



CULTURE GUIDE

»CULTURE POT – EUROPE«

Two years program Comenius involving
**Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Spain,
Sweden and Turkey**

»This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication (communication) reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein«

Maribor, Slovenia, September 2011

Preambula

This is Culture Guide of six European countries which were connected through diversity of cultural living. Pupils from Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Turkey combined their knowledge artistic craftsmanship and created many PPT, booklets, brochures... The leading themes were presented in all mentioned countries as follows:

THEME	CITY	COUNTRY	DATE
My school	Bialystok	Poland	19. 10. – 23. 10. 2009
Historical places	Våsterås	Sweden	22. 2. – 26. 2. 2010
Legends	Barcelona	Spain	17. 5. – 21. 5. 2010
Traditional songs and dances	Rome	Italy	18. 10. – 22. 10. 2010
Children's games and toys	Nusaybin	Turkey	14. 3. – 18. 3. 2011
Traditional food and cooking	Maribor	Slovenia	16. 5. – 20. 5. 2011



Photo: Culture Pot Europe – all together! (photo Maja Pečnik)



OŠ borcev za severno mejo
 Borcev za severno mejo 16
 2000 Maribor
 SLOVENIA



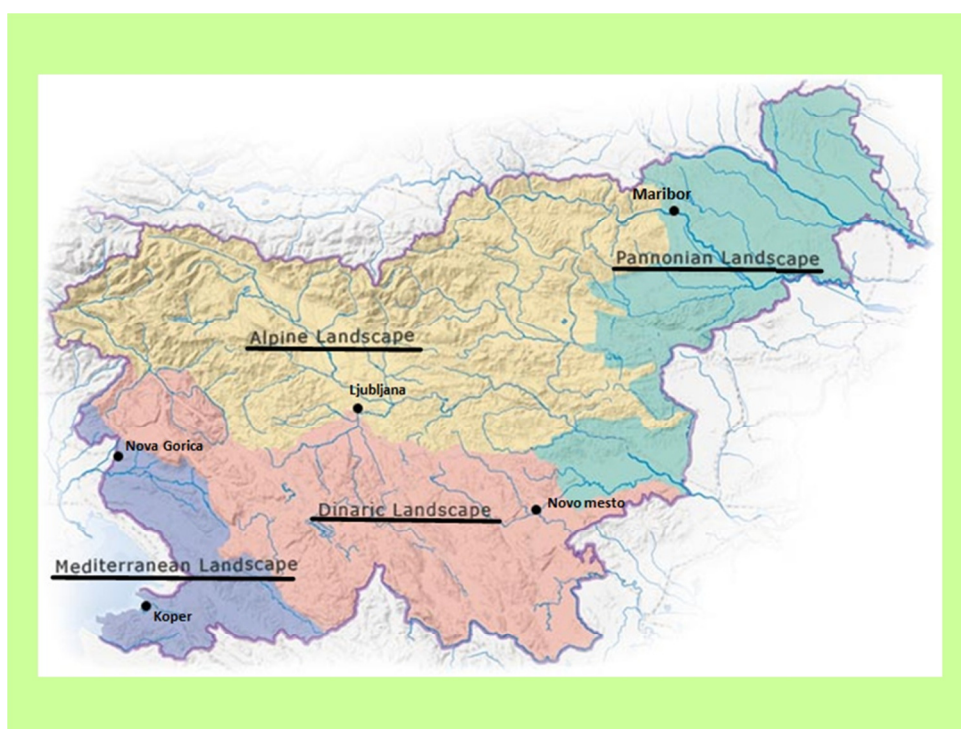
Coordinator's name and surname: MATEJA BARBARIČ

Slovenia is little country

- Turkey is 39 times bigger
- Spain is 25 times bigger
- Sweden is 22 times bigger
- Poland is 16 times bigger
- Italy is 15 times bigger



Even though Slovenia is thought to be small country we have great heart. We also like to say that Slovenia is in the map like a heart of European Union.



Our landscape is divided into four different areas which are connected in such way that diversity of natural life and culture can proudly grow together.

On photo below is Postojnska jama (cave) with special endemic animal, called Proteus or human fish as we call it.



City of Piran on the coast is bellowed place to go even in winter time. It has rich history and is on the Cultural heritage list.





Photo of Maribor from the sky.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maribor>)

Maribor is the second largest city in Slovenia with 157,947 inhabitants as of 2011. Maribor is also the largest and the capital city of Slovenian region Lower Styria and the seat of the Municipality of Maribor.

Our first assignment was to present our school in Bialystock, Poland in October, 2009.

About school

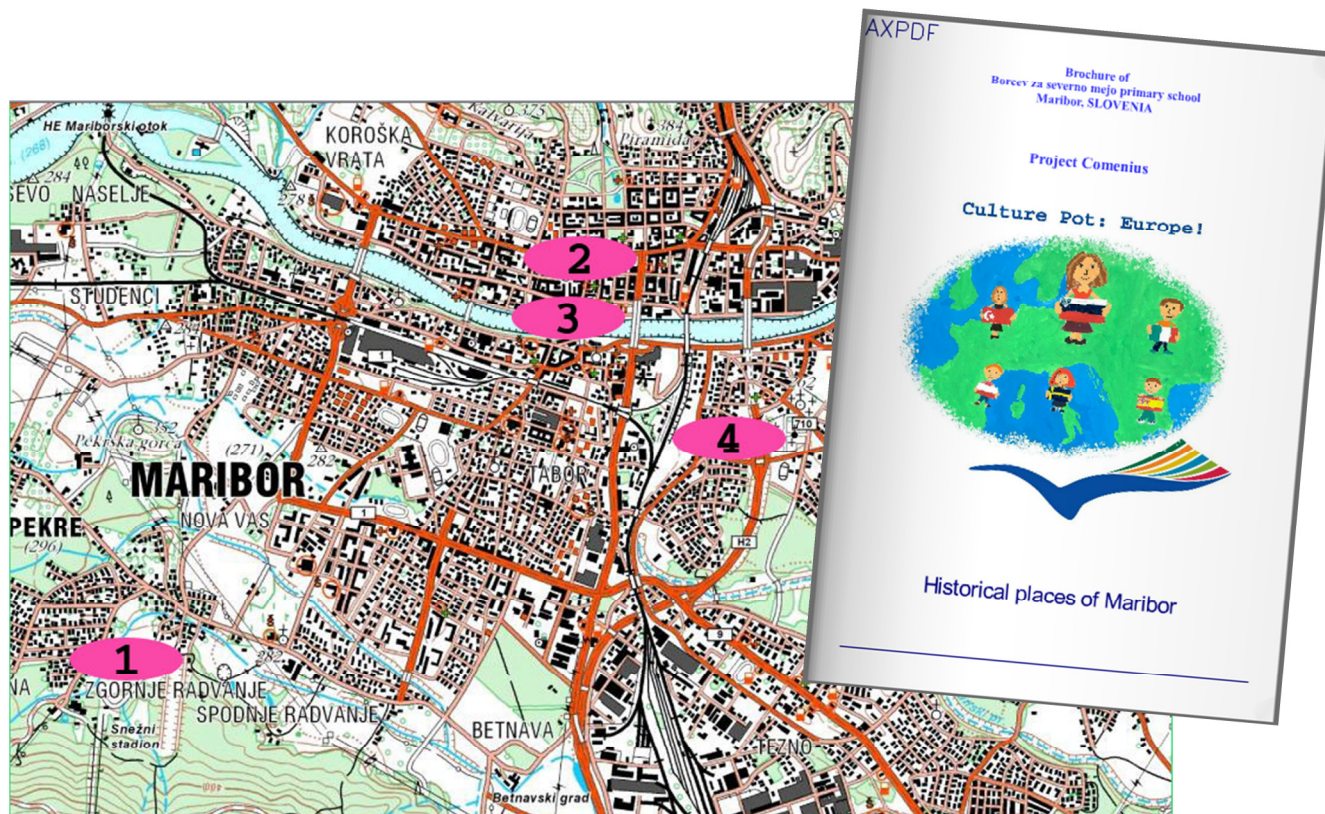


You can find our school in Maribor, which is the second biggest city in Slovenia. It's in the north-eastern part of Slovenia only 20 km from Austrian border. It was built by the Municipality of Maribor in 1979, so this year we celebrate the 30th anniversary of our school.

City of Maribor its history started in Roman times, it was a path between Petovia and other Roman cities. For the first time Markburk is mentioned in 1164 as market and Bernhard Speinheim built castle on the hill called Piramida. We described short history to our friends in Västerås, Sweden in February, 2010.



Children created a brochure of historical places of Maribor which you can find it on http://www2.arnes.si/~osmbbor2s/comenius/index_s.html web site.



Our most bellowed part of the city is Lent by the river Drava. In the beginning of summer we have Festival Lent the biggest multicultural open-air festival in southeast Europe! Information are on <http://www.festival-lent.si/en/info/festival-story/> .



At Lent is the Old wine – velvety blackness and has around 440 years and still gives great grapes and wine.



While visiting eternal city of Rome we displayed Slovenian traditional carnival festival called Pust. Every year in February masks are putted onto faces and fun can begin. On the photo are Kurenti from Ptuj who are pushing away winter.



Bled is worldwide known Alpine place with its lake and island in the middle.



Photo of Slovenian traditional costumes from Gorenjska region and Štajerska region.
(source: <http://www.fs-artice.si/ENG1/Heritage/Heritage.html>)

Hope to see you soon!

I FEEL
SLOVENIA



Szkoła Podstawowa Nr 16
im Tadeusza Kościuszki
ul. Strażacka 25
15-687 Białystok, Poland



Coordinator's name and surname: JUSTYNA BOROWSKA



Poland is a country in Central Europe bordered by Germany to the west; the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south; Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania to the east; and the Baltic Sea and Kaliningrad Oblast, a Russian exclave, to the north. The total area of Poland is 312,679 square kilometers (120,726 sq mi), making it the 69th largest country in the world and the 9th largest in Europe. Poland has a population of over 38 million people, which makes it the 34th most populous country in the world and the sixth most populous member of the European Union, being its most populous post-communist member.



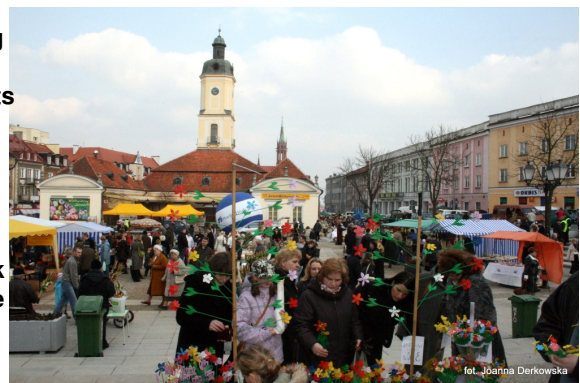
Polish coat of arms.



Białystok, with a population of almost 300 000, is a city located in north-eastern Poland, serving the function of the capital of Podlaskie province. It is the administrative, economic, and academic centre of the region which, due to its exceptional environmental assets, has been termed the Green Lungs of Poland.

The location in the environmentally clean region, full of tourist attractions, as well as the rich infrastructure of Białystok, makes the city and surrounding area a great place for living, recreation and development of tourism.

Białystok has evolved as a place which is the melting pot of different nations, religions, cultures, customs and traditions, where the occidental rationalism meets the oriental mysticism. It has become an example of the integration of ethnic and religious groups, a meeting place for Poles, Belorussians, Jews, Lithuanians, Germans, Russians, Ukrainians, Romanies, Muslims and Tatars. The multiethnicity of the city was the reason for the Białystok-born Ludwik Zamenhof to start his work on the universal language of Esperanto.



We are primary school no. 16 in Białystok, Poland. Currently there are 824 pupils in our school in 31 departments among them there are 3 departments of 6 year-olds, 15 departments of 1-3 grades and 13 departments of 4-6 grades. The number of students includes about 30 children with intellectual disorders such as dyslexia. Many pupils come from pathological families for instance one-parent family, alcoholism in the family, low social status. There are about 60 qualified and experienced teachers in our school. As an educational institution we find it important to take into consideration individual needs and predispositions of our pupils. We ensure them and do our best to increase their educational, physical, intellectual, social, moral, cultural and spiritual development.



Branicki Palace



The palace was built in baroque style in 1691-1697.

Branicki Palace is, together with its park and other buildings, one of the most precious monuments of Polish national culture.



Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Białystok



It consists of two detached buildings, one of which made of red brick was built relatively not so long ago- in 1905. It is much bigger, built in neogothic style and nowadays it serves as a main chappel.

Whereas smaller, white building appeared first, that is in 1626. It was built in renaissance style. Its founder was Piotr Wiesiołowski.



The Town Hall of Białystok



This is an example of the baroque architecture in Białystok. Nowadays it houses the Museum of Podlasie.



It's small and modest, but very charming and beautiful. Really!



That was history of Białystok. Children like to play next presented games.

Gum (Guma)



Place: inside or outside
Number of players: 3 and more
Two children stand in front of each other imposing a 'gum' (flat tire) on their ankles and extending it so that it forms two taut links. The third contestant jumps on the "rubber rope" according to earlier set exercise system. For example two feet must end up on two rubber ropes, then you must turn round 180° and again hit the gum.

Stalking (podchody)



Place: preferably outside
Number of players: 12 and above
Players are divided into two groups. One runs leaving arrows drawn by stick or chalk and tasks to do (letters), for example you need to find something hidden or overcome the obstacle. The second group embarks on a chase after 15 minutes and must complete all the commands and catch fugitives before they reach the aim.

Polish cuisine is quite delicious. Here are some recipes.

„Beetroot soup with raviolis”

Ingredients:

- 1 kilogram beets
- 2 carrots
- 2 parsleys
- half an celery
- salt, pepper
- maggi (condiment)
- 1 slice of bread
- 5 parts of garlic
- 1 spoon of sugar
- condiments
- raviolis
- mushrooms
- cabbage

Directions:

First, you have to prepare special mixture (borsch). It'll be good if you do this 3 or 5 days before the Christmas Eve. So you have to wash the beets, peel and cut it for fine plasters. After that put the beets in jar and put there all parts of garlic in it. The flood it warm water and put 1 slice of bread on it. After that, put small dish towels. After few days from jar will be sourish smell.

At the Christmas Eve from vegetables cook mixture – vegetables flood 2 glass of water, put there some condiments which are needed to cooking soups. Cook it about half an hour – that mixture should be about one glass. After that throw away vegetables and add for that acid of beets (borsch). All mixture season some condiments. It has to be so strong taste -> beets & pepper taste, so you should add for that mixture a lot of pepper. After that cook borsch for few minutes. Serve it on the beginning of supper with raviolis, mushrooms and a little of cabbage. Have a nice soup! It's delicious, I'm sure.



Dumplings

Ingredients:

- half a kilogram of flour
- one egg
- ¼ cup of hot water
- spoon of oil
- pinch of salt

Recipe:

1. On pastry board sift flour, add egg, oil, salt, hot water and knead dough.
2. Dough ball roll to a thickness of about 40 millimeters.
3. Glass carve out a wheel, in which imposes a stuffing.



Poppy seed cake

- 3 cups flour
- 1 vanilla sugar
- 5 eggs
- 1 margarine 250 grams
- ¼ cup sugar
- scent of lemon
- 1.5 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 tablespoons thick sour cream
- Weight poppy:
- 1 can ready-straw pulp
- 1 can of peaches
- almond of lemon scent
- Meringue:
- 5 proteins
- ¼ cup sugar
- a sugar-free vanilla pudding
- Preparation:
- For these ingredients form a dough (with eggs yolks give themselves), divided into two parts, one large the other slightly smaller. Slightly less under the freeze, put paque size 40x25 inches, baking paper, spread a thin dough with your fingers. The mass of poppy mix with your favorite scent, add drained in a sieve, sliced peaches, mix well. Put the dough on the slaughter of proteins from pinch of salt, sugar and remaining cake with blancmange. To wipe off on the grater and sprinkle with the beiges. Bake at 180o C about 50 minutes. Enjoy a delicious variety recommend poppy seed, for busy, and more.



The children of Primary school No. 16 are welcoming you to Białystok, Poland.





Västerås stad,
Nybyggeskolan, 721 87
Bygatan 26
Västerås, Sweden



Coordinator's name and surname: YILDIZ BAHAR

Sweden Facts

Capital: *Stockholm*

Language: *Swedish*

Population: *9.3 million*

Currency: *1 krona=100 öre*

Area: *450,000 km² (174,000 sq mi)*

Political system: *Parliamentary democracy*

Västerås is the 6th largest city in Sweden,
with approximately 131 000 inhabitants.



Västerås is one of Sweden's oldest towns and its history goes 1000 years back in time. The Vikings settled at the mouth of the Svartån river, Västra Aros because this area had good communications. Västerås Castle was built in the 14th century and rebuilt by King Gustav Wasa.

1527 King Gustav Wasa abolished the Catholicism at a parliamentary session in Västerås.

Johannes Rudbeckius became Bishop of Västerås in 1619 and founded Sweden's first upper secondary school in 1623.

The next era of greatness followed during the industrialization. The small Turbine-House next to the Castle was a reason for establishing ASEA in the city.

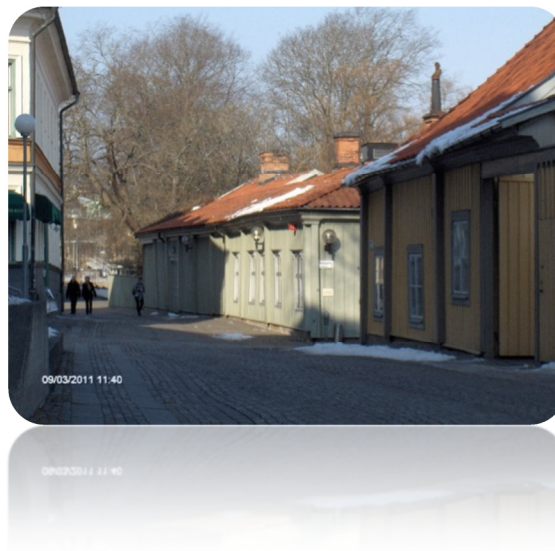
The city today has a lively ethnic life with popular festivals and cultural arrangements and lots of restaurants and entertainment.

Kyrkbacken (Church Hill)

The hilly area was called Kyrkbacken or "Backarne" up to the 17th century. This part housed the vagabonds, paupers and outcasts, often for several generations.

The conditions for the people in Kyrkbacken were characterized not only by poverty, but also by ill health. The plague was prevalent in the area in 1623 and many people died

In 1964 Kyrkbacken was renovated. It is an ideal place for historic walks and you can find several galleries and craft shops in the trendier Kyrkbacken of today.



Djäkneberget

Djäkneberget, in central Västerås is a nature park and provides both visitors and residents with an unusual oasis. The name comes from "djäknarna", an old name for students at upper secondary school.

The park has almost 500 stones with inscriptions, reflections and names of honorable people.

This green area is a popular place for fun and games, with its mini golf course, playground, restaurant and popular summer dance pavilion.



Anundshög

The history of Anundshög dates back to the Stone Age in around 2500BC and for centuries this area was a cultural centre for the entire west Mälardalen region.



This was where people gathered at "things" right up until the Middle Ages. This is where they made sacrifices to their gods and later on in history, prayed to the new Christian god. This is where they buried their dead, either in burial mounds and stone ships or on the side of the ridge down towards the water, all depending on power and position.

These glory days lasted throughout the Iron Age, i.e. from around 500 BC to about 1050 AD, and making this area one of Sweden's richest and largest areas of ancient remains.

Anundshög is Sweden's largest burial-mound, 9 m high and 64 m in diameter. The mound is from the 10th century. Alongside Anundshög, there are five stone ships from the first millennium. These could be the graves of great men in Badelunda who have owned ships, or they could represent the ship taking the dead on a journey to the kingdom of the dead.



Västerås slott

This castle dates from the 13th century and is situated in the city centre.

From 14 June 1573 to 16 October 1574, Erik XIV was imprisoned at Västerås Castle. The king was then moved to Örbyhus and poisoned with pea soup. He was later buried in Västerås cathedral. The castle now houses the residence of the County Governor.

Västerås Cathedral

Västerås Cathedral has parts that date back to the 13th century and is well worth a visit.

The cathedral was extensively restored between 1958 and 1961 when many new pieces were installed. Erik XIV is buried here.



Vallby Open Air Museum

Vallby Open Air Museum is one of Sweden's largest with around 40 buildings from the county of Västmanland.

The environments that the museum has recreated include a farmstead, a city quarter, copper works with a manor house and ironmaster's homestead and a more recent mission hall and village school.



The museum also has a live exhibition in the form of animals and plants that were typical of these environments. The summer months are full of activity at the museum, with different live performances at the Open Air Theatre and living history exhibitions. There are also several different craft studios and gift shops.

Swedish folk costumes

There are different kinds of folk costumes and this is what we call them in Sweden:



Games

'Bro bro breja' or 'bro breda bro' is an old dancing game. It translates to 'bridge wide bridge'. It's scattered all over the world in many different versions. It became known during the 1700s but as early as in the middle age there was songs about the bridge over the moat or, the citygate where you had to tell your errand before passing by.

The game is played with six players or more. Two of them represent the bridge (gate). One is 'yes' and the other one is 'no'. They then grab each other's hands and start singing. The rest of the players walk under their hands and when the song ends the bridge catch the player that's under it. Depending on what that player says he or she will be going to either the 'yes' or the 'no' side. When all the players have picked a side they would play tug of war.



Swedish Tongue Twisters:

Sju skönsjungande sjuksköterskor skötte sjuttiosju sjösjuka sjömän på skeppet "Shanghai".

Seven beautifully singing nurses took care of seven sea-sick seamen on the ship "Shanghai".

Packa pappas kappsäck med åtta pepparkorn.

Pack Daddy's portmanteau with eight peppercorns.

Knut satt vid en knut och knöt en knut.

När Knut knutit knuten var knuten knuten.

Knut was sitting in a corner and tying a knot. When Knut had tied the knot the knot was tied.

Flyg, fula fluga, flyg, och den fula flugan flög.

Fly, ugly fly, fly! And the ugly fly flew

Sex vaxade laxar i en vaxad laxask.

Six waxed salmons in a waxed salmon box.

Sotaren Selma samlar semlor. Se så många semlor Selma samlat.

Selma the chimney sweep collects buns. See so many buns Selma has collected.





C.E.I.P. MIRALLETES
CARRER DE LA INDÚSTRIA
255
08041 BARCELONA , SPAIN



Coordinator's name and surname: JUDIT BENITO



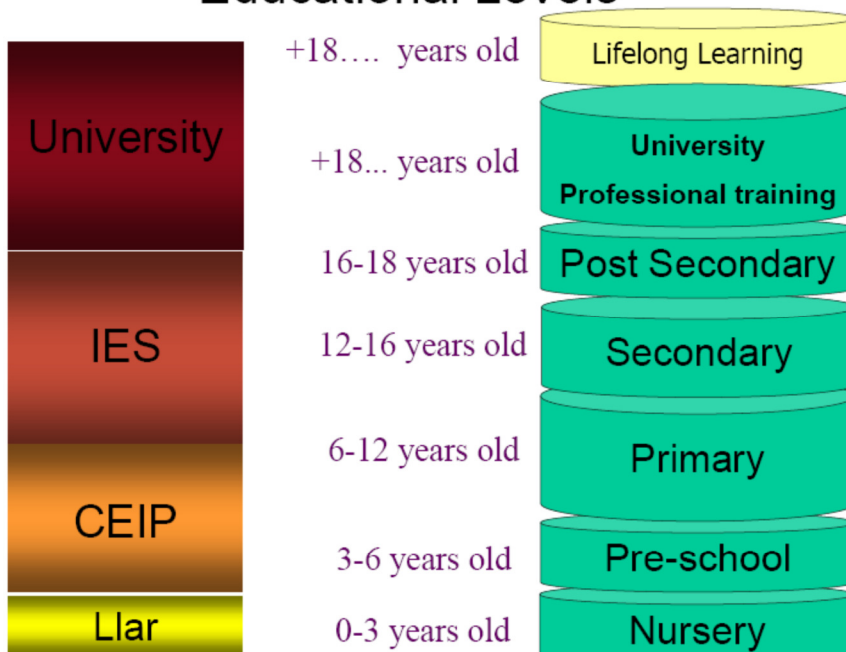
CULTURAL POT: Europe!!!



TYPE OF STUDENTS

92% of our students come from other countries.
 Majority from South America.
 Dysfunctional families .
 Socioeconomic disadvantages.
 Movements throughout the year.

Educational Levels



School schedule

- 1) The course starts in September and finishes in June.
- 2) It is divided in three terms:
 - First term is from 7th September until Christmas. It takes 15 days.
 - The second term starts at 7th of January until Easter. It takes around 10 days.
 - The third term starts at the end of Easter and finishes at 23rd of June.

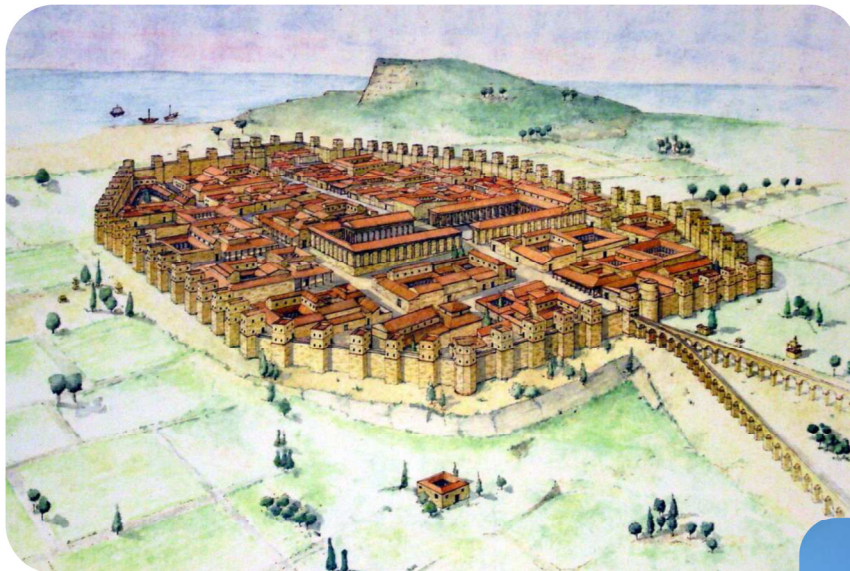
Historical places

Barcelona is the capital of Catalonia, a country that is more than one thousand years old.

Throughout the centuries Romans, Arabs and Christians all influenced Barcelona. Traces of this diverse history can be found all over the city. For instance in the Sant Martí neighbourhood and in the Eixample we can find remnants of the Prehistorical, Medieval, Modern and Contemporary eras.

The Ciutat Vella is the historical centre of Barcelona. Today the small winding streets, gothic buildings and medieval places still remind us of Barcelona's golden era.

Barcelona - Roman era



Medieval Barcelona – Santa Maria del Mar



Gothic quartier.



King's square.

Modernism in Barcelona.

Batló House



Sagrada Família



Güell Park



BARCELONA CONTEMPORANISM

Agbar tower



Olympic Area



Saint Jordi's Legend

This is the most popular legend in Catalonia. That tells that at Montblanc, in Conca de Barberà, there was a terrible dragon which viciously attacked men and beasts. To pacify it, lots of animals were drawn and a person was chosen to be given as a sacrifice to the monster. One day, the misfortune fell on the king's daughter, who would have died in the beast's claws if it had not been for the arrival of a handsome knight who challenged the dragon and killed it.



Traditional songs and dances

The *sardana* is a Catalan popular dance and is the national dance of Catalonia. It is danced in circle.

An indeterminate number of dancers make a circle holding their hands and looking at the centre, dancing in the ring towards right and left. The couples preferably formed for man woman, but the most important point is being two people holding their hands. In that way they can make a ring. Any person can join the ring individually or in couples in any moment of the dance.

The structure of steps is simple: people start with the short steps and people go on with the lengths.

In the short steps they start with the left foot and the dancers keep the arms down. In the case of the long points the dancers raise the arms and mark 3 times instead of once.



The music of the sardana is interpreted by some musicians live. They make “la cobla”. The word “cobla” means “union”. “La cobla” in general consists in 12 instruments played by 11 musicians.

Four of these instruments are typically Catalan instruments: tenora (2), tible (2), flabiol and small drum); the other four are more conventional (double bass, trumpet (2), althorn (2) and trombone). The “tenora” is the solist of “la cobla” and “la sardana” always starts with the sound of “flabiol”.



The song is considered one of the most relevant manifestations of popular art. The Catalan traditional song come from different cultures and those songs keep on sounding nowadays during generations.



IV Festival Internacional Corearte Barcelona 2010

COL·LEGE BARCELONA 2010
IV FESTIVAL INTERNACIONAL

A good example of traditional song is **El cant dels ocells** (*The birds song*). This song became very famous when Pau Casals played his cello in the General Assembly of United Nations in 1958 and 1971. Since this moment “El cant dels ocells” became *The official hymn of United Nations*.

Traditional games

Games are a way of transmitting culture to a whole group.
Games are as old as culture.



Joc de saltar a corda, segons la capçalera d'un ventall de quarto del segon terç del segle XIX.
(Col. de l'autor.)

The spinning top

It is a toy that can be spun on an axis, balancing on a point or with and added rope.



Catalan bowling

In Catalonia the game was introduced by the Romans. Catalan people liked it and in-vented a variety: the Catalan bowling game. It consists in a set of 8 skittles (bitlles) and 3 woods (bitllots). The woods must knock down the maximum number of skittles with 3 rounds of 3 shots.



Stamps and Stickers

There are many varieties of this game. One of them consists in to strike on them trying to give them turn.



Skipping the rope



One of the oldest outdoors game is jumping the rope. The number of boundless players. You can play by your own way or following a song. In this case, the rope is moving with the beat of song. An example of Catalan song game is "Si la barqueta es tomba".

Hula hop

A very popular game in the beginning of 20th century. There are two varieties: turning the circle around the waist or with the help of iron stick.



The hopscotch

This game is played drawing small squares on the floor and throwing one small stone inside the square. Then one person has to hop every square without treading on the lines.

Quines or Quintos

At Christmas, the 'quintos' or 'quines' [types of bingo] appeared in different villages. Each number holds a meaning, quite often a little risqué, which the public calls out with boughs of laughter, when the number is called.



Catalan cuisine

is a Mediterranean cuisine from Catalonia.

Mediterranean cuisine is the food from the cultures adjacent to the Mediterranean Sea.

Vegetables and oils are present in most Mediterranean meals.

Basic ingredients:

- Fresh vegetables (especially tomato, garlic, eggplant, red pepper and artichoke)
- Wheat products (bread, pasta)
- Arbequina olive oils
- Wines
- Legumes (beans, chickpeas)
- Mushrooms
- All sorts of pork preparations (sausages from Vic, ham)
- All sorts of cheese
- Poultry
- Lamb
- Many types of fish like sardine, anchovy, tuna, and cod



The traditional Catalan cuisine is quite diverse, ranging from pork-intensive dishes cooked in the inland part of the region (Catalonia is one of the main producers of swine products in Spain) to fish-based recipes along the coast.

The cuisine includes many preparations that mix sweet and savoury and stews with sauces based upon botifarra (pork sausage) and the characteristic *picada* (ground almonds, hazelnuts, pine nuts, etc. sometimes with garlic, herbs, biscuits).





176° circolo didattico di
Roma

Via Francesco Gentile n. 40
00173 Roma, Italy



Coordinator's name and surname: CINZIA CUNZO



The territory of Italy covers some 301,338 km² (116,347 sq mi) and is influenced by a temperate seasonal climate. With 60.6 million inhabitants, it is the fifth most populous country in Europe, and the 23rd most populous in the world.

“Bambini del Mondo” primary school is in Cinecittà, a very wide and populated quarter. 4 km southeast of the city centre. It is attended by students of lower middle class with their parents out at work all the day. In many classrooms there is a child with learning disabilities and there are lots students from foreign countries.

The school has a very important social role in the quarter: it is a meeting point for children also in the afternoon when students attend the curricular activities with their teachers. For example they attend sports games or they stage school plays. The school is very close to Cinecittà studios: this is the center of the Italian cinema, and many of today's biggest box office hits are filmed there.

Our school is situated near the premises of the cinema of "Cinecittà". It's a great school also includes two nursery schools. The number of teachers is 55 and the students are 555. We have two computer labs, a library, the classroom video, the classroom for children with special needs, a table where each day the children eat with the teachers divided into two rounds (first round 12.30, second round 13.00).

The population is the middle class, economically prosperous, we have many foreign students (Poles, Romanians, Albanians, Chinese, Peruvians,) and we have 16 children with handicaps, 7 followed by specialized teachers.



classrooms



tennis tournament



Draft eating game



gym





computer lab



library



school canteen



music lab

Historical places

Colosseum

The Colosseum, originally the Flavian Amphitheatre is an elliptical amphitheatre in the centre of the city of Rome, Italy, the largest ever built in the Roman Empire. It is considered one of the greatest works of Roman architecture and Roman engineering.

Occupying a site just east of the Roman Forum, its construction started in 72 AD under the emperor Vespasian and was completed in 80 AD under Titus, with further modifications being made during Domitian's reign (81–96). The name "Amphitheatrum Flavium" derives from both Vespasian's and Titus's family name (Flavius, from the gens Flavia).

Capable of seating 50,000 spectators, the Colosseum was used for gladiatorial contests and public spectacles such as mock sea battles, animal hunts, executions, re-enactments of famous battles, and dramas based on Classical mythology. The building ceased to be used for entertainment in the early medieval era. It was later reused for such purposes as housing, workshops, quarters for a religious order, a fortress, a quarry, and a Christian shrine.



Although in the 21st century it stays partially ruined because of damage caused by devastating earthquakes and stone-robbers, the Colosseum is an iconic symbol of Imperial Rome. It is one of Rome's most popular tourist attractions and still has close connections with the Roman Catholic Church, as each Good Friday the Pope leads a torchlit "Way of the Cross" procession that starts in the area around the Colosseum.

The Colosseum has been listed as World Heritage by UNESCO in 1980. In 2007 the complex was also included among the Seven Wonders of the World.

Roman Forum

The Roman Forum is a small open rectangle surrounded by the ruins of ancient government buildings at the center of the city of Rome. Citizens of the ancient city referred to this marketplace as the *Forum Magnum*, or simply the *Forum*. It was for centuries the center of Roman public life: the site of triumphal processions and elections, venue for public speeches and nucleus of commercial affairs. Here statues and monuments commemorated the city's great men. The teeming heart of ancient

Rome, it has been called the most celebrated meeting place in the world, and in all history. Located in the small valley between the Palatine and Capitoline Hills, the Forum today is a sprawling ruin of architectural fragments and intermittent archeological excavations attracting numerous sightseers.



Piazza di Spagna

Piazza di Spagna is one of the most popular meeting places in Rome. It is also one of the most visually pleasing square. The combination of a monumental staircase, the famous Spanish Steps, an obelish and a beautiful church draws photographers to the square.



Comenius friends on Piazza di Spagna in October 2010.

Fontana di Trevi

The Trevi Fountain is a fountain in the Trevi rione in Rome, Italy. Standing 25.9 meters (85 feet) high and 19.8 meters (65 feet) wide, it is the largest Baroque fountain in the city and one of the most famous fountains in the world.



The legend of Romulus and Remus

Once upon a time, many centuries ago, a noble girl by name of Rhea Silvia and “god Mars” fell in love and after nine months two children were born.... But a bad king left them on the river: the Tiber. The twin brothers were placed in a basket. Fortunately, a she-wolf passed near the riverside. She nursed them... and carried them in its den in the forest. The two brothers grew and played with the she-wolf becoming strong and beautiful. One day two shepherds saw the two children with the she-wolf, becoming strong and beautiful... and decided to take them in their house, adopting them like sons.

They grew strong and healthy considering the shepherd like their own parents. Naturally the she-wolf was like their first mother. Italian humor: “*Romulus, don’t play like this anymore with our mom!!!*”. The brothers became adults and decided to found a city, but they began to argue. One day decided to count birds that were flying. The one that counted the most birds flying would have won and become the founder of the city.

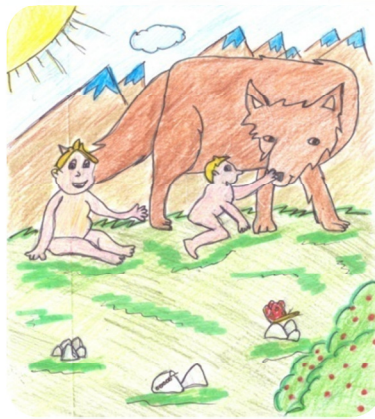
Romulus won the bet and he began to trace the tracks for the new city. Romulus worked

For a long time and warned his brother Remus to not trespass the traced borders.

Remus crossed the border and he was killed by his brother Romulus. Romulus was the

First king of Rome. Rome slowly became a great city and was built on seven hills.

The legend narrates that one day Romulus was carried in the sky from the father: the “God Mars”.



Italian folk songs and dances



La Tarantella

The dance of the tarantella is partly related to treatment of the bite of the tarantula. It was thought (and here there are many confirmations of medicine) that anyone who was bitten by a tarantula to expel the poison tended to an exaggerated dynamism through the insistence of the practice of dance, causing the expulsion of the poison. Spread across sweats and mood. This story perhaps justifies the usual way of dancing the tarantella, as we all know, is made of "jacks" as if the dancer had been bitten by an insect.

La Quadriglia

Hybrid and complex dance of circular origin late eighteenth century spread first in the courts-central Europe and then drawn from the popular classes from different European countries. The figures are sometimes operated in French dialectal and beyond more traditional ones (promenade, circle, circle, braided, spiral, serpentine, chain, pirulé, gallery, gear, etc..) Can be invented extemporaneously slot into the other as long as good of choreographic evolution of the different figures.

tamburello

mandolin

organetto

ciaramella

chitarra battente



Traditional Games

Red light/Green light (sometimes abbreviated as RLGL) is a game played mostly by children. The "it" person stands at one end of the playing field, with the rest of the players at the other end. "It" turns their back to the others and calls out "Green light!" The players then run as fast as they can towards "it". At any time, "it" can face the players, calling out "Red light", and the others must freeze in place. If anyone fails to stop, they are out or must return to the starting line. Other variations include calling out "Yellow light" as a diversion, or where they must walk instead of run to "it". Calling Yellow Light has no consequence. The first player to reach the person who is "it" wins and becomes "it" for the next round. In certain regions this game may be known as "sneak up on granny"; in this version the person who is "it" is the "granny", and does not call out "red light" or "green light".



In England, the game is called "Grandmother's Footsteps" and the person who is "it" turns to make sure that the players are not moving if they hear movement.

Regina reginella

A child plays the role of the queen and all the other are ambassadors. The queen and ambassadors are placed at both ends of the playing field. Taking turns, each ambassador, recites the following rhyme:

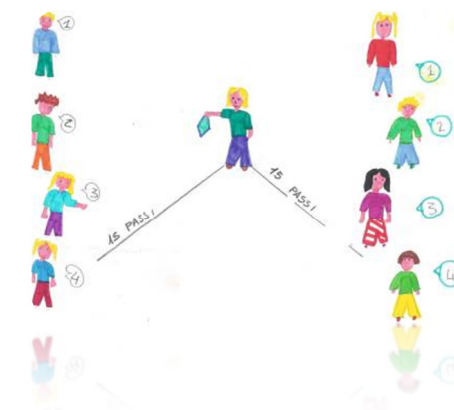
"Queen little queen, how many steps I have to take to get to your castle with faith and with the ring?"



The Queen responds by assigning the player a certain number of steps associated to an animal. For example: 5 steps of a lion, 4 steps of a kangaroo, and so on. The player must perform the assigned number of steps, mimicking the mentioned animal. The goal of the game is to reach the queen first. The queen has in complete control the outcome and duration of the game, because she can freely assign the children the most difficult steps - such as those of an ant or even a shrimp that must be performed walking backwards or the steps that enable the children to reach her first. The fun lies in the disproportionate role assigned to the queen, but also in the ability to execute in the most effective way possible the steps which have been assigned, even if unfavorable.

Rubabandiera

The rubabandiera is a traditional game for children that is played outdoors or in a large enough environment. It is played by two teams with the same number of players, plus an additional person, the flag carrier.



A straight line is drawn in the middle of the playing field, and two equidistant lines parallel to the line drawn to mark the home of both teams. The players on one team are lined up along the line of their own home, facing each other. Each player is assigned a number in consecutive order starting from one end of the row (the first player will be number 1, the player next to him the number 2 and so on). The flag carrier stands at one end of the center line, and takes the flag with his hand, that is, a handkerchief or something similar, with the arm forward. At this point the flag carrier can call any number. Both players of both teams corresponding to the number called must run towards the flag carrier to steal the flag, and take it to their home before any other player. The player's team who steals the flag is awarded the point. It goes without saying that violent or voluntary rough playing in sensitive parts of the body (head, stomach, etc.) is not allowed. Once awarded the point, the flag is returned to the flag carrier which will call another number. The team that steals the most number of flags accumulating the most points, wins.

Arrivederci a Roma!



T.C. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
Oğuzhan İlköğretim Okulu

8 Mart Mah.Seyithan
Sok.Nusaybin-MARDİN

TURKEY

Coordinator's name and surname: ÇİĞDEM SENN



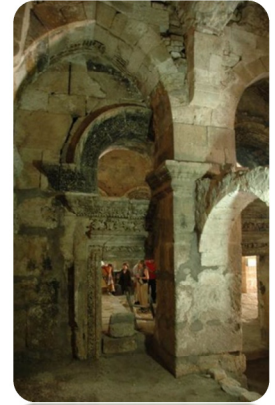
Turkey is one of the six independent Turkic states. The vast majority of the population are Muslims. The country's official language is Turkish, whereas Kurdish and Zazaki languages are spoken by Kurds and Zazas, who comprise 18% of the population.



Nusaybin from above.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

THE SCHOOL OF NUSAYBIN AND MOR JACOB CHURCH



It is known that Christianity had been spread and churches & monasteries had been built on the workshop, for Gods A.C. 150 in Nusaybin. Mor Jacob was born in this region. he was assigned to do episcopacy of Nusaybin in A.C. 309 and he thought that the church in Nusaybin was small and decided to build the church in order to enlarge it in 313.

Episcopacy Mor Jacob and his student Mor Efron participated the first and the biggest council of Christianity in Antiochia in 325 and when they returned to Nusaybin, they built the school of Nusaybin which is the part of the Church in 326. Mor Efron had been the president of this school during 38 years. As we learn from the written sources of Syria, there were about 800-1000 students in this school. The language of the school was Syriac but Greek was also thought. There were many lessons in that school such as Philosophy, Logic, Literature, Astronmoy, Medical, Geometry, Law and many books had been translated from Greek to Syriac. Mor Jakop, Who is the founder of the school and the church, died in 338 and he was buried in walled tomb in crypto's part of the church. Since it had been built, the church had many stages in time. Finally in 1872 the west wall of the church had been destroyed and it was restored and on the second floor a metropolit building was built. This restoration and addition had been documented is inscription on the enter.

ZEYNEL ABIDIN MOSQUE

The brotherhood of the existing beliefs has taken place in this period and the culture also has taken progress.



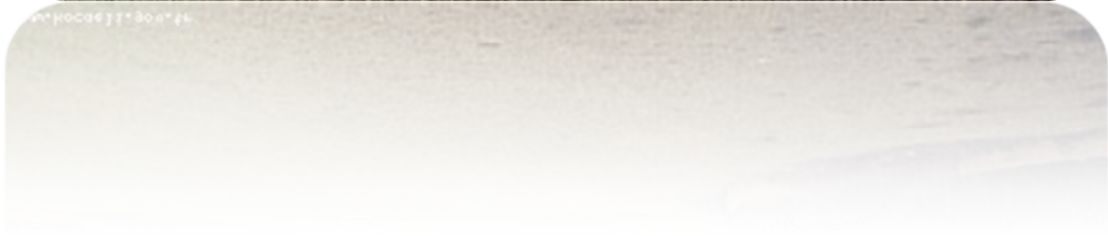
This is the church which Prophet Hüseyin's Prophet Zeynel Abidin had run away from the massacre of Kerbela with his sister Zeynep. Here the church Mor Jakop opened its doors and gave place to him to live. Prophet Zeynel Abidin had taken one of the churches and turned it into a mosque and did his worship. Today Zeynel Abidin mosque which is in the garden of Mor Jakop church is the proof of the brotherhood and indulgence.

GIRNAVAS

The ruler of Baghdad Harun Roshid's friend Mor Efron, who was famous for his being a poet, has fallen from favour when he had passed the limit by writing a poem. He chose the heart of North Antiochia which was such place as the 25-celled stones on his hillside as Mor Efron had lived in that till the ruler Harun Roshid Roshid's time, the number of this place increased and the place, which is still named Girnavas (Navas Hill), had an active period of time.

ESKIHISAR

The edge of Eastern lands offer something much more than where Alexander the Great found himself secure at the time when he stepped on these lands. He was at a fine place where he could have some rest after his tiring and long journey and would be able to gain his strength before travelling to the land he had been longing for. People gave the name "Marin" to these lands and Marin, which was named after Mardir's sister, Princess Marin, known to have a quiet life until that day was suddenly undergone into a change with the traces of war brought by Alexander the Great. Marin became the first settlement that was established in the west. The city was gradually constructed, the administration building was reconstructed and carried onto the slopes of a mountain for safety measures and reservoirs were built to supply water to the city. It evidently became a significant residential area in the region. Alexander the Great proceeded his way soon after he had equipped this city into a safe and sound place so that he could return back and spend his time in ease of mind. Eventually, this city was established like he wanted to.



MARDIN FOLK DANCES

MARDIN FOLKLORE IS ALWAYS PERFORMED AT WEDDINGS, FESTIVALS, CEREMONIES AND ALL SPECIAL DAYS...

THESE KIND OF DANCES ARE PERFORMED IN FRONT OF SPECTATORS..

THEY NEED DRUMS, ZURNA, KEMENCE ,TEF,KAVAL,ETC. (DIFFERENT KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS)...

ALSO THEY WEAR SPECIAL COSTUMES..

TRADITIONAL DANCES ARE PERFORMED BY A GROUP (AT LEAST 10 PEOPLE) ACTIVELY.THE LEADER OF THE GROUP LEADS AND DIRECT THE OTHERS.THE FOLK DANCES ARE PERFORMED WITH FOLK SONGS.

THERE ARE MANY KINDS OF TRADITIONAL DANCES IN TURKEY AND OF COURSE IN MARDIN..

A FEW EXAMPLE OF THEM :

CİFTETELLİ :It describes thrill.It is generally performed by women.

KEÇİKANI : This folk dance is a kind of young girl dance.It means love,friendship and relationship between people.

BARLEKAN : It describes a person pulling water from the well.

LEHLE :It is a kind of folk dance describing love and thrill.

SEGAVİ :It is a kind of folk dance describing love and thrill.

REYHANI:It is mixture of Turkish,Arabic,Kurdish,Syriae musics.It is called as reyhani because people dancing with this folk music move like the flower called 'reyhani'. Somebody says that there are reyhani flowers in the gardens of each house in Mardin, this flower smells everybody and it attracts people nicely so they call this dance 'reyhani'.It is performed by a person or two.It describes a person praying to God so his/her hands are open and s/he kneels down.

KEMANBAZO : It describes break-up and sadness because of break-up.

ŞARŞAR :It is a kind of folk dance describing love and thrill.

ŞARŞAR :It is a kind of folk dance describing love and thrill.

GÖLE : It describes darling and love.

The basic figures of Mardin folk dances:

1)Spinning down and straightening up.

2)Spinning and then up.

3)Spinning and then up and then down and then up.

4)Spinning and then up and then down and then up.

5)Spinning and then up and then down and then up and then down and then up.

There are three kinds of performance figure;single,double and mixed direction.



TRADITIONAL GAMES

Birdirbir(Leapfrog): Leapfrog is a children's game in which players vault over each other's stooped backs. The first participant rests hands on knees and bends over, which is called *giving a back*. Games of this sort have been called by this name since at least the late sixteenth century.

The next player places hands on the first's back and leaps over by straddling legs wide apart on each side. On landing, he drops down and a third leaper over the first and second, and the fourth over all others, successively. The number of participants must be odd.

When all the players are stooping, the last in the line begins leaping over all the others in turn. They also played this in colonial America.



Karagöz and Hacivat: Karagöz (meaning *blackeye* in Turkish) and Hacivat (also written Hacivad) are the lead characters of the traditional Turkish shadow play, popularized during the Ottoman period. The central theme of the plays are the contrasting interaction between the two main characters; Karagöz represents the illiterate but straightforward public, whereas Hacivat belongs to the educated class, speaking Ottoman Turkish and using a poetical and literary language. Karagöz's native wit always gets the better of Hacivat's learning (but his money-making ventures always fail). Karagöz-Hacivat plays are especially associated with Ramadan. Until the rise of radio and film, it was one of the most popular forms of entertainment in Turkey. It survives today mainly in a toned-down form intended for audiences of children.

Karagöz and Hacivat themselves are supposedly modeled on two laborers whose banter entertained their co-workers (and slowed down the work) during the construction of a mosque in Bursa during the reign of Orhan I (who ruled the nascent Ottoman Empire 1326-1359). They were executed for the resulting delay of the work, but became folk heroes. One version of the legend says that a contemporary of theirs, one Şeyh Kültürî, made camel-hide puppets of them and began to perform plays.

Karagöz can be dense, lewd, and even violent. Other characters in these plays are the drunkard Tazena Deli Bekir with his wine bottle, the long-necked Uzun Efe, the opium addict Kanbur Tiryaki with his pipe, Ala Karlı Beheruhi (an eccentric dwarf), the half-wit Danyo, the spendthrift Çema, and Nigar, a flirtatious woman. There may also be dancers and djinns, and various portrayals of non-Turks: an Arab who knows no Turkish (typically a beggar or sweet-seller), a black servant woman, a Circassian servant girl, an Albanian security guard, a Greek (usually a doctor), an Armenian (usually a footman or money-changer), a Jew (usually a goldsmith or scrap-dealer), a Laz (usually a boatman), or a Persian (who recites poetry with an Azeri accent).



Mendil kapmaca(Handkerchief Puss):

What you need to play: Handkerchief or bandana

Object of the game: Be the first to grab the handkerchief when your number is called.

Set up the game: Divide children into 2 equal groups and give each a different number. One player on each team must have the same number.

How to Play: Teams line up on opposite sides and a handkerchief is placed in the middle. At random the “caller” calls out a number. The players that have been assigned that number both run to the middle and try to be the first one to grab the handkerchief. The player who grabs the handkerchief first gets a point for their team.



= TRADITIONAL SONGS =

Aşka Düştüm Yeni

www.turkudostlari.net

AS KA DUS TUM YE NI BAS TAN CI KAR DIN NOL
BAH CE DE HA NI ME LI DER DIN DE NOL
BE NI DI YAR GU ZE LIM BAS TAN CI KAR DER DIN DE NOL
DUM DE LI YAR GU ZE LIM YA RIN NO KU A LEM DE HU
SU GE LIR BA HA RIN GU LU GI BI YAR NER O DUR SEV ME LI SE VIL ME LI YAR
GU ZE LIM BA HA RIN GU LU GI BI YAR SEV ME LI SE VIL ME LI YAR
GU ZE LIM O FOF YA RES ME GU LU GI BI GE ZE RIM DE LI GI BI YAR
GU ZE LIM GE ZE RIM DE LI GI BI YAR
GU ZE LIM N.Ü.Ş.A.

Bedri Orcan
Mardin

Some photos of Nusaybin, Mardin

