNTAIN OF GREECE			
ANSWER	OLYMPUS			

Erasmus+



Who celebrates Wet Monday?

Depending on your outlook on being soaked with water, it may be more of a day to avoid, than one to celebrate. Many Polish girls want to hide away that day for fear of being soaked and embarrassed in public. But generally it is a day that is well-known and celebrated all over Poland and in Polish communities overseas. Similar traditions also exist in Thailand (with Songkran), Lithuania and Slovakia.

Wet Monday

Did you know that Poland has a "soaking people with water" day? Or more correctly, Poland has a "Wet Monday," known locally as "Smigus-Dyngus."



What is Wet Monday?

Wet Monday takes place annually on Easter Monday in Poland where people get water thrown on them. Traditionally guys soak girls on Monday, and Tuesday is time for revenge, with girls soaking the guys. It is said that if you don't wake up early on Wet Monday, you will be awoken by having water poured on you. This happens all over the country in family homes, universities and flats.



Fat Thursday

Fat Thursday is a traditional Christian feast marking the last Thursday before Lent and is accepted with fasting. The day leading up to Ash Wednesday provides the last opportunity for feasting until Lenten is a day dedicated to fasting, when people visit their homes or calls with their friends and relatives and eat large quantities of sweets, cakes and relatives eat usually hot steam during Lent. Among the most popular all-national dishes served on that day are dumplings (pierogi) in Poland. Fatless Sunday is the fourth Sunday in the season of Lent.



Dziękuję za uwagę.
Lukasz Jankowski Włóczęga
Thanks for watching



Work in pairs:

A 5-Minute-Activity

Work in pairs and write your answers in the boxes

1. Three juicy things.			
2. Three winter sports.			
3. Three insects.			
4. Three cartoon heroes.			
5. Three things you can use water for.			
6. Three containers.			
7. 3 things you can use outdoor.			
8. Three soft drinks.			
9. Three types of dances.			
10. List three kinds of sweets.			
11. Three verbs in simple past.			
12. Three irregular nouns.			
13. Three dairy products.			
14. Three things you can open.			

Now check your answers on the class. Who won?

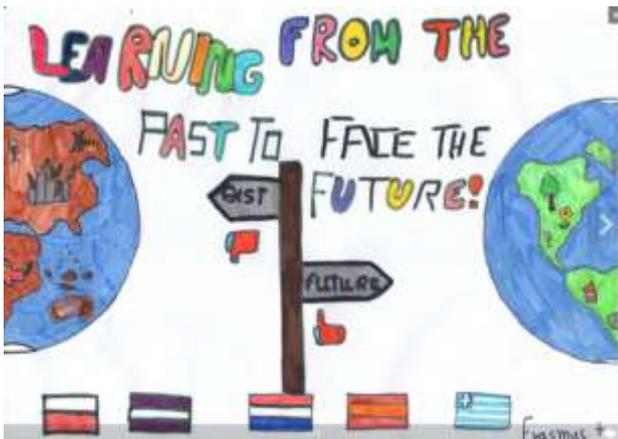
Lesson on Languages:

<p>Funny facts about</p>  <p>by Olga Kabanova</p>	<p>How was the word ALPHABET created?</p>  <p>The word ALPHABET comes from the first two letters of the Greek alphabet - alpha and beta</p>	<p>What is the shortest and oldest word in the English language?</p> 	<p>Which letter is used more than the others?</p> <p>The most common letter in English is</p> 	<p>The chess term "checkmate" is from a 14th-century Arabic phrase, "shah mat," meaning "the king is helpless."</p> 
<p>What does the word PANGRAM mean?</p> <p>A sentence that contains all 26 letters of the alphabet.</p> 	<p>The following sentence contains all 26 letters of the alphabet: "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog." This sentence is often used to test typewriters or keyboards.</p>	<p>Just a fact!</p> <p>The longest common word with no vowels is</p> 	<p>The shortest complete sentence in English is ...?</p> 	<p>In approximately how many countries does the English language have official or special status?</p> <p>(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 35 (d) 50 (e) 75</p> 
<p>Shakespeare invented over 1,700 common English words! True or false?</p> <p>True! For example: champion, green-eyed (jealous)</p>	<p>Which letter is mostly used to begin the words?</p> 	<p>Roughly what proportion of the world's population is fluent or competent in English?</p> <p>(a) one person in 1,000 (b) one in a 100 (c) one in 10 (d) one in four (d) - a quarter of the world's population</p>	<p>The most complex word in the English language is "set." This small word has over 400 definitions and requires a 60,000 word definition that covers 24 pages in the <i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>.</p> <p>This small word has over 430 definitions!</p>	<p>Riddles</p> <p>1. What has a face and two hands but no arms or legs?</p> 

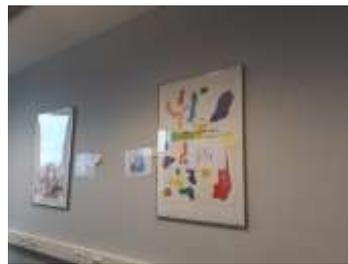
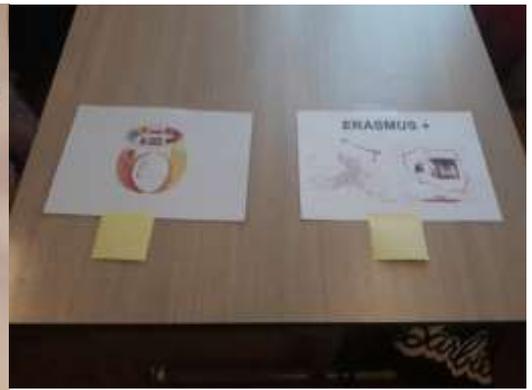
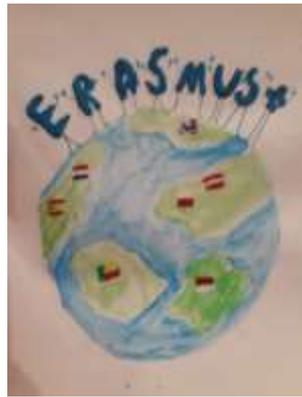
LOGO CREATION AND VOTING

Each project needs to have a logo to symbolize its values, themes and members. Creating and choosing the logo for our project was also the most important issue at the beginning of our journey. Before the mobility in the Netherlands students from each school prepared dozens of ideas for the logos of "Learning from the Past to Face the Future". Selected logos from each partner school were presented during the first mobility. From all of them one was chosen in voting and became the official logo of the project for next years.

Greek students and their logos



Exhibition and voting of the logos during the First Mobility in the Netherlands

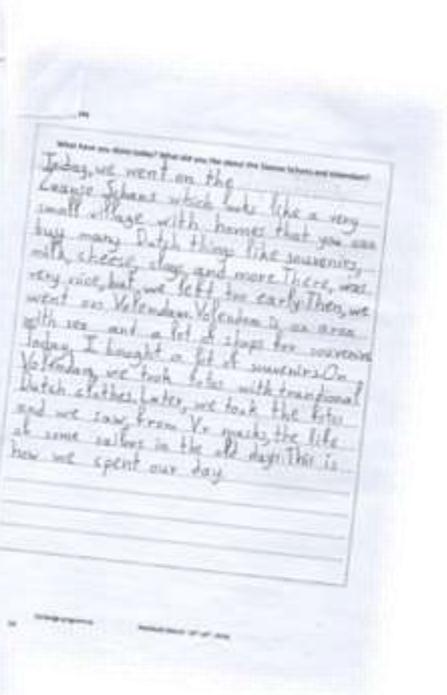
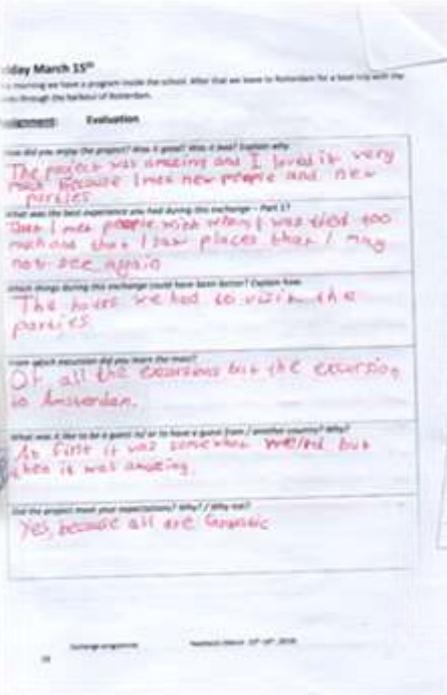
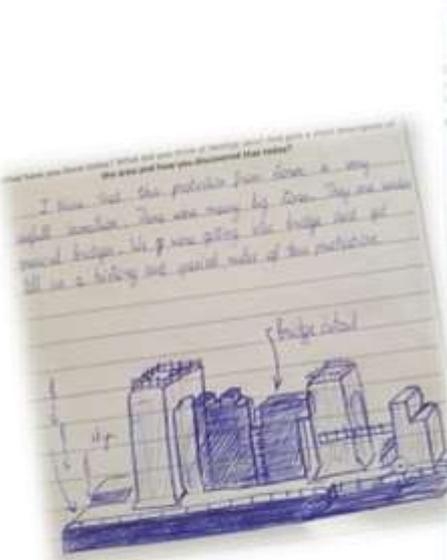
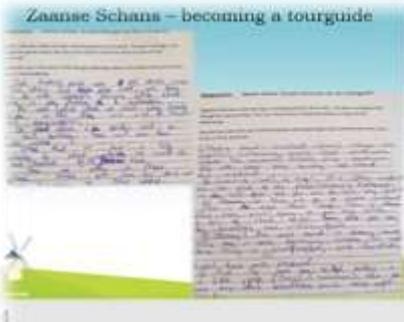


Here is a picture of the winning logo of the project!



Mobilities

Mobility in The Netherlands





Comments about the accommodation

- It was very nice
- Host families offered more than expected
- The hotel was fine. Good breakfast, poor shower though
- It was a nice house close from the school and I had my own room
- Nothing, it was perfect
- The accommodation is fine
- Nice location and everything was present
- Conveniently located hotel. Good accommodation in a reasonable price.
- The hotel was alright.
- Fair enough. Nice location.
- Perfect family! I loved it!
- I love my new Greek family!
- I have a new Greek family now! I miss you!
- Everything was great. I had only troubles with the food. Perfect family
- I felt like home with my new Greek family
- I had great time with my Greek family. They took me too lots of places!
- I had super family! Awesome adventure!
- Excellent!!
- The accommodation was fantastic!
- The stay was super
- It was my favourite week. It's excellent!!!!!!
- I was very nervous but when the child came to my house I calmed up and I think that the accommodation was excellent
- It was a very good experience!
- The accommodation fantastic
- I like that we played funny games and I didn't like that the first day were much shy.
- The accommodation it is grate
- The stay was super
- The accommodation was excellent because it was very different of my routine life and all the activities that we did together were very exciting
- I didn't like that it was for a few days! I had a good time, I would like to spend more time with my pair.

Mobility in Latvia

What is planting our flowers?

Greetings:
Hello - Sveiki
Good morning - Labrīt
Good afternoon - Labdien
Good evening - Labvakar
Good night - Ar labu nakti
See you - Uztīcīsimies
Goodbye - Dzīvības

HELLO!
SVEIKI
[s - vay - kee]

GOOD MORNING!
LABRĪT 🌞
[lub - reet]

GOOD AFTERNOON!
LABDIEN 🌞
[lub - D - N]

GOOD EVENING!
LABVAKAR
[lub - vuh - car]

GOODNIGHT!
AR LABU NAKTI
[R lub - ooh knock - tea]

GOOD BYE!
UZ REDZĒŠANOS
[ooz reds - ash - on - ohs]

Main questions

JUST REPEAT!

ANSWER

Your name
What is your name?
Ar vārdu?
[ax - to - see - ooh - at]

My name is...
-Marias...
[mar - ee - ooh - ee]

Also important words
Please - Lūdzu
Thank you - Paldies
Sorry - Atvainojiet

IMPORTANT

PLEASE
LŪDZU
[l - oo - d - zoo]

Number 100 (convertible to 10 minutes) - 100% KĀRTĪGĀ

100% KĀRTĪGĀ	100% KĀRTĪGĀ
1. Who is the most famous person in Latvia?	1. Kāds ir vislabākais cilvēks Latvijā?
2. What is the capital of Latvia?	2. Kāds ir Latvijas galvaspilsēta?
3. What is the national flag of Latvia?	3. Kāds ir Latvijas nacionālā karogs?
4. What is the national anthem of Latvia?	4. Kāds ir Latvijas nacionālā himna nosaukums?
5. What is the most famous Latvian dish?	5. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas ēdiena nosaukums?
6. What is the most famous Latvian drink?	6. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas dzēriena nosaukums?
7. What is the most famous Latvian festival?	7. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas svinības nosaukums?
8. What is the most famous Latvian city?	8. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas pilsētas nosaukums?
9. What is the most famous Latvian lake?	9. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas ezeriņa nosaukums?
10. What is the most famous Latvian forest?	10. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas meža nosaukums?
11. What is the most famous Latvian mountain?	11. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas kalna nosaukums?
12. What is the most famous Latvian island?	12. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas salas nosaukums?
13. What is the most famous Latvian river?	13. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas upes nosaukums?
14. What is the most famous Latvian lake?	14. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas ezeriņa nosaukums?
15. What is the most famous Latvian forest?	15. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas meža nosaukums?
16. What is the most famous Latvian mountain?	16. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas kalna nosaukums?
17. What is the most famous Latvian island?	17. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas salas nosaukums?
18. What is the most famous Latvian river?	18. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas upes nosaukums?
19. What is the most famous Latvian lake?	19. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas ezeriņa nosaukums?
20. What is the most famous Latvian forest?	20. Kāds ir vislabākais Latvijas meža nosaukums?

Lači Bakers' Expedition. (jobs, tools, history and description).

What did I get to know

Their traditional bread is the black bread and its weight eight kilos. The snacks with the bread factory made are very tasty. Also, you must be special dress to come into the factory.



Workshop on Most popular and necessary words to know.
 The Latvian words I learned:
 sveiki -> olbu -> ~~olbu~~ jesa
 labri -> labu -> kauciem
 labdien -> labu dienu -> kauciem
 labvakar -> labu vakaru -> kauciem
 Uz redzēšanos -> auļpe vas aronchs :>
 Lūdzu -> dāvinājumus, palīdzību, naudu
 atvainojiet -> vārdiņus -> simbolu
 Visit to Laima

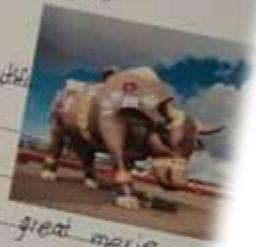


Some interesting facts I got to know:
 Laima is an old factory with a lot
 variety of chocolate. Workers love their
 work and they are happy when they do
 it.



Day 4, Wednesday 16th
 The Castle of the Livonian order,
 Ventspils Creativity House Planetarium and Observatory.

My impressions about the day:
 Ventspils is a very beautiful
 town by the sea. The
 Planetarium is was a
 good place. We watched a great movie
 about the space. Also we were have
 free time to see the town better.
 The castle it was the best part of
 the day. The journey it was a little
 bit tired but I having fun.



Day 5, Thursday 17th
 Excursion around Old Town
 What place of the town I liked the most and why?
 My favourite place in the town
 is the square because all the important
 and popular buildings are there.

- PRICES IN RIGA SHOPS
- Bread - 0,5€
 - Milk - 0,83€
 - Orange juice - 0,95€
 - Coffee - 2,95€
 - Chocolate - 1,30€
 - Coca-cola - 0,97€



See Latvia it was
 country and the people. When I arrived
 I was very happy. I was very
 surprised. I want see again the
 family and these country.

My evaluation of the visit
 I put this mark because it was
 the best. I think I deserve it.

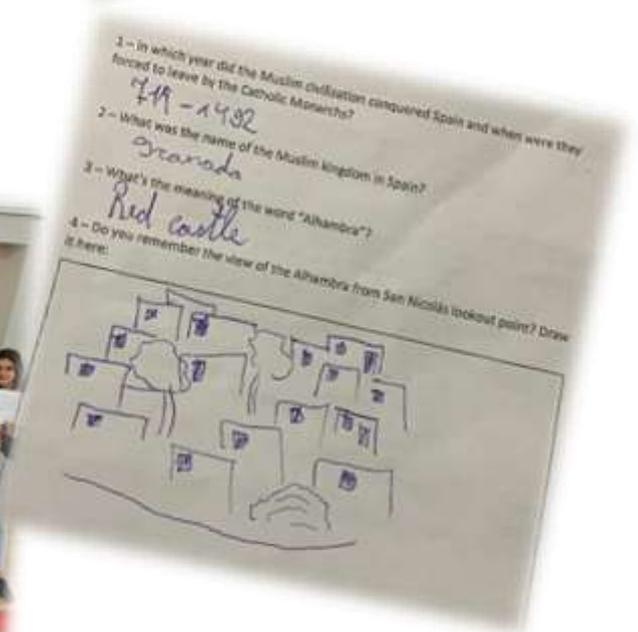


My overall impressions about the visit to Latvia and staying with the
 host family:
 Latvia's own is something special, it's a very nice place.
 I very had friends, it was excellent price.

My evaluation of the visit
 I think the appropriate mark
 is 5. I think it's a very good
 Explain your mark shortly:
 The best trip



Mobility in Spain





SOCIAL INCLUSION ISSUES

Greek Students of the 6th grade are discussing the social issues of their country in teams.



The top world problems

By O.Krukovska

- Severe pollutions
- Health problems caused by man-made chemicals
- Spread of crime and violence to all places
- Starvation in many parts of the world
- Divisions between rich and poor
- Lack of jobs
- Racism
- Overpopulation

If you ruled the world...

If YOU

were the 

master of the universe

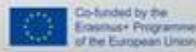
for one week,

what would you do?

SOCIAL INCLUSION SURVEY RESULTS

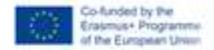
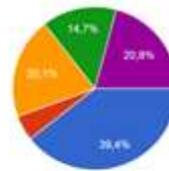
Survey about Social Issues Results

Learning from the Past to Face the Future KA 229



1 - Where are you from?

259 respuestas



2 - How old are you?

259 respuestas



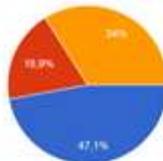
3 - In your view, what's the main social issue in your country?

259 respuestas



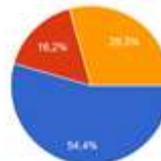
4 - Do you think we live better than 30 years ago?

259 respuestas



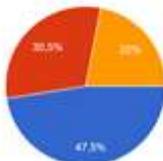
5 - Do you know what social exclusion is?

259 respuestas



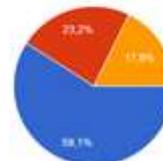
6 - Do you know any groups who suffer social exclusion in your country?

259 respuestas



7 - Is immigration a major problem in your country?

259 respuestas



8 - If you were the Prime Minister/President of your country, what would you improve first?

259 respuestas



SOME GUIDELINES FOR CREATING THE PRESENTATION

Students should follow these guidelines when preparing their presentations:

1. The presentation should be as one Power Point file;
2. It should last min. 5 and max. 10 minutes;
3. Everybody should talk about slides - the speakers should change;
4. All students should be involved in presenting it.

The students will have to cover different topics in their presentations:

1. General info about your country - 1 slide
2. General info about your town - 1 slide
3. General info about your school - 1-5 slides
4. 1-3 most famous places + tourist attractions in your country - 1 slide
5. 1-3 national or regional food - 1 slide
6. 1-3 famous sports people - 1 slide
7. 1-3 famous bands, singers and songs - 1 slide
8. 1-3 famous people from present - 1 slide
9. 1-3 famous people from past 1 slide
10. 1-3 famous inventions - 1 slide

PRESENTATIONS ABOUT THE COUNTRIES



2.



what they grow all in the Netherlands



programa Erasmus+ de la Unión Europea

Spain

SAFA



Capital - Madrid



Spanish National Flag



Constitutional monarchy - King Felipe VI and Queen Letizia

programa Erasmus+ de la Unión Europea

Andújar

SAFA



Townhall and St. Michael's church



Olive trees



Andújar Natural Park



Iberian Lynx

Cofinanciado por el programa Erasmus+ de la Unión Europea

SAFA Andújar

SAFA





Cofinanciado por el programa Erasmus+ de la Unión Europea

Our region - Andalucía

SAFA



Alhambra - Granada



Málaga - Costa del Sol



Spain Square - Sevilla

Cofinanciado por el programa Erasmus+ de la Unión Europea

Food

SAFA



Dieta mediterranea



Flamenguín



Gazpacho

Cofinanciado por el programa Erasmus+ de la Unión Europea

Sports

SAFA



Football - FC Barcelona and Real Madrid



Rafael Nadal - Tennis player



Pau Gasol - Basketball player



Carolina Mariñ - Badminton

programa Erasmus+ de la Unión Europea

Music - Flamenco

SAFA





Cofinanciado por el programa Erasmus+ de la Unión Europea

Spanish inventions

SAFA



Submarine



Mop



Lollipops



Raimonds Vējonišs

Over half its territory covered by forest, so Latvia is a very green place.

It's national bird knows how to shake a tail feather.

It dates back to 1279 and is one of the three oldest in the world.



↳ Riga is the capital of Latvia.
↳ At the moment Riga is more than 800 years old.



Rīga Zolitude gymnasium



In total, more than 1465 students are taught in the gymnasium (on the site one of the biggest schools in Latvia School).

Our school's staff



A special pride of the gymnasium's is Students' Self-Government under leadership of which exciting but serious activities take place in and out of the gymnasium. They in charge of lots of celebrations help in our school.



Participating in learning projects

- 2013 - 2016 Global dimensions in Social Sciences subjects
- 2013 - 2014 Nordplus junior program project „Future Starts Today“
- 2014 - 2017 International project „I learn European languages“
- 2015 - 2016 Nordplus Junior programme projects „The literacy of Reading“ „My Earth depends on me“ „Healthy life is fun“
- 2016 - 2017 Science and Mathematics learning improvement
- 2016 - 2017 Erasmus+ school cooperation project „Media, social networks and ICT: opportunities for learning“
- 2016 - 2017 International British Council project „School Leaders from Estonia and Latvia“

National food

Rye bread is extremely popular in Latvia and there are plenty of different types



Grey Pox with speck
It's served on a side dish or in a hot snack and is made from dried peas cooked with fried onions and fatty smoked bacon.



Smoked fish
There are two ways of smoking fish – hot or cold. Particular attention is paid to the wood that is used to create the smoke, as it has a big impact on the flavor: popular types used include alder, birch, and maple.



Famous places and tourist attractions



The Old Town is the oldest center of Riga. It is the city's most popular area for tourists. In 1997, Riga's historic center was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.



Riga Central Market is Europe's largest market. In Riga, it was planned from 1912 and built from 1924 to 1930. The main structures of the market are five pavilions reconstructed by reusing old German hangars.

Famous sports people



Alona Ostapenko (born 8 June 1997), also known as Alona Ostapenka, is a professional tennis player from Latvia. On 19 March 2018, she reached her best singles WTA rankings of world No. 3, and she peaked at world No. 32 in the WTA doubles rankings on 19 June 2017.



Dennis Šauļeris (born 9 August 1999) is a Latvian figure skater. He is the 2014 South Olympics silver medalist. He is also the 2015 CS Tallinn Trophy bronze medalist, the 2014-17 and 2017-18 Cup of Tynni champions, the 2018 Finnish Lapland Ice Star champion, and a three-time Latvian National champion.

Famous singers and bands



Pūtājs (Latvian: Pūtājs) is a world-wide famous pop/folk band. The band became popular internationally in 2000, when they finished third in the Eurovision Song Contest 2000 with the song „My Star“.

Sings:
-My Star (2000)
-Weaters Are Not My Happy Days (2000)
-Māte (2001)
-Māmiņa (2004)



Laima Vaikule is a popular Latvian actress, singer, director, and choreographer, best known in Europe and in the former USSR for such popular hits as „Vērnība“ and „Charlie,“ among other songs.

Sings:
-It's Not Daring for Little Lovers
-Vērnība
-Kāds Dods the Pastor Play
-Pūķis (On the Roof)
-Charlie
-On Possibly Street

Some famous people from present.



Arturs Lebe (1967) is the best Latvian ice hockey goalkeeper. The professional player was one of the best players in Dinamo Riga team.



Mihails Boryshkovs a world's famous ballet dancer and choreographer



Legendary painter **Mark Rothko** was born in the city of Daugavpils, southeast Latvia, before finding fame in the US. Sold in 2004 for 140 million euros, his No. 6 (Miolet, green and red) is one of the priciest paintings of all time.



GREECE - ΕΛΛΑΔΑ



Greece is a mountainous country with 12 million inhabitants and a history that is lost in the centuries... Greece is a part of European Union and its currency is euro.



The flag of Greece is consisted of 9 blue and white stripes and a white cross. The 9 lines stand for the 9 syllables of the historical phrase "Freedom or Death" (during the Greek Independence War), as well as for the number of letters in the word "Freedom" in Greek. The cross symbolizes Christianity.



The capital of Greece is Athens, a town of more than 3,500,000 inhabitants.



The Acropolis

The Acropolis is the most famous Greek monument. It was built in the 5th century BC in honor of the Goddess Athens, the Goddess of Wisdom.



PIRAEUS

Piraeus city is a suburb of Athens and the most important port of Greece.



Korydallos

It is a town of around 65,000 inhabitants. It is just 5 kilometers away from Piraeus and 10 kilometers from Athens. Korydallos in Greek is the name of the bird lark.



The 5th Primary school of Korydallos



Η αεροπία του
αεροπίατος πύλο
Ιουνίου 1999



The schools' history starts from 1959 and its current building was built in 1998. Various educational programs and actions are taking place here. There are 280 students, aged 6-12 years old. There are 14 classes, from the 1st to the 6th grade. The school logo features the bird lark, which in Greek is called Korydallos.



Famous sites in Greece



The archaeological site in Mycenae



The oracle of Delphi

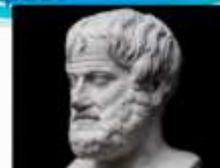


The archaeological site in Olympia

Famous people from the past



The mathematician Pythagoras



The philosopher Aristotle



Alexander the Great



Ioannis Kapodistrias, the first governor of Greece after its independence

Our country

Poland is a medium size country.
It Poland lives 38 mln people.

The capital city of Poland is Warsaw.

There are many interesting places in our country.



00:20

Mykanów

- Mykanów is a village.
- In Mykanów there are organized plenty of festivals.
- Lots of people like walking and watching nature.
- We are proud of orchestra and vocal studio, which are very successful.



00:20

Our village and also the province is called Mykanów. It's a small and quiet community in the south of Poland in Silesian Region.

Mykanów is located near Częstochowa. This is one of the bigger cities in this region of Poland.

Location of Mykanów is good because of the beautiful nature around.

There are small lakes, rivers, picturesque hills and meadows.

So, the centre of Częstochowa is about 20 km far from here.



3

Our School

- Our school participates in various projects and also in many competitions. Students are willing to attend sports tournaments, music festivals and subject competitions.



Primary School from Poland is in Śloneczna Street 114, Mykanów. There are about 250 students. They are from 4 to 16 years old, because in one building there are three schools. There are a kindergarten a primary school, and a middle school which people in Poland call "Gimnazjum". There are new walls in every corridor and classroom. There are two teachers' rooms, a gym, a sports hall and a small library. The sports hall is very big and modern.



- Students are happy to organize fairs and take part in performances.

- The school organizes various additional activities to develop your passions and interests!



WELCOME TO POLAND!



Our country

Poland is a medium size country.
In Poland lives 38 mln people.

The capital city of Poland is Warsaw.

There are many interesting places in our country.



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Częstochowa history begins in the XIII century when it was built connecting the city of Old Częstochowa and Częstochówka. Today, situated by the Warta River town has more than 200 000 residents, covers an area of 170 km² and is an important cultural, service and marketing in the region.



Having up to 6 universities it is also a major academic center. There is well-developed infrastructure and numerous monuments. Besides, the most important Monastery of Jasna Góra, Częstochowa offers numerous museums, architectural ensembles, galleries, theaters, etc.



Famous Places in Poland



Palace of Culture and Science is a notable high-rise building in Warsaw, Poland.



The Jasna Góra is the sanctuary with an image of Black Madonna of Częstochowa.



The Wawel Castle is a castle residency of former kings located in central Kraków.

Regional Food



Pierogi is a traditional dish served as one of festive dishes in Christmas. It is made of dough with various fillings such as mushrooms, cheese, meat or fruit.



Bigos is a stewed dish consisting of cabbage and sausage. It has to be cooked for a few days before serving to be delicious.



These are noodles from southern Poland with a characteristic hole in the middle. They are very often served for Sunday dinner with a thick sauce.

Famous Sports People



Kamil Stoch is a Polish ski jumper. He is one of the most successful ski jumpers from Poland.



Bartosz Kurek is a Polish volleyball player, a member of Poland men's national volleyball team.



Robert Lewandowski is a Polish professional footballer who plays as a striker for Bayern Munich and is the captain of the Poland national team.

Famous artists



Edyta Górniak is a Polish singer. She was second place in Eurovision in 1994.



Michał Szpak is a Polish singer who found fame on the first series of the Polish X Factor in 2011.

BOOKMARKS WITH THE LANDMARKS OF THE ANCIENT GREECE

Plyceana

Handwritten text describing Plyceana, mentioning its location and historical significance.



Maze of Minotaur

Mythology: GREEK MONSTER
 (Minotaur is the body of a man and the head and tail of a bull...)



Temple of Apollo Epiconios at Bassae

This famous temple was built in the middle of 5th century B.C. (later than) in lovely heights of the Peloponnese mountains. In this temple has the oldest Corinthian capital yet found. Also temple of Apollo Epiconios means Temple of Apollo the helper.



Parliament of Greece or Santagmatos

Santagmatos is the parliament of Greece in Athens. It was called by Greece King Otto 13.



Plaka

Plaka is the old historical neighborhood of Athens situated a narrow no-carbon and narrow streets of colorful incorporating labyrinthine streets and medieval architecture. Plaka is built on top of the ruins of the ancient town of Akropolis. It is also known as the "Athenian heart of old".



Typical house of Plaka



Plaka's view of the Acropolis

Mount Olympus

Mount Olympus is one of the great mountains of Greece. It is a famous geographical site as well as the summit of many myths 2952 meters. Mount Olympus, the highest 2918 m (9573 feet) any of the highest peaks in Europe. Only Mont Blanc (and some) is higher than Mount Olympus, the highest of Olympus peaks.



The 2918 m mountain is also known to many for its interesting Greek myths. Its mountain was said to be home to the 12 Great gods, such as Zeus, Athena, Artemis and Poseidon.



It is part of the Olympus National Park. The region was declared Greece's 5th national park in 1998. The entire Olympus area covers about 300 square kilometers, and harbors 32 species of mammals, 120 species of birds, many species of reptiles, amphibians and insects.



Mount since 7th BC Olympus!

Samaria Gorge

The Samaria Gorge is a National Park of Greece since 1942 on the island of Crete.








Acropolis, Athens
 The Acropolis of Athens (it
 monuments are considered
 symbols of the classical world
 civilization.
 The most important monu-
 ment, Parthenon was built by



Acropolis, Athens
 The Acropolis of Athens and its
 monuments were considered
 symbols of the classical
 world and civilization and
 from the greatest architectural
 and artistic complex
 discovered by Greek
 antiquity in the world.

Pythagoras of Samos



Pythagoras of Samos
 Pythagoras is believed to have lived
 on the southern tip of the island
 the population is 14,000 inhabitants.
 In the harbor, there is the statue of
 Pythagoras and a museum building
 dedicated to his name. Pythagoras
 lived in the town of Samos.



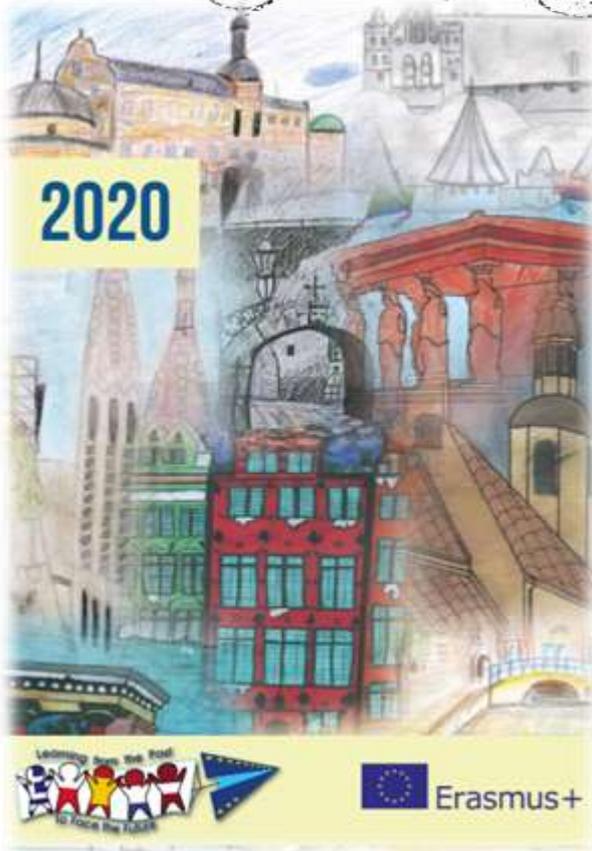
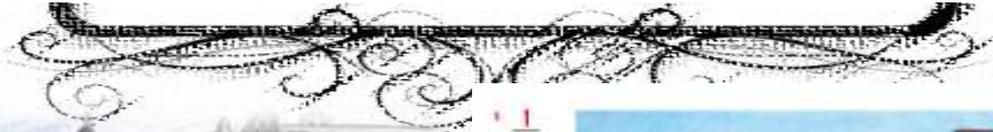
This Ancient Theatre of Epidaure is
 a theatre in the Greek city of Epidaure,
 located on the southern end of the
 sanctuary dedicated to the ancient Greek
 God of medicine, Asclepius. It is considered
 to be the most perfect ancient Greek
 theatre with regard to acoustics and
 aesthetics.

The Old Town of Corfu

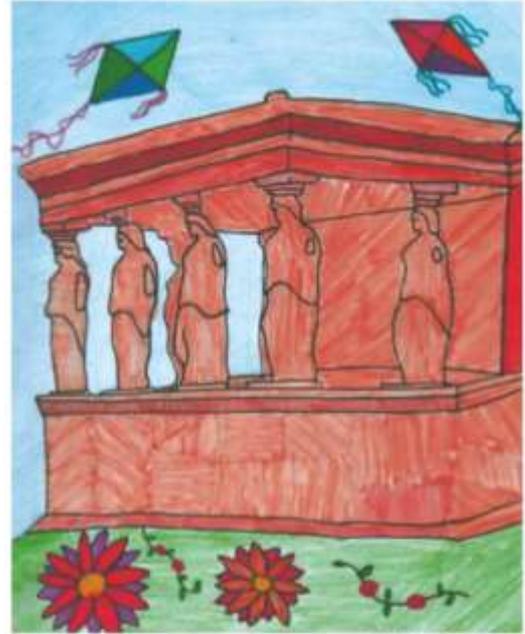


The Old Town of
 Corfu, on the Island of Corfu
 off the western coasts of
 Albania and Greece, is located
 in a strategic position at
 the entrance of Adriatic
 sea and has the roots in
 the roots in the 8th century.

THE CALENDAR WITH IMPORTANT HISTORICAL PLACES OF ALL THE PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES



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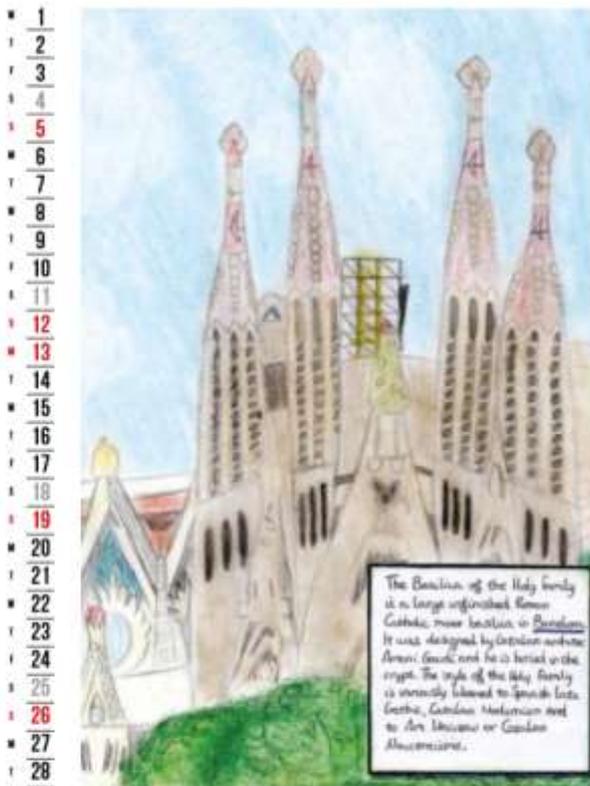


The Erechtheion is an ancient temple on the western side of the Acropolis in Athens. The temple was dedicated to the goddess Athena and the god Poseidon. It was built between 421 and 407 BC. The structure used to have the roof covered and was covered with blue tiles. Also, one of its sides had six columns known as Caryatids. They are named for being and were actually Caryatids, but although they look alike, no one is exactly the same as the another.

The festival given for the Orthodox Church begins every day. It is called, usually during March. The tradition of fast was common in Greece for centuries, not observed with spirituality and philosophy. It is a way of fasting, but also an ethical fasting for everyone. The city gets full of life. The children play all over the country.

March

2020



The Basilica of the Holy Family is a large unfinished Roman Catholic major basilica in Barcelona. It was designed by Antoni Gaudí and he is buried in the crypt. The style of the Holy Family is strongly related to Spanish Gothic, Catalan Modernism and to Art Nouveau or Catalan Modernisme.

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April

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I made a drawing of how landscapes look when it's May. Windmills are big energy makers for us.

May

2020

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Swedish Gate is part of the Old Town walls that went around Riga during the medieval times.

July

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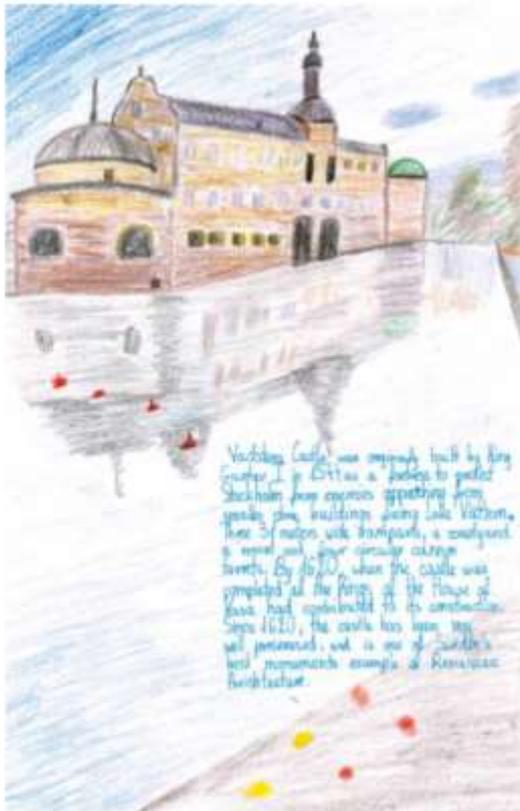


Here you see the autumn in Amsterdam, the biggest city in Holland. You see trees, trees, a bridge and water. In the background there are typical houses. On the right side a lot of cars.

October

2020

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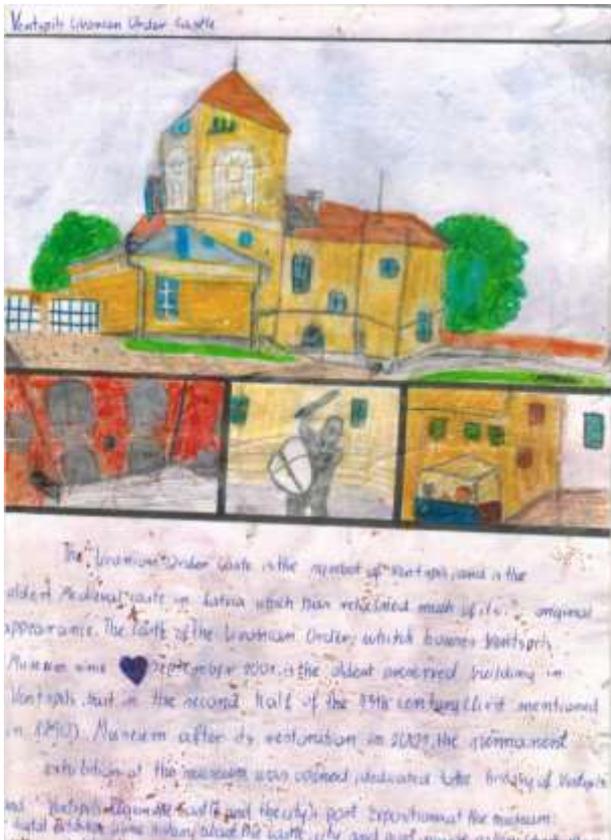
Victoria Castle was originally built by King Charles I in 1874 as a palace to guard Bucharest from enemies approaching from southern plain, buildings joining into Victoria, here of masonry with terracotta, a compound of square and four circular towers. By 1910, when the castle was completed at the form of the Palace of Arts had contributed to its construction. Since 1920, the castle has been very well preserved, and is one of Bucharest's best monuments example of Renaissance architecture.

December

2020



POSTERS WITH THE LATVIAN LANDMARKS



Bropke palace in the Pjundale, once a residence of the Brop family. The castle was built in 1730. Thoughtfully renovated in 1991, the castle is in one of the most beautiful residences.



Castle Castle is one of the best known and best preserved castles in Latvia. The foundations of the castle were laid 200 years ago. The castle was built in the 16th century and it was destroyed in 1705.



Latvian War Museum
The Latvian War Museum, located in the Amber Tower in Old Riga, is the biggest military history museum in Latvia with an extensive and impressive collection. Its goal is to raise public Latvia's military and political history. It has been rebuilt several times and obtained its present name in the 17th century when gold powder was stored there.



Vidzeme Castle

Vidzeme Castle is one of the best preserved castles in Latvia. It is built in 1574. It was built in a typical style and has a very good view of the city. It was built in a typical style and has a very good view of the city. It was built in a typical style and has a very good view of the city.



LATVIAN NATIONAL OPERA



The National Opera House was built in 1863 by the St. Petersburg architect Ludwig Behrstedt and it has been refurbished several times. The opera company include the Latvian Ballet, chorus and orchestra. After the occupation of Latvia by the Soviet Union the Latvian National Opera became the Latvian S. S. R. State Opera and Ballet Theatre.

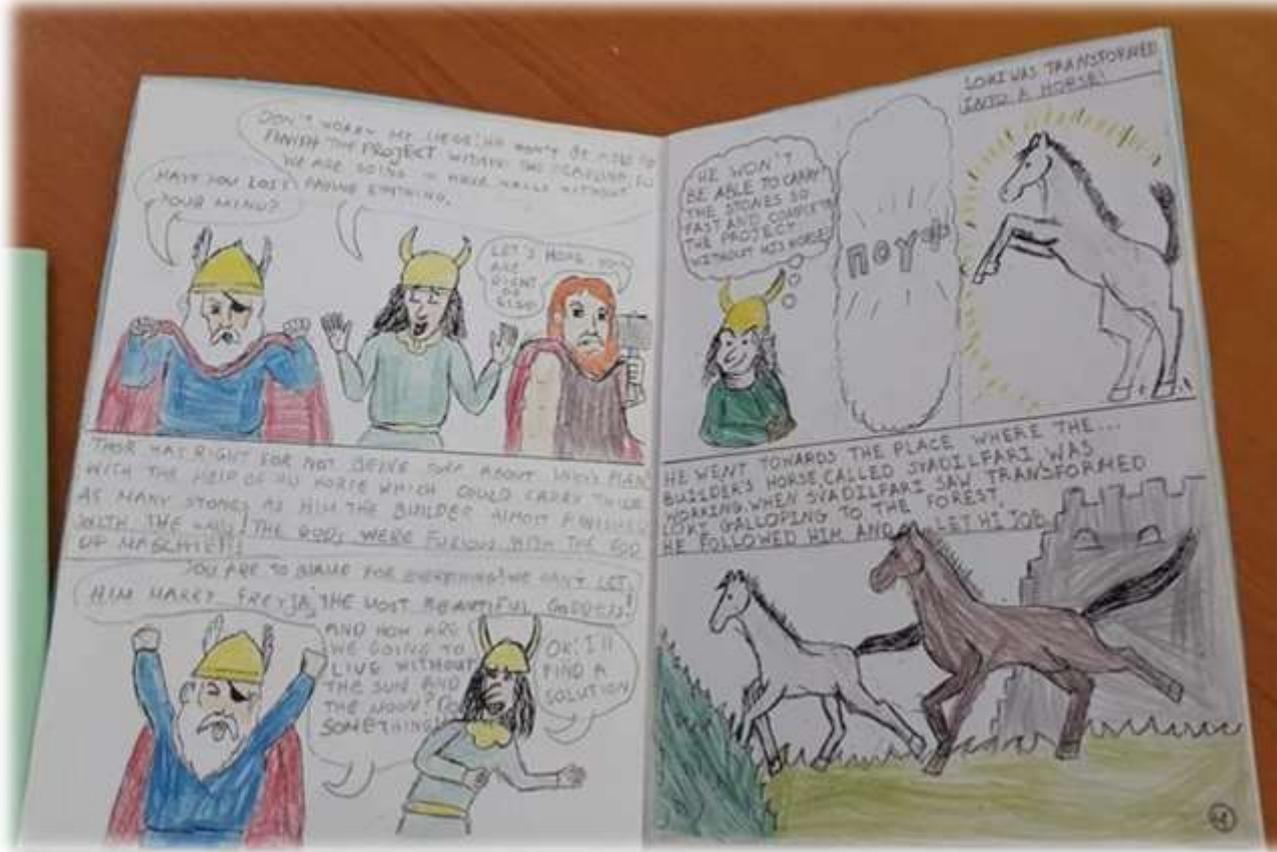
HOUSE OF THE BLACKHEADS



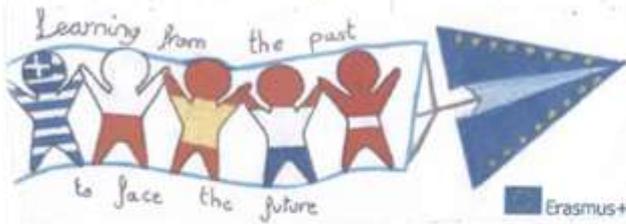

It was built in 1703 as a meeting place for the elite of Riga. It was built during the Baroque period. It was built during the Baroque period.

COMIC BOOKS

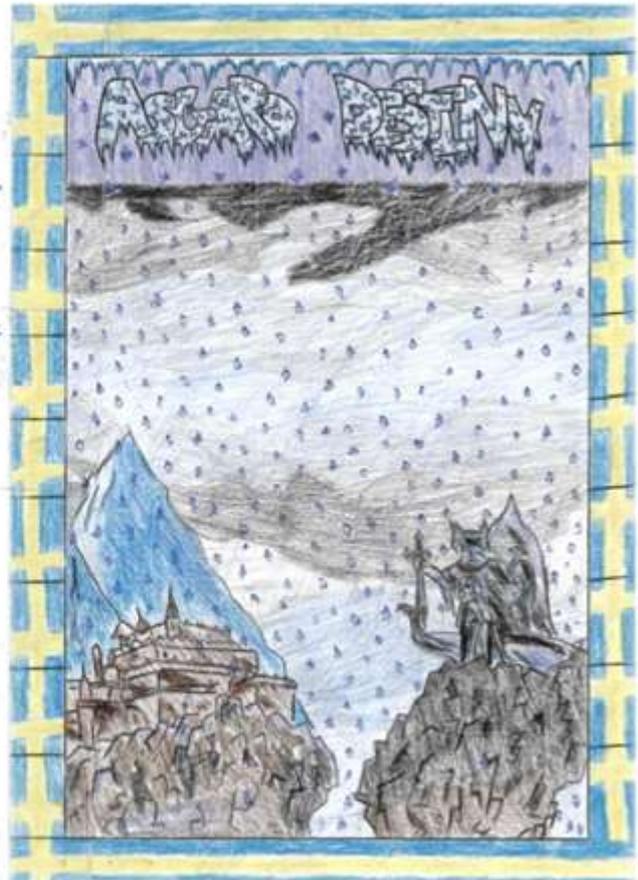




Esmeralda Carmona Ramírez 3ºESO D
SAPA ANDÚJAR SPAIN

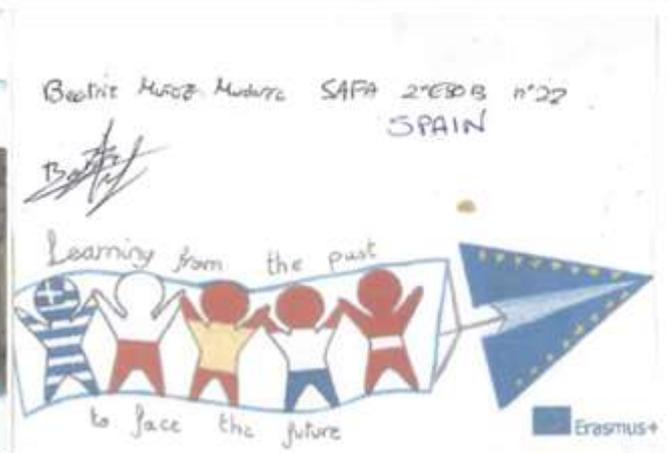
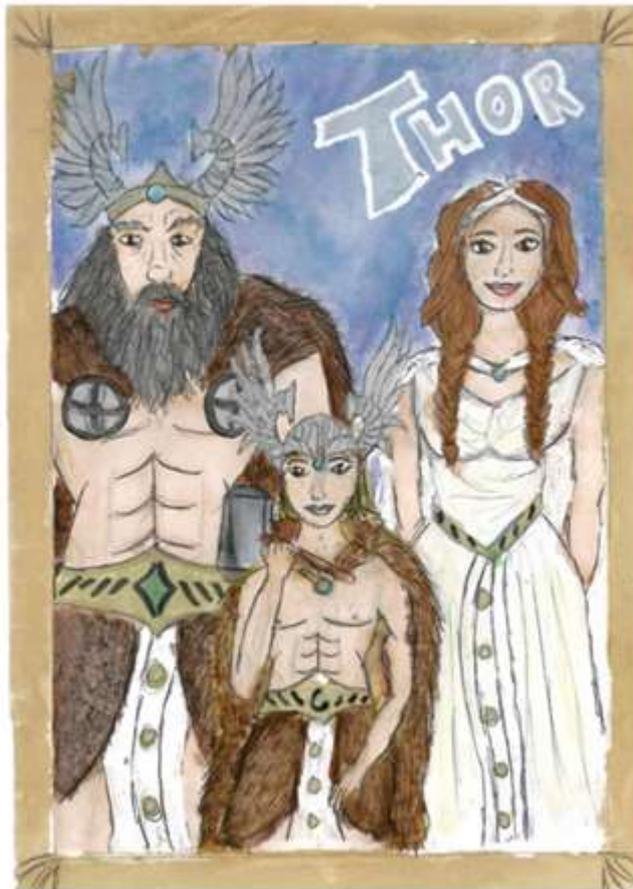


Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



The battle of Odin, god of war, and Loki, god of mischief has begun. Will this be end of Asgard, home of the Gods and Goddesses.

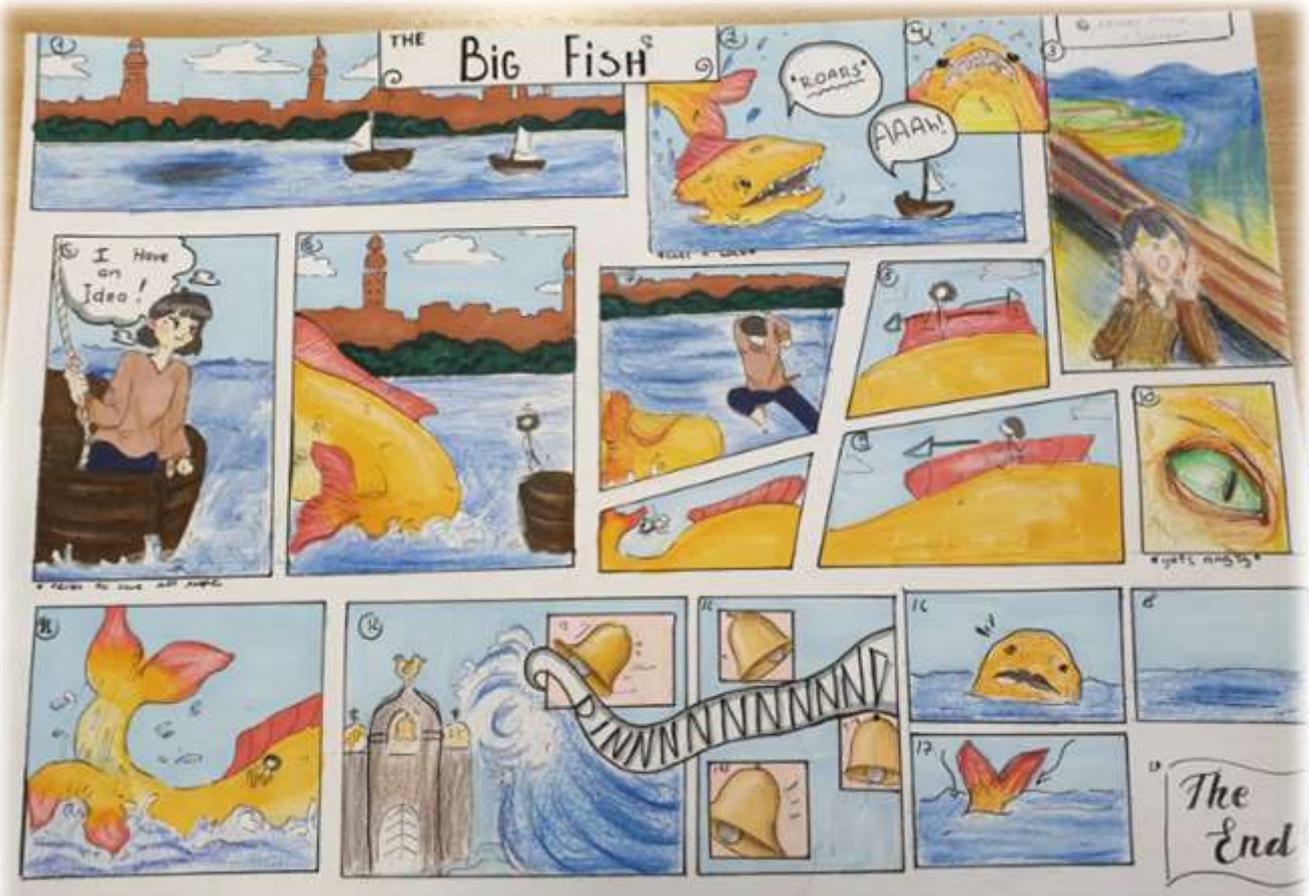




Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

The Big Krustap

Kalala Krustapa.



MINI-GLOSSARIES

Most important words and phrases

English	Dutch	Greek	Latvian	Polish	Spanish	Swedish
Hello	Hoe gaat het?	Γεια	Čau	Cześć	Hola	Hej
Good morning	Goedemorgen	Καλημέρα	Labrīt	Dzień dobry	Buenos días	God morgon
Good afternoon	Goedemiddag	Καλό απόγευμα	Labdien	Dzień dobry	Buenas tardes	God eftermiddag
Good evening	Goedeavond	Καλησπέρα	Labvakar	Dobry wieczór	Buenas tardes	God kväll
Good night	Goedenacht	Καληνύχτα	Ar labu nakti	Dobranoc	Buenas noches	Godnatt
How are you? I'm fine	Hoe gaat het? Met mij gaat alles goed.	Πώς είσαι; Είμαι καλά	Kā tev klājas? Labi	Jak się masz? Wporządku/dobrze	¿Qué tal? Estoy bien	Hur mår du? Jag mår bra
Thank you	Dank je wel	Ευχαριστώ	Paldies	Dziękuję	Gracias	Tack
Sorry	Sorry	Συγγνώμη	Atvaino	Przepraszam	Lo siento, perdón	Förlåt
Please	Alstjeblieft	Παρακαλώ	Lūdzu	Proszę	Por favor	Snälla du
Cheers	Proost	Στην υγειά μας	Ar Dievu. Uz veselību	Na zdrowie	Salud	Skål
Goodbye	Dag	Αντίο	Atā	Papa	Adiós	Adjö



ARABIC TRADITIONS RESEARCH - MIND MAPS



Funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

"Learning from the Past to Face the Future"
(2018-1-PL01-KA229-051241_1)

Arabic roots in Latvian

Various words

- Alkohols [ul-ko-hols] Alcohol
- Jasmins [yas-meens] Jasmin
- Kafija [ka-fee-ya] Coffee
- Matracis [mu-tru-cis] mattress
- Šahs [sha-hs] Chess
- Talismans [ta-lees-muns] mascot
- Cipars [ci-pu-rs] number

Arabic words

- Coffee
- Sugar
- Aprikose
- Apricot
- Syrup

Animals

- Ķirafē [kɪrɑfɛ]
- Papagailis [pɑpɑgɑ'ɪs]
- Gazele [gɑzɛlɛ]
- Albatross [ɑlbɑtrɔs]

Arabic words in the Greek language

MindMaps

By the students of the 5th grade for the Erasmus+ project: Learning from the Past to Face the Future

Greek and Arabic language

Γράφω την άποψή μου ...

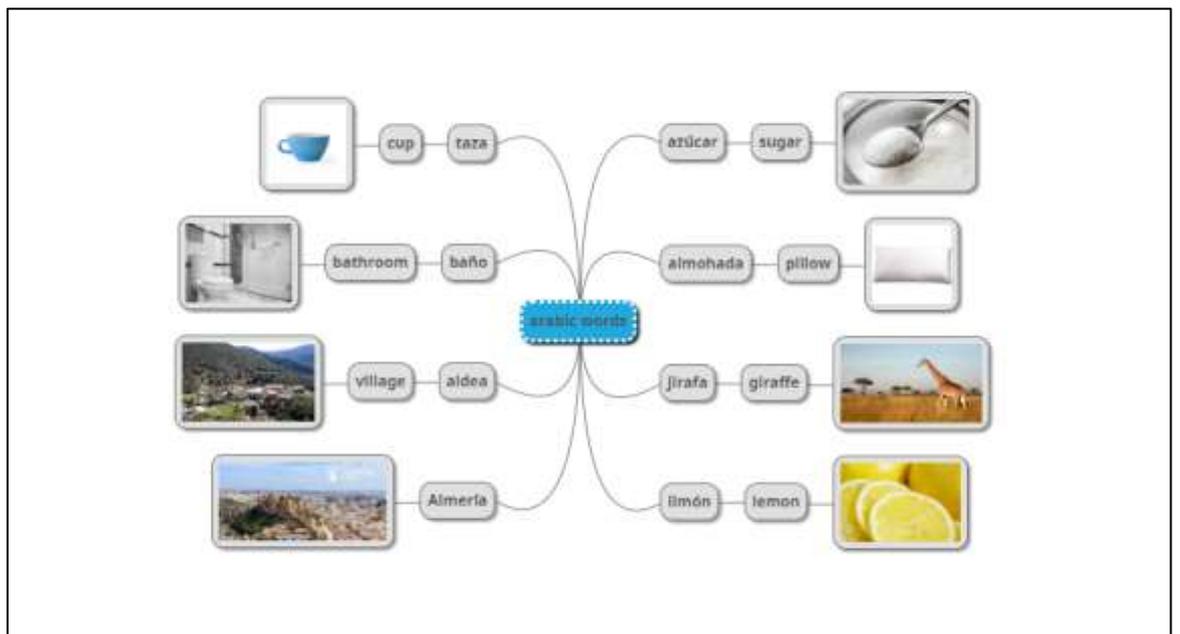
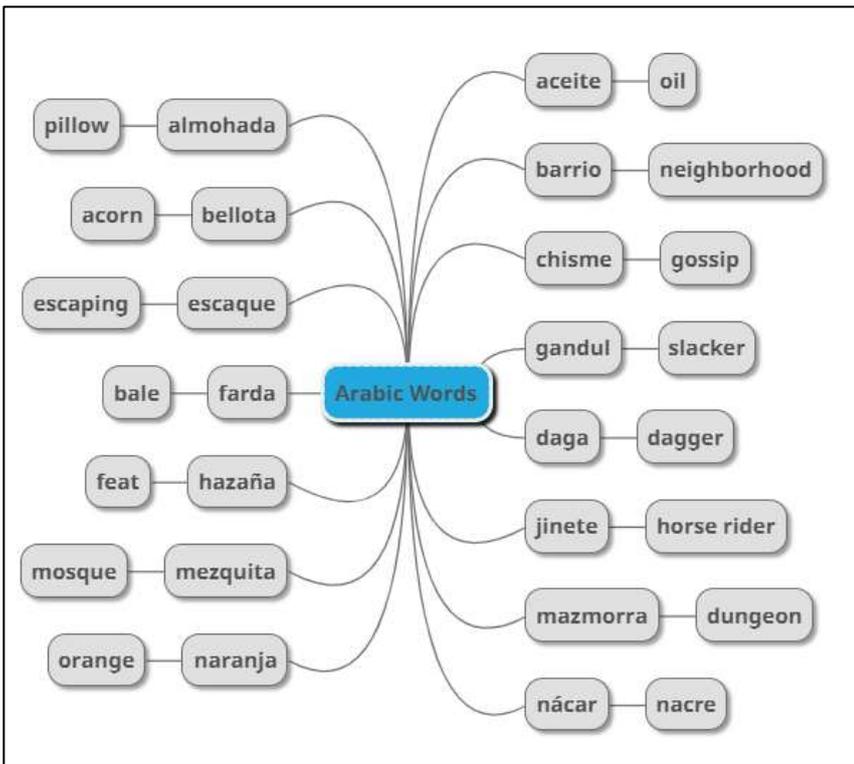
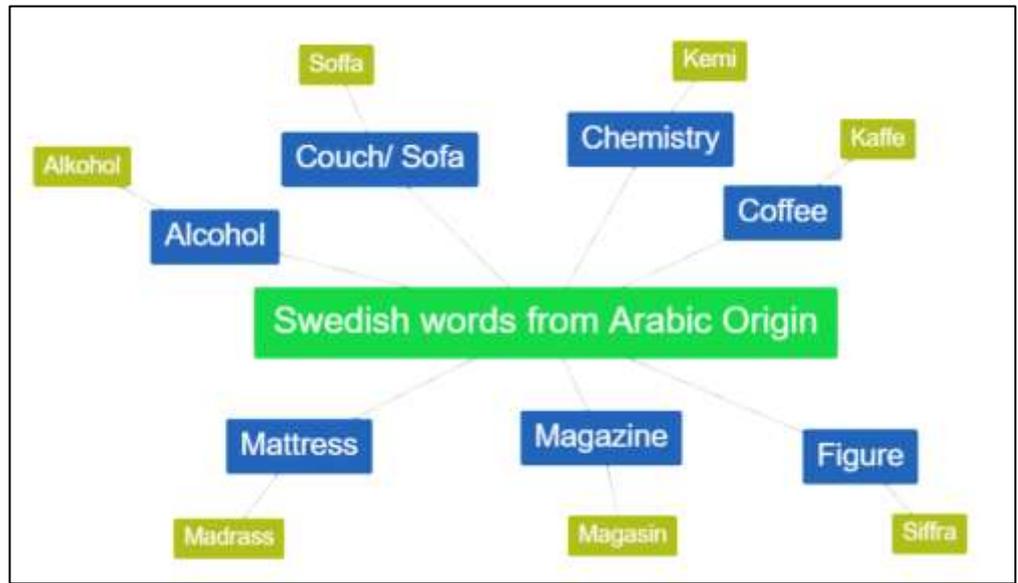
- Γνωρίζω την αραβική γλώσσα; ΝΑΙ ΟΧΙ
- Κατά την άποψη σου την μιλούν περισσότεροι από 1.000.000 10.000.000 100.000.000 200.000.000 300.000.000 400.000.000 άνθρωποι στον κόσμο
- Μπορείς να ζυγαριάσεις σε ποια μέρη του κόσμου πιστεύεις ότι μιλάται;

- Πιστεύεις ότι υπήρξε ποτέ συνάντηση του ελληνικού και του αραβικού πολιτισμού; ΝΑΙ ΟΧΙ
- Πιστεύεις ότι υπάρχουν αραβικές λέξεις μέσα στην ελληνική γλώσσα; ΝΑΙ ΟΧΙ
- Ξέρεις κάποια αραβική λέξη; ΝΑΙ ΟΧΙ
- Αν ναι ποια ή ποιες;

Then, they searched for information and read useful data about the Arabic language...

the meeting of the Byzantine with the Arabic culture...

and the words we daily use and come from the Arabic language!



Latvian language

The Latvian language is "a mirror of the wonderful story of our nation", says a linguistics professor at the University of Latvia.

Latvian in Latin script was first based upon the German alphabet, while the dialect of the Latgalian Polish alphabet. A modified Latin alphabet was adopted in 1922.

A bit of History

Latvian, rooted in Sanskrit, belongs to the Baltic branch of the Indo-European language family. There are only two other Baltic languages in nowadays - the Latvian and the Lithuanian languages. Latvian language formed until 19th century.

Letters

Latvian employs modified Roman script including 33 letters.

- Every phoneme has its own letter, so you can pronounce a word when you read it.
- The stress with some exceptions is on the first syllable.

There are about 1.3 million native Latvian speakers in Latvia and 100,000 abroad.

The first Latvian dictionary, Lettus, was compiled by Georg Mancelius in 1638.

Garunzīme

The garunzīme is a mark that indicates the length of a vowel. It is a horizontal line above the vowel. It is used to distinguish between short and long vowels. For example, 'a' and 'ā' are different vowels. The garunzīme is only used in Latvian language!

Some facts

An interesting fact: The longest word in Latvian is "pretpulksteņrādītāji".

Structure

The structure of words is different in other Europe languages. For example: other languages) milk, lemon, fat, which outside (harvest) Latvian) joms (other languages) time, crown, glass, stone, salt (prez) Latvian) ap.

We can say the Latvian language is unique and easily learned.

Literature

Three of the most influencing writers in Latvia

Anna Sakse

Anna Sakse was a Latvian writer and translator. She lived in the 20th century. She has written a lot of fairytales, but the most popular were about flowers (Flowers - dārzstāsti). Almost every child in Latvia has heard at least some of them - e.g. "Pīlītiņš", "Līle", "Hāciņiņš". Her fairytales are special, because the main heroes are people with the flower nature. They introduce the readers to the wide range of feelings and emotions, from happiness and hopefulness to sadness and despair, and each story leaves a strong impact on the readers.

Krisjanis Barons

Krisjanis Barons was a collector of dainas (Dainas is a Latvian folk song) and is known as the father of dainas. He has gathered and systematized an impressive collection of beautiful dainas and nowadays Latvian people still sing some of them. He has brought together around 7 million dainas about everything that surrounds people - from the description of a bag to thoughts about the world's creation. This is a huge legacy for Latvia and people around, because these folk songs teach us history about how people lived, worked, loved and thought in the past.

Rainis (Jān Pliekšāns)

Rainis was Latvian poet, playwright, linguist and politician. He was born on September 11, 1865 and died at age 64 on September 12, 1929. He is often considered as a Latvian Shakespeare. He wrote a lot of masterpieces - plays and poetry, such as the classic "Fire and Night" and "The Golden Horse", and as well as highly regarded translation of Goethe's Faust. He is an eminent figure for Latvians because of his literature talent, political enthusiasm and being a candidate for a Nobel Prize. Quote: "Everybody must help, to make a big work together"

Proverbs

No pain, no gain!

- Proverbs with similar meaning can be found in the writings of Euripides.
- In Greek the phrase "Τα αγαθά κύνειαι κίνεσαι" is used, with a similar meaning.
- A literal translation in English would be "GOOD THINGS COME AFTER WORKS".



The early bird catches the worm

- In Greek the phrase "Τὸν ἀπὸ πρῶτον πιάσει τὸν ἄλιον" is used, with a similar meaning.
- A literal translation in English would be "WISE PEOPLE'S CHILDREN COOK BEFORE THEY GET HUNGRY".



Where there's a will, there's a way

- In Greek the phrase "ὁμοῦν ἐθέλων, ὑπάγειν ἔστιν" is used, with the same meaning.
- The Greek phrase is a literal translation of the English one!
- A similar phrase was published for the first time in 1640 in "Jacula Prudentum" by George Herbert. Up to the 1820's, the phrase had changed to "where there's a will, there's a way".



Never look a gift horse in the mouth

- In a metaphorical sense, when we give someone a gift, we shouldn't look at it to see if it's real or if it's fake.
- It is an advice to be grateful for a present, instead of trying to find something better.
- In Greek the phrase "ἄνθρωπος ἀλλοτρίου ἄρα τῶν ἀνῶν" is used, with the same meaning.
- A literal translation in English would be "SOMEONE WAS GIVEN A DONKEY AND HE STARED AT ITS TEETH".



Better late than never

- In Greek the phrase "ἄλλοτε ἄργα ἀπὸ ποτὸς" is used, with the same meaning.
- The Greek phrase is a literal translation of the English one!



English	Greek
No pain, no gain!	Τὰ ἀγαθὰ κύνειαι κίνεσαι.
The early bird catches the worm.	Τὸν ἀπὸ πρῶτον πιάσει τὸν ἄλιον.
When there's a will, there's a way.	Ὅμοῦν ἐθέλων, ὑπάγειν ἔστιν.
Never look a gift horse in the mouth.	ἄνθρωπος ἀλλοτρίου ἄρα τῶν ἀνῶν.
Better late than never.	ἄλλοτε ἄργα ἀπὸ ποτὸς.

PROVERBS

by Latvian team

THE EARLY BIRD CATCHES THE WORM.
Kas agrī ceļas, tam Dievs dod.



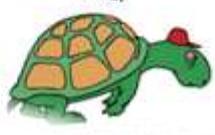
NO PAIN, NO GAIN.
Kas darbu strādā, par to darbs gādā.



NEVER LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH.
Dāvotam zirgam zobus neskatās.



BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.
Labāk vēlāk nekā nekad.

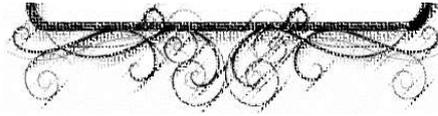


WHERE THERE'S A WILL, THERE'S A WAY
Ja gribēsi, tad varēsi.



<i>English</i>	<i>Dutch</i>	<i>Greek</i>	<i>Latvian</i>	<i>Polish</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Swedish</i>
The early bird catches the worm.	Wie het eerst komt, het eerst maalt	Των φρονίμων τα παιδιά πριν πεινάσουν μαγειρεύουν	Kas agri ceļas, tam Dievs dod	Kto rano wstaje, temu pan Bóg daje	A quien madruga, Dios le ayuda	Morgonstund har guld i mun
No pain, no gain	Wie mooi wil zijn, moet pijn lijden.	Τα αγαθά κόποις κτώνται	Kas darbu strādā, par to darbs gādā	Bez pracy nie ma kołaczy	Quien algo quiere, algo le cuesta	Ändamålet helgar medlen
Never look a gift horse in the mouth	Een gegeven paard niet in de bek kijken	Του χάριζαν γάιδαρο και τον κοίταζε στα δόντια.	Dāvātam zirgam zobos neskātās	Darowanemu koniowi nie zagłada się w zęby	A caballo regalado no se le mira el diente	Den donerade hästen ser inte in i tänderna
Better late than never	Beter laat dan nooit	Κάλλιο αργά παρά ποτέ	Labāk vēlāk nekā nekad	Lepiej późno niż wcale	Mas vale tarde que nunca	Bättre sent än aldrig
Where there's a will, there's a way	Waar een wil is, is een weg.	Όπου υπάρχει θέληση, υπάρχει τρόπος	Ja gribēsi, tad varēsi	Dla chcącego nic trudnego	Querer es poder	Gör det bara!

Summer Greetings





Historical Timelines



<https://my.visme.co/view/010qyyk1-greek-history-en>

History of Poland



<https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/2306218>



A Timeline of the History of Spain



<https://venngage.net/ps/p7Ly686y50U/retro-internet-and-technology-timeline>

<https://www.tiki-toki.com/timeline/entry/1504103/History-of-Spain/>

<https://venngage.net/ps/pu80AZ3n58/history-of-spain>

<https://venngage.net/ps/IX1k6AxHVf8/a-timeline-of-the-history-of-spain>

<https://venngage.net/ps/mMbZjLDKqU/history-of-spain>

<https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/2366186>

<https://my.visme.co/view/pvgongn4-spain-s-history>

<https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/2368191>

Netherlands



Megalithic tombs The first farmers Nobody knows how they did it, but some five thousand years ago, early farmers managed to move huge, heavy boulders in order to build graves. These megalithic tombs are the tangible monuments of a peasant people that left their hunter-gatherer existence behind to settle in permanent locations.

3000 BC



Willibrord The spread of Christianity Around the year 700, Christians regard the Frisian inhabitants of the coastal region as pagans. These people resist conversion, until the arrival of the English monk Willibrord. He manages to win over many Frisians to the Christian faith, although a proportion of them still continue to hang on to their old faith.

658-739



47 ad - 400 ad

The Roman Limes On the frontiers of the Roman world Two thousand years ago, the northern frontier of the immense Roman Empire runs straight across the current territory of the Netherlands. In Latin, this frontier is referred to as "limes". The limes extends for thousands of kilometres in total. It runs from the north of England up to the edge of the Sahara Desert in Africa. In the Low Countries, the frontier is formed by the River Rhine.



Charlemagne Emperor of the West Charlemagne is one of the greatest rulers of the early Middle Ages. By continuously waging war, he manages to subjugate a large part of western Europe by 800, encompassing what is now the Netherlands. Named Charles, he is dubbed Charles le Magne [Charles the Great] because of his vast empire. Moreover, at a height of 1.84 m (6 ft), he was impressively tall for his time.

742-814



Erasmus A critical mind in Europe Desiderius Erasmus is both a critical philosopher and a conciliator. This influential humanist's best-known work by far is In Praise of Folly, a satirical attack on the Roman Catholic Church. Yet when the Protestants seceded, Erasmus continues to advocate religious reform from within the church.



1469-1536



1356-1450

The Hanseatic League Collaboration pays off In the late Middle Ages, the cities of Zwolle, Kampen, Zutphen, and Deventer develop into leading trade hubs. They are members of the Hanseatic League: initially, a merchant confederation and from 1356, also a trade network of cities. The League fosters the expansion and protection of the cities' own trade activities. In the sixteenth century, the Hanseatic League is dissolved.





The Revolt From the Iconoclastic Fury to the Act of Abjuration During the Dutch Revolt, better known as the Eighty Years' War (1568-1648), the Dutch territories rise up against King Philip II of Spain. Eventually, in 1588 the Republic of the Seven United Netherlands is established.



The trading Companies VOC & WIC Sailing and fighting for trade

Seventeenth-century Europe sees a growing demand for luxury products from overseas: spices, sugar, coffee, tea, and china. Merchants jostle to meet this demand. For small businesses, however, long distance journeys to Asia, Africa or the Americas are costly and dangerous. New corporations are established to organise this overseas trade.



1533-1584
William of Orange From rebel to "Father of the Fatherland" William of Orange is an ambitious nobleman who develops into the leader of the Dutch Revolt and later on is revered as "Father of the Fatherland". He is regarded as the founder of a new Dutch state. He himself, however, has never pursued such an independent state.



Rembrandt A country full of painters According to the calculations, in the seventeenth century, more than five million paintings were made in the Republic: a country full of painters. Paintings adorn the walls of not only the rich, but also those of commoners. The most famous painter of all is Rembrandt, and his best-known painting is The Night Watch, dating from 1642.



The patriots Democratising the Republic The Republic doesn't amount to anything anymore and the Stadtholder is to blame. At least, according to the Patriots, who can identify with the ideals of the Enlightenment. In 1787, they launch an unsuccessful attempt to assume power. However, in 1795, France comes to their aid. The Stadtholder is driven away for good.



1607-1676
Michiel de Ruyter The Republic in choppy seas Within the Republic, sea captains are considered major heroes. This also goes for Michiel de Ruyter. In 1667, he is commissioned to lead a smart politico-military action: the naval raid on Chatham via the River Thames, intended to destroy British shipyards and ships. The plan succeeds, and across the globe De Ruyter is acclaimed as a naval hero.



The Constitution The most important law of the Netherlands In 1848, William II signs a Constitution that contains considerable curtailment of his royal powers. Less power to the King, more power to the Cabinet and Parliament: the Constitution of 1848 is referred to as the beginnings of the Dutch democracy. However, the history of our Constitution dates back even further.



World War II The Netherlands occupied and liberated On 10 May 1940, the German army invades the Netherlands. During the occupation, more than a hundred thousand Dutch Jews are killed in concentration camps. Some Dutch citizens protest, but most of them are passively anti-German.



1854-1929
Aletta Jacobs Standing up for equal rights Aletta Jacobs is the first woman in Dutch history officially to be admitted to university. Furthermore, she is the first woman to become a physician and the first woman to earn a PhD. In the Netherlands, she is renowned as the leader of the first wave of feminism and on account of her crusade for female suffrage.

1929-1945
Anne Frank The persecution of the Jews During the German occupation, Anne Frank goes into hiding in the secret annex of an Amsterdam canal-side house, along with her family and four others. In 1944, they are discovered, and eventually Anne dies in a concentration camp. After the war, her diary is published. It becomes one of the most widely read books in the world. Thus, Anne Frank puts a face to the victims of the Holocaust.

Our Vision of the Future

My vision of the future

Artjom

At the moment it is very difficult to imagine how our life will look like in the future, and when everything will return to the way it was before.

In my opinion nothing will be the same again. At least people will be ready for the current situation, everyone will change their minds and behave properly in public places because of Covid-19. I should also say that this year will affect my future greatly, because I have to decide what I will do further in my life, what career I will choose and what educational institution I will go to. If you look further, more into our future, I think that we will live on Mars because most likely global warming will conquer the Earth, and many countries will be flooded. Moreover technologies do not stand still and evolve really fast. Earlier we could see electric cars only in films, but now here they are on the roads. I do think that the same could be said about medicine, and soon we will be able to minify any of our organs.

In conclusion I would like to quote Heracitus, a greek philosopher: "The only thing that is constant is change." Thus, various kinds of changes are inevitable.

MY VISION OF THE FUTURE

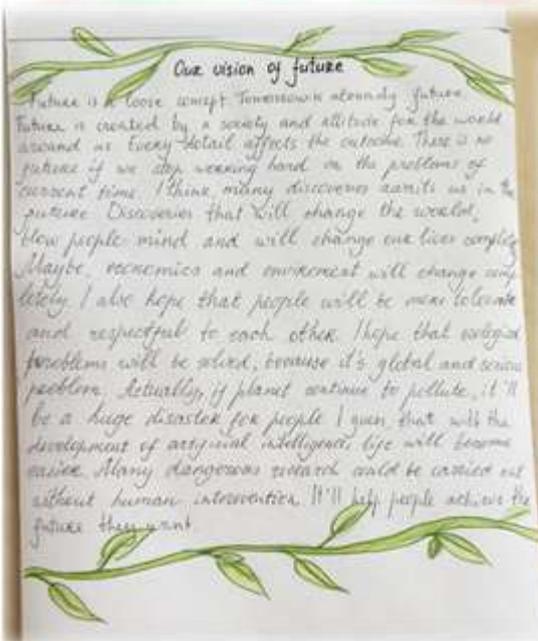
Future - is mystery time. We don't know what will be in the next 20-30 or 100 years. But we can dream about that.

My vision of the future, us that in future will be cleaner than now, that people will care about nature. All cars will be electric, and all factories will filter gazes.

Maybe in 300-500 year we will colonize another planets and will leave in the space cities. In the future we could travel between planets without any problems.

In the future will be medicines from anyone illness (and also from corona).

This is my vision of the future, but I'm not predictor, so I can't vouch about truthfulness of this vision.



My vision of the Future

Future always is very unpredictable, interesting, but at the same time a bit scary. Everyone wants perfect future, however, it's very difficult to predict. You need to work hard for it and strive for your goals, you need to study, not be lazy and go for success. But how future will look? I think that our lives will be much easier, we'll have a lot of new technologies that will simplify live. But things may not be as good as we want them to be... Many of today's jobs will disappear, but what will replace them? Maybe we'll live with robots and live forever. Maybe we'll live on Mars or all humanity will disappear, nobody knows for sure. Probably some languages will disappear, perhaps world will suffer a disaster, or backwards our lives will become much easier and we'll live in harmony, nobody knows.

by Dana

My vision of future

By Denis

It is very difficult to say what will happen in the future, because it is not known when people will invent some technology that will give a boost to the development of technologies, such as the invention of electricity.

In my opinion, shortly an artificial intelligence will improve its ability to learn itself and will be smarter than now. It will make most humans jobs, so some professions will disappear, like teachers' jobs. Peoples people will live with embedded chips in their heads that will allow them to be smarter. People will invent more powerful space vehicles and we will be able to make a colony on other planets. Nowadays we cannot imagine that in the far future people will not use mobile phones to make calls, they will use special implants for making calls.

It is hard to predict how will be in the future, but I tried to do that.

My vision of the Future.

Veronika

I don't make many plans for my future, because I try to live in the present. But still, I would like to try to go to the doctor to save people's lives and help them.

If it doesn't work out, I'll go towards theaters and movies, because I'm very interested in this area and I've been trying to delve into it as much as possible since I was a kid.

For me, the future is something unknown, especially with the participation of covid19. It has completely changed our world and continues to change it. You never know what's going to happen tomorrow, but for now I'm planning it this way.

Our vision for the future.

Future is one of the most interesting part in life. It depends on person's choices and fortunes.

Some people have better luck than others. I can not clearly predict what will happen next in my life. In my country. In the world, I will just believe in a good and right future.

Decisions sometimes are not so easy to make. When you have to choose family or career, hobby or studying, own decision or other people's decision and lives. Things are getting harder.

Technically there is no right or wrong answer. (usually) But each of them have consequences. Despite all sacrifices. It's great to have a choice to make.

The more opportunities we have, the more we feel ourselves independence. So, And I suppose this choice equals to independence. It's also equals to responsibility. Which is very useful things.

And I will look in the future with smile and take this responsibility. ☺

I'm not making big plans for the future because you never know what will happen tomorrow, but I'd like to try myself in the aviosphere. I've always been interested in participating in the life of the plane and helping people cross comfortably, it doesn't matter to me whether I'll fly the plane, or help passengers. Both professions are interesting to me. I can't be sure that everything will go the way I planned. I wish everything would be like this and I hope that covid19 will not prevent me from realising my dream.

11:59

My vision on the future

How do I see my future? To be honest, I don't think about it that often, but I still have a small plan. First, I'm going to finish all 12 classes. Then I want to enter the Faculty of Architecture, as I want to become an interior designer. But if I fail to enroll in architecture, then I will try to enter the medical faculty. And medical, because I am also fascinated by cosmetology. Well, in the future, get a job of my dreams. But at the moment I cannot imagine what will happen next. Either way, I'll hope everything goes according to my small plan.

Vision of the future

It is difficult to talk and write about the future because we don't know how it will look like. What will happen to us and our families tomorrow or in 20 years. We can also think about the world. What will change? How different will it be in a few years? This is one thing we can be sure about the future of our world. It will be different. It is even changing in the second when I'm writing this short essay.

Firstly, I think that people will use technology more and more. Technology is present in our life now but I think there will be more of it every next year. It is sad but I think that people will be addicted to using technology, such as smartphones. I think it will be getting worse.

Secondly, technology can have some good points. Maybe scientists will discover new medicines for the worst diseases and help save life of millions of people?

Thirdly, I hope that we won't forget about our past and traditions. They are very important for us if we want to build the future.

Kinga

Vision of the future

My name is Natalia. I'm 15 years old. This year I'm finishing primary school and I have a difficult choice to make. I have to choose secondary school and decide about my future. I don't know which school I will choose. I hope it will be good for me. This is my future.

I can imagine the future world around us. I think there will be lots of new technology, for example robots living in the houses with us. I think people will live longer and safer because scientists will find new medicines. I hope that people won't destroy the environment and we will have beautiful nature in the future.

Natalia



Vision of the Future

My name is Nel. I am 14 years old.

I like going to school but not only to learn.

I like meeting with my friends more ☺

I also like art and music. I like drawing and painting.

I can also sing and dance a little.

I don't know who I want to be in the future but I think it should be connected with my interest. Maybe I will be an artist?

What can happen in the world in the future?

It is difficult to say. I can guess. I hope that nothing bad will happen. I think that we still can change the world for better. We can look at the history, what happened in the past and not make the same mistakes. People should care more about history and tradition. They shouldn't forget about that. They should also think about nature and Earth. People can't forget this is our home where we and next generations will live.

Nel

Future...

Hello! My name is Paweł. I'm 14 years old. I live in a small village near Częstochowa. I have one sister, Martyna. We love music, travelling, meeting new people and learning new things. Me and my sister took part in Erasmus+ exchanges. She was in Greece and I was in Latvia. It was cool! We loved it! We and our parents were very sad that we can't host students from abroad this year.

What about the future?

For me I would like to connect my future with music. I can play a few instruments for example the piano, the saxophone and the guitar. I in an amateur music band but in the future I would like to be a professional musician. I want to go to the music school but my parents don't like this idea.

For the world I would like the best future. I want the pandemic to stop and world to be normal and happy again. I think that in the future people should be happier and wiser.

Paweł

Vision of the Future

Hi! My name is Szymon and I am 13 years old. I live with my mum and older brother. We have many animals at home and in the garden and I love them. I also like learning English and reading comics. I don't like doing and watching sports. As you can see from this picture I like nature and beautiful views.

I want to tell you about the future of our environment. I hope that it will be better than it is now. I think that more people will start to take care about the nature, animals and plants. People will stop to destroy the environment. They will be more aware that the good future of nature is also a good future for us.

I hope that in the future we will still have beautiful places like this.

Szymon

What can happen in the future?

Hello! I'm Wiktor and I'm 15 years old. I have a younger brother Igor. We live with our family in Mykanów. I also go to school here. Last year I was on the exchange in Latvia. It was great! Now, I'm in the senior grade. This is my last year here at school.

I sometimes think about my future but not too much. I want to have good marks and good exam results this year because later I must choose a secondary school. I want to go to the technical school. Later I would like to go to the university and study something connected with electronics. I like new devices and I would like to invent something useful in the future. Maybe my invention will change the future for better?

Wiktor

VIRTUAL MOBILITY IN POLAND:

<http://www.lpff.erasmus.mykanow.edu.pl/5th-mobility-poland-virtual-mobility-12th-16th-october.html?fbclid=IwAR3f0wkMIDFCfLznaB49CTfjDb7FzT41MN6xGQ3OyUHBQ6tDtG9WMFKvT3>
o



Erasmus+ project 2018-1-PL01-KA229-051241_1 'Learning from the past to face the future'

Mykanow Primary School

Virtual Mobility Agenda

12-16th October, Mykanów, Poland

Dear Friends

In new reality we are unable to meet in person. Even via video chats is not easy as some students or classes are being delegated to temporarily study at home. We understand the situation is hard for each of our schools - for students parents and teachers.

Polish students and teachers appreciate the time you would like to devote to experience some of our school life here in Poland, in our humble school in Mykanow.

We would like you to enjoy what we have all prepared. With wishes of success fulfillment and health, we strongly hope for us to meet one day.

Monday 12th Oct - Welcome to our school in Mykanow

Please watch our short videos presenting the school and the area nearby. The photos were taken on different occasions in our school (also before the covid health restrictions). Some of the material used was recently recorded by our pupils of class 6 - who are actively taking part in the project actions at school.

Virtual Mobility – welcome to our school <https://gopro.com/v/WyXVZXNbwkg8n>

out and about Mykanow - <https://gopro.com/v/4y0wO6baDy0Rn>

Tuesday 13th Oct – Some info about Poland

The presentations were prepared by Malwina's class who did the lions share of the project last year. At present time they are highschool students not in our school anymore. Therefore we can at least show you what they consider as a great place to be here in Poland. With their power points they have presented places where we would like to take you for a trip. If only you could be here with us.

Folder about us

Czestochowa and its area

Cracow

Lodz (Łódź)

Warsaw

Wednesday 14th Oct – history day

Let's focus today on our history. Check our history timelines to see the important moments for our motherlands. Did our nations experience anything incredible and great or terryfying or sad at a similar time. Do we share some crucial historical events?

<https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/2306218>

Thursday 15th Oct – Swedish input

Due to unfortunate coincidence Swedish school - Atlas Skolan Linkoping could not participate in the project. But according to the major Erasmus rule of friendship and sharing, we want to learn about their country as well.

Check our Polish-Swedish history and others prepared on various topics concerning geography, cuisine, traditions, religion, etc.

Friday 16th Oct – time to say goodbye

Erasmus+ is a great way of making new friends, broadening horizons, understanding cultures, similarities and differences.

To all who have participated in mobilities it is an unforgettable memory of people, sights, landscapes and flavours. With a feeling of gratitude for what life brought to our pupils during the visits we would like to express our huge thank you.

Let's farewell videos and watch our pupils' presentations: Natalia and Victor (visiting Latvia)

<https://gopro.com/v/gvzy7LrLLn97a> Natalia

Folder presenting our country, region, village and school.



Szkoła Podstawowa im. Stefana Okrzei Mykanów,
Poland.

Our country:

POLAND



Poland is a country in Central Europe, situated between the Baltic Sea in the north and two mountain ranges (the Sudetes and Carpathian Mountains) in the south. Bordered by Germany to the west; the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south; Ukraine and Belarus to the east; and the Baltic Sea, Russia and Lithuania to the north. The total area of Poland is 312,679 square kilometres, making it the 69th largest country in the world and the 9th largest in Europe. With a population of over 38.5 million people, Poland is the 34th most populous country in the world, the 8th most populous country in Europe. Poland is a unitary state divided into 16 administrative subdivisions, and its capital and largest city is Warsaw. Poland's climate can be described as a temperate climate with relatively cold winters and warm summers, which is greatly influenced by oceanic air currents from the west and cold polar air from Scandinavia and Russia.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF POLAND

- FLAG - the flag of Poland consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width, the upper one white and the lower one red

-COAT OF ARMS - the White Eagle is the national coat of arms of Poland. It is a stylized white eagle with a golden beak and talons, and wearing a golden crown, in a red shield

- NATIONAL ANTHEM - Dąbrowski's Mazurek is the national anthem of Poland. The lyrics were written by Józef Wybicki.



INTERESTING PLACES TO VISIT IN POLAND

- WARSAW



Warsaw is the capital and largest city of Poland. Still there are many beautiful objects to be found in Warsaw, such as Copernicus Science Centre, Wilanów Palace and the Old Town. The most easily recognized piece of Warsaw architecture is The Palace of Culture and Science.

- CRACOW



Cracow is Poland's second largest city. It is also one of the oldest cities of the country, as it dates back to seventh century, and a popular tourist destination. It used to be the capital of Poland and the residence of Polish kings. Cracow is filled with monuments, old churches, castles and charming little streets inviting visitors to come.

-SOPOT



Sopot is a seaside resort town in northern Poland. It lies between the larger cities of Gdańsk to the southeast and Gdynia to the northwest. The main tourist attraction in Sopot is a pier which is 500 meters long and is one of the longest in Europe.

-ZAKOPANE



Zakopane is a town in the extreme south of Poland. Zakopane is the centre of local people's culture and is known informally as "the winter capital of Poland". It is a popular destination for mountaineering and skiing.

-WADOWICE



Wadowice is a city in southern Poland, 50 kilometres from Cracow. Wadowice is best known for being the birthplace of Pope John Paul II.

The biggest city:
CZĘSTOCHOWA

Częstochowa is not only the largest pilgrimage center in Poland but also one of the most important centers of this type in the Christian world. All thanks to Pauline monastery at Jasna Góra, whose walls hide the icon of the "Black Madonna" - the image of Our Lady of Czestochowa. Every year, Częstochowa is visited by a few million of pilgrims from around the world. On the right you can see its emblem. Częstochowa history begins in the XIII century when it was built connecting the city of Old Częstochowa and Czestochówka. Today, situated on the Warta River town has more than 200.000 residents, covers an area of 170 km² and is an important cultural, service and marketing in the region. Having up to 8 universities it is also a major academic center. There is well-developed infrastructure and numerous monuments. Besides, the most important Monastery of Jasna Gora, Czestochowa offers numerous museums, architectural monuments, galleries, theaters, etc.

Old Market in Czestochowa

This square, which formerly served as the Old Market Czestochowa. Probably there was a town hall, but the buildings were destroyed during the Swedish Deluge, survived

only a few

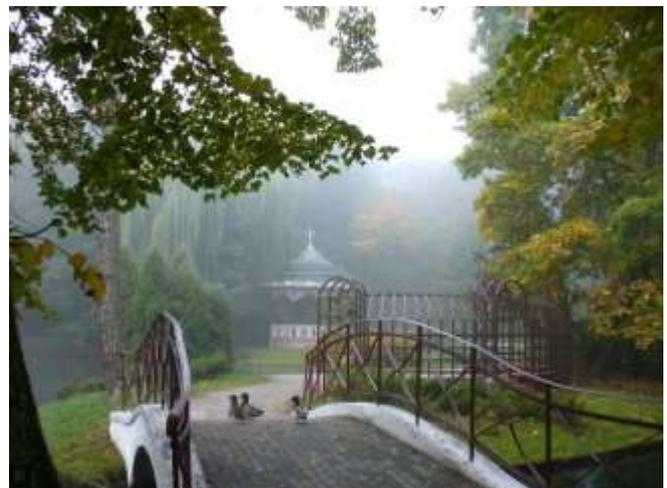


houses. Municipal administration proclaim that arranged at the Old Market Square inn slept Napoleon Bonaparte.



Jasna Góra Parks

They are popular recreation areas for the residents.



Jasna Góra Monastery is the largest and most important tourist attraction of Częstochowa. The monastery complex belonging to the Pauline Convent is one of the most important places of Marian devotion, and every year is visited by millions of

believers and tourists. Apart from the impressive architecture of Jasna Góra it has a large collection of art. The central sanctuary is in a baroque style.

Our village: **MYKANÓW**



Our village and also the province is called Mykanów.

On the right you can see our emblem. It's a small and quiet community in the south of Poland, in Silesian Region. Mykanów is

located near Częstochowa. This is one of the bigger cities in this region of Poland.

Location of Mykanów is good because of the beautiful nature around. There are small lakes, rivers, picturesque fields and meadows. Still, the centre of Częstochowa is about 20 km far from here. There are about fifteen thousand residents in our province.

There are plenty of active organisations, such as: Youth Brass Band, Local Association of Culture, regional and traditional music bands, dance club Zorba and sports clubs. You can see our musicians in the picture below. They are a world famous orchestra. Every year local authorities in cooperation with sponsors organise plenty of cultural events, such as: concerts, fairs, sports tournaments, harvest celebrations and other various occasional festivals.

In the province of Mykanów there are many important monuments such as: old churches in Mykanów, Borowno and Cykarzew and the Duke's Palace in Borowno.

There are nine primary schools and five kindergartens, all of them are state funded.

Next to the school in Mykanów there is a modern sports centre. We have got football fields, volleyball and beach ball courts and a huge sports hall. It's the first facility of this type in our community. There are modern sports courts, professional equipment, about two hundred



seats, cloakrooms, showers, sauna and etc.

Sports hall is always open for everyone and hosts important sports and cultural events from our region.

Apart from that, farmers and sellers organise a local market in the centre of Mykanów every Friday. It's a fantastic place to buy fresh fruit, vegetables, local products and other goods.

Our province is a nice place.

Here you can be close to nature, spend time in the fresh air, go cycling or run across the fields. You can do everything here, because there's a good atmosphere and good people around you.

I hope you will be fond of Mykanów and visit it soon!

Our school:



Stefan Okrzeja Primary School in Mykanów

Stefan Okrzeja
Primary School from Poland
is in Słoneczna Street 114,



Mykanów. On the right you can see the emblem of our school. There are about 200 students from Mykanów, Grabowa, Kokawa, Rybna, Radostków and Łochynia. They are from 3 to 15 years old, because in one building there are two schools. There are a kindergarten and a primary school. There are news walls in every corridor and classroom. There are three classrooms for the smallest children, a canteen and fourteen rooms for the older ones. There is one big teachers' rooms, a gym, a sports hall and a small library. The sports hall is very big and modern. It is a great facility not only to have PE lessons but also to watch a play, a performance or a concert. There are plenty of events organised here. At our school we can develop our talents, knowledge and different interests. We can always ask our teachers about all topics for example when we have a problem. Teachers are helpful and open-minded, but they are sometimes serious and strict too. We have got a cool head teacher, Mrs Kiedrzynek is cheerful and understanding. We really like her. We like all the teachers. There are lots of extracurricular classes after basic lessons. We can go to Mathematics, Geography, Polish, English, dance, sports and IT classes. We sometimes organise parties and competitions for our national holidays. A few years ago we took part

Comenius projects and now we are really happy to join and coordinate Erasmus+. We usually have from 6 to 8 lessons daily and between every lesson we have a few minutes of a break. We can do our homework or eat something. Breaks are noisy, but funny. Most students like going to our school. This school gives us many opportunities to be fulfilled. For example now, without this school we wouldn't have a chance to visit so many European countries. This school is the best, but it's still a school. ☺

<h3>Best places in Warsaw</h3> <p>Locations that deserve just a few words of our country.</p>		<h3>Royal Castle in Warsaw</h3> <p>The Royal Castle in Warsaw is a large residence that formerly served throughout the centuries as the official residence of the Polish monarchs. It is located in the Castle Square, at the entrance to the Warsaw Old Town.</p>		<h3>Royal Baths Park</h3>		<p>Lazienki Park or Royal Baths Park is the largest park in Warsaw, Poland, occupying 45 hectares of the city center. It is a place with beautiful monuments, museums and nature reserves.</p>
<h3>Palace of Culture and Science</h3>		<h3>Old Town Market Square Warsaw</h3>		<h3>Copernicus Science Centre</h3>		<p>Copernicus Science Centre is a science museum standing at the bank of the Vistula River in Warsaw, Poland. It contains over 400 interactive exhibits that enable visitors to learn hands-on about our world. Exhibits also discover the history of science for dinosaurs.</p>

<h3>ŁÓDŹ</h3>	<h3>General information about Łódź:</h3>	<h3>Łódź is the third largest city in Poland and a former industrial centre (fabric industry).</h3>	<h3>Located in the central part of the country, it has a population of 682,679.</h3>
<h3>Location of Łódź on the map of Poland</h3> <p>The city is located in the central part of the country, in the western part of the country, and is located approximately 120 km north-west of Warsaw.</p>	<h3>The city's coat of arms is an example of canting, as it depicts a boat (łódź in Polish).</h3> <p>1377 2020</p>	<h3>The most important places in Łódź:</h3>	<h3>During your stay you should visit these places:</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handlarska Shopping Centre Museum of Art in Łódź Erny Młyn / English Priests Mill Piotrkowska Street Park Miejski in Łódź Monument of the Place of Rubinstein Modern Science and Technology centre ICI Archibishopal Basilica of St. Stanisław Kostka City Hall of Łódź Street Piotrkowska's Palace Łódź Hills Landscape Park Many other interesting monuments

<h3>Łódź Hills Landscape Park</h3>	<h3>Israel Poznanski's Palace</h3>	<h3>Handlarska Shopping Center</h3>	<h3>Erny Młyn / English Priests Mill</h3> <p>A group of brick factories (mainly cotton spinning mills) and associated facilities, have been built in Łódź since 1824.</p>
<h3>Łódź House in Łódź</h3>	<h3>Science and Technology Center</h3>	<h3>Archibishopal Basilica of St. Stanisław Kostka</h3> <p>A monumental Roman Catholic parish church built in 1901-1912, located at Piotrkowska Street in Łódź.</p>	<h3>Place of Rubinstein</h3>

WHAT'S WORTH SEEING IN AND AROUND CZĘSTOCHOWA.



Częstochowa

Geographical location of Częstochowa



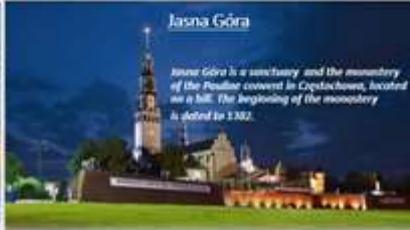
Made by
Lena Jankowska

Częstochowa - a city with poviat rights in southern Poland, in the Silesian Voivodeship, seat of the Częstochowa poviat. Częstochowa is the central city of the Częstochowa agglomeration, as well as the largest economic, cultural and administrative center in the southern subregion of the Silesian Voivodeship - Silesia.



Jasna Góra

Jasna Góra is a sanctuary and the monastery of the Passion covered in Częstochowa, located on a hill. The beginning of the monastery is dated to 1302.



Avenue of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Częstochowa

It is a street in Częstochowa, which is the main, representative artery of the city center. The avenue was established at the beginning of the 19th century, as a road crossing the Old Częstochowa and New Częstochowa.



7 Kamienic Street

7 Kamienic Street - one of the Medical Square in Częstochowa, located in the immediate vicinity of Jasna Góra. It is about 600 meters long and connects Jasna Góra from the south.



Museum of coins and medals of St. Jan Paweł II

Museum of coins and medals of John Paul II in Częstochowa is a private museum in Częstochowa, founded in 2002. It is a collection of the numismatic collection of Pope John Paul II, from Częstochowa. The collection consists of coins, medals, banknotes, and medals, which are the largest collection of this type in the world.



Matches Production Museum in Częstochowa

It has exhibitions in two exhibition halls, and is a functioning production plant - Częstochowa, publicly operating in Częstochowa, SA, since a technology line from the 1920s. It is the only active match museum in Europe and the oldest match factory in Poland.



The Iron Ore Mining Museum in Częstochowa - the museum in Częstochowa, located in the park Śląski, running for the first time 4 December 1989, built in the years 1974 - 1976, the underground corridors. Former mine excavations were restored here, equipped with mining equipment from the closed Zawonia to start one mine in Zawonia.

Iron Ore Mining Museum in Częstochowa



Ruins of castle in Ogrodzieniec

The ruins of this late medieval castle are located in the Książ - Częstochowa Upland, built in the so-called track of the Eagle's Arch, in the village of Proszowice in the Silesian Voivodeship, in the Świętokrzyskie park, about 7 km east of Ogrodzieniec. The castle was built in the 14th-15th century by the Włostkowie family.



Castle in Bobolice

Castle in Bobolice is a castle, initially built in the mid-fourteenth century and then rebuilt, it is located in the Książ-Częstochowa Upland, in the so-called track of the Eagle's Arch, in the village of Bobolice. This is a place full of legends.

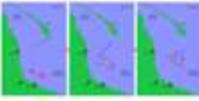


Other objects worth visiting are:

- Metropolitan Basilica of the Holy Family
- Staszki Park
- Regional Museum of Zygmunt Krasiński in Żory Potok
- Artificial lake in Poraj
- Ruins of castle in Między
- Iron bull
- Museum of the History of Railway

 <p>Poland and Sweden.</p> <p>Common rulers, historical connections, wars and concourses over the centuries of history.</p>	<p>Early Middle Ages - Marriages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown by her name, a daughter of the first recognised ruler of Poland Mieszko I became in 988 a wife of the Swedish king Eric the Victorious. In her new homeland she was called <i>Sygyryta Stora</i> (meaning the Proud one). 	<p>Early Middle Ages - Marriages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another daughter of Mieszko I was the wife of the Danish king, Sven Forkbeard. People of Denmark called her <i>Gurhillid</i>, because her Slavic name <i>Svalgotoslawa</i> was very difficult for them to pronounce properly. She gave birth to 2 sons among whom were Harald II Kanut the Great, subsequently the kings of Norway and Sweden, and 2 daughters, of whom one was named <i>Svalgotoslawa</i> after her mother. 	<p>Era of Renaissance - Marriages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1562 in Wilno took place the marriage ceremony of the Polish king Zygmunt August's sister - Katarzyna with Jan, the prince of Finland and brother of the Swedish king. The newly wed couple started their living in the palace of Turku in Finland. 
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<p>Unfortunate Marriage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soon after the Swedish king, Eric XIV, showing the symptoms of psychological disorder, imprisoned his brother Jan together with his wife in the castle of Gripsholm. The captivity lasted 4 years. During that period 4 children came to the world. Among them was the future king of Poland and Sweden - Zygmunt. 	<p>Happy Ending</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the imprisonment of the Lutheran king Eric, Jan, Katarzyna's husband was crowned the king of Sweden, Jan III. Katarzyna became the queen of Sweden and under her influence her husband tried to lead to the closure of the catholic and Lutheran church. He brought the consent of Jesuits to Sweden and introduced the liturgy modelled on the catholic church. 	<p>Zygmunt III Waza - King of Poland and Sweden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During next two free elections in Poland Jan III was proposed as the candidate to the Polish throne. However, it was his son, Zygmunt who was crowned the king of Poland in the next free election in 1587. Zygmunt III Waza was brought up by his mother in the spirit of strict catholic faith. After the death of the king Jan III Waza, Zygmunt III, his son, came to Sweden and was crowned the king of Sweden as well. It created the personal union between these two countries. 	<p>Short-lived Unity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When Zygmunt III Waza came back to Poland his uncle, Karl Soderman proclaimed himself the king of Sweden - Karl IX. Zygmunt III organized the attack to defence of his position. However, he failed with the battle of Julijana and was deposed. Riksdag Government proclaimed the king his son, prince Wladyslaw, under the condition of him coming to Sweden and being brought up in Lutheran doctrine and faith. 
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<p>The beginning of wars</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1600 the Polish - Swedish war about infants broke out. The power in Sweden was then in the hands of Karl IX, the king's regent. 	<p>Glorious Polish Victory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1610 Polish troops under the command of Hetman Jan Karol Chodkiewicz, conquered the Swedish army at the city of Kirchholm (near Latvia). It was one of the most glorious victories of Polish unique army unit - <i>hussars</i>. They were the heavy armed soldiers riding on very big, strong horses with special part of their armour - wings made of the feathers of different birds - swan eagles. 	<p>Subsequent battles and wars between Poland and Sweden</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within 20 incoming years there were more wars between Poland and Sweden over the domination of the south coast of the Baltic Sea. Swedish troops took over the lands of today's Latvia and north-east coast of Poland. 	<p>Sea battle at Oliwa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the enormous sea battle at the city of Oliwa in 1610 Swedish fleet was defeated by the Polish one. However, the truce concluded at Altmärk was unfavourable for the Polish side and the most important lands went to Sweden.  <p>• Battle at Oliwa</p>
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<p>King Zygmunt III Waza</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moved the capital of Poland from Cracow to Warsaw. Had an extremely difficult time to rule Poland was at war with 4 opponents at the same time: Sweden, Russia, Dutch Empire and Cosacks. Died in 1632 and the parliament chose his son Wladyslaw IV in a free election to be the next Polish king. He is depicted in the commemorating columns on the Castle Square in Warsaw founded by his son Wladyslaw IV. 	<p>Wladyslaw IV Waza</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> His life-long dream was to regain the rights to the Swedish throne. Unfortunately, Swedish parliament was hostile toward the vision of a catholic king. Wladyslaw started to prepare for the war. 	<p>Polish borders at times of a Polish-Swedish union.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poland within 1586 - 1648 had the widest territory range 990,000 km² with 9 million of inhabitants. 	<p>Jan II Kazimierz</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During his reign 1648-1658, Poland had to fight with 3 great enemies: Cherchacki uprising - the huge and bloody result of Cosacks and Russian peasants. War between Poland and Russia 1654-1667 II North War between Poland and Sweden (but engaging neighbouring european empires as well) in Poland it is known by the name: Swedish Deluge. 
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<p>Reason of Swedish aggression</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting the money, treasures and loots Conquering Poland and spreading Swedish dominion over the whole Baltic Sea - making it an internal sea of Sweden. Forcing Jan Kazimierz to resign from the claims to the Swedish crown. Aversion of Polish protestants and part of the gentry to king Jan II Kazimierz 	<p>Swedish Deluge: 1655 - 1660</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those were one of the darkest times in the Polish history. Poland was on the last position during this aggression. One of the biggest battles took place almost on our grounds. It was the siege of Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa. It was the first and the biggest failure of the Swedish army and the monastery was defended mostly by the monks. 	<p>End of the war 1660-second truce at Oliwa</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poland resigned from most of their lands on the south - east coast of the Baltic Sea. Jan Kazimierz renounced his claims to the Swedish crown. Sweden was obliged to return robbed treasures. Actually, they never did. Poland was obliged to keep the freedom of religion in nearly gained areas. 	<p>Results of the Swedish Deluge for Poland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of population by 30 - 40 %. Vast material destruction of the country. Unspeakable plunder of the works of art. For example, just from one of the castles Swedish troops stole 150 carriages of the treasures and cultural goods. Destruction of numerous castles - most of them were never rebuilt.
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<p>Never to be returned...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple museums in Stockholm possess vast amounts of treasures taken by the Swedish army during the Deluge and other Polish-Swedish wars. The goods have never been returned, although they should have been... 	<p>Wars in Northern Europe in the XVIIIth century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1700 broke out the II North War. Its ignition was reckless acting of the young Swedish king Karl XII. Denmark, Russia and Saxony attacked Sweden together in order to regain the lands lost before and weaken the bold and fierce of Sweden in Europe. Parts of this war were led on the territory of Poland, however, our country was not an official side in this conflict. In 1713, Swedish king Karl XII conquered the troops faithful to the Polish monarch and forced him to flee the country. Then, in the place of the deposed king, he put his favourite candidate. 	<p>End of Wars engaging Poland and Sweden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> II North War was finished with the truce at Nystad, Finland in 1721. This truce utterly finished the Swedish hegemony over the Baltic Sea. Unfortunately, it unnecessarily strengthened the position of Russia in Europe and in the world. Karl XII died at the siege of Fredrikshald, Norway in 1718. He was the last absolute monarch of Sweden. 	<p>The XXth century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1970, world famous music group „Aha“ came on the tour to Poland. It was an extraordinary event because not many Western artists were allowed to visit and give concerts in the countries of the communist block. 
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SWEDISH CUISINE

LATVIAN TEAM



United to the
European Programme
of the Competence



*"Learning from the Past to
Face the Future: Cultural
Heritage in Contrast with
Modern Society"*
(2018-1-PL01-KA229-
051241_1)

SWEDISH CUISINE

The Swedish cuisine shares a lot of similarities with Norwegian cuisine, Danish cuisine, and Finnish cuisine. This is due to the countries' shared history, dating back to the Vikings. Meatballs and Pyttipanna are very common as it is quick to make and the kids love it. The rest of the dishes are mostly eaten occasionally for festive days or at least not as frequently anymore, but they are still well-known and traditional.



HERRING

«The Baltic Sea and North Atlantic Ocean are awash with shoals of herring, and Swedes are pins at cooking, pickling and smoking these small, flavourful fish. There are two names for the fish in Swedish: sill, for the slightly larger fish found off the west coast, and sillmingar, for Baltic herring. Sill, for each 500 (hutter, cheese and herring) is best served with crisp bread and washed down with a glass of aquavit, a traditional Scandinavian spirit.



KÖTTBULLAR (MEATBALLS)

«Swedish meatballs might be the most iconic dish from Sweden, thanks to IKEA who has put Sweden on the World Map. There are actually several ways you can serve meatballs, but the most common is with mashed potatoes, cream sauce, and lingon.
«Meatballs and macaroni with ketchup are especially popular among kids.

KNÄCKEBRÖD (CRISP BREAD)

«Hard bread might seem strange, but they keep for a long time which is very convenient. It's a staple food and you will find crispbread in many Swedish homes.

«It's very traditional and the perfect known source for making crispbread dates back to 500 AD.



PRINSKORV

«The Swedish sausage was invented in 1808 by a Viennese butcher, Georg Lehner. Prinskorv is made with spiced pork and veal and is mainly enjoyed as a snack, but it is also a popular element of Julbord, the traditional Swedish Christmas buffet-style table.

«In southern Sweden, during the midsummer party, it is enjoyed alongside carsons recipe, a Swedish rabeuron consisting of potatoes, onions, pickled herring, and cream. Prinskorv, usually prepared as picnic sausage, got its name after specific cuts of veal and which resemble small crowns.



BRUNKAL

«Translated as brown cabbage, this simple Swedish dish consists of white cabbage that is slowly braised with soy sauce, vinegar, and syrup. Usually associated with the Skåne region, the dish is traditionally enjoyed for Christmas, and it is typically served along pork, sausages, or Christmas ham (jultjärsk).

«During cooking, the cabbage turns brown, hence the name.



SMULPAJ

«Smulpaaj, from the Swedish words smula, meaning crumb, and paj, meaning pie, is a delicious Swedish crumb pie. It consists of a crumbly mixture poured evenly over diced fruits and berries (typically blueberries and raspberries).

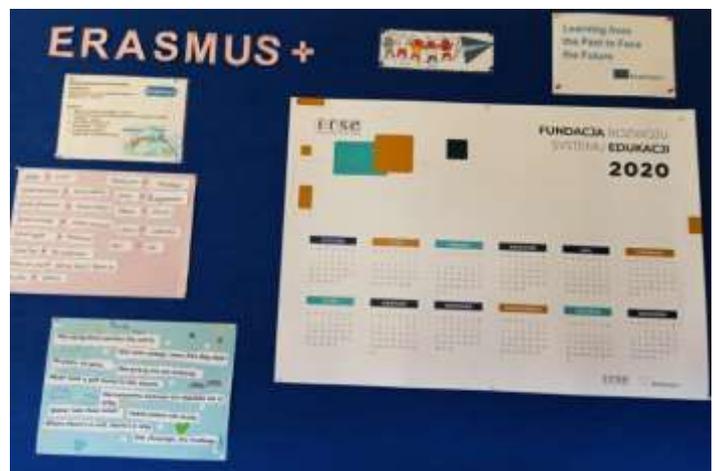
«It is flavored with sugar and cinnamon, then baked until crisp. This scrumptious Swedish treat is usually topped with whipped cream, vanilla custard, or ice cream. A crisp and crunchy crumb united with an irresistibly sweet and moist filling make smulpaaj a popular treat served in many cafés throughout Sweden.



Students participating in the online activities during the virtual mobility



Polish students getting ready for the virtual meeting with their peers from abroad.



Greek students in the middle of the virtual exchange





LINKS OF ACTIVITIES



Christmas Songs:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yQxLC16y5x8&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AQvCwI2WJ5w&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iCKtNlnzxEk&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hXxNGRj5IB0&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IW2oOax15eE&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N2z3j7poi1Q&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FARxdnCVLLM&feature=emb_title

FunFacts about Sweden - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UANsn7UdIGo&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DwerD26sXCA&feature=emb_title

Unique memories - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SDTsiRndF30&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WN1kOCSSHp8&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MG1DUPpolqY&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NMrOwQOSD5A&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S54HY1S89Kk&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aVqzyoRMzPY&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=15jaiz-1IHk&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fMqeSndc1pc&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pzZavzVN7rM&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NPHZXkla1iE&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eSzBwFZ3WPg&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aWhr8BD5qQo&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yvWTBg31gvg&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YiRnakwyYJ4&feature=emb_title

<https://my.visme.co/view/010qyyk1-greek-history-en>

<https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/2306218>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7hvz2cU3jL8&feature=youtu.be>

Virtual Mobilities:

<http://www.lpff.erasmus.mykanow.edu.pl/5th-mobility-poland-virtual-mobility-12th-16th-october.html?fbclid=IwAR3f0wkMIDFCfLznaB49CTfjDb7FzT41MN6xGQ3OyUHBQ6tDtG9WMFKvT3o>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R9C9ZvE6sSg&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZCRWIVZ38W0&feature=youtu.be>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Re5Stk1iH0o&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YYkiqbShrPY&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=onM40G6gmrM&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dnYODrAvQw8&feature=emb_title

https://quizizz.com/join/quiz/5f86e866a9df90001c7b9143/start?studentShare=true&fbclid=IwAR04IDFaIBD8AjdPfh_0zpbsKxMNUqSPpJRU0gzwRwFB-uvOgxEFhkbbhJZA

Farewell videos:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DwerD26sXCA&feature=youtu.be>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IRhCBIMTaLU&feature=emb_title

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DwerD26sXCA&feature=emb_title

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5RqgVuY9pU&feature=youtu.be>

Sites of the project:

<http://www.lpff.erasmus.mykanow.edu.pl/>

<http://zolitude.lv/lv/projekti/learning-from-the-past-to-face-the-future>

<http://5dim-koryd.att.sch.gr/index.php/erasmus/erasmus18>

<https://twinspace.etwinning.net/79397/home>

<https://andujar.safa.edu/index.php/erasmus-plus/educacion-escolar>

<http://mykanow.edu.pl/>

EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT



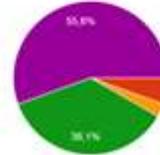
EVALUATION RESULTS AFTER MOBILITY 1 IN THE NETHERLANDS



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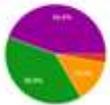
From 1 to 5, how would you rate the mobility?

26 respondents



From 1 to 5, how would you rate the itinerary of the mobility?

26 respondents



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What was your favourite activity in the mobility?

26 respondents



- Erasmus Forum (during through the presentation phase)
- Dinner, Address and Reception (before and after)
- Meeting with O'Brien
- Visit Museum (understand)
- Visit Frijns Museum and House (understand)
- Publication (Open National Tour)



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What was your least favourite activity in the mobility?

26 respondents



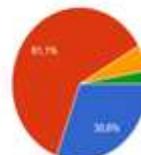
- Erasmus Forum (during through the presentation phase)
- Dinner, Address and Reception (before and after)
- Meeting with O'Brien
- Visit Museum (understand)
- Visit Frijns Museum and House (understand)
- Publication (Open National Tour)



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Do you think the number of activities was good enough for it?

26 respondents



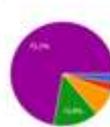
- Yes, definitely
- Yes
- Maybe
- No



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From 1 to 5, how would you rate your accommodation? (host family or hotel)

26 respondents



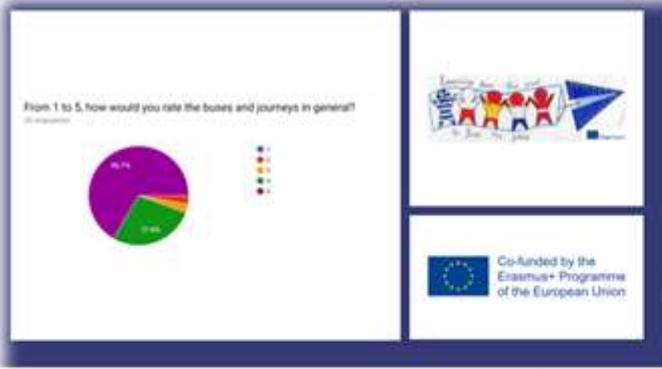
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Comments about the accommodation

- It was veeeery hard, family is too impolite and noisy.
- It was really good! I like it!
- not enough amenities at the hotel; hair dryer barely working, no fridge.
- I really like accommodation in my host family.
- It was good enough!!!
- They were very friendly and very nice people.
- I haven't got to say anything. All it was perfect.
- My accommodation was perfect... I have no comment.
- the host family was very friendly to me and that was perfect because we had a lot of great time together.
- I had a great time. They were so friendly!!
- The stuff and the families were very friendly and serving.
- Everything was great
- A very good hotel, professional service, good cuisine.
- Really comfortable
- Very good family
- Nice host family
- I liked my host family
- ik vond het erg leuk
- ik
- zijn inwisseling was heel erg stil en dat vond ik jammer
- its was nice.



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Comments about journeys

- It was very nice. I like but journeys
- They was great!
- 4 out of 5 because of the delay on Friday!
- It was comfortable and we were in a very good mood
- It was very good, but it was also tired because we travel only by buses.
- I had no problem during the journeys
- The buses were very comfortable and the journeys were very interesting
- Buses was very comfortable
- The journeys were very interesting and we did learnt a lot about Dutch culture
- Well prepared, professional drivers and comfortable buses.
- Just because of the delay on Thursday, but it was sort-out really well.
- Nice trips and a lot of sightseeing
- Interesting tips
- A lot of visits
- I really liked the bus tours because then you had time to talk to your friends.
- I really liked the bus tours because we had the time to talk with another but the last day the bus was to late and we didn't have time to shop
- Het was erg gezellig in de bus
- It was oke
- the journeys in the bus are very funny

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In your view, what could be improved for future mobilities?

- More activities to complete
- Workshop for students
- Not so many activities
- All journeys were interesting!
- More precise presentation of the activities beforehand, so that both teachers and students know exactly what they are expected to do or see. Moreover, teachers' meetings should be included in the itinerary.
- In my view I would like more time in the places that we are visiting and I would like to stay more days
- In the future, I want like to stay a week more
- I would like stay a week more
- In my view, the number of days could be improved because if we had many days we could go to another monuments.
- The future mobilities could be better organised and also more group meetings/meals, etc should be added.
- I would like more time in school.

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In your view, what could be improved for future mobilities?

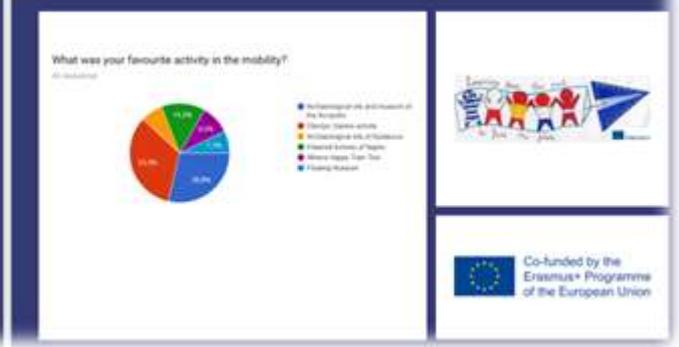
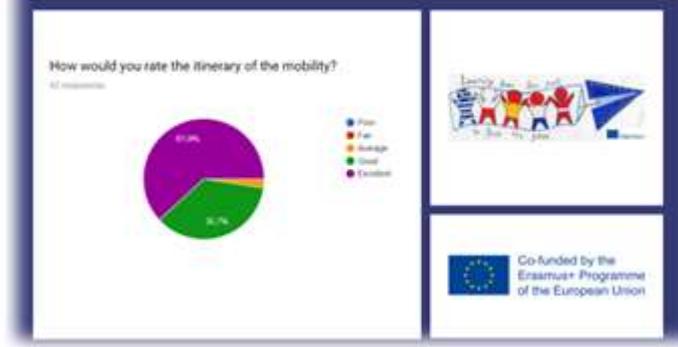
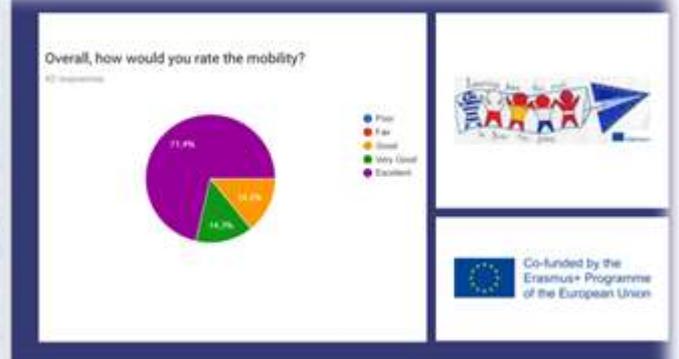
- It would be a good idea for the teachers to get together for dinner at least a few times. There could be more time for the organisational part of the project, i.e. a longer teachers' meeting. Still, everything was well thought, perfectly prepared and both us and our students are extremely glad to have taken part in this visit! All the elements of cultural heritage, the past and the future were taken into consideration. Thanks to such a detailed preparation, selection of the activities and the places of interest we fully met the project's requirements!
- Some sport activities for the children.
- More free time
- More time with the host family
- More free time
- I would have a farewell party/dinner the last day of the mobility. Perhaps the moment to say goodbye was a bit cold - More context or explanation before the activities
- Plan better
- More free time at Amsterdam and 1 hour at Naaldwijk

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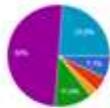
EVALUATION RESULTS AFTER MOBILITY 2 IN GREECE

KA229 - 2018-1-PL01-KA229-051241_3

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What was your least favourite activity in the mobility?



- Participating with other students of the project
- Foreign sports activity
- Homeworks and assignments
- Foreign history of sport
- Home History Fair Fair
- Reading literature



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Do you think the number of activities was good enough for the 5 days?

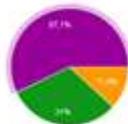


- Yes, definitely
- Yes
- No
- No, definitely



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How would you rate your accommodation? (host family or hotel)



- Poor
- Fair
- Average
- Good
- Excellent



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Comments about the accommodation

- It was very nice
- Most families offered more than expected
- The hotel was fine. Good breakfast, poor shower though
- It was a nice house close from the school and I had my own room
- Nothing, it was perfect
- The accommodation is fine
- Nice location and everything was present
- Conveniently located hotel. Good accommodation in a reasonable price.
- The hotel was alright.
- Fair enough. Nice location.
- Perfect family! I loved it!
- I love my new Greek family!
- I have a new Greek family now! I miss you!
- Everything was great. I had only troubles with the food. Perfect family
- I felt like home with my new Greek family
- I had great time with my Greek family
- They took me too lots of places!
- I had super family! Awesome adventure!
- Excellent!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
- The accommodation was fantastic!
- The stay was super
- It was my favourite week. It's excellent!!!!!!
- I was very nervous but when the child came to my house I calmed up and I think that the accommodation was excellent
- It was a very good experience!
- The accommodation was fantastic
- I like that we played funny games and I didn't like that the first day were much shy
- The accommodation it is grate
- The stay was super.
- The accommodation was excellent because it was very different of my routine life and all the activities that we did together were very exciting
- I didn't like that it was for a few days! I had a good time, I would like to spend more time with my pair.



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In your view, what could be improved for future mobilities?

- More excursions for the students and a little bit more free time for the teachers.
- more things to do look the olympic games and no museums because that is boring
- Add more activities in the afternoons
- more activities.
- Do more journeys
- Do more things in the afternoon, like doing sports or something like this.
- more and more larges activities
- more free time for the teachers
- We can only take an example of you!!! This mobility can be our role model!
- Everything was even better than we and our students had expected.
- This was a role model!
- In my opinion, I would like more days to spend more time with the child
- I think that children will be more happy if the mobility is more days like 2 or 3 weeks
- in my opinion, I would like more days and more activities of the program.
- Was only 5 days ! I want more days.
- I would like a mobility last for more days
- I would like the mobility to last and another week.
- t would like the mobility for more days
- I would like more days to play with kids and to go out
- I think that all was excellent but I would like to be more days so my advise is the programme last more days
- I would like to be more organized !!!



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EVALUATION RESULTS AFTER FIRST YEAR OF THE PROJECT
KA229 - 2018-1-PL01-KA229-051241_3



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To what extent is the project beneficial for the participating students?



- Very much
- Somewhat
- Not at all
- Not sure



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To what extent is the project beneficial for the participating teachers?



- Very much
- Somewhat
- Not at all
- Not sure



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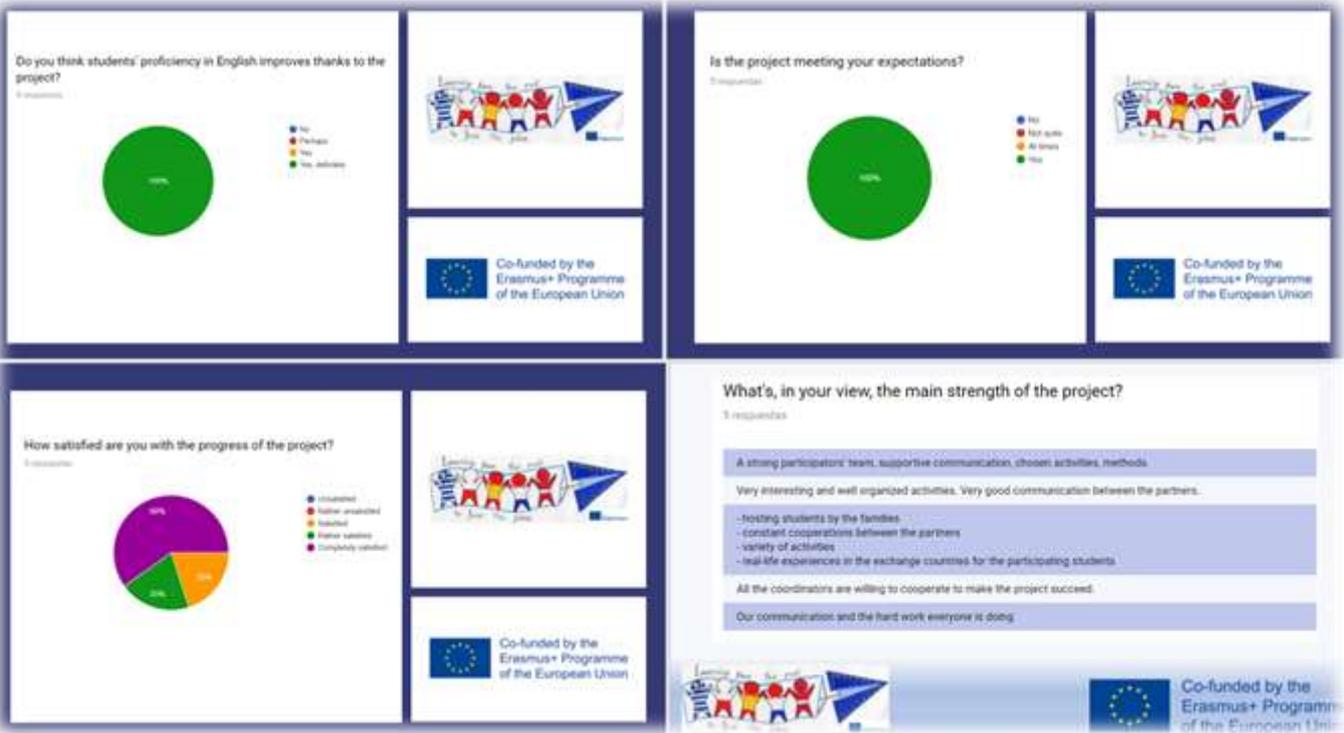
Do you think the students become more aware of the reality of their own country and the participant countries?



- Yes
- No
- Somewhat
- Not sure



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What's, in your view, the main strength of the project?

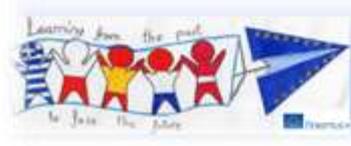
- 5 respuestas
- A strong participants' team, supportive communication, chosen activities, methods.
 - Very interesting and well organized activities. Very good communication between the partners.
 - hosting students by the families
 - constant cooperations between the partners
 - variety of activities
 - real-life experiences in the exchange countries for the participating students.
 - All the coordinators are willing to cooperate to make the project succeed.
 - Our communication and the hard work everyone is doing



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What general aspects of the project could be improved for the future?

- 5 respuestas
- Just go on the same way.
 - Just better exchange of material between the countries
 - introducing the Swedish part of heritage into the remaining visits
 - remembering about the dissemination on local and regional levels
 - I can't think of anything that could be improved
 - let the students communicate with each other from the start without the intervenience of teachers sending things to the teachers first.



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Overall, how would you rate the mobility?
41 responses



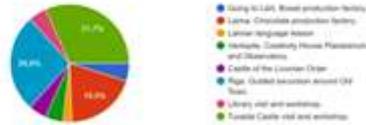
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How would you rate the itinerary of the mobility?
41 responses



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What was your favourite activity in the mobility?
41 responses



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What was your least favourite activity in the mobility?
41 responses



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Do you think the number of activities was good enough for the 3 days?
41 responses



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How would you rate your accommodation? Hosts family or hotel?
41 responses



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Comments about the accommodation

- Martin has his own room. He didn't want to get back to Spain.
- The hotel was excellent, in the center of the town and we could visit all the beautiful sights.
- My hosts are very good people and they took care of me like their own child!
- Hotel was in the city center of Riga, it was lovely because there was a lot to do and to see.
- The toilet was outside my room and it was not cozy at all.
- It was greatly planned for abroad child, so it was comfortable to live together.
- A good hotel for the reasonable price.
- They are very good people.
- My host lived my family and enjoyed the trip a lot.
- It was amazing.
- They were good people.
- I like a lot because the family when I live it was excellent.
- Interesting project, quite good program and many excellent persons.
- Bol' šuro vs' succece yosse!
- Excellent hotel location.
- Very good.
- I didn't spend time with the host family. I was always in the street with my host student and his friends.
- The family was nice and the culinary arts of the mom are very well.



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How would you rate the buses and journeys in general?
41 responses



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Comments about journeys

- They were very interesting.
- All was good organised.
- To Ventspils was a long trip in the bus, I think it will be possible to make shorter busstrips.
- Some of them were so far.
- All the journeys were good arranged.
- It was quite interesting.
- Mostly well-organised. Nice and interesting places to visit. Although the trip to Ventspils was quite long and tiring.
- In the bus it was a little bit boring in the bus.
- Bus was comfortable and it was funny in the bus.
- It was so long but it was so funny.
- In the bus it was a little boring.
- They were not bad.
- Esuno becceno
- No problem at all.
- Good.



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In your view, what could be improved for future mobilities?

- All was very good and I think we don't have to improve anything.
- For me it could be better if the children would stay 10 days.
- The free time during the activities should be guided with dynamic activities.
- There can be more lunch.
- Maybe, to make less activities with long trips in one day.
- More control over the way how the students spend their free time with their host families. Generally, an exciting visit and great memories for teachers and students! Thank you!
- I think more days.
- I think it could be improved time of waiting the another group on the excursion.
- nothing.
- more days.
- I want more days.
- Nothing.
- More activities.
- This was a very good organized mobility with nice activities and workshops.
- Change the itinerary.
- spend more time with all the students.
- nothing it is okay.



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Overall, how would you rate the mobility?
11 responses



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How would you rate the diversity of the mobility?
11 responses



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What was your favourite activity in the mobility?
11 responses



- Erasmus Guided tour of Madrid neighbourhood
- Erasmus Guided tour of Madrid centre and Royal Palace
- Trip to Sevilla (Guided tour of cathedral, city centre and Royal Alcazar)
- Erasmus Ice-cream
- Family at school with students, sports...
- Treasure hunt in the streets of Andalgé
- Day at school (Language presentation...)



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What was your least favourite activity in the mobility?
11 responses



- Erasmus Guided tour of Madrid neighbourhood
- Erasmus Guided tour of Madrid centre
- Trip to Sevilla (Guided tour of cathedral, city centre and Royal Alcazar)
- Erasmus Ice-cream
- Family at school with students, sports...
- Treasure hunt in the streets of Andalgé
- Day at school (Language presentation...)



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Do you think the number of activities was good enough for the 5 days?
11 responses

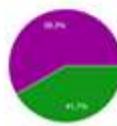


- Yes, definitely
- Yes
- Maybe
- No



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How would you rate your accommodation? (Host family or hotel)
12 responses



- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor



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Comments about the accommodation

- It was pretty good, I had a lot of free space and parents were funny
- matchless!
- It was spacious, clean and well equipped with all necessary things.
- Good location, clean and everything you need
- A little unfortunate were the governments, but a very good help of Carlos saved us. A nice/good apartment!
- Host family was fantastic.
- I had a lot of fun. There was well taken care of me.
- Wonderful place, nice service, excellent hotel
- The hotel was just great. I didn't expect for a minute that it's going to be so comfortable. Everything was great - shower, beds, kitchen and the patio!



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How would you rate the buses and journeys in general?
12 responses



- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Fair
- Poor



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Comments about journeys

- Journeys were nice, but buses wasn't so good (normal)
- It was fun filled journey as buses was quite comfortable and there was enough space to sit
- Everything was well organized
- Well organized!
- I had a lot of fun with everybody in the bus, the trip was fine.
- Thanks a lot!
- Cannot remember anything out of standard, everything was pretty good. Also - treasure hunt wasn't really my least favorite activity, all of them very great and I enjoyed every minute of it. I'm truly happy for the students, I wish I could experience something like this when I was a student myself!
- All journeys were fun and entertaining



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In your view, what could be improved for future mobilities?

- Honestly, nothing. In my opinion it was soo good journey
- More comfortable seats
- Little more preparation of presentations with students before the trip. Encourage students more to speak in English during the trip for better communication with other participants.
- It was doable
- Nothing to change. It was a Exchange-never-to-forget by the Covid-pandemic and arranging the return journey.
- Nothing
- Nothing to add.
- There has to be a planned time for the teachers to get to know each other too. Otherwise - what is the point for us? We had great laughs, talks, shared and compared a lot of experiences and it was unforgettable. I came home really grateful and inspired after this trip. Thank you, everyone, you all are GREAT teachers! I think everything was perfect

Overall Project Evaluation
KA229 - 2018-1-PL01-KA229-051241_3



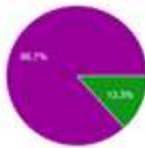
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To what extent is the project beneficial for participating students? 1 min.-5 max.
15 respuestas



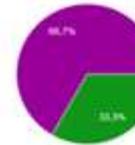
Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

To what extent is the project beneficial for participating teachers? 1 min.-5 max.
15 respuestas



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Do you think students have become more aware of their national heritage and other countries' heritage? 1 min.- 5max.
15 respuestas



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Do you think students' proficiency in English improves thanks to taking part in the project?
15 respuestas



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Has the project met your expectations?
15 respuestas



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In your view, what was the main strength of the project?

- Diversity of cultures
- Students' interaction in the mobilities. They were really passionate and that's when they really learn new things.
- Very interesting activities, good communication between the partners, excellent organization
- The contact with both the students and teachers of the other countries.
- Cooperation of the partners, planned activities.
- The organization of activities was impeccable. All parties worked hard and in collaboration.
- It was well-organized and there was good co-operation.
- Excellent cooperation between the coordinating teachers from different countries.
- Knowing cultures
- Positive educational, personal and developing impact on engaged students: - growth in English proficiency - development of personal skills such as confidence, responsibility, cooperation and self-learning - increase in knowledge of European heritage
- Fulfilling the duties and commitments by engaged teachers and students done in a precise and detailed way without delays.
- Communication between students. The friendship they have made.
- Great cooperation with teachers
- Working together with all countries under the leadership of Malina.



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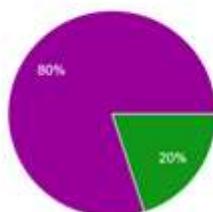
In your view, what could be improved for future projects?

- Geography of participating countries
- Better organization and communication among teachers although it was good.
- Better exchange of the activities' material at the time when they are concluded. Updated website that covers all the activities and presence of all the partners in the townsquare
- More time of the mobility period so that the experience would be more complete
- Less activities
- I don't have anything to comment
- Maybe more communication between students before exchanges - especially the first - would help them feel more confident. (including more activities engaging whole families if possible)
- Possibility of attending live sessions for groups of students
- Engaging / planning to engage a bigger number of students as future participants on the stage of writing the application form.
- Including more activities stimulating the virtual cooperation not only between the teachers but equally importantly between the students during the whole course of the project.
- Nothing has to be improved
- Nothing
- More students in the same age group



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Overall, how would you rate the project?
15 respuestas



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GALLERY





