

TALLINN 2018

FIRST EDITION

YEUROPE TIMES

AN EUROPEAN STUDENT MAGAZINE

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UNION

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DESIGNED & PROJECTED IN TALLINN

Editorial

Just shortly after the International European Day on 9 May, the EU became a lot closer to us in the most literal sense of the word as 21 students together with their teachers from different schools across Europe – Carl-Zeiss Oberschule (Berlin), Institut Joan Brossa (Barcelona), Liceo Scientifico Cavour (Rome), XI Liceum Ogólnokształcące (Krakow) – arrived in Tallinn.

The primary purpose of the visit was to participate in the transnational meeting of the Erasmus+ school partnership project „Yeurope – Making an Online Student Magazine“. The following four days were filled with hard work – discussing and writing together and giving finishing touches to the articles for the first issue of the magazine. But as you know, all work and no play makes everyone and everything very dull, so additionally, the days also contained lots of edutainment – city tours, visits to the museums and singing together on Freedom Square in the centre of Tallinn.

We learned a lot about each other, what makes us tick, what we share and how we differ. Hopefully, the articles in this magazine reflect both our similarities and differences and make the readers on one hand, reflect on what the EU means in their everyday life and on the other hand, wish to know more about the European diversity.

Have a great read and don't forget to leave your feedback via the link given on the last page!

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Tallinn School No. 21



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European Union

The European Union is an organization of European countries which have joint policies on matters such as trade, agriculture, and finance, but on the other hand, at a more everyday level, the European Union is like a class full of students who work together to achieve their goals and help each other during hardships. All students, like the members of the EU, are very different but they still manage to stick together. So, as members of the EU and members of the class we worked together to achieve this article.



Italy towards Europe

Pillars of history: Italy is one of the founding members of Europe, born in 1957 with the Treaty of Rome and at that time was called EEC (European Economic Community). It was only an economical union among the members that after more or less 40 years improved in a political union too.

Due to the fact that Italy is a founding member we do not feel so much differences, it is quite normal for us being part of Europe but we know that there are a lot of advantages. Not only for travelling but also speaking about institutions or political aspects. Schools receive funds from the European Community which allows them to renovate buildings or give the possibility to take part in some Erasmus+ projects, like Yeurope.

Since we are still teenagers we really do not feel the negative sides of Europe which mainly concern economy and financial difficulties.

What is Europe for us? It means several opportunities, especially for students. Thanks to European Communities we can travel in Schengen Area only with our Identity Card and have many experiences, for example, the Interrail.

Do you know what it is? Well, in a few words it is a ticket that allows you to travel by train in all European countries without doing all the checks. This summer European Communities will give some free tickets to a number of students, just to let you know about that!



It could be a paradox that European students travel without any obstacles while migrants who really need to be hosted are just accommodated in poor buildings because Europe does so little for them.

Italy has welcomed about 180 thousand people in 2016 and the number is increasing every year. The aim is to arrive in the North Europe but they are forced to stay in Italy, where the economical situation isn't the best, mostly because some countries have closed the borders for them.

After the hecatomb of migrants of October 2013 Europe decided to face immigration in other ways. This year the Dublin agreement which claimed that the migrants receive political asylum in the countries

where they arrive, was also modified. In 2015 a naval barrier was created in order to make it difficult for migrants to get to Europe. But they managed to find other ways to achieve their goals.

So in 2015 it was proposed to distribute migrants among European countries, however, many of them opposed this idea and so they decided to directly attack the immigrant traffickers in Libya. In this way it was mostly looked as a colonial war and no longer a way to stop the migrants to get to Europe. Nowadays the situation is different because the wars have ended but still different countries oppose the equal distribution of immigrants.

Why do they move from their countries to Europe?

The economic prosperity and the political stability in Europe seem to have attracted immigrants coming from Asia and Africa. As an Eurostat statistical document (expired in 2016) shows, in 2015 4,7 millions of people have immigrated to an European country whereas almost 2,8 millions of people have emigrated from an European country. Germany counted the greatest amount of immigrants. These statistics explain that Europe is seen by immigrants as a place where there are more opportunities of work and a better life.

The area where most immigrants cross the border line of the European continent is the Balkan area. It has been considered a gate to Europe for millenniums. In fact, civilizations and folks passed over there many times in the history in order to conquer the Oriental lands. However nowadays it is not so easy to cross the frontier as it was in the past because of many political conflicts and the increased border controls that Balkan countries such as Greece and Bulgaria acted. As the Balkan lands are a point of entry to Europe, the Mediterranean Sea is the other for migrants coming from Africa. This is instead a more recent event. During the last years it has been an increasing occurrence as the Sicily Channel has become the place where many migrants crossing the channel on clandestine unsafe boats have found untimely death.

As an Italian important newspaper, *Il sole 24 ore* said “Europe has populated the world during the past centuries, today the world is populating Europe”. It is a real fact which cannot be dealt with weapons and wars. The newspaper went on saying that the current migration crisis is fed by the wars in Middle East countries. The European population is old whereas the Asian and African ones are young and are doubling up even faster. Once, European migrants in Argentina and USA used to send only one member of the family and

through letters and news, the other members of the family would get to the place. Nowadays the migration functions in the same way but faster thanks also to new technologies and faster ways of communication such as social media, SMS and other new messaging systems.

However, the immigrants have to accept the “European values”, values not so easy to get used to by people coming from more conservative countries and with a different religion. In fact, Europe is evolving even faster and it would not be easy to keep up for most of the migrants.

If this situation can be better managed in the future, will depend not only on the politicians but also on European citizens who should welcome foreigners hoping for a better life and safety from wars and persecutions.

Another way to make the situation better is to change the Dublin agreement, improving this way the allocation of migrants among European countries or intensify the funds given to the shelters in the countries which overlook the Mediterranean sea and which receive the biggest number of migrants.



The European Union in my everyday life

Estonia has been a member of the European Union since 2004. I do not remember the time before that so I have no personal experience to tell the difference between everyday life being and not being a member of the EU. However, I have several examples how the European Union influences my everyday life.

Firstly, a great advantage of being in the EU is being a part of the Schengen Area. That allows Estonians to travel visa-free in 25 different European countries. For me, the opportunity is highly important as my father lives and works in Germany.

Travelling visa-free is comfortable and fast and allows me to visit my father more often. Thanks to the Schengen Agreement it is also possible to discover lots of different cultures without having to deal with tedious paperwork. I have used that opportunity frequently and it is easy to forget that travelling didn't use to be that easy, especially in Soviet times.

Secondly, thanks to the European Union membership it is much easier to go abroad as an exchange student. Many of my friends dream of studying abroad and in the European Union there are practically

no obstacles for that dream to come true. Having studied in a foreign university there are also more opportunities to find yourself a suitable job. Although I am not sure yet what my plans for the future will be, it is good to know that there are lots of different possibilities and I'm not bounded with only three or four options.

I think that being in the European Union has helped Estonia to become an economically and politically successful country. It has considerably contributed to the comfort of my everyday life and hopefully continues to do that in the future.



User:Saeima / Wikimedia Commons / President of the Republic of Estonia / CC BY-SA 2.0

Poland

When Poland joined the EU in 2004, it was an important step forward for our economy. Although many people considered it a great change for the country, not everyone was happy. Some thought it might be a bad idea because prices could increasingly rise. Looking back at it today, we can say that the concerns weren't justified.

We are exposed to the impact of the EU everyday and it often helps with financial issues. Thanks to that, our roads are in better condition and schools are invested in. We have international exchanges and innovative teaching tools like interactive boards.

Being in the EU gave us access to Schengen zone which is an area where we can easily travel. People go to other countries for work, adventures or visiting friends or family. Every citizen, who gets Schengen visa can cross borders of countries, which are in the EU and also some which aren't, without any formalities.

Despite the fact that many young people don't know everything about EU, they still think it is a great and strong organisation. It brings people together and helps them, when they need it.

Being in the EU is great in many different ways. It gives us so many opportunities that we wouldn't have without it.

Everyday life and the European Union

A short interview with my school friend.

What does the EU mean?

The EU stands for the European Union and contains 28 member countries.

What are advantages of being in the EU?

- people can travel freely throughout the Union
- environment standards are set for all
- education is for everyone
- clean tap water

Where would you like to travel to?

As a student from Germany and a person who loves to travel a lot I would like to go

everywhere. But this year I'm going to Italy in summer.

What's your school life like?

My day begins at 06:30 AM. School starts at 08:00 AM. In general we have 25 students in class. Our marks are made out of 50% by tests and 50% by participation in class. My school day ends at 3 or 4 PM.

What do you do after school?

On Mondays or Tuesdays I go to the library with a friend to study. On Wednesdays I always go to our local youth club and dance with my dance group (GMix).



What people think about the EU?

Spanish people of all ages answered a questionnaire what they think of the EU, and here are the questions and the conclusions we drew:

1. What is the first thing that comes to your mind when you hear the word European Union?

Most people thought about the union of some countries of Europe and the benefits that this union brings to us. A few people mentioned the origin of that union and, finally, they talked about the corruption and the refugees.

2. What are the most important benefits that EU offers to us?

We observed that there are different answers but most respondents said that the EU provides us with economic and social benefits. It could be because the richest countries of EU give money to the poorest ones. They also said that makes it easier to travel around the EU, and learning a lot of different cultures and history of the different countries was a very important benefit, too.

- 36,5% – Economic benefits
- 28,4% – Benefits about travelling
- 12,2% – Social benefits
- 10,8% – Benefits of cultural diversity
- 12,1% – Other answers

3. What would you change of the European Union?

The people had different opinions about this question but almost everyone said that they would change the political system, change the presidents like Rajoy and help Catalonia get independent.

Also they would change the decisions about immigrants, they would help them to have a better life and a world without wars.

Some people believe that the EU doesn't respect human rights and this is a problem they want to change.

4. Where is the European Union more reflected in: music, television or movies?

- 43,2% – The television area
- 17,6% – The cinematographic area
- 10,8% – The musical area
- 17,6% – Isn't reflected in any area

After reading all the answers about all the questions, we arrived at the following conclusion.

Being part of the EU gives us a lot of advantages like:

- Economic advantages (the EU gives money to help the poorest countries);
- a feeling of being part of something;
- the opportunity to travel across all EU countries through an Erasmus+ or exchange programme;
- the cultural diversity and some other advantages.

But people would also like to change some aspects of the EU.

Culture

This section is about culture and has different articles about heritage, castellers, a TV show called 'The Voice' and the birth of Rome to read about. We have also included articles about songs that represent Poland, Germany, Estonia, Italy and Spain in Eurovision. There's also a film review of The Intouchables. This section was compiled by Lakshmi Kapshai, Elena Moroni, Wiktoria Kasperczyk, Vanessa Marie Scheidemann and Johanna Maria Randma.



Heritage

Talking about cultural heritage it is good to ask yourself the question "what does it really mean?". What comes to my mind first is something like achievement, ownership of a country or generally everything that a community has inherited from their ancestors. Every corner of the Earth has its own cultural heritage which makes the world so diverse and not monotonous allowing all the inhabitants to experience it and suit everyone's taste. Environments differ from each other almost in every matter: tradition, language, history, basically everything that forms "a culture".

Cultural heritage can also be understood as a piece of the history, a given fragment of the world and an integral part of humanity. It is a record as well as a verbal message of a culture, created and still being created in time. This concept is very important because it links the past, the present and the future.

Every city, a state has its monuments, works of art, places, legends that are worth visiting and learning about them, so when you travel to any new place it is highly advisable to get acquainted with

the local heritage sites to find out more about these places.

Speaking about cultural heritage one should also associate it with UNESCO, an organization of the United Nations whose main purpose is to protect and maintain all that contribute to cultural, to give peace to the world and preserve cultural diversity. It has developed certain concepts to protect the cultural heritage so that we can admire beautiful monuments and keep our intercultural dialogue on.



Krakow, Poland



Valencia, Spain



Vernazza, Italy



Tallinn, Estonia



Cologne, Germany

I am convinced that culture will be around us as it has been so far.

Each of us is a part of it and create cultural heritage even by protecting it. I can't imagine a human, who doesn't care and learn about his cultural heritage. It is always good to know about some important historical things from your environment and find out about the life of our ancestors and even compare them with nowadays trends.

Happy birthday Rome!

The Caput Mundi city evokes ancient Roman traditions with Natale di Roma.

The capital has celebrated its 2,771st birthday on Saturday 21 April, but the events took place during the week that surrounded the day. Known as Natale di Roma, the annual birthday celebration is based on the legendary founding of Rome by Romulus in 753 BC, also written by many famous authors from that era.

The birthday celebrations were centred in the Circus Maximus and include the trench-digging ritual, known as the *tracciato del solco*. This tradition recalls the founding of ancient Roman towns when a trench or *mundus* was dug and offerings thrown into it to encourage the gods to watch over the town's inhabitants.

The Circus Maximus, during the celebrations, has also hosted historical

re-enactments including gladiator fights and horse races.

The main event was a costumed parade, featuring more than 2,000 gladiators, senators, vestal virgins and priestesses, which began and ended at the Circus Maximus. All the biggest celebrations were organised by the Gruppo Storico Romano, an historical dramatic society which, for more than 20 years, has brought history to life by re-enacting battles, historic events, and displays of ancient theatre and dance in the city centre.

From ancient Rome to now, Rome's birthday celebration changed a lot. During the medieval era for example, people stopped to celebrate it and so, the celebration was forgotten for years. In the Renaissance the Natale di Roma was brought back to life, even if in a smaller version of what it used to be.

During the Fascism age the dictator of Italy, Benito Mussolini, made the Natale di Roma a national holiday and he made it coincide with the Worker's Day. In the 1945 when the Fascism was defeated, Worker's Day turned back to its original day, the first of May.

The 21th of April became no longer a national holiday, but it's still today celebrated in the capital.



Castellers

Castellers are human towers and they are part of the Cultural Heritage of Catalonia.

Castells have been constructed since the XVIIIth century.

In 2010 Unesco approved the inscription of human towers on the Representative List Of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, giving an universal recognition to this Catalan tradition.

A Castell is a human tower built traditionally at festivals in Catalonia and the Valencian Community.

The phases of “Castells”

The “castell” is built in two phases. First, the “pinya”, the base of the tower, is formed. Then bands begin to play the traditional “Toc de Castells” music as a hush comes over spectators of the event. The upper layers of the tower are built as quickly as possible in order to put minimal strain on the lower “castellers”, who bear most of the weight of the “castell”. It is completed once all castellers have climbed into their designated places, and the “enxaneta” (a child) climbs at the top and raises one open hand.

The “enxaneta” then climbs down the other side of the “castell”, after which the remaining levels of castellers descend in highest to lowest order until all have reached safety.

They are usually built in local festivities, but sometimes there are competitions of “castells”.

The Music

The music of “castells” is played before and after a “castell” performance. These melodies are played by “grallers and gralles”. They play this music by the gralla (wind instruments) and the tabal (drum).

The Uniforms

Castellers wear a special uniform.

“Castellers” wear a shirt of the colour of the group (called “colla castellera”) with

the shield of the group on a pocket that is situated on the chest.

The trousers that they wear are always white, tight and high waisted.

They also wear a “faixa” (sash), it is often black, but the length and the width often change. It is used to protect the low back and also to help them to climb up and down.

The people who form the core of the “castell” don’t wear shoes. The other people wear normal shoes.

They wear a kerchief that is big, triangular and red with white points. Some people tie it around their right wrist or calf to help the others.

The children on the upper floors wear a helmet for safety, both in rehearsals and in the competitions.



Dietmar Rabich / Wikimedia Commons / “Tarragona, Skulptur -Castellers-- 2006 -- 3” / CC BY-SA 4.0

Interview with a participant of “The Voice Kids”, Keti Tsiklauri

What is the Voice Kids?

The Voice Kids is a well-known, annual music casting show in which the best children singers of Germany – aged between 7-15 years – are determined. The children are singing their song in front of a live audience. The show exists since 2013.

The Interview

Reporters: “What was it like in The Voice Kids?”

Keti: “It was very cool, you had a lot of experience, but it was different than you expected.”

Reporters: “In what way different?”

Keti: “It was not shot all at once, but over several days - getting day after day - shot.”

Reporters: “How did you get on to join The Voice Kids?”

Keti: “Through my parents, and I was generally interested in it myself.”

Reporters: “What did you have to do to get to The Voice Kids?”

Keti: “First I had to write an application and then gradually go to several auditions.”

Reporters: “Okay, that’s it. Thanks a lot!”

Keti: “You’re welcome.”

The interview was conducted by Leilani, Renée and Mila in April 2018. We go to class 7.22 of the Carl-Zeiss-Oberschule Berlin, which we really like.

<https://www.movenoticias.com/2014/07/the-voice-kids-estreia-em-setembro/>



The Intouchables

The Intouchables, also known as “1+1”, is a French comedy movie released in 2011. The movie was directed by Olivier Nakache and Eric Toledano and the main characters of the movie were Francois Cluzet and Omar Sy.

The movie is about a handicapped millionaire Philippe (Francois Cluzet) and his young caretaker Driss (Omar Sy). Two people who have nothing in common, become quickly friends and Driss makes Philippe feel young and happy again.

The Intouchables has received only good feedback from the critics. It is said that this is one of the most unique, beautiful and honest friendships ever committed to film. It will make you laugh, it will make you cry... a delightful celebration of everything in life that makes it worthwhile.

I recommend this movie to everyone who wants to experience a full range of emotional rollercoaster with a happy ending.

Eurovision

The 2018 Eurovision was in Portugal, Lisbon and it was the 63rd time this great event took place.

Poland

This year Poland was represented by Gromee and Lukas Meijer. They sang a song called Light me up . Although it was written in English, recorded in Spain and sung by a man of Swedish origin, it did not catch people's attention.They ended up in the 14th place in the second semi finals and they got 81 points. Maybe it would be worth considering promoting your own language and music more next time...

Spain

This year 2018, Amaia and Alfred of Spain participated in Eurovision. They sang a cute duet called "Tu canción", in English "Your song". Spain came twenty-third out of the 26 participating countries with 61 points.

Estonia

This year Estonia was represented in Eurovision by Elina Nechayeva with a song called "La Forza", which translates as 'The Force'. This song was written by Timo Vendt, Mihkel Mattisen, Ksenia Kuchukova and the singer herself contributed to the writing of 'La Forza'. The song is a dramatic operatic piece which is quite different from the usual Eurovision



Photo by: Thomas Hanses

genres. Estonia came 8th out of the 26 participating countries with 245 points.

Germany

This year Germany was represented in Eurovision by Michael Schulte from Buxtehude with a song called You let me walk alone. The song is a ballade with a lot of emotions. The song was written by Michael Schulte himself, Thomas Stengaard, Nisse Ingwersen and Nina Müller. Germany got from the Jury 204 and from the audience 136 points. So altogether Germany got 340 points and came fourth.

Italy

What concerns Italy, Ermal Meta and Fabrizio Moro represented the country with their song "Non mi avete fatto niente" (translation: You didn't do me

anything), ranking fifth among twenty-three participants.

With this song Moro and Meta tried to convey their message to as many people as possible, in fact the song is an plea to every country and every population not to get paralyzed because of fear sown by terrorist attacks (that in the last years have taken place all over the world, from London to Nice, from Barcelona to Paris), but to react and not suffocate the will to live.

Also, the lyrics of the song were translated into sixteen different languages that were projected on the screens of the Altice arena during the show, so this helped the two singers to get their idea across even more.



Countries

This section focuses on the countries that are involved in the project. Represented countries are: Germany, Estonia, Poland, Spain and Italy. Every country has a general overview about the basic information and in addition to that, different subjects that show the most interesting aspects of the country. The authors of this assignment are: Elisabeth Perk, Anna Garcia Folguera, Natalie Born, Marlena Trafial, Vanessa Scheidemann, Arianna Lopez, Margherita Salerno and Elena Moroni.



Estonia in general

Estonia is a sovereign state in northern Europe. Its capital is Tallinn and national language is estonian. It is bordered to the north by the Gulf of Finland with Finland on the other side, to the west by the Baltic Sea, to the south by Latvia (343 km), and to the east by Lake Peipus and Russia (338.6 km). Estonia's total area is 45 339 square kilometres, although it was larger before the WWII. The territory is divided into 15 counties. Estonia's population is 1.3 million.



Tourism

There is very much to see and to do in Estonia. Firstly, Tallinn is the capital city of Estonia and a perfect holiday destination if you want to combine the comforts of modern world, versatile nightlife and luxurious adventures with rich cultural scene in the local historical setting. The main places to go visit are Tallinn Old town, KUMU (Estonia's biggest) art museum, Pühajärv and St Olaf's church. Also outside of Tallinn there are many interesting places to visit, for an example Lahemaa national park and the summer capital Pärnu.



Dr. Avishai Teicher / Wikimedia Commons / CC-BY 2.0



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Barcelona

Barcelona is a city in Spain. It is the capital and the largest city in Catalonia, as well as the second most populated municipality in Spain. With a population of 1.6 million within the city limits, its urban area extends to numerous neighboring municipalities in the province of Barcelona and welcomes about 4.8 million people, which makes it the Sixth most populated urban area of the European Union after Paris, London, Madrid, the Ruhr area and Milan.



Arenas de Barcelona Multicines, Barcelona, Spain



User:Willtron / Wikimedia Commons / CC BY-SA 3.0



User:Enfo / Wikimedia Commons / CC BY-SA 3.0 ES

Sant Jordi: A Catalan tradition

One of the most famous traditions in Catalonia.

Sant Jordi (Saint George) is celebrated on the 23th of April. The tradition is that boys buy roses and give them to girls to declare their love and girls do the same but instead of roses they give books, but nowadays girls can give roses to boys and boys can give books to girls. A lot of people put up stalls in the most popular streets of the city, especially in La Rambla, and sell roses or/and books. To set a stall you need to talk with the town hall and they give you a permission.

Origins

This tradition comes from an ancient legend from the third century. In the medieval period there was a town that had a dragon that killed people and ate sheep and goats flocks. People were scared and they couldn't live peacefully but one day the King of the town decided to solve the problem: In order to be able to lead a normal life they would have to make sure that the dragon was not hungry. To accomplish it they decided to offer every day a person for the dragon. The King was very unlucky because the first person who was chosen was his daughter. The King faithful with his choices accepted what chance had marked. But suddenly, mounted on a horse appeared a gentleman called Jordi and he came to save the princess. He fought with the dragon and finally he managed to stab him with his

long spear. Days later, from the dragon blood, a lot of red roses grew.

Sant Jordi at our school

On 23th of April we celebrated at our school this festivity by selling roses at the entrance of our school to raise money for our end-of-year trip to Italy. We installed a small stall and all of us bought a total of 400 red roses to sell. Some of us had to hold a sign to promote the roses and the others had to stay at the stall collecting money. We ended up selling all 400 roses, each one for 3,50€. Then we bought 200 more yellow and red roses. If you're asking yourself why yellow coloured roses, it's because of the actual political situation in Catalonia. Yellow roses show solidarity with some Catalan politicians that are currently locked up in jail. At the end we sold them all. It was a fun and interesting experience.



User:DcoetzeeBot / Wikimedia Commons / Public Domain

Places you need to visit in Poland

Poland undoubtedly is one of the most beautiful countries. From the Baltic Sea, through Mazury, the castles of Lower Silesia, to the Tatras themselves, everyone will find something interesting here. We compiled for you a list of places that are really worth seeing once you come to Poland.

1. Gdansk

The first place on our list is in Gdańsk. The city guarantees a unique atmosphere and extraordinary experiences. The atmosphere consists of old, beautiful monuments and the smell of the sea. Tempting shops and 20 kilometers of beaches will suit your taste. Unprecedented cultural events and nature reserves are of great value. Restaurants, cafes and clubs, as well as the spirit of freedom and tolerance, which has repeatedly made itself known in the thousand-year, multinational history of Gdańsk.

2. Mazury

Is there anything more romantic than a beautiful sunset in Mazury? The land of the Great Lakes is the pride of Poles. The region aspires to the title for the New

Wonder of Nature. You are welcomed to visit Mikołajki, which due to its picturesque location are also called Masurian Venice or The Pearl of Mazury. During the summer, St. Nicholas' Day becomes a meeting place and a starting point for cruises around the surrounding lakes. There are excellent conditions for practicing motorboat sports, windsurfing, canoeing, fishing, as well as horse riding, cycling and hiking, and hiking in the forests.

3. Malbork

The main attraction of Malbork, lying on the edge of Żuławy Wiślane, is a huge red-brick castle rising on the Nogat river bank - the largest Gothic building of this type in Europe. In 1309 Malbork became the capital of the Teutonic state and it was here that the Grand Master of the Order was moved from Venice.

4. Torun

The Copernicus Castle is definitely one of the most beautiful sites in Poland. Thanks to the unique architecture, with a medieval spatial layout, the city was inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural

and Natural Heritage List. It is a must for every tourist to eat at least one of Toruń gingerbreads. The inquisitive ones can even learn the secrets of baking - for this purpose, go to the sixth-century bakery (Museum of Gingerbread) restored to the smallest details.

5. Poznań

Poznań, one of the oldest Polish cities, has enjoyed the interest of European rulers and politicians for centuries. During our walks around the capital of Wielkopolska, let's have a look at the Old Town, let's take a look at the building of the Renaissance town hall and the playful goats that appear in the very south of the town hall clock. Let's take a stroll around Ostrów Tumski, called the cradle of Polish statehood. The modern city center, with modern buildings housing offices, banks or hotels, makes Poznań similar to the West European metropolises. No wonder it is a business, science and entertainment center at its best.

6. Białowiecki National Park

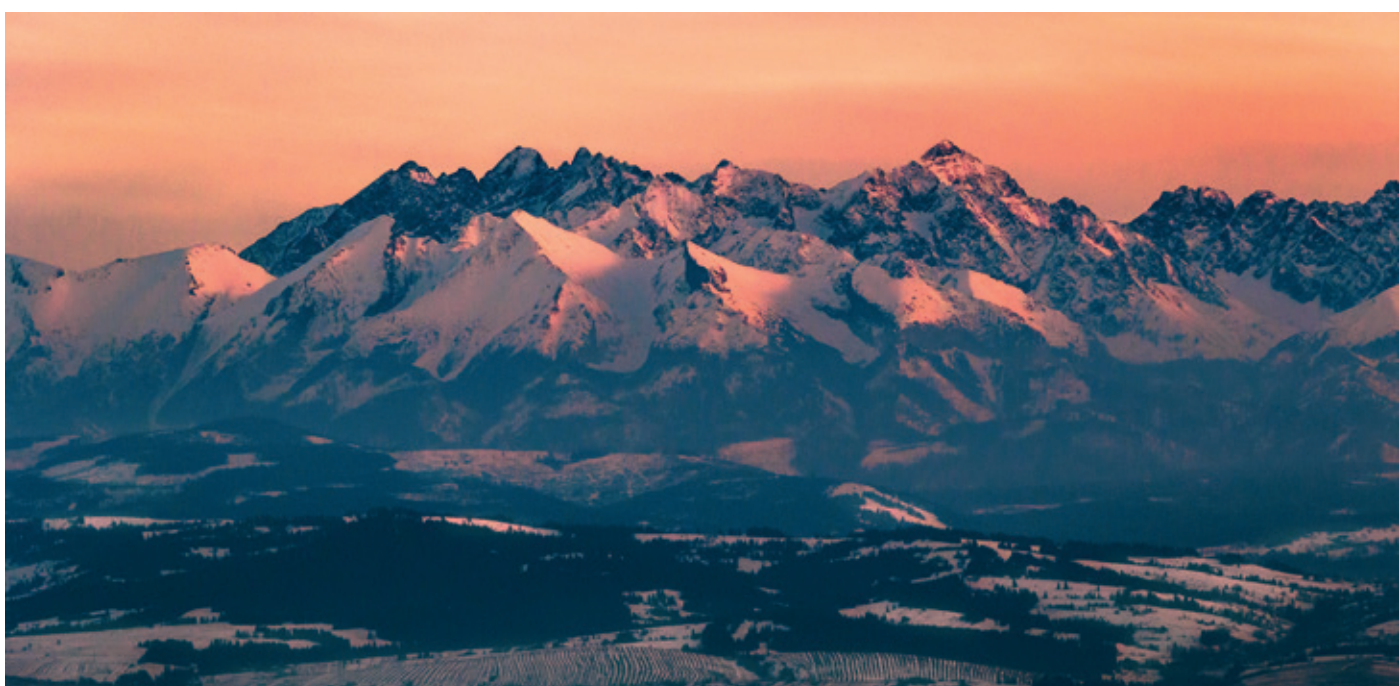
It is possible to say that this park is the only and last surviving area in Europe



Zakopane, Poland



Wrocław, Poland



Turbacz, Poland

of primary forests. However, neither the climate nor the very moderate soil fertility are sufficient to explain this natural phenomenon.

Żubr (the European bison) is a symbol of the park. In the wild, it lived in the forest forever until the First World War, during which it was made extinct. Few individuals that survived in zoos were propagated and reintroduced to the wilderness.

7. Wrocław

The complicated past has had a major impact on the current character of the capital of Silesia. It makes Wrocław a historical, political, cultural and sociological

phenomenon. If time permits, apart from walks in the center, it is worth planning a few trips around the periphery. There are old churches, monasteries and palaces of former village near Wrocław, gradually absorbed by the city and modernist housing estates from the last century.

8. Slovinski National Park

The park that protects the unusual and unique stretch of the sea coast in Europe, fascinates with the intensity of sculpturing processes and exotic landscapes with high, moving dunes. This is the only place in Europe where sand dunes, lakes, peat bogs and forests stand side by side. The landscape is constantly changing. The

wind shifts huge parabolic dunes at the speed of up to 10m per year, and in some years even up to 15 m. This is the most stunning and dramatic spectacle on the seaside, a battle scene of elements.

9. Zakopane

It is undeniably the winter capital of Poland. Nobody needs to specifically advertise this place. We recommend a view from Kasprowy Mountain, a walk around Krupówki, Morskie Oko, the Valley of Five Ponds, and for the ambitious ones, climbing Rysy - the highest Polish peak (2503 m above the sea level).

Carnival of Cultures – Berlin

The “Carnival of Cultures” is a music-festival that is celebrated in Berlin’s district Kreuzberg. It’s celebrated to show off the cultural diversity of Berlin. About one million visitors make the carnival of cultures to one of the most popular in Germany. But there are also a lot of different music festivals in other cities of Germany, for example, in Cologne or Frankfurt am Main.

At the Carnival are many colorful costumes and parades where they play different music for each culture. In the end of the 1990’s about 500,000 people of 80 nations came together in a factory

to meet each other and to present artistic projects. They developed the idea of a festival that would last for several days every year. In the past there was the „Berlin carnival“, which didn’t show the features of Berlin, which is why they ended this one.

The first carnival of cultures was celebrated on the 15th and 16th May in 1996. The carnival consists of musical and dance performances and there also is a carnival for kids. The number of visitors increased from 50,000 visitors in 1996 to more than one million visitors each year. Next to German groups there are a lot of South American and African groups. The

artists have been receiving awards for their costumes and performances each year since the year 2000. To complete the carnival, there is a party on the last day of the festival.

The visitors of the carnival aren’t just Germans or specifically the people of Berlin, but there are also a lot of people who travel to Berlin just for the carnival. The carnival of cultures gets many people a place to work at. Berlin profits by the carnival because it shows off the diversity of the city. The media shows Berlin as a happy, young and cosmopolitan city.



Photo copyright DPA / Picture alliance

To put up Signs

Students from the Berlin Unesco schools are engaged in the Unesco project day.

The pupils of UNESCO Associated Schools in Berlin worked diligently and creatively toward a project day on 26th of April 2018. This day under the slogan “Focus Future” was designed in cooperation with Greenpeace but mainly by the students themselves.

The UNESCO demonstration on this day in April had the background to evoke a better consumer behavior of the Germans in the clothing sector.

Together with the other Berlin UNESCO Associated Schools a central event took place, which was planned by students with and was organizationally supported by Greenpeace as a partner.

The demonstration passed the Brandenburg Gate and ended on the green field in front of the Reichstag building. There, a “Future Compass” was unrolled as a banner.

After brief speeches students organized hand-on actions on the topics of climate

change, food, youth participation and clothes at four stations.

As a member of the after school club “Unesco” at my school I would attend again next time, because I want something to change in consumption.

Italy

Italy is a unitary parliamentary republic in Europe. Located in the heart of the Mediterranean Sea, Italy shares open land borders with France, Switzerland, Austria, Slovenia and Vatican City. Italy covers an area of 301,338 km² and has a largely temperate seasonal and Mediterranean climate. With around 61 million inhabitants it is the fourth most populous EU member state.

Italy comprises of some of the most varied and scenic landscapes on Earth and is often described as a country shaped like a boot. Italy's towns and cities have a history of self-sufficiency, independence, and mutual mistrust. Visitors today remark on how unlike one town is from the next, comment on the marked differences in cuisine and dialect, and on the many subtle divergences that make Italy seem less a single nation than a collection of culturally related sites in an uncommonly pleasant setting.

Known for the tasty food and the good weather, Italy counts 52.4 million visitors each year and it is one of the most visited countries in the world.

But apart from the common information about Italy you may all know about, there's another interesting aspect of Italy: **teenagers**

What about teenagers in Italy?

We grew up with the image of youngsters in Italy who, just a few decades ago, fought and kept their voice high to achieve specific aims and to defend their ideals. A strong imagine, so recent, that, thought is vanishing into the minds of current generations as like as they are watching the big drama of life without playing.

Nowadays the phenomenon of abstinence from political life is very common but also from more restricted areas, as, for example, inside the school life not as a pupil but as a member of the school community . Just to make the situation clearer, in our school, once a month a kind of "student day" is organised to discuss issues that directly concern us and the percentage of those present is lower than 1/5 of all the students, that is because the absence is not counted.

Youth, strong and constantly active movements are few; one of them, probably the most addictive, is SCOMODO (translation: uncomfortable), an independent information monthly paper realized by students aimed to create an alternative approach to contents of each area for young people.

Anyway, most of the members are our peers, mostly aged from 16 to 25 who dedicate a big part of their time to the production of the paper: also the young people who attend university courses or the go to high school, all in all, busy people. However, they are capable to find time to move a project like this forward. So it is not a mission impossible!

Therefore, why don't we keep fighting to defend the privileges achieved in the past? The possibility to gather in autonomous communities, to receive opportunities as students etc, are all goals we don't understand the value of as we take them for granted.



Venice, Italy

Questions for the students who visited Estonia:

1. What did you know about Estonia before visiting?

Spain: We knew its geographical situation, and that its capital is Tallinn.

Italy: I knew only its location.

Poland: We knew Estonia's localization, and capital is Tallinn.

Germany: I knew its population and the location.

2. What surprised you the most?

Spain: We thought that Estonia was a cold country, so the warm weather surprised us so much.

Italy: The warm weather, the food and the modernity.

Poland: The weather, we thought here it's cold, as 10C.

Germany: That Germany once helped Estonia and that its normally cold.

3. What was your favourite place in Estonia?

Spain: The old town, mostly the coloured houses and the great landscapes.

Italy: The seafront and the old town.

Poland: The Old town is beautiful, and Tallinn's beach.

Germany: The Old town of Tallinn because it is very beautiful and colorful.

Entertainment and leisure

This section focuses on entertainment and has different interesting tasks as a crossword and a quiz about Estonia in it. Also, you can find a recipe for one of the German traditional foods – currywurst – here. For the more artistic audience, we have included a colouring page of Tallinn Old Town. This section was compiled by Nele-Liis Kurušev, Camilla Trusiani, León Oumier, Mario Casamitjana, Aleksandra Duda.



Currywurst

Ingredients

- 1 onion
- 4 tablespoons (ts) oil
- 2 tl curry powder
- 0.25 little spoons (ls) of cayenne pepper
- 3 ts tomato paste
- 200 g ketchup
- 100 ml of naturally cloudy apple juice
- 2 little spoons of apple cider vinegar
- Salt
- Pepper
- 4 fine brewed sausages

Preparation

Finely chop 1 onion and fry in 2 tablespoons of hot oil for 2 minutes. 1 ls curry powder and 1/4 ls cayenne pepper. Stir in 3 tablespoons of tomato puree and sauté briefly.

Add 200 g of ketchup, 100 ml of naturally cloudy apple juice and 2 ls of apple cider vinegar and bring it to boil. Puree the

curry sauce with the blender and season with salt and pepper.

Fry 4 fine brewed sausages in a hot pan in 2 tsp oil over medium heat for 10-15 minutes until golden brown. Slice the sausages, drizzle with the sauce and sprinkle with 1/2-1 ls curry powder.

Info block

Currywurst was invented by the caterer Herta Heuwer in 1949 after World War II. Today you can buy the Currywurst at almost every corner in Germany.

The German market leaders in Berlin are Krasselt's, Konnopke and Curry 36 and they can be found in every travel guide.

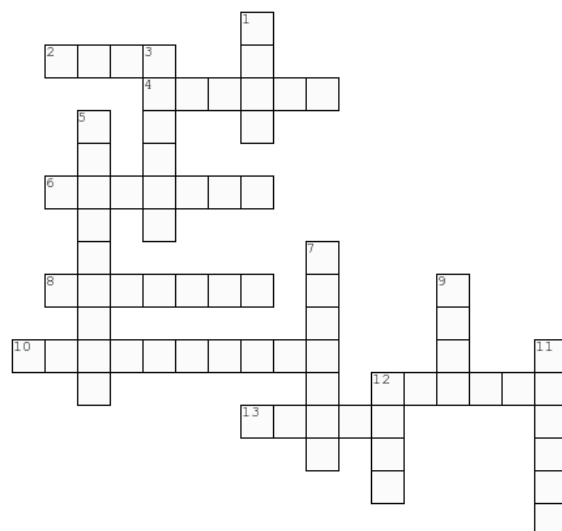


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TRAVEL AROUND THE WORLD

Complete the crossword below



Created with TheTeachersCorner.net [Crossword Puzzle Generator](#)

Across

2. German industrial region
4. 'It is very cold here, it seems to be in...'
6. The capital of Estonia
8. Vienna is there
10. The main attraction for children in Paris
12. A saffron-flavored Spanish dish made with varying combinations of rice, vegetables, meat, chicken, and seafood.
13. Cold cooked rice dressed with vinegar that is shaped into bite-sized pieces and topped with raw or cooked fish, or formed into a roll with fish, egg, or vegetables and wrapped in seaweed.

Down

1. Moster lake of Scotland, Loch...
3. The principal street of Barcellona
5. Type of German sausage
7. People from Stockholm
9. Every street bring to...
11. One of the Spanish football team 'Real...'
12. Italy leaning Tower of...

Answers are on the last page.

Quiz about fun facts of Estonia

1. How many islands does Estonia have?

- 2222 islands
- 3333 islands
- 1111 islands

2. Who was the first president of Estonia?

- Lennart Meri
- Konstantin Päts
- Toomas Hendrik Ilves

3. A sport invented by Ado Kosk in 1993?

- Wife Carrying
- Skiing
- Kiiking

4. How many times do you have to spit over your left shoulder for good luck?

- One time
- Seven times
- Three times

5. What's the reward for winning the wife carrying competition?

- One year of free beer
- One liter of beer for each kilo the wife weighs
- Fifty liters of beer

6. How many times do you have to jump over the fences and the bonfire for good luck?

- Seven times
- Three times
- Ten times

Answers are on the last page.

Did you know?

The European anthem is *Ode to Joy* from the ninth Symphony of the famous German composer Ludwig van Beethoven, who wrote it in 1823, four years before his death, adding the texts of Friedrich Schiller from 1785. This musical poem expresses the idealistic vision of Schiller, in which all people are brothers – a vision shared by Beethoven himself.

Annually, the EU imports over 6,000 tons of frog legs from Asia. According to the EU, at the request of Portugal, a carrot is a fruit. The national anthem of Spain has no words. Rome is almost 3,000 years old. Hamburgers got their name from Hamburg, German's second largest city.

Thank you for reading!



Feedback form

<https://goo.gl/forms/8GDcknzPJUVAACr23>

