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‘We are not bringing together states, we are uniting people’

Jean Monnet, 1952

## **EUROPEAN IDENTITY-A PART OF WORLD HERITAGE**

### **I. LEARNING AND TEACHING FOR FUTURE BY PAST AND PRESENT**

#### **I.1. A new curriculum, the birth of the area related to History and Local Heritage.**

##### **-The Portuguese experience**

The idea of the creation of an innovative area in the study of history and culture capable to, launching from local reality, become a decisive vehicle to the comprehension of national reality and lead to a solid understanding of European identity, with its strong historic-cultural roots, started from the approved curriculums in Portugal. In fact, until recently, curricular orientations would suffer, and in part still do, from an overwhelming problem of centrality that urges to be solved as soon as possible. The Ministry of Education would seek to rectify the limited space, amid dense subject areas, allocated to local themes and would therefore impose respective curriculum contents, thus highlighting authorization and centralization in the shaping of curricula at the expense of a much needed decentralization.

This feeling would become even more obvious with the low level of autonomy of schools, and a growing bureaucracy, transforming both teachers and students, into mere forwarding agents commanded upon, rather than the committed actors that we all wished to be.

As a result of the growing awareness of this nefarious reality and the pressures that were increasing, Decree Law number 139/2012 of 5th of July was issued which attributed a credit of hours to the schools, allowing its management by the administrative bodies of each school. This possibility was regarded in different ways by the educational institutions, which applied it in different areas: as an educational support to those with higher learning difficulties, as a reinforcement of the subjects of Portuguese Language and Mathematic which were facing national exams, in a component called

“external evaluation”, while others decided for a third path; creating a subject area called “Complementary offer”, for the duration of 45 minutes weekly.

At least we could see *some light at the end of the tunnel*, answering not only the students’ and teachers’ wish but those of the whole educational community. Although only present in the so called “intermediary management”, which they execrised in a discontinued way, this was an opportunity to involve the educational community entirely.

As regards the subject of history, the experienced teachers had already recognized, that the students felt difficulties in locating the various outstanding moments of the National, European and Universal History in time and space. Added to this, naturally, an incapacity to properly relate facts and relevant historical events was noted, for the reasons mentioned before and most of all because they were lacking local reference, what we normally call “local heroes”, which would serve as a bridge to the homeland history, interlinking it with the many outstanding events of the European and World History.

This inability to relate events, sequencing them, would result in evident difficulties in terms of comprehension, acquisition and application of knowledge, and even worse, incapacity to experience the subject, which inevitably resulted in memorized and not internalized knowledge. Another visible aspect, linked with the referred above, was the total ignorance about the local heritage, its historic value, the necessity of its preservation and the comprehension that it is unrepeatable, for the simple reason that the ones who brought it to life could never repeat it, since it resulted from singular happenings, included in unrepeatable contexts, products of other realities and times.

Therefore, to preserve is to save a unique testimony, to give voice to those who by their actions released themselves from the constrains of their mortal life, to create identity and bonds of affection, ultimately, to establish a bridge between the past and the present, understand it so we can, all, project the future as fully participating citizens. Yes, it is indeed an act of citizenship, learned, lived and interiorized, juxtaposed to the sad examples from the authorities, either in national or local levels, that allows this unique richness to get lost, generally because of material interests (the real estate industry), but also by ignorance and neglect.

We thought it was time to assert the primacy of education for culture over entrepreneurship education, which shapes individuals who merely act on the purposes, beliefs, judgements and feelings of others without any substrate other than material values that define ignorant and uncritical citizens

capable to accommodate a "culture" of inequality and unbridled competition where the law of the strongest prevails.

In our opinion, it is the cardinal role of school to oppose to this state of affairs, to give voice to internalized knowledge in opposition to imported knowledge, to dignify culture in opposition to ignorance, to cultivate citizenship in opposition to mindlessness, to instigate knowledge in opposition to obscurantism, to give more opportunities to those who weren't blessed with "social lottery" in opposition to the pure and bold replica of the society we live in.

Using, inside what was possible by the many restraints that needed to be overcome, an experiential teaching methodology "in loco", with frequent visits to the relevant historic sites, we clearly perceived a changing attitude of the students towards the traditional teaching in the classroom context.

A new dynamic learning was born and growing, based on a real interaction between students and teachers in which knowledge flowed naturally, bringing sensations and perceptions that this new educational context boosted.

This way, the foundations for a new second phase were made, now in classroom context, moving towards an evident interdisciplinary methodology, with the creation of replicas of the observed "in situ" learning outcome, with the precious help of other teachers of different subject areas, including construction techniques, drawing, geographic and geostrategic location, representation to scale, among others.

Regardless of time limitations and the difficulties of being able to engage more than one teacher in the same time, it was possible to obtain fine examples and good practises which were lately disseminated to the educational community, awakening many consciences, even the authorities themselves, to the importance of history and the consequent necessity of heritage preservation.

A visible result of this new reality was the awakening of consciences of the authorities, through the provision of spaces and realizations of some conferences related to the theme, complemented by site visits and streamlined by teachers and local historians.

Dissemination was significant, reaching a large number of people that were partially aware or completely unaware of the richness of the heritage examined, being, from now on, better informed about its significance and its need for preservation. The knowledge provided in this way was extremely valuable and "won" new fans to the area.

Like this, starting from the school it was possible to reach the community, establish proximity, knowledge and consequently citizenship bonds. The impact was significant since we are talking about a poor socio economic group, in which the population is related to the work of field or industry, thus not very aware of this new reality in the pursuit of cognitive enrichment.

It seems to us, after six years of well lived experience, we are able to state the added value achieved and the advantages of creating a European curriculum, anchored on the objectives achieved, from which we highlight:

- Knowing the National, European and Universal culture, and their basic values of tolerance and respect for diversity;
- Boost the necessary respect for the preservation of the material (and non-material) human heritage;
- Value the knowledge gained, from the diversity of interests, cultures and intercultural experiences;
- Contribute to the formation of autonomous, active “world citizens”, aware of citizenship, and with increased critical spirit;
- Collaborate in common European projects based on a well lived citizenship;
- Create a “continuous chain of knowledge”, advancing from micro to macro, that embraces people and cultures;
- Value the importance of the local historic components and their contribution to the comprehension and construction of European, universal and national History;
- Understand and value, on the basis of critical analysis, the diverse oral, written, and not written historical sources;
- Instigate the taste for historical investigation, and consequently for its learning;
- Exercise the students in the interpretation of various sources, so that based on their own research and their previous knowledge, they can infer historical meaning and make valid readings of the past;
- Exercise the students to the presentation of historical synthesis related to significant contributes to humanity;
- Enable the communication of ideas, in written (narratives, search reports, small essays and brief answers) and oral (in debates and dialogues of small and big groups) form;

- Enable the dramatization of events, and representation of historical facts;
- Boost interdisciplinary;
- Value local history as potential factor of Tourism.

## **I.2. European Identity and the emergence of Europe and the European civilization**

### ***The legend of Europa***

Once upon in ancient times, on the beach of Phoenicia, the daughter of the king of the country was taking a walk with her friends when suddenly a handsome white bull appeared. The maiden was fascinated by its magnificent stature and she was bold enough to approach him and ride him. The bull suddenly started galloping and with the princess on its back, her tunic flowing in the wind crossed the sea and accompanied by Tritons and Nereids, they arrived in Gortyna, Crete. The name of the daughter was **Europa** (Latinized form of Ευρωπη (*Europe*), which meant "wide eyed" or "wide faced" from ευρυς (eurys) "wide" and ωψ (ops) "face, eye") and the bull was none other than Zeus the disguised King of the gods. In Gortyna, Zeus took his ordinary form and mated with Europa. From their union, Minoas (the future king of Crete) was born. Thus Europa mothered the Minoan civilization, one of the oldest civilizations of the Mediterranean, and gave her name to a wide continent and to a culture that was to transform the whole world.

This myth has several readings and interpretations. By transporting Europe from the coast of Phoenicia to Crete, Zeus appears to transport the fruits of ancient Eastern civilizations to the Aegean, bridging ancient Egypt to ancient Greece. Legend says that Cadmus, the brother of Europa, who wandered the world seeking her, brought the Phoenician alphabet to the Greeks. The myth of Europa's transportation also mirrors the attitude of the Mediterranean people towards their culture, a culture of evolution and change. Unlike the major tributary civilizations of the Nile, the Indus, the Mesopotamia and China, who lasted for many centuries but remained immobile in the same geographical and intellectual cradle of their birth, the Mediterranean culture was characterized by perpetual motion. This motion caused uncertainty and insecurity. Uncertainty fueled a ferment of new ideas. Insecurity demanded action. Crete was the greatest naval power, famous for its magnificent ships. The ships carried people, goods and culture, facilitated all forms of exchange in the new lands on which they sailed. These ancient mariners left their own aura of change and evolution, much like the one Europa's tunic left as she was being carried from the East to the West on the back of a bull.

### ***What's in a name?***

Europa's legend and name followed the path of the sun from east to west and indeed highlighted the contrast between *Asia*, "the land of the East", and *Europe*, "the land of the West». Many centuries now divide the distant past of classical antiquity with its myths and legends and the present day that "Europe" has become a frequent and common word in the lips of its inhabitants. Until today, the term has acquired many meanings. This shows that the people who inhabited this continent perceived their world differently each time forging the diversity and flexibility of the term. The word Europe is not, and has never been, a strict geographical term, referred to an area of specifically defined borders. Its significance changed over time depending on the cultural, religious and political actualities of the era.

The Greeks came to use the word "Europe" as a name for their country of freedom and autonomy, i.e. of citizens that abide by their own rules and "Asia" for the lands east of the Aegean where there was slavery and autocracy. This distinction is transformed into an exchange and interrelation of cultures during the time of the wide Empire of Alexander the Great and the Hellenistic states.

With the creation of the Roman Empire, the European specificity was replaced by a new ruling distinction between those who had the right to Roman citizenship to those who did not. This political status was the only common feature linking European residents among themselves and with other peoples of the Roman Empire in the Mediterranean coasts of Asia and Africa. The Roman civilization with its institutions in state organization, administration and law spread the Greco-Roman culture in the Roman world and formed the basis of European civilization. It was however Christianity that gave the strongest connotation to the term. During the time of late antiquity, there was disorder in the West and the only civilized life was revolved around the Church.

At this point we have two important elements:

- The Arabic spread to the southern shores of the Mediterranean and the Christianization of the Germanic tribes that inhabited the European continent. This resulted in cultural decay of the Mediterranean world, which until then constituted a unity, and also in the transportation of the center of gravity of European societies from the Mediterranean coast to the interior of the continent;
- The differentiation between East i.e. Byzantine territory and its countries of influence in Eastern Europe, and the West.

The beginning of today's Europe is identified in the early middle Ages during the Arab invasion and especially in the Frankish state of Charlemagne (8th-9th centuries). The term "Europa" was used to



determine the geopolitical unity of the new Frankish state with new features, different from those of the Roman past. Chroniclers of the era recorded the term *europenses* (Europeans), indicating a common European identity of the inhabitants of the European continent, that makes them different from the Arabs invaders. This early common European identity was the result of a lasting peace that was established by Charlemagne but it was even more strengthened at the time of the Vikings invasion. The Vikings raiders were treated as barbarians, i.e. as a threat to the culture and values of the then European society.

An important element of their differentiation from the Europeans, apart from the fact that they came from the "uncharted" North, constitute the fact that they were not Christians. The non-European threat gained a new dimension with the invasions of Magyars, nomads of the Euro-Asian steppes, just before the end of the first millennium. It wasn't only the non-European threats that reinforced the perception that Europe is one entity, albeit to differing degrees from region to region.

Papal Rome plays a central role in establishing the concept of "Europe" from the early 7th century. Despite the fluctuations of papal power, Rome systematically promotes the image of a Pan-European center whose consistent features are Catholicism and Latin as lingua franca (common language). After the dissolution of the empire of Charlemagne, the term Europe is not used much. But it reappears when there is again risk for Christendom during the Crusades which were justified as a defense of the Christian world of Europe against the infidel threat of Asia and Africa.

During the middle Ages references of Europe thicken and the concepts Europe and Christianity become related. We discern the emergence of a European consciousness, which is based on religious criteria and leads to the formation of stereotypes limiting the right to claim of European identity exclusively to the residents of Western Europe.

Education in the middle Ages was controlled by the church which created a network of dioceses and monasteries, covering Europe from Ireland to Moravia and from Germany to Sicily. Between these ecclesiastical centers a crowd of monks travelled, often from one end of Europe to another, speaking a common language carrying a more or less unified culture. Study centers (universities) were developed in cities like Krakow, Paris, Pavia, Bologna, Paris, Montpellier, Oxford and Aachen. A world of learning began to slowly develop, which encompassed all the knowledge and the moral value system of the middle Ages. This world was gradually joined by younger tribes that were being shaped; the British, the Irish and the Scots, the Germans, the Frenchmen, the residents of the Iberian Peninsula, the Polish, the Bohemian and the Moravian. Thus we have the development of western Christianity during

the middle Ages, Byzantine culture was also developed around the Mediterranean basin and became very influential in the East and West. It was the culmination of ancient Greek wisdom, Roman heritage and Christianity. As its culture developed, it reflected a remarkable amalgamation not only of the philosophy and literature of Greece, but of the religious ideals of Christianity-which in the East underwent a development significantly different from that of the Latin West- and thirdly, of a certain transcendent, mystical quality that may at least partly be attributed to the diverse influences of Syria, Egypt, the Jews, even Persia. These three elements then, Greco-Roman classicism (including the governmental tradition of Rome), the Byzantine brand of Christianity, and what we may call the oriental component, were blended by the Byzantines into a unique and viable synthesis that made Constantinople, at least until 1204, the cultural capital of all Christendom.

The relations between the Latin West and the Byzantine were not easy due to lack of mutual understanding, different experiences and iconomachy in the East and icon worship in the West but generally due to religious differences. The crusades (especially the fall of Constantinople in 1204 AD) indelibly tainted relations between Byzantium and the West, and then between the Orthodox and Catholics. Despite the differences however, contacts between the Byzantium and the West remained multileveled in the fields of economy (the West depended on Byzantine imports to meet the demand for luxury goods, the Byzantine gold coin was the "medieval dollar"), intellectual output (scholars of Latin Christianity recognized the superiority of Greek theology) and art (the Byzantine artists created works which served as prototypes at the offset of European art.) There was after all the fresh air of Renaissance that was starting to build up and it did not care much about religious issues.

From the 13th century the inhabitants of Western Europe began to realize that they are part of a cultural whole. The Renaissance will help set up the cultural identity of Europeans based on elements of the Greco-Roman civilization. The Reform will affect the social and political situation of the time as it was associated with the emergence of national consciousness and reinforced the tendency of people to deny authority and led to the empowerment of the individual. The discovery of America and the other continents emphasized the cultural superiority of Europeans towards other peoples of the world. The industrial revolution, the Enlightenment were movements that would help highlight Europe's great economic, spiritual and cultural strength and consolidated awareness of the common European idea.

### ***Formation of the European civilization***

Europe of today, is located in the northern hemisphere of the earth. To the North it is bordered by the Northern Ice Ocean, to the south by the Mediterranean Sea and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean.

To the east and southeast, it is separated from Asia by the Ural Mountains, the Caucasus, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. During its long course in history, Europe's borders and cultural realm underwent several transformations and proved quite malleable. Having been inhabited by many peoples since prehistoric times, Europe has been the center around which various cultures developed. Every people claimed their own space in order to survive, improve their living conditions and of course cultivate and develop their own civilization.

Many were the influences and interactions arising from the close relations developed between the various peoples of Europe, but many were also the times when their conflicting interests have led to conflicts. It is safe to say that the result of this interaction was the creation of the European civilization, bearing the seal of all the peoples who have lived there from ancient times to today. It is a set of values, attitudes, knowledge and cultivation of spirit, scientific achievements, and artistic creations that comprise the intellectual output of the Europeans and make up the western European civilization. Other civilizations such as the Egyptian, the Indian, the Chinese, the Persian, the Etruscan, the Phoenician and the Celtic, influenced the European civilization which assimilated and appropriated cultural elements from them. We can say that versatility is a characteristic of the European civilization as it assimilated whatever was found suitable and useful.

Today the European culture embraces people of different nationalities, who speak their own languages, but work together towards progress, prosperity and peace. European culture is the connective tissue of these peoples. The achievements of ancient Greek thought, the administrative and legislative organization of Rome and the Christian religion are now considered common European heritage.

It has been said that Europe is "the continent of contradictions." However, Europe with its contradictions, coalescences and conflicts, of Christian love and religious wars, of democracy and the oligarchy even fascist regimes, of peace and wild wars, the arts and literature of the most important culture and of an unimaginable brutality, succeeded in passing through several stages to reach the united Europe of today.

*"The European Union is not only a geographic, political and economic entity. It is also a place of common cultural heritage. The works of Aeschylus, Aristophanes, Molière, Shakespeare, Plato, Aristotle, Erasmus, Hegel, Phidias, Michelangelo, Beethoven, Verdi and many others are common heritage to all Europeans. It is no exaggeration to claim that there exists on a consciousness level the basis for a European cultural identity. However, the second equally important feature of the European*

*cultural heritage is variety and diversity, which constitutes its strength, the strength of Europe.*” (“The European Union”, published by the European Parliament and the European Commission in Greece.)

### **I.3. The Need of World Heritage Education**

In the past, the interactions between human development and the environment have been simple local affairs. But the complexity and scale of these interactions are rapidly increasing. What were once acute episodes of relatively reversible damage now affect future generations, witness the concerns about human-caused climate change, or the debates over disposal of radioactive wastes. How we human beings should relate to the Earth and what our responsibility towards unborn generations should be, are two of the most challenging questions posed. Perhaps, modern civilization might have something to learn from local cultures that view individuals and generations as members in a chain of familial lineages.

UNESCO, undoubtedly, marks an important step forward in the awareness of the moral obligation of humanity as a whole to respect and safeguard natural and cultural properties which are of outstanding universal value. World Heritage properties play an integral part in the intelligent use of natural and cultural resources. It is wise to protect well-selected sites in their integrity as World Heritage, thus ensuring that future generations may enjoy the majesty and diversity of Earth as we know it today.

As rising globalization pressures tend to emphasize conversion of irreplaceable World Heritage resources into commodities, we must be careful to safeguard these treasures, where people may reflect upon, study and enjoy the wonders of our world and appreciate the diversity of culture and nature. The protection and safeguarding of the heritage of mankind is a central task for all societies and hence also a task for universities and schools. To that end, innovative forms of education and advanced professional training are required, such as international, intercultural, and interdisciplinary study programmes. Knowledge about World Heritage should be implemented in all university and school curricula.

The main arguments for teaching and learning about world heritage are:

- ✚ **World Heritage Education** provides people with orientation in a diverse world where space and identity are no longer inseparately connected and diffusion, fragmentation of identities takes place. The diversity of World Heritage sites that can be found on the World Heritage list and multiple narratives, they are each attached with is a display of diverse lifestyles that people

can become familiar with, learn to tolerate, identify with or distance themselves from and this way can help to develop an identity. Building an understanding of one encompasses being able to deal with others, in other words, World Heritage education also means learning about other people on global scale.

- ✚ **World Heritage concept** has been put forward in order to be valued, protected appreciated. To safeguard heritage means to safeguard the culture of people and with that people's identities. At global scale level, it means to acknowledge and appreciate the diversity of cultures. World Heritage Education is therefore not only value on local, but also global level. It is connected with the knowledge about cultural symbols, systems, structures, cognition and critique of cultural construction and meaning. As a consequence it can help to understand one's own culture in distinction from others but also demonstrate similarities.
- ✚ Another reason is its **orientation towards future**. Education by means of World Heritage means to acquire skills and competences for future actions. World Heritage Education is thus not primarily connected with the accumulation of knowledge, it also helps to acquire innovative and contextually relevant knowledge that enables pupils to act and thus enhances their ability to shape their own life and society today and in future. As for the future, it is a matter of sustainability. In other words, World Heritage Education can help pupils to comprehend the concept of sustainable use of world resources.
- ✚ If World Heritage is meant to be relevant for a **holistic education**, it must address the interdependency of the singular site, the individual references and the references to other World Heritage site and to historical or current developments. This way, World Heritage education can foster the understanding and development of complex structures of meaning and acquisition of basic cultural patterns.
- ✚ Learning about different World Heritage sites can enhance the knowledge of cultural history and help to **improve the educational level of all social classes**. It is also a multiple discipline which includes topics such as diversity, transmission, climate change, political participation.

Educating students to act responsibly with regard to the present and future generation as a result a holistic, critical and enabling approach to World Heritage education can contribute not only to World Heritage itself but also to pupils' learning success.

#### **I.4. Integration of World Heritage Education into curricular approach**

In order to make our ideas based on a more established basis, the objectives and aims for intergrating World Heritage into curriculum, are related to the “Eight Key Competences for Lifelong Learning” established by the Recommendation 2006/962/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 on key competences for lifelong learning [Official Journal L 394 of 30.12.2006]. Below, a brief information is given on Key Competences for Lifelong Learning.

### **Key Competences for Lifelong Learning**

Key competences for lifelong learning are a combination of knowledge, skills and attitudes appropriate to the context. They are particularly necessary for personal fulfilment and development, social inclusion, active citizenship and employment.

They should be acquired by:

- Young people at the end of their compulsory education and training, equipping them for adult life, particularly for working life, whilst forming basis for future learning;
- Adults throughout their lives, through a process of developing and updating skills.

This framework defines **eight key competences** and describes the essential knowledge, skills and attitudes related to each of these. These key competences are:

**1) Communication in the Mother Tongue:** It is the ability to express and interpret concepts, thoughts, feelings, facts and opinions in both oral and written form (listening, speaking, reading and writing) and to interact linguistically in an appropriate and creative way in a full range of societal and cultural contexts.

**2) Communication in Foreign Languages:** It involves, in addition to the main skill dimensions of communication in the mother tongue, mediation and intercultural understanding. The level of proficiency depends on several factors and the capacity for listening speaking, reading and writing.

**3) Mathematical Competence and Basic Competence in Science and Technology:** Mathematical competence is the ability to develop and apply mathematical thinking in order to solve a range of problems in everyday situations, with the emphasis being placed on process, activity and knowledge. Basic competences in science and technology refer to the mastery, use and application of knowledge and methodologies that explain the natural world. These involve an understanding of the changes caused by human activity and the responsibility of each individual as a citizen.

**4) Digital Competence:** It involves the confident and critical use of information society technology (ICT) and thus the basic skill in information and communication technology.

**5) Learning to learn:** It is related to learning, the ability to pursue and organise one’s own learning,

either individually or in groups, in accordance with one's own needs, and awareness of methods and opportunities.

**6) Social and Civic Competences:** Social competences refer to personal, interpersonal and intellectual competence and all forms of behaviour that equip individuals to participate in an effective and constructive way in social and working life. It is linked to social and well-being. Civic competence and particular knowledge of social and political concepts and structures (democracy, justice, equality, citizenship and civil rights) equips individuals to engage in active and democratic participation.

**7) Sense of Initiative and Entrepreneurship:** It is the ability to turn ideas into action. It involves creativity, innovation and risk taking, as well as the ability to plan and manage projects in order to achieve objectives.

**8) Cultural Awareness and Expression:** It involves appreciation of the importance of creative expression of ideas, experiences and emotions in a range of media (music, performing arts, literature and visual arts).

These key competences are all interdependent, and the emphasis in each case is on critical thinking, creativity, initiative, problem solving, risk assessment, decision taking and constructive management of feelings. So, how can we implement World Heritage into curricula within this framework?

Here are some objectives we can achieve by integrating *European Identity- Part of World Heritage* into the curriculum:

### ***Communication in the Mother Tongue & Foreign Language***

The pupils will be able to:

- Read a text in another language to pick out the words that also exist in their own language, and discuss why these words are similar and what this might infer about cultural contact between countries;
- Translate into another language an information leaflet on one's World Heritage sites. Find words or concepts that have to be explained which are taken for granted in the original text, discuss what they reveal about the identity of the people;
- Communicate with local/ foreign people in mother tongue & foreign language;
- Write articles on the need to conserve World Heritage sites;
- Use language as a means of communication and interaction;
- Question& answer about a heritage, elicit the answers and take necessary notes;

- Keep a journal about a historical visit to a heritage;
- Prepare leaflets, magazine about a heritage;
- Watch a video, film or documentary about a heritage in target language;
- Interview with local people about heritage;
- Do translations.

### ***Mathematical Competence and Basic Competence in Science and Technology***

The pupils will be able to:

- Calculate the age of a monument/structure;
- Use statistics according to years for tourism development;
- Carry out surveys about physical characteristics (size of a building, etc) of a world heritage;
- Use graphs, pie charts, percentages and statistics to present the results graphically;
- Study the size of a monument and prepare scale models of them;
- Estimate a route for a visit to heritage;
- Read maps correctly;
- Calculate and manage budget efficiently;
- Point out special features about the site's location, coordinates, its geographical features on the basis of scientific facts;
- Select a world heritage natural site in one's region and make a list of its plants, trees and animals;
- Select a geological or fossil site for a study;
- Take water samples from local lakes or rivers to check for signs of pollution.

### ***Digital Competence***

The pupils will be able to:

- Use the Internet correctly and efficiently to do research about a heritage;
- Operate a cam-coder correctly and tape a video without harming a historical structure;
- Provide access to information, electronic journalism, software programmes to exchange information;
- Use variety of social media to communicate with new friends;
- Transform a data and share it correctly;
- Use a computer programme efficiently;
- Develop skills in using information technology to conduct world heritage search;



- Promote intercultural learning by allowing students to make direct contact with their peers in other parts of the world;
- Encourage students to use information technology for problem solving in specific situations.

### ***Learning to learn***

The pupils will be able to:

- Start a campaign about raising awareness and conservation of a world heritage;
- Organize cultural / intercultural / traditional dance , food festival ;
- Use a heritage as a realia during a lesson to make the learning more vivid;
- Explore further and search beyond one's borders and continents;
- Encourage learner to imagine, travel and explore distant places and cultures;
- Develop a special interest and concern for them.

### ***Social and Civic Competences***

The pupils will be able to:

- Start a campaign about conservation of a world heritage to raise awareness and preserve it;
- Study history and learn from the past;
- Search, study and become more aware of one's own roots and develop an identity;
- Help students to see the issues from different points of view and to understand the importance and application of the concept of compromise;
- Help one learn about different beliefs, values, religions and learn to respect diversities;
- Use plans and photos of religious monuments to develop empathy, respect ; illustrate belief systems;
- Develop justice and respect civil rights.

### ***Sense of Initiative and Entrepreneurship***

The pupils will be able to:

- Prepare an advertising campaign to raise public awareness about world heritage site and its conservation;
- Prepare a magazine, leaflet about a world heritage with his/her peers;
- Act out a role play about a heritage and learn to self express;

- Discuss about conservation of a heritage by stating one's own ideas and solutions;
- Reflect one's feelings and ideas about a heritage;
- Evaluate consequences of a choice;
- Learn to deal with a challenge;
- Organize trips, visits to world heritage sites.

### ***Cultural Awareness and Expression***

The pupils will be able to:

- Make scale models of world heritage sites;
- Understand the linkages between their identity, heritage and local crafts;
- Visit a world heritage site and draw, paint or photograph them;
- Make posters about a world heritage;
- Learn how to perform local, traditional or different dances;
- Prepare and organize a traditional/ cultural / intercultural dance, food festivals;
- Perform a small theatre about a civilization in the past;
- Read and write about a world heritage;
- Do arts and crafts about local or different samples of heritages.

Curriculum development is an on-going struggle which needs research, testing and evaluation. It is a continuing process and a long-term objective. World Heritage Education advocates the reaffirmation of identity, mutual respect, dialogue, unity in diversity, solidarity and a positive interaction among cultures of the world.

The integrated curriculum will be used by teachers of history, science, geography, language and other subjects and fields of study. By teaching the integrated curricula, developing additional material and by enriching their classroom practices, teachers can help to mobilise today's youth in ways that bring the peoples of the world closer together in a climate of trust, mutual appreciation and respect.

### **I.5. Reasons for a curriculum proposal**

The greatest advantage of this curriculum proposal is that it was not designed by the educational community of a specific country in order to be introduced to a specific national curriculum for internal consumption. It is the result of cooperation of teams of educators from seven different European countries that have already spent two years working together, educating students and themselves in a multicultural European context. But working together does not mean erasing the distinct cultural and

linguistic identity of individual countries. On the contrary, our learning activities help promote regional specialties and the rich diversity of our countries' traditions, ascribing added value to our common intellectual outputs and highlighting the multifaceted nature of Europe today.

It is not therefore meant to be used as a resource for historical studies but rather as a guide to a trip over Europe on the back of a bull, viewing the cultures from above, acknowledging their geography and cultural singularities and then blurring them into a cultural matrix that generates conscious European citizens with a strong hold on their national identity. This proposal aims to facilitate secondary education students develop European awareness and enhance their European identity.

By following Europa's journey on the back of the bull, learners:

- Study different cultures and their contribution to European civilization and grow accustomed to recognizing and appreciating the common aspects and interrelations between cultures;
- Create a clearer picture of the features of European civilization;
- Develop historical and cultural empathy by understanding and respecting diversity;
- People study the history, the cultural background and value systems of other people and are encouraged to shift emphasis from the familiar to the foreign, from what is mine, here and now to what is someone else's, somewhere else, at some other time;
- Cultivate a sense of belonging to a European community that regards national identity an integral part of its features;
- Develop their ability to further research their identity national and European and embrace them both as components of their unique character as individual human beings;
- Appreciate their country's history, natural environment, prevailing values and the roots of these values;
- Cherish and tend for the wealth of their culture and traditions and resist the uncritical adoption and mass consumption of popular culture that lies on the negative aspects of globalization;
- Develop knowledge and understanding of European Heritage cultural and natural sites and about the civilizations that created them or interacted with them;
- Develop a sense of shared responsibility for the world's cultural and natural heritage;
- Familiarize themselves with the framework of the most important European institutions, their purpose and role in safeguarding Europe's future and become aware of their own responsibility to become part of the decision making processes and shape their future as informed, active,

democratic European citizens.

Technology has equipped the younger generation with tools that shape a new reality, new needs. What is present for us today is rapidly becoming history for our children. Young people in Europe of today have “live”, immediate access to the ideas, attitudes, political and economic backgrounds that we are shaping. They are in their disposal to investigate and criticize and enhance or redefine. European identity is also in the process of redefining itself. Its European framework goes hand in hand with a very personal, subjective standpoint of its characteristics as it is through the looking glass of our national identity, cultural heritage and self-regulation of knowledge about it that we shape our portraits of European citizens. It is the role of educators to equip young people in quest of their identity and their place in the world with the competences necessary for their life in an intercultural society and ultimately develop their self-image, consolidate their skills and attitudes, successfully assume roles and responsibilities and attain personal fulfillment.

Parliament and the Council of 18 December 2006, as a result of five years of work by experts and government representation collaborating within the Open Method of Coordination, have established European Reference Framework of Key competences for lifelong learning. These involve a set of knowledge, skills and attitudes an individual has acquired and is expected to demonstrate upon completion of a learning process. The present curriculum proposal focuses on the following three key competences appropriate to the context of cultural heritage and its contribution to shaping our European identity:


**1. Social and civic competences** , which involve personal, interpersonal and intercultural competence and all forms of behavior that equip individuals to participate in an effective and constructive way in social and working life and particularly in increasingly diverse societies.

**2. Cultural awareness and expression**, which involves knowledge of local, national and European cultural heritage and appreciation of creative expression of ideas, experiences and emotions in a range of media (music, performing arts, literature and the visual arts).

**3. Learning to learn** is related to the ability to pursue and persist in learning through effective management and organization of one’s learning strategies, time, information, and guidance available.

## **I.6. General Competencies**

Upon completing the course, the learner is expected to demonstrate the following competences:

 G1-Understanding of the multi-cultural and socio-economic dimensions of European societies and

how national cultural identity interacts with the European identity;

- ✚ G2-Openness towards and respect for cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity and the cultural expressions of this diversity;
- ✚ G3-Autonomous self-regulated learning where knowledge is processed and assimilated and skills are confidently applied in various contexts.

### **I.7. Values and attitudes**

Cultivation of **values**, adopting of **attitudes and** demonstration of **behaviors** are strong points of personal development and success. By studying this course, students are trained to become responsible and active democratic citizens, able to contribute to the development of mutual trust between peoples and promote fundamental values such as democracy and freedom.

#### **The main values are:**

- ✚ Inclusion;
- ✚ Tolerance, respect and valuing of human diversity;
- ✚ Confidence;
- ✚ Durable development;
- ✚ Engagement;
- ✚ Responsibility;
- ✚ Interculturality;
- ✚ Willingness towards dialogue and debate;
- ✚ Positive relationship with other;
- ✚ Pro-active and democratic attitudes in personal life and in the social;
- ✚ Non-violent resolutions of conflicts.

#### **Specifically, students are encouraged to:**

- Develop an interest in socio-economic developments and intercultural dialogue and communication;
- Develop respect for cultural and linguistic diversity and historical singularity;
- Demonstrate an active and responsible social behavior, suitable for a constantly shaping world;
- Fully respect human rights including equality as a basis for democracy;

- Appreciate and understand the differences between value systems of different religious or ethnic groups;
- Display willingness to participate in democratic decision-making;
- Demonstrate a sense of responsibility, as well as showing understanding of and respect for the shared values that are necessary to ensure community cohesion (respect for democratic principles, the values and privacy of others);
- Display constructive participation, which includes overcoming prejudices, being tolerant of the views and arguments of others and be ready to compromise;
- Display open attitude towards and respect for diversity of cultural expression;
- Cultivate understanding and respect for the cultural identity of persons belonging to different cultures;
- Appreciate European Heritage as proof of human creation that stood the test of time and now speaks about who we are using common ancestral symbols, personifying our collective memory;
- Become interested in the intellectual output of other countries;
- Cultivate autonomous, reflective and critical thinking in relation to different messages received;
- Seek an understanding of the historical developments, with references to as many areas of human activity as possible (political and ideological, economic and social, cultural and religious, environmental and ecological etc.);
- Be able to utilize and critically evaluate multiple opportunities for nonconventional historical education, offered by modern museums, various media and layman versions without uncritically adopting any erroneous and unhistorical or unsubstantiated interpretation.

### **I.8. Specific competences and content**

Specific competences related to general competences mentioned above and delimited in the various parts of the content of the curricula proposal.

Thematic Units	Specific competences	Content
<p><b>The emergence of Europe and the European civilization.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>The legend of Europa</b></li> <li>➤ <b>What's in a name?</b></li> <li>➤ <b>The formation of the European civilization</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>1.1. Identify that the context for formulation of the European cultural identity as result of political, economic, historical and religious developments that over a span of time created the conditions for the delimitation of the European countries and to their differentiation to non-European countries.</i></p> <p><i>1.2. Understanding European Civilization as a common cultural and spiritual heritage sculptured from ancient material by cultural movements, philosophical stances and ideas, religious believes, political thinking and cultural phenomena.</i></p> <p><i>2.1 Appreciate the importance of myths as medium for explaining social and natural processes.</i></p> <p><i>2.2. Research the various artistic rendering of the Europa myth and its connotations.</i></p> <p><i>3.1. Framing an event or a</i></p>	<p><b>Module I: The legend of Europa</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ King daughter named Europa;</li> <li>✓ King of gods Zeus and Europa;</li> <li>✓ Minos the child of Zeus and Europa;</li> <li>✓ Minoan civilization;</li> <li>✓ Land named after Europa;</li> <li>✓ Myth has several reading and interpretations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Module II: Its name</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Path of the sun from East to West;</li> <li>✓ Europe is not strict geographical term;</li> <li>✓ Area to define borders;</li> <li>✓ Inhabitants with different cultures;</li> <li>✓ Greek and Roman civilization;</li> <li>✓ Role of Christianity;</li> <li>✓ Middle Ages and its value;</li> <li>✓ Byzantine culture.</li> </ul> <p><b>Module III: Formation of European civilizations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Europe location and borders;</li> <li>✓ Center of development of various cultures;</li> <li>✓ Close relations and conflicts between people;</li> <li>✓ Various civilizations and their knowledge.</li> </ul>

	<p><i>series of events in a historical context.</i></p> <p><i>3.2. Identify the past that can help understanding the present.</i></p> <p><i>3.3. Make connections between world history, national history and local History.</i></p> <p><i>3.4. Analyze multiple perspectives on historical facts and processes.</i></p> <p><i>3.5. Demonstrate understanding of the issues covered in this unit by critical research and creative production of relevant presentations, generalizations and interpretations working collaboratively or individually.</i></p>	
<p><b>Geography and Culture</b></p> <p><b>European countries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Geographical features;</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Cultural</b></li> </ul>	<p><i>1.1. Identify the national properties that are part of the UNESCO tangible and intangible cultural heritage.</i></p> <p><i>1.2. Make deductions about the interrelations and interactions between nature and culture and between cultures.</i></p> <p><i>2.1. Study cultures on the</i></p>	<p><b>Module I: Geographical features, references about:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ northwestern peninsula of the larger landmass known as Eurasia;</li> <li>✓ one of the seven continent;</li> <li>✓ extends from the island nation of Iceland in the west to the Ural Mountains of Russia in the east;</li> <li>✓ main peninsulas are the Iberian, Italia and Balkan, located in southern Europe</li> </ul>



<p><b>heritage.</b></p>	<p><i>basis of their individuality and cultural contribution.</i></p> <p><i>3.1. Demonstrate consolidation of knowledge acquired in this unit by producing relevant presentations, generalizations and interpretations both collaboratively and individually.</i></p>	<p>and the Scandinavian and Jutland,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ located in northern Europe;</li> <li>✓ The largest countries of Europe;</li> <li>✓ Europe is a wellwatered continent with many rivers; The biggest rivers are Volga, Danube, Ural, Rheina...</li> <li>✓ Major islands are Iceland, Great Britain, Faroe Island;</li> <li>✓ most significant geological feature is the dichotomy between the highlands and mountains of Southern Europe and a vast, partially underwater, northern plain ranging from the United Kingdom in the west to the Ural Mountains in the east;</li> <li>✓ The geology of Europe is hugely varied and complex, and gives rise to the wide variety of landscapes found across the continent, from the Scottish Highlands to the rolling plains of Hungary;</li> <li>✓ It contains 44 countries.</li> </ul> <p><b>Module II: Cultural heritage</b></p> <p><b>Tangible Heritage:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Natural, built and archaeological sites;</li> <li>✓ Museums, historic cities;</li> <li>✓ Monuments, artworks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Intangible Heritage:</b></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Literary, musical, and audiovisual works;</li> <li>✓ Knowledge, practices and traditions;</li> <li>✓ Gastronomic practices.</li> </ul>
<p><b>People and Culture</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Distinguished Europeans from various fields with significant contribution to the culture of their countries</b></p>	<p><b>2.1. Identify leading European figures with great contribution to their national and European culture in their various fields.</b></p> <p><b>2.2. Enhance knowledge of the art, architecture, music, literature, philosophy that originated from the cultural region of Europe and embodies European Culture.</b></p> <p><b>2.3. Appreciate the way people from other cultures creatively express and interpret similar ideas, concepts, thoughts, feelings and experiences in a range of media (science, art, literature, performing arts).</b></p> <p><b>3.1 Demonstrate, by producing relevant presentations, skill to further research the contribution of eminent personalities to the European repository of</b></p>	<p><b>Module I: People and their contribution in European history</b>-Great people that contributed to Europe life/examples.</p> <p><b>History:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Pope John Paul II- canonised as a saint by the Catholic Church;</li> <li>✓ Napoleon Bonaparte-military and political leader;</li> <li>✓ Sir Winston Churchill - prime minister</li> <li>✓ Iulius Caesar- Roman emperor;</li> <li>✓ Queen Victoria of England;</li> <li>✓ Mother Teresa-religious sister and missionary, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize;</li> <li>✓ Karl Marx-philosopher, economist, sociologist, journalist and revolutionary socialist.</li> </ul> <p><b>Science:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Albert Einstein-theoretical physicist, inventor of general theory of relativity;</li> <li>✓ George Emil Palade- founder of modern molecular cell biology, the Nobel Prize awarded;</li> <li>✓ Marie Curie- conducted pioneering research on radioactivity., first woman who gained a Nobel Prize;</li> </ul>

	<p><i>intellectual wealth and creativity.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Louis Pasteur- chemist and microbiologist;</li> <li>✓ Henry Coanda-inventor of the world's first jet;</li> <li>✓ Sir Isaac Newton- physicist and mathematician, who discovered the universal gravitation;</li> <li>✓ Nicolae Paulescu-discoverer of insuline;</li> <li>✓ Georgios Papanikolaou - pioneer in cytopathology, and in early detection of cervical cancer;</li> <li>✓ Carl Gustav Jung -psychiatrist and psychotherapist, founded analytical psychology;</li> <li>✓ Niels Bohr - physicist, mathematician, philosopher of science, contributed in the understanding of atomic structure and quantum mechanics, the Nobel Prize awarded;</li> <li>✓ Alfred Bernhard Nobel-chemist and filantroposvedese,inventor of dynamite and founder of the Nobel Prize;</li> <li>✓ Nikola Tesla-designer of the modern alternating current;</li> <li>✓ Aziz Sancar-biochemist and molecular biologist specializing in DNA repair,cell cycle.</li> </ul> <p><b>Culture:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart-the most enduringly popular of classical</li> </ul>
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		<p>composers;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ludwig van Beethoven-composer and pianist, transitor between the Classical and Romantic;</li> <li>✓ Pablo Picasso-painter, co-founder the Cubist movement;</li> <li>✓ Leonardo da Vinci- a polymath whose areas of interest included invention, painting, sculpting, architecture, science, music, mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, writing, history, and cartography;</li> <li>✓ Miguel Cervantes-novelist, poet, and playwright, the first modern European novelist;</li> <li>✓ Giuseppe Verdi-opera composer;</li> <li>✓ Svetlana Alexievici-nobel prize for literature;</li> <li>✓ Johann Sebastian Bach-composer and musician of the baroque period;</li> <li>✓ Johann Wolfgang (von) Goethe-writer and statesman;</li> <li>✓ John Amos Comenius-philosopher, pedagogue and theologian;</li> <li>✓ Henrik Ibsen-writer, playwright, poet, father of modern drama;</li> <li>✓ Vincent Willem van Gogh-painter, influenced deeply the art of the XX century;</li> </ul>
<b>Unifying cultural and</b>	<b>2.1 Identify the similar</b>	<b>Module I: Bread in various cultures</b>

<p><b>linguistic elements of everyday life</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Bread</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Names</b></p>	<p><i>connotations of the word “bread” in various cultures.</i></p> <p><i>2.2 Recognize common names as manifestations of the cultural features that unite people in their diversity.</i></p> <p><i>2.3. Appreciate the common aspects of everyday life that unify people and cultures of different origins forming a subconscious level of familiarity and a unifying cultural background.</i></p> <p><i>3.3 Become accustomed to identifying more unifying aspects when examining interrelations between cultures.</i></p> <p><i>3.4. Demonstrate understanding of the issues covered in this unit by producing relevant presentations, generalizations and interpretations both collaboratively and individually.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ bread, an essential constituent of European everyday life;</li> <li>✓ the history of bread, which is the foundation and prerequisite for the maintenance of human life is as old as the history of mankind;</li> <li>✓ the first testimonies identified in ancient Egypt;</li> <li>✓ in Egypt bread first acquired economic and social status;</li> <li>✓ bread, used as currency together with beer, two staples of the Egyptian diet;</li> <li>✓ different recipes, common for different European countries;</li> <li>✓ Turkish Ramadan Pide;</li> <li>✓ Czech bread;</li> <li>✓ Portuguesse Broa de milho;</li> <li>✓ Italian Panettone</li> <li>✓ Croat bread under the lid ;</li> <li>✓ Greek Χριστόψωμο Christopsomo;</li> <li>✓ Romanian bread with potatoes;</li> <li>✓ Austrian langos;</li> <li>✓ Spanish pan;</li> <li>✓ French baguette;</li> <li>✓ Romanian colaci.</li> </ul> <p><b>Module II: Linguistic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The most popular given names vary nationally, regionally and culturally;</li> <li>✓ Lists of widely used given names;</li> <li>✓ The most often bestowed upon infants nowadays, reflecting the current naming</li> </ul>
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		<p>trends;</p> <p>✓ Common male and female European names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Biblical:</b> John, Joseph, Maria, Eva;</li> <li>• <b>Mythical:</b> Helen, Dora, Nicholas, Alexander;</li> <li>• <b>Nature:</b> Rose, Silvius, Flora.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Europe of Democracy and European value systems.</b></p> <p>➤ <b>The origin of Democracy</b></p> <p>➤ <b>Establishment of European value systems</b></p>	<p><i>1.1. Appreciate the importance of Democracy in ancient and the modern world.</i></p> <p><i>1.2. Distinguish the core values of the European Union.</i></p> <p><i>1.3. Identify the democratic values common to all cultures.</i></p> <p><i>1.4. Determine ways of cooperation with others to safeguard democratic values in school, family and friends.</i></p> <p><i>1.5. Demonstrate interest and participation in solving problems affecting the school community or local community.</i></p> <p><i>3.1. Comprehend the concepts of democracy, justice, equality, citizenship and civil rights.</i></p>	<p><b>Module I: The beginning of Democracy</b></p> <p>Athens, the first known democracy, the most important in ancient times with a strong and stable political system where citizens had political rights</p> <p><b>Concepts of democracy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Worth of the Individual;</li> <li>✓ Respect of human rights and liberty;</li> <li>✓ Majority Rule and Minority Rights;</li> <li>✓ Valuing human diversity;</li> <li>✓ Separation of power.</li> </ul> <p><b>Module II: The development of Democracy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The famous English parliament in 13th century;</li> <li>✓ Democracy in France relations between the king and the pope;</li> <li>✓ Votes for women in 19th century;</li> <li>✓ Modern democracies developed throughout the 20th century;</li> <li>✓ Democracies resulted from wars,</li> </ul>

	<p><b>3.2. Summarize the essential features of democracy.</b></p> <p><b>3.3. Demonstrate understanding of knowledge acquired in this unit by producing relevant presentations, generalizations and interpretations both collaboratively and individually.</b></p>	<p>revolutions and economic circumstances;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Many present day democratic societies are known as representative democracies;</li> <li>✓ Candidates (people wishing to be representatives) as members of political parties.</li> </ul>
<p><b>The establishment of the European Union and the Monetary Union</b></p>	<p><b>1.1. Identify the main processes and factors that contributed to the creation of links of cooperation and solidarity among the European countries after the Second World War.</b></p> <p><b>1.2. Identify the purpose of the EU's top political institutions as an important basis for the EU's democratic legitimacy.</b></p> <p><b>1.3. Distinguish the EU's structures, main objectives and values.</b></p> <p><b>1.4. Identify the single currency (euro notes and coins) and symbols of shared European Identity.</b></p> <p><b>3.1 Demonstrate</b></p>	<p><b>Module I: European Union</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Freedom in the World published each year since 1972 by the U.S.;</li> <li>✓ After the Second World War 2 needed unity between Germany and France;</li> <li>✓ Foundation for European Union;</li> <li>✓ The European Union- established under its current name in 1993 following the Maastricht Treaty;</li> <li>✓ The Union's values;</li> <li>✓ The European Union -the single market for free movement of goods, capital, services and people between member states;</li> <li>✓ The eleven currencies of the European Union (symbols), the principal currency: Euro.</li> </ul>

	<p><i>consolidation of knowledge acquired in this unit by producing relevant presentations, generalizations and interpretations both collaboratively and individually.</i></p>	
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**I.9. Standard performances**

S 1. Understanding of the multi-cultural and socio-economic dimensions of European societies and how national cultural identity interacts with the European identity.

BEGINNER Level:

- List the main aspects of his/her own national cultural identity;
- Identify the basis of the multicultural dimension of European society;
- Become aware of the interaction between national cultural identity and European identity;
- Define the essential social and political concepts and structures that lay the basis for the recognition of the importance of an active participation in the democratic life;
- Grasp that the acquisition of democratic values is essential to develop the awareness of being European citizens.

THRESHOLD level:

- Points out the connections between national cultural identity and European identity;
- Identify the essential social and political concepts and structures that lay the basis for the recognition of the importance of an active participation in the democratic life;
- Demonstrate how the acquisition of democratic values is essential to develop the awareness of being European citizens.



ADVANCED level:

- Causally analyse for the main aspects of his/her own cultural identity;
- Find out the basic elements founding the multicultural dimension of European society;
- Find reasons and personal evaluation about the way national cultural identity and European identity are connected and interact;
- Analyse the essential social and political concepts and structures that lay the basis for the recognition of the importance of an active participation in the democratic life;
- Explain how the acquisition of democratic values is essential to develop the awareness of being European citizens.

S2. Openness towards and respect for cultural, ethnic and linguistic diversity and the cultural expressions of this diversity.

BEGINNER level:

Student produces a personal work (in oral or written form) where he points out the main differences in the European cultural expressions, naming the advantages of intercultural communication and respect for the diversity.

THRESHOLD level:

Student analyses the different cultural aspects emerged and discusses in group the topic proposed, sharing the peculiarity of his identity with the partners and listening to the partners' intervention.

ADVANCED level:

Student evaluates the information acquired, reflects and elaborates a creative, autonomous, critical evaluation of the different messages received synthesizing his/her appreciation of the fecundity of multicultural reality.

S3. Autonomous, self-regulated learning where knowledge is processed and assimilated and skills are confidently applied in various contexts.

BEGINNER level:

Student demonstrates ability to organize information obtained in new contexts, to identify the main

spects of any new topic presented.

**THRESHOLD level:**

Student is able to manage autonomously the knowledge gained so as to analyse, describe and discuss any new situation presented

**ADVANCED level:**

Student evaluates the concept underlined and is able to add his/her personal interpretation and critical opinion.

He is able to motivate partners and solve problems.

## **II. METHODOLOGICAL SUGGESTIONS**

For fulfilling the objectives of the optional course, we recommend using primarily the innovative activating learning methods focused on the pupil when the pupil participates actively in the process of learning and the teaching is adapted to his/her needs and abilities.

The innovative methods place increased demands on the teachers, are time consuming but on the other hand have indispensable importance on account of their effect on pupils. The role of the teacher and pupil changes in comparison with traditional methods. During innovative teaching, most of the work is done by the pupil. The pupil solves problems, applies knowledge gained in practice, thinks independently, is creative and expresses his/her own opinions and attitudes etc. The teacher becomes a partner to the pupil and the teacher – pupil interaction takes place in this case. Pupils best learn what they themselves try, what they explain to someone, if they discuss it or if they draw certain things from context themselves. Innovative methods support independence, flexibility and creative thinking, provide the presumption of conscious learning the competencies that are required in today's society.

Within the optional course, it is necessary to lead pupils to active learning, not to focus on the acquisition of encyclopedic knowledge. It is important to build life skills, and it is precisely innovative activating methods and forms of work that lead pupils towards teamwork, mutual assistance, solidarity and mutual respect. The teaching is thus enhanced by means of the application of interdisciplinary relationships, by strengthening the role of motivation as well as through the use of teaching aids and

didactic and computer technology. It is necessary to develop the independence and creativity of pupils by selecting appropriate teaching methods and forms of work, where the emphasis is on independent work, active cooperation and the utilization of the natural initiative of pupils. Let's lead pupils to work with various items of information, to creating not only knowledge, but also skills and attitudes and the abilities to apply the acquired knowledge, to discuss it as well as to develop the ability to express their views.

Unlike traditional methods, during activating methods, the creation of knowledge (constructing) and problem solving are applied much more. The process of constructing knowledge requires above all a cooperative relationship between the teacher and pupil. It is necessary to replace the static, unchanging practices in the behavior of teachers with dynamic processes that accentuate activity, initiative, independence and the responsibility of the teacher. A great advantage when using activating methods is that each pupil receives more space for his/her own development, self-creation and thus self-esteem. Of course, all of this requires the development and implementation of a wide range of professional skills of teachers, also contributing to the changing of the climate in classes and schools, as well as to a change in the overall system of school activities.

Activating learning methods enable the active acquisition of knowledge, skills and experiences based on the pupil's own learning activities and it is generally known that knowledge acquired in this way is firmly and permanently fixed. The importance of the personal contribution of each pupil has a highly motivational character. In this way, friendly relations within the group, teamwork and the acceptance of roles in the group are strengthened and developed while space for self-reflection, developing communicative skills and attributes, such as autonomy, shared responsibility, ability to overcome obstacles arising etc. is also provided. The favorable atmosphere for learning is induced especially by these factors: playfulness, working without feeling stage fright, the possibility of making mistakes, gaining support of peers, the variability of solving tasks, freedom and space in decision making and expression.

During a certain generalization, therefore, it concerns a method that allows the activity of the pupil, encourages individual and collective learning strategies, creating space for initiative and creative activity, furthermore it is the acquiring of personal experience for the self-realization of the learner, which contributes to reducing negative emotions in the school environment such as anxiety, fear or boredom and which also significantly leads to the self-control and responsibility of pupils. It is essential, therefore, that these methods represent an effort to promote and develop humanistic features

of teaching on the way to democratic schools and society.

An overview of activating methods suitable for use within an elective is:

- **Heuristic conversation method**

This method involves dialogue, where the teacher and pupils communicate with each other or pupils communicate amongst themselves during the solving of the given didactic problem. This method helps to develop lower cognitive function (identification, discrimination, analysis, inductive and deductive reasoning), helps with teamwork, develops communication, strengthens the social bonds between teachers and pupils and the pupils amongst themselves. Discussion is a method that enables pupils to acquire knowledge during their individual activities, during which an integral part is developing communicative skills. In this method, pupils learn to focus their attention, carefully and patiently listen to each other, to be flexible and react and be able to express their attitudes and opinions in their own words. The assumption is that all those involved have certain skills that relate to the problem addressed. It's an activating teaching style, in which the pupil gets used to publicly performing. Pupils also learn to evaluate the ideas of other pupils and evaluate their own ideas.

- **Troubleshooting**

The essence of this method is to guide the pupil through the teacher's questions for independent problem solving, while the teacher helps and advises him or her from the beginning as well as manages and directs his/her discoveries. Problems are situations that require a solution, and are a normal part of life for every individual (obstacle, difficulty, conflict, controversy, etc.) that requires a solution. Teaching organized in this way can be useful for teachers in getting to know the individual pupils - their readiness, flexibility, originality, ability to employ unconventional solutions and ability to capture the most important issues and ultimately predict further developments in the situation. Teacher does not divulge the knowledge directly to pupils, but rather leads them to acquiring it for themselves.

Heuristic methods are highly motivational because they are focused on their own discovery, investigation and creation of hypotheses. The teacher tries to get pupils involved in independent learning activities using various techniques, such as by asking problematic questions, getting acquainted with interesting situations, exhibition of contradictions and problems, etc. In order to use the method successfully, the teacher must equip pupils with preliminary baseline knowledge and skills so that the target to be achieved is clear and proportional to their abilities. Pupils must master a range of skills, work habits, and acts such as searching, gathering, sorting dates, data and information, technology solutions to problems, etc. Even with this method pupils do not work alone, but they are

provided a large space in which they must rely on their own strength.

- **Situational methods (case study)**

Situational methods mean solving problematic cases (learning tasks), where multiple solutions are offered and it is a necessity that pupils learn to make the right decision based on the knowledge, skills, ideas and their own opinions and attitudes. These methods prepare pupils for everyday issues, problems that everyday life brings in study, work and personal affairs. They enable acquiring skills in their solving, analyzing them and solving them. Methodological preparation of situational methods requires careful thought, because their use in the classroom takes up a lot of learning time.

- **Methods of brainstorming (exchange of good ideas)**

This method assumes that the participants have a certain level of knowledge as well as skills related to the subject and the ability to discuss it (included among complex teaching methods). This method is defined as "the exchange of ideas used to search for new solutions to problems, which requires that all its participants formulate the most spontaneous ideas to the given problem during the specified time".

Pupils listen to all ideas and possible solutions and then discuss them and work together to seek the most acceptable one, or do not completely resolve the problem. One of the known variants of brainstorming is "brain writing" which is the written form of brainstorming. The idea is the written expression of ideas on paper that circulates among the participants. The results can then be mounted on the board and a discussion can be led about them.

Other possibilities for the application of methods are left to the creativity of teachers. In this case, teachers do not have to take them over mechanically, but rather adapt the teaching according to the needs of the pupils. It is suitable to work with and use new information and communication technologies (ICT) during teaching and meeting outputs. Also, can be used some modern IT tools and methods that have been used and development during ERASMUS + project for development of knowledge, skills and abilities of students, as:

- **Electronic logo**—students using a variety of ICT tools created a design for the official logo of the project;
- **Photo hunting**—during the visit selected partner school students had the task to photograph the most original black and white photographs and edit them in any image editing program;
- **Interactive maps**—two interactive maps showing the UNESCO Heritage monuments of partner countries were created from selected drawings and artistically adapted photos of students;
- **Electronic puzzle**—using readily available computer programs developed pupils puzzle with a

picture of the UNESCO Heritage monuments.

Through these activities, students upgraded their communication skills, learned to work in teams, solve problems and to find new solutions. The activities encouraged initiative and creativity of students, brought them new knowledge, understanding and skills.

For educational process, also, evaluation of pupils is an organic and important part for a reliable learning. In accordance with the objectives of learning sequences, a wide spectrum of manifestations of the pupils in the cognitive, activity and value areas should be focused on. When evaluating the teacher should monitor:

1. To what extent and quality the pupil acquires the knowledge, skills and dexterity of the given nature of the taught subject (how to firmly and permanently acquire the essential knowledge, important for monitoring and understanding the additional curriculum, how to understand the subject matter, how to understand the meaning and significance of the curriculum in a wider context), and whether he or she expresses interest in enriching their knowledge and skills in certain subjects and fields;
2. How the pupil is able to use the acquired skills and knowledge when performing tasks (both verbal and written), in solving cognitive and practical situations and problems, how he/she is able to demonstrate the acquired knowledge, skills and techniques in the examples and apply them in real-life conditions;
3. How the pupil controls the basic means of communication, which enables him/her to use and apply the acquired knowledge and communicate in the school and outside of it (how he/she can listen, how he/she can clearly, concisely and factually express themselves, ask questions, formulate ideas, engage in conversation), at what level his/her written speech is, what vocabulary he/she has and how he/she can work with it, relate it, share communicate his/her experiences, explain his/her beliefs and working practices;
4. How the traits of independent thinking are displayed by the pupil (how he/she understands the context of things, facts, phenomena and processes, how he/she is able to sort, distinguish the essential from the inessential, to look for causes and consequences, how he/she is able to reason, draw simple conclusions and generalizations, whether he/she forms independent judgments about things and phenomena and whether he/she can back these judgments up with arguments;
5. How he/she manages important teaching methods and ways of independent work (how he/she is able to work with textbooks, workbooks and sheets, with atlases, tables, dictionaries, how he/she is able to search for information from various sources and process it in a simple way, whether and how he/she is

able to create different drawings, charts, graphs, reports);

6. How the pupil comprehends and with what understanding he/she accepts moral and civic values, with which he/she meets in the course of his/her education and which are significant for his/her decisions and actions in life (how the pupil creates criteria to distinguish good and bad opinions, attitudes and actions of people; to what extent he/she is open and receptive to the values of the national community, to the national traditions and national culture, what relationship he/she has to his/her home, to nature and the environment);

7. How the pupil demonstrates what characteristics he/she has (how reliably and responsibly he/she fulfills his/her duties, how studious he/she is, whether he/she is able to cooperate in learning, be helpful and tolerant of his/her classmates, observe the basic rules of cultural behavior and human coexistence).

During the evaluation and during the continuous and overall classification, the pedagogical worker applies reasonable demands and pedagogical tact towards the pupil. In the overall classification, the teacher takes into account the age peculiarities of the pupil and focuses on the individual progress of each.

## **ANNEXES:**

### **Annex 1: Bread in various cultures, an essential constituent of European everyday life**

Bread is a staple food prepared from a piece of dough of flour and water, usually by baking. Throughout recorded history it has been popular around the world and is one of the oldest artificial foods, having been important since the dawn of agriculture. Almost every society in the world eats bread in some form: leavened or not, loaves, cakes, baked or fried. Grain is exceptionally nutritious and, unlike many other types of nutrition, can be consumed on its own.

There are many combinations and proportions of types of flour and other ingredients, and also of different traditional recipes and modes of preparation. As a result, there are wide varieties of types, shapes, sizes, and textures of breads in various regions.

The symbolism of wheat and the symbolism of bread are intertwined. Since the Neolithic period, also known as the "New Stone Age," myths and rituals formed around plant life. People of this era observed that a grain of wheat dies but later is reborn as a spike, which is capable of providing humans with sustenance. This was a great mystery to early people, and they came to revere wheat as sacred.

The way, in which wheat reproduces, from dying grain to rising spike, created associations with the idea of resurrection. In a bas-relief, found in Egypt in the temple of Isis, the god of the underworld, Osiris, presents wheat spikes which are watered by a priest, symbolizing the growth of wheat. Additionally, on clay statuettes of Osiris, wheat kernels are embedded. These kernels were supposed to guarantee the survival of the dead.

In many cultures, bread is a metaphor for basic necessities and living conditions in general. For example, a "bread-winner" is a household's main economic contributor and has little to do with actual bread-provision. This is also seen in the phrase "putting bread on the table". The Roman poet Juvenal satirized superficial politicians and the public as caring only for "panem et circenses" (bread and circuses). In Russia in 1917, the Bolsheviks promised "peace, land, and bread." The term "breadbasket" denotes an agriculturally productive region. In Slavic cultures bread and salt is offered as a welcome to guests. Welcoming just arrived guests with bread and salt symbolizes a wish for happy life (bread) and good health (salt).

Bread has been a staple food for all people from all social classes for ages. Common man ate bread as a main dish while nobleman had it often only as a side dish for meat. According to Greek



mythology, bread was a gift of Gods to the people. The goddess Demeter (patron of agriculture) was the one who taught the ancient Greeks the cultivation of cereals from which bread is made. So, cereal and consequently, bread was the basis of their diet and prominent in their religion. Bread was the *θειάγονος ἄρτος* (*theiagonos artos*) «bread offering to the gods».

In Roman Empire, the Roman goddess Demeter was linked to the wheat harvest as well. In fact, divinities in nearly all cultures are associated with grain. In the Old Testament, bread is the symbol of fecundity, and in the New Testament, bread is associated with miracles, as when Jesus fed the multitudes with bread loaves and fish. The symbolism here is that of God's grace. Another New Testament parable is that of the "good and the bad seed." (Matthew 13: 24-43). Perhaps most importantly, the body of Christ during the Eucharist is represented by grain. Handing each of his disciples a piece of bread during the Last Supper, Christ says, "Take this and eat, for this is my body. Do this in remembrance of me."

The word "Bethlehem," the city where Jesus was born means "house of bread." More symbolism associated with bread occurs in the Old Testament. For example, God sent "mana" to the Hebrews when they were crossing the desert; they had nothing to eat during their exile, and bread was what God gave to sustain them.

Partly because of its importance as a basic foodstuff, bread has a social and emotional significance beyond its importance in nutrition; it plays essential roles in religious rituals and secular culture. Its prominence in daily life is reflected in language, where it appears in proverbs, colloquial expressions ("He stole the bread from my mouth"), in prayer ("Give us this day our daily bread") and even in the etymology of words, such as "companion" and "company" (from Latin *com* "with" + *panis* "bread").

Bread has a significance beyond mere nutrition in many cultures in the West and near and Middle East because of its history and contemporary importance. Bread is also significant in Christianity as one of the elements (alongside wine) of the Eucharist; the bread represents Christ's body.

The Eastern Orthodox and Eastern Catholic churches use leavened bread for the Eucharist. Thus, the sacramental bread symbolizes the Resurrected Christ. The hostia or sacramental bread, known as *prosphorá* or a *πρόσφορον* (*prósphoron*, "offering") may be made out of only four ingredients: fine (white) wheat flour, pure water, yeast, and salt. Sometimes holy water will be either sprinkled into the dough or on the kneading trough at the beginning of the process.

A Hostia is a portion of bread used for Holy Communion in many Christian churches. In Western Christianity the host is often a thin, round unleavened wafer. Roman Catholic unleavened Host for the Celebrant and wafers for the communicants. The word "host" is derived from the Latin hostia, which means "sacrificial victim". The term can be used to describe the bread both before and after consecration, though it is more correct to use it after consecration—"altar bread" being preferred before consecration. Western theology teaches that at the Words of Institution the bread is changed or altered (known as either transubstantiation or transignification according to tradition or denomination) into the Body of Christ, while Eastern theology sees the epiclesis as no less necessary.

It is not only in religious observations that the symbolism of bread occurs. For thousands of years, bread has been linked to procreation. The parallels are easy to understand: the baking process and the birthing process are similar: loading = conception, pregnancy = baking and delivery = consumption. In Latin, "semen" means "seed" and refers to both plant seed and human semen. Bread equals life.

The life cycle also includes, of course, death. The sickle is used to harvest grain, but it is also depicted as the instrument carried by the embodiment of Death.

The political significance of bread is considerable. In 19th century Britain, the inflated price of bread due to the Corn Laws caused major political and social divisions, and was central to debates over free trade versus protectionism. The Assize of Bread and Ale in the 13th century demonstrated the importance of bread in medieval times by setting heavy punishments for short-changing bakers, and bread appeared in the Magna Carta half a century earlier.

The importance of bread is evident in almost all forms of art. In sculpture, painting, poetry, literature, singing, in folk tradition, in folklore. In the German Bread Museum, situated in the city of Ulm, the finest exhibits are four Greek statuettes of female figures from the 5th century BC, coming from Boeotia. The figurines depict milling wheat in a mortar, kneading of the dough, baking bread and loaves ready for consumption. In the British museum it is possible to see a loaf of bread baked by the Egyptians approximately 5000 years ago.

Privileged status of bread as the main satiating foods reflects the full range of folk unwritten orders and prohibitions, practices and rituals and various folklore genres (proverbs, sayings and fairy tales), which are related to baking, preservation and consumption of bread:

- As harmless as a piece of bread;
- As I brew, so I must bake;

- Better bread in the lap than feather in the cap;
- He who is not hungry, doesn't know the meaning of bread;
- Who gives the bread, gives the education;
- There's crust and crumb in every loaf;
- Take it all and pay the baker;
- No butter will stick to his bread;
- Give the birds crumbs; God gives you loaves;
- Grain by grain bread, stone by stone palace.

From cradle to coffin, and all through the year, rites use bread as the metaphor of the human being, of life and fertility.

### **Recipes of baking bread from Europe**

#### **Turkish Ramadan Pide:**

It is traditional soft leavened Turkish bread. Round and rather flat in form, and having a weave-like patterned crust, "Ramazan Pidesi" is made of wheat flour with yeast and topped with sesame and nigella sativa seeds. It is traditionally served for the "iftar" (the evening meal when Muslims end their daily Ramadan fast at sunset) and "sahur" (the meal eaten early in the morning before sunrise for fasting)

#### **Ingredients**

4½ cups bread flour

1 teaspoon instant yeast

1 teaspoon salt

1½ cups water, lukewarm

½ cup milk

3 tablespoons olive oil

For Decoration:

1 egg yolk

1 teaspoon water

1 teaspoon nigella seeds, sesame seeds

#### **Preparation:**

In a bowl, combine ¼ of the yeast and 1 cup of the flour and stir to mix. Add ½ of the water and form soft dough. Cover with plastic wrap and let rise in a warm place until doubled in volume, about 1 hour.

Put the dough in a container with a lid and place it in the lowest shelf of the refrigerator. Leave the dough overnight.

Take the dough out of the refrigerator and let it sit at room temperature for about 2-3 hours.

If making by hand, mix the rest of the dough ingredients in a large mixing bowl and stir to mix. Add in the fermented dough. Knead well for 10 minutes. The dough will be very soft and wet which might make it a little hard to handle.

If using a mixer, fitted with the dough hook, mix the rest of the dough ingredients and add the fermented dough. Knead for 6-7 minutes. The dough will be very soft and wet which might make it a little hard to handle.

Transfer the dough to a bowl, cover with plastic wrap and let rise in a warm place until doubled in volume, 1 hour

Place the baking stone on the lowest rack of the oven; remove any other racks to ease access. Pre-heat the oven to 500 degrees F (250 degrees C).

With a spoon, carefully tip one-third of the dough at a time on to the pizza peel generously dusted with flour. Using floured hands; roll out into a 8" (20cm) circle about 1/2" (1 cm) thick, making sure dough does not stick to the peel. Leave to rise in a warm place for 30 minutes. Make two more pides in the same way.

Using the opposite end of a wooden spoon make deep indentations on the dough as in the picture.

Mix the egg yolk, water for the glaze and brush over the pide. Decorate with nigella seeds, sesame seeds.

Place an oven-safe pan with boiling water in the oven to create steam.

Place the pide carefully on the hot baking stone. Bake for 10-15 minutes or until golden and crusty and place in a towel as soon as it is out of the oven. Serve warm.

## **Czech bread**

### **Ingredients**

- 300g of rye sourdough starter
- 300g flour (wheat or rye-wheat bread flour)
- 250ml of water (for the start, you will probably need more)
- 5g caraway
- 12 g of salt
- Extra flour for dusting

- Proofing basket

**Preparation:**

In a bowl, mix the dry ingredients. Add the starter and 200 ml of water.

Mix in a mixer for 15 minutes or by hand until the dough is a bit runny but still sticks to the sides of the bowl.

Pour dough onto a floured surface (don't worry if it is a bit of a mess) and start to knead (making sure you cover your hands in flour). As you press, turn the dough 90°. You do this until the dough no longer takes up extra flour and has a smooth texture. (Learning this feel comes with practice, I've been told.)

Cover with a cloth or plastic bag for 30 minutes. Form into a "log" and place in the proofing basket. Cover with flour and leave to proof (leaving the dough to rest and rise) for three to five hours.

Preheat oven to 250°C for at least 30 minutes.

Put the dough on a baking tray and put in the oven, squirt the bottom with some water just before closing the oven door. Bake for 30 minutes. The bread should sound hollow when tapped.

**Portuguese Broa de milho (Corn bread)**

The corn bread is the most typical Portuguese bread! Is common all over the country but especially in the north! It is crusty outside, but inside is moist. The principal ingredient is the cornflour.

**Ingredients:**

1 1/4 cups fine white cornmeal

2 teaspoons salt

1 1/4 cups boiling water

1 teaspoon granulated sugar

1 cup lukewarm water, divided

1 tablespoon active dry yeast (or 1 1/2 pkg)

3 cups all-purpose flour

1/2 cup white cornflour (approx. measure) or 1/2 cup yellow cornflour (approx. measure)

**Preparation:**

In a large mixing bowl, mix the cornmeal and salt together, then add the boiling water and stir until smooth. Let this cool until mixture is lukewarm (should take about 10 minutes).

Meanwhile, in a measuring cup, dissolve the sugar in 1/2 cup of the lukewarm water and sprinkle in the yeast; let stand for 10 minutes. Rapidly whisk the yeast mixture with a fork and then stir into the cornmeal mixture.

A bit at a time, mix in the all-purpose flour, stopping a few times to slowly add in the remaining 1/2 cup lukewarm water; blend this mixture well, until completely combined.

Turn this mixture out onto a well-floured surface and knead until elastic and all ingredients are well blended; this will likely take about 10 minutes. When smooth and elastic, gather the dough into a ball.

Lightly grease a fairly large mixing bowl and put the dough into bowl, turning dough so it is greased all over. Cover bowl with a clean tea towel, place in a draft-free area and let dough rise until doubled in bulk, about 90 minutes.

Now punch down the dough and shape it into either one round loaf or two small ones; have ready a well greased baking sheet or a well greased pie plate. Roll the loaf (loaves) in corn flour until well covered, then place on pie plate.

Cover with clean tea towel and let rise in a draft-free place for 45 minutes, or until doubled in size. Sprinkle with additional corn flour just before baking.

Bake bread in preheated 450F oven for 30 to 40 minutes, or until loaves sound hollow when tapped on bottom; they should be golden brown and crusty on top.

Transfer to wire racks and wait impatiently for them to cool.

### **Italian Panettone**

Native to Milan, Panettone is one of the two Italian sweet yeast breads served mainly on Christmas day. Acidic dough used to make Panettone is cured before being shaped into a cupola, which extends from a cylindrical base. Raisins, candied orange, citron, and lemon zest are added to the bread for flavoring. Regional variations for Panettone include serving with Crema di Mascarpone, or chocolate.

#### **Ingredients (for 5 panettoni )**

##### **First kneading**

450 gr sugar

400 gr water

600 gr egg yolks

400 gr natural yeast (the weight to be used will depend on the maturity of the yeast)

1000 gr flour W380/420 P/L 0, 50 – 0,60

650 gr butter

Dissolve the sugar in 260 gr of water, add the egg yolks, the flour and the natural yeast broken up into small clumps, knead until it's elastic and add the rest of the water, then finally the butter at room temperature. Let rest 12 to 14 hours at 25°C; the correct leavening is obtained with the dough at 26°C. It should triple in volume.

### **Ingredients, second kneading**

250 gr flour W380/420 P/L 0,50 – 0,60

100 gr sugar

150 gr egg yolks

150 gr butter

30 gr salt

6 gr vanilla pods

600 gr sultanas pre-soaked and dried

600 gr candied fruit (300 gr orange peel,300 gr citron peel)

### **Preparation:**

With the flour knead the first kneading until is elastic add the sugar and the egg yolks, knead thoroughly and add the butter and salt, then add the fruit.

Let the dough rise for one hour, divide into portions, let rest another hour, then pirlare (to make the dough round) and place in the moulds.

Let rise another hour and levitate at 30°C for 5 to 6 hours. Bring to room temperature and bake at 155 - 160°C approximately 60 minutes for each kilo. When taken from the oven, turn upside-down for at least 3 hours; put in bags the next day.

The above indicated natural yeast is the sour dough produced after having strengthened it at least three times, each time with the proportion of natural yeast being three to one, and having been left to ferment at 28°C for three hours after each kneading.

### **Croat Bread under the lid**

#### **Ingredients:**

2 kg wholemeal

100g yeast

Salt, water

Olive oil

**Preparation:**

Knead the flour with water, yeast and salt until it begins to separate from the wall of the vessel. Leave the dough in a room about half an hour until doubled. Knead and leave for 15 minutes to still grow. Shape the dough and place it under baked.

Fire is made of hornbeam, also the grill that covers the lid.

Bread is baked under the lid for an hour and then cleared of lye and leave to cool for one hour.

The lid is made of clay because of the difference of metal release vapor (moisture) which is very important to get a superior taste. This bread is made only in Dalmatia by our ancestors 300 years ago.

**Greek Χριστόψωμο (Christopsomo) Christmas Bread**

**Ingredients:**

4 ½ cups of all-purpose flour

1 cup of golden raisins

1 cup of walnut pieces

4 whole unshelled walnuts

½ cup of sugar

3 tablespoons Mastic Liqueur (or Ouzo)

1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

½ teaspoon ground cloves

2 teaspoons dry yeast

1 ½ tablespoons white sesame seeds

1 ½ tablespoons black sesame seeds

¼ cup Greek extra virgin olive oil

1 teaspoon salt

Finely grated rind/zest of one medium-sized orange

**Preparation:**

Mix yeast with three tablespoons of flour, one teaspoon of sugar, and ½ cup of warm water, then set aside for 30 minutes to proof. The entire surface of the yeast mixture should foam up and rise markedly before it is ready to use.

In a large mixing bowl, sift the remaining flour, then add the sugar, salt, ground cinnamon and ground



clove, and then create a hole in the centre of the dry ingredients.

Add yeast to the centre hole in the dry ingredients and start kneading to combine well.

Once the dough starts to form into a crumbly mass, add the Mastic liqueur (or Ouzo) and then slowly add a ½ cup of warm water to the mix, kneading well all the time to combine thoroughly. Once the water has been absorbed into the dough, slowly add the olive oil and work the dough until it has been incorporated.

Once the dough mass has taken shape, add the orange rind and knead it well into the dough, then add the raisins and walnut pieces and continue to knead the dough until it forms an elastic ball. Note: this dough will be a rather heavy dough and although you may use a machine to knead it through the initial stages, it will need to be finished by hand to ensure a thorough and proper kneading.

Using a sharp knife, cut away a piece about the size of an orange from the dough, and further divide that piece in half so you are left with one large ball of dough and two small pieces.

Knead the larger dough mass some more then place it in a round greased baking pan (I used a 9-inch spring form pan), and use the palm of your hand to shape it to fit (and evenly fill) the entire bottom of the pan.

Roll out the two small pieces of dough to form two strands of equal length that will be long enough to form a cross overtop of the surface of the dough in the pan.

Wet your hands with warm water and place the two dough strands on top of the bread dough in an intersecting fashion to form a cross, then press them down into the dough and continue to flatten the loaf evenly with moistened hands. Using the tines of a fork, follow round the edges of the cross formed by the now flattened strands and score them slightly to ensure that they bond with the surface of the bread and do not come away when rising/baking.

Press the four unshelled walnuts into the four ends of the dough strand cross such that they stand up straight, then sprinkle the entire surface of the loaf with the white and black sesame seeds. Cover the pan with a cloth and set it aside in a warm, draft-free spot to rise for 1 ½ to 2 hours until it has doubled in bulk.

Once the dough has risen, place the pan in an oven pre-heated to 350°F (180°C) and bake for one hour or so, until a deep chestnut colour has formed evenly across its entire surface and the bread is ready.

## **Romanian homemade bread with potatoes**

### **Ingredients:**

- 620 grams of white potatoes
- 650 grams of white
- 120 ml. of water from boiled potatoes
- 4 tablespoons of salt
- 2 tablespoons of extra virgin olive oil
- 25 g of fresh yeast
- 1 teaspoon of brown sugar

### **Preparation:**

Wash the potatoes very well. The potatoes are boiled together with 2 teaspoons of salt. Boil thoroughly, then drain, keeping the water. Allow potatoes to cool.

Meanwhile, mix the fresh yeast well with a spoon of brown sugar. Add 2 tablespoons of flour and mix again. Leave it aside.

Peel and crush the cool potatoes. Dilute the yeast in the water from the boiled potatoes.

Mix the crushed potatoes with flour and the two teaspoons of salt left. Add the yeast and oil and knead well. After 35 minutes heat the oven to 190 degrees Celsius. Put a bowl with hot water in the oven to moisture the bread. Put the dough on a baking pan. Let it to bake for 45 minutes.

Remove the baked bread and place it on a grill kitchen, waiting to cool completely before cutting.

The bread is phenomenal, a bread with crispy crust and dense crumb and a great fragrance.

## Annex 2: Widely used given European common names

### 1. Biblical ( religious ):

**JOHN**, m, Biblical

English form of Iohannes, the Latin form of the Greek name Ιωαννης (Ioannes), itself derived from the Hebrew name יְהוֹחָנָן (Yochanan) meaning "YAHWEH is gracious". This name owes its popularity to two New Testament characters, both highly revered saints. The first is John the Baptist, a Jewish ascetic who was considered the forerunner of Jesus Christ. The second is the apostle John, who is traditionally regarded as the author of the fourth Gospel and Revelation. This name was initially more common among Eastern Christians in the Byzantine Empire, but it flourished in Western Europe after the First Crusade.

#### *Related Names*

VARIANTS: Ioann (Russian), Ioan, Yan, Yoan (Bulgarian), Jovan (Serbian), Jovan (Macedonian)

DIMINUTIVES: Vanya (Russian), Ivo, Yanko (Bulgarian), Ivica, Ivo (Serbian), Ivica, Ivo (Croatian), Ivo (Macedonian), Van (English)

FEMININE FORMS: Yana, Zhanna, Ivanna (Russian), Ioana, Ivana, Yana, Yoana, Iva, Ivanka (Bulgarian), Ivana, Jovana, Iva, Ivanka (Serbian), Ivana, Iva, Ivanka (Croatian), Ivana, Jana, Johana, Ivanka (Czech), Ivana, Jana, Iva, Ivanka (Slovene), Ivana, Jovana, Iva, Vana (Macedonian), Jane, Janessa, Janice, Janis, Jayne, Jean, Jeana, Jeane, Jeanna, Jeanne, Joan, Joann, Joanna, Joanne, Johanna, Johnna, Shan, Shauna, Shavonne, Shawna, Sheena, Shena (English)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Deshaun, Deshawn, Keshawn, Keshawn, Rashawn (African American), Gjon (Albanian), Yahya, Yuhanna (Arabic), Hovhannes, Hovik, Hovo, Ohannes (Armenian), Ganix, Ion, Jon (Basque), Yan (Belarusian), John (Biblical), Ioannes (Biblical Greek), Yehochanan, Yochanan (Biblical Hebrew), Iohannes (Biblical Latin), Yann, Yanick, Yannic, Yannick (Breton), Joan, Jan (Catalan), Jowan (Cornish), Ghjuvan (Corsican), Jan, Jens, Johan, Johannes, Jon, Hans, Jannick, Jannik (Danish), Jan, Johan, Johannes, Hanne, Hannes, Hans, Jo, Joop (Dutch), Johano, Joĉjo (Esperanto), Jaan, Johannes, Juhan (Estonian), Jani, Janne, Johannes, Joni, Jouni, Juhana, Juhani, Hannes, Hannu, Juha, Juho, Jukka, Jussi (Finnish), Jean, Yann, Jeannot, Yanick, Yannic, Yannick (French), Xoán (Galician), Ioane, Ivane, Vano (Georgian), Jan, Johann, Johannes, Hannes,

Hans, Jo (German), Gianni, Giannis, Ioannis, Yanni, Yannis, Yianni, Yiannis (Greek), Keoni (Hawaiian), Yochanan (Hebrew), János, Jancsi, Jani, Janika (Hungarian), Jóhann, Jóhannes, Jón (Icelandic), Eoin, Sean, Seán, Shane (Irish), Giovanni, Ivano, Gian, Gianni, Giannino, Vanni (Italian), Johannes, Joannes (Late Roman), Jānis (Latvian), Sjang, Sjeng (Limburgish), Jonas (Lithuanian), Johan, Hanke (Low German), Ean, Juan (Manx), Hann, Jan, Jon, Hankin, Jankin (Medieval English), Jehan (Medieval French), Zuan (Medieval Italian), Jan, Jens, Johan, Johannes, Jon, Hans (Norwegian), Joan (Occitan), Yahya (Persian), Iwan, Jan, Janusz, Janek (Polish), João, Joãozinho (Portuguese), Ioan, Ion, Iancu, Ionel, Ionuț, Nelu (Romanian), Juhán (Sami), Eoin, Iain, Ian (Scottish), Ján, Janko (Slovak), Iván, Juan, Xuan, Juanito (Spanish), Jan, Jens, Johan, Johannes, Jon, Hampus, Hannes, Hans, Hasse, Janne (Swedish), Yahya (Turkish), Evan, Iefan, Ieuan, Ifan, Ioan, Iwan, Siôn, Ianto (Welsh).

### **JOSEPH** m, Biblical

From Ioseph, the Latin form of Greek Ἰωσήφ (Ioseph), which was from the Hebrew name יוֹסֵף (Yosef) meaning "he will add". In the Old Testament, Joseph is the eleventh son of Jacob. Because he was the favourite of his father, his older brothers sent him to Egypt and told their father that he had died. In Egypt, Joseph became an advisor to the pharaoh, and was eventually reconciled with his brothers when they came to Egypt during a famine. This name also occurs in the New Testament, belonging to Saint Joseph the husband of Mary and Joseph of Arimathea.

### ***Related Names***

VARIANT: Josef (German)

DIMINUTIVES: Jo, Joe, Joey, Jojo (English), Jo, Sepp, Seppel (German)

FEMININE FORMS: Jody, Josepha (English), Josée, Josèphe, Joséphine (French), Josepha (German)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Yousef, Youssef, Yusef, Yusuf (Arabic), Hovsep (Armenian), Yusif (Azerbaijani), Joseba, Josepe (Basque), Ioseph, Ioses (Biblical Greek), Yosef (Biblical Hebrew), Ioseph (Biblical Latin), Yosif (Bulgarian), Josep (Catalan), Josip, Joško, Joso, Jozo (Croatian), Josef (Czech), Josef (Danish), Josephus, Jozef, Jef, Joep, Joop, Joos, Joost, Jos, Sjef, Zef (Dutch), Jozefo, Joêjo (Esperanto), Joosep (Estonian), Jooseppi, Juuso (Finnish), Xosé (Galician), Ioseb, Soso (Georgian), Iosif (Greek), Yosef (Hebrew), Josephus (History), József, Jóska, Józsi (Hungarian), Seosamh (Irish), Giuseppe, Beppe, Peppe, Peppi, Peppino, Pino (Italian), Iosephus (Late Roman),

Jāzeps (Latvian), Juozapas, Juozas (Lithuanian), Josif (Macedonian), Hohepa (Maori), Josef (Norwegian), Josèp (Occitan), Józef (Polish), José, Zé, Zezé (Portuguese), Iosif (Romanian), Iosif, Osip (Russian), Seòsaidh (Scottish), Josif (Serbian), Jozef (Slovak), Josip, Jožef, Jože (Slovene), José, Pepe, Pepito (Spanish), Josef (Swedish), Yusuf (Turkish), Yosyp (Ukrainian), Yusup (Uyghur), Yussel (Yiddish).

## **MARIA** f, Biblical

Latin form of Greek *Μαρια*, from Hebrew *מִרְיָם* (see **MARY**). *Maria* is the usual form of the name in many European languages, as well as a secondary form in other languages such as English (where the common spelling is *Mary*). In some countries, for example Germany, Poland and Italy, *Maria* is occasionally used as a masculine middle name.

### ***Related Names***

**VARIANTS:** Marie (German), Mari, Marie (Swedish), Mari, Marie (Norwegian), Mari, Marie (Danish), Marja, Marjo (Dutch), Maleah, Mariah, Marie, Mary (English), Maaria, Marja, Marjo (Finnish), Miren (Basque), Mariam (Biblical Greek)

**DIMINUTIVES:** Mariella, Marietta, Mimi (Italian), Mariazinha (Portuguese), Mariona, Ona (Catalan), Maja, Mareike, Mariele, Marita, Meike, Mia, Mitzi, Ria (German), Maja, Majken, Mia, My (Swedish), Maiken, Maja, Mia (Norwegian), Maiken, Maja, Majken, Mia (Danish), Jet, Maaike, Marieke, Mariëlle, Mariëtte, Marijke, Marike, Mariska, Marita, Meike, Mia, Mieke, Miep, Mies, Ria (Dutch), Maike, Mareike (Frisian), Marika (Greek), Maja, Marika, Maryla, Marzena (Polish), Mimi (English), Maarika, Maija, Mari, Marika, Marita, Maritta, Marjatta, Marjukka, Marjut (Finnish), Maia (Basque)

**OTHER LANGUAGES:** Mariam, Maryam (Arabic), Mariam (Armenian), Maryia (Belarusian), Mary, Miriam (Biblical), Miriam (Biblical Hebrew), Mari (Breton), Mariya (Bulgarian), Marija, Maja, Mara, Mare, Marica, Marijeta, Maša, Mojca (Croatian), Marie, Madlenka, Maja, Marika, Máša (Czech), Maarja, Mari, Mirjam, Maarika, Mare, Marika (Estonian), Marie, Myriam, Manon, Marianne, Marielle, Mariette, Marion, Marise (French), María (Galician), Mariam, Mariami, Meri (Georgian), Malia, Mele (Hawaiian), Miriam (Hebrew), Mariamne (History), Mária, Mara, Mari, Marica, Marika, Mariska (Hungarian), María, Mæja (Icelandic), Máire, Maura, Moira, Mairenn, Máirín, Mallaidh, Maureen, Maurine, Moyra (Irish), Marija (Latvian), Marija (Lithuanian), Marija, Maja, Mare (Macedonian), Moirrey, Voirrey (Manx), Mere (Maori), Malle, Molle (Medieval English),

Maryam (Persian), Mariya, Marya, Manya, Maryana, Masha (Russian), Márjá (Sami), Màiri, Maura, Moira, Moyra (Scottish), Marija, Maja, Mara, Marica (Serbian), Mária, Maja, Marika (Slovak), Marija, Mirjam, Maja, Mare, Marica, Maša, Mojca (Slovene), María, Marita (Spanish), Maritza (Spanish (Latin American)), Meryem (Turkish), Mariya (Ukrainian), Meryem (Uyghur), Mair, Mairwen, Mari (Welsh), Mirele (Yiddish).

### **EVA** f, Biblical

Latinate form of EVE. This form is used in the Latin translation of the New Testament, while Hava is used in the Latin Old Testament.

USAGE: Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, English, Czech, Slovak, German, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, Greek, Slovene, Bulgarian, Croatian, Russian, Georgian, Old Church Slavic, Biblical Latin

### ***Related Names***

VARIANTS: Evelia (Spanish), Ava, Eve (English), Yeva (Russian)

DIMINUTIVES: Evita (Spanish), Evie, Evvie, Eveleen (English)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Hawa (Arabic), Yeva (Armenian), Eve (Biblical), Eua (Biblical Greek), Chawwah (Biblical Hebrew), Eeva, Eevi (Finnish), Ève, Eve (French), Chava, Hava (Hebrew), Éva, Évike (Hungarian), Éabha (Irish), Ieva (Latvian), Ieva (Lithuanian), Ewa (Polish), Havva (Turkish), Efa (Welsh)

## **2. Mythical:**

### **HELEN** f, Greek Mythology

English form of the Greek Ἑλενη (Helene), probably from Greek ἑλενη (Helene) "torch" or "corposant", or possibly related to σεληνη (selene) "moon". In Greek mythology Helen was the daughter of Zeus and Leda, whose kidnapping by Paris was the cause of the Trojan War. The name was also borne by the 4th-century Saint Helena, mother of the Roman emperor Constantine, who supposedly found the True Cross during a trip to Jerusalem.

### ***Related Names***

VARIANTS: Ellen, Helena, Hellen (English), Helena, Helene (Greek Mythology)

DIMINUTIVES: Ella, Elle, Ellie, Elly, Lena, Nell, Nelle, Nellie, Nelly (English)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Shelena (African American), Helena, Helene (Ancient Greek), Elaine (Arthurian Romance), Elena (Bulgarian), Helena, Jelena, Jela, Jelka (Croatian), Helena, Alena, Lenka (Czech), Elin, Helena, Helene, Eli, Ella, Lena, Lene (Danish), Heleen, Helena, Heleentje (Dutch), Helena, Jelena, Leena (Estonian), Eliina, Elina, Helena, Ella, Heleena, Heli, Leena (Finnish), H  l  ne (French), Elene (Georgian), Elena, Helena, Helene, Alena, Lena, Lene, Leni (German), Elene, Eleni (Greek), Hel  na (Hungarian), L  an (Irish), Elena, Ileana (Italian), El  na, Hel  na, Jelena, Je  lena (Latvian), Elena, Jelena (Lithuanian), Elena (Macedonian), Elin, Helena, Helene, Eli, Ella, Lena, Lene (Norwegian), Helena, Lena (Polish), Helena, Lena (Portuguese), Elena, Ileana, Ilinca, Lenu  ta (Romanian), Elena, Yelena, Alyona, Lena (Russian), Jelena, Jela, Jelka (Serbian), Elena, Helena, Alena, Jela, Lenka (Slovak), Helena, Jelena, Alena, Alenka, Jelka (Slovene), Elena, Ileana (Spanish), Elin, Elina, Helena, Helene, Ella, Lena (Swedish), Olena, Lesya (Ukrainian), Elen, Elin (Welsh).

### **DORA** f, History

Short form of DOROTHY, ISIDORA or THEODORA.

Feminine form of THEODORE. This name was common in the Byzantine Empire, being borne by several empresses including the influential wife of Justinian in the 6th century.

### ***Related Names***

DIMINUTIVES: Dora, Dorean, Doreen, Doretta, Dorinda, Dorine, Dorita (English), Dora (Greek)

MASCULINE FORMS: Theodore (English), Theodoros (Greek), Theodoros, Theodorus (Ancient Greek)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Teodora, Todorka (Bulgarian), Theda (German), Teod  ra, D  ra (Hungarian), Teodora (Italian), Teodora, Todorka (Macedonian), Teodora (Polish), Teodora (Portuguese), Teodora (Romanian), Feodora, Fedora (Russian), Teodora (Serbian), Teodora (Spanish), Teodora, Tea, Thea (Swedish).

## **NICHOLAS** m, History

From the Greek name Νικόλαος (Nikolaos) which meant "victory of the people" from Greek νικη (nike) "victory" and λαος (laos) "people". Saint Nicholas was a 4th-century bishop from Anatolia who, according to legend, saved the daughters of a poor man from lives of prostitution. He is the patron saint of children, sailors and merchants, as well as Greece and Russia. He formed the basis for the figure known as Santa Claus (created in the 19th century from Dutch Sinterklaas), the bringer of Christmas presents.

### ***Related Names***

VARIANTS: Nickolas, Nikolas (English), Nicolas (French)

DIMINUTIVES: Colin, Collin, Nic, Nick, Nicky, Nik (English)

FEMININE FORMS: Nichola (English (British)), Nichole, Nicola, Nicole, Nikole (English), Nicole (French)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Nicolaus, Nikolaos (Ancient Greek), Nikola (Basque), Nikola, Nikolai, Nikolay (Bulgarian), Nicolau (Catalan), Nikola, Nikica, Niko, Nikša (Croatian), Mikuláš, Mikoláš, Mikula, Nikola (Czech), Niklas, Nikolaj, Cai, Caj, Claus, Kai, Kaj, Kay, Klaus, Niels (Danish), Nicolaas, Nikolaas, Kai, Klaas, Nick, Nico, Niek (Dutch), Nikolao, Niĉjo (Esperanto), Nigul (Estonian), Niklas, Kai, Klaus, Launo, Niilo, Niko (Finnish), Kai, Kay, Klaes (Frisian), Nicolau (Galician), Nikoloz, Nika, Nikusha (Georgian), Nicolaus, Niklas, Nikolaus, Claus, Kai, Kay, Klaus, Nickolaus, Nico (German), Niklaus (German (Swiss)), Nicolaos, Nikolaos, Nik, Nikolas (Greek), Miklós, Nikola, Kolos, Miksa (Hungarian), Nioclás (Irish), Niccolò, Nicola, Nicolò, Nico (Italian), Nikolajs (Latvian), Klaos (Limburgish), Klaas (Low German), Nikola, Nikolche (Macedonian), Nikora (Maori), Nichol, Nicol, Col (Medieval English), Niklas, Cai, Caj, Kai, Kaj, Kay, Klaus, Nils (Norwegian), Mikołaj (Polish), Nicolau, Nico (Portuguese), Nicolae, Neculai, Nicu, Nicușor (Romanian), Nikolai, Nikolay, Kolya (Russian), Neacel, Nichol, Nicol (Scottish), Nikola, Nikica (Serbian), Mikuláš (Slovak), Miklavž, Nikola, Nikolaj, Nik, Niko (Slovene), Nicolao, Nicolás, Nico (Spanish), Niklas, Cai, Caj, Claes, Kai, Kaj, Kay, Klas, Nels, Nils (Swedish), Mykola (Ukrainian)



## **ALEXANDER** m, Greek Mythology

Latinized form of the Greek name Αλεξανδρος (Alexandros), which meant "defending men" from Greek αλεξω (alexo) "to defend, help" and ανηρ (aner) "man" (genitive ανδρος). In Greek mythology this was another name of the hero Paris, and it also belongs to several characters in the New Testament  
USAGE: English, German, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, Hungarian, Slovak, Biblical, Ancient Greek (Latinized), Greek Mythology (Latinized)

### ***Related Names***

#### **VARIANTS:**

Aleksander (Norwegian), Aleksander (Danish), Alexandros (Ancient Greek), Alexandros (Greek Mythology)

DIMINUTIVES: Al, Alec, Alex, Lex, Sandy, Xander, Zander (English), Alex (German), Alex, Lex, Sander, Xander (Dutch), Alex, Sander (Swedish), Alex, Sander (Norwegian), Alex, Sander (Danish), Alex (Icelandic), Sándor, Sanyi (Hungarian), Aleš (Slovak)

FEMININE FORMS: Alexandra, Alexandria, Alexina (English), Alexandra, Alexandrine (German), Alexandra (Dutch), Alexandra (Swedish), Alexandra (Norwegian), Alexandra (Danish), Alexandra (Hungarian), Alexandra (Slovak), Alexandra (Ancient Greek), Alexandra (Greek Mythology)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Aleksander, Skender (Albanian), Iskandar (Arabic), Aleksandr (Armenian), Alesander (Basque), Alexandros (Biblical Greek), Aleksandar, Sasho (Bulgarian), Alexandre, Àlex (Catalan), Aleksandar, Sandi, Saša (Croatian), Alexandr, Aleš (Czech), Aleksandro, Aleĉjo (Esperanto), Aleksander (Estonian), Aleksanteri, Ale, Samppa, Santeri, Santtu (Finnish), Alexandre, Alex, Sacha (French), Alexandre (Galician), Aleksandre, Sandro (Georgian), Alexandros (Greek), Iskandar (Indonesian), Alastar (Irish), Alessandro, Ale, Alex, Sandro (Italian), Aleksandras (Lithuanian), Aleksandar, Aca, Ace, Aco, Sasho (Macedonian), Sikandar (Pashto), Eskandar (Persian), Aleksander, Olek (Polish), Alexandre, Alex, Xande, Xandinho (Portuguese), Alexandru, Alex, Sandu (Romanian), Aleksandr, Sasha, Shura (Russian), Alasdair, Alastair, Alistair, Alister, Ally, Sawney (Scottish), Aleksandar, Aca, Aco, Saša (Serbian), Aleksander, Aleks, Aleš, Sandi, Saša, Sašo (Slovene), Alejandro, Ale (Spanish), İskender (Turkish), Oleksander, Oleksandr, Olek (Ukrainian), Sikandar (Urdu), Sender (Yiddish)

### 3. Nature:

#### **ROSE, f**

Originally a Norman form of a Germanic name, which was composed of the elements hrod "fame" and heid "kind, sort, type". The Normans introduced it to England in the forms Roese and Rohese. From an early date it was associated with the word for the fragrant flower rose (derived from Latin Rosa). When the name was revived in the 19th century, it was probably with the flower in mind.

#### ***Related Names***

VARIANTS: Rosa, Rosabel (English), Rosalie (French)

DIMINUTIVES: Rosie, Rosy (English), Rosette, Rosine, Roselle (French)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Hrodohaidis, Rothaid (Ancient Germanic), Roza, Ruzha (Bulgarian), Rozalija, Ruža, Rozika, Ružica (Croatian), Růžena (Czech), Rosa (Danish), Roos, Rosa, Rosalie, Roosje (Dutch), Rosalía (Galician), Rosa, Rosalie (German), Rozália, Rózsa, Róza, Rózsi (Hungarian), Róis, Róisín, Rosheen (Irish), Rosa, Rosalia, Lia, Rosella, Rosetta, Rosina, Rossella (Italian), Rosalia (Late Roman), Rozālija (Latvian), Rozalija, Rožė (Lithuanian), Roza, Rozalija, Ruzha (Macedonian), Rohese, Rohesia, Royse (Medieval English), Rosa (Norwegian), Róza, Rozalia (Polish), Rosa, Rosália, Rosalia, Rosinha (Portuguese), Rozalia (Romanian), Roza, Rozaliya (Russian), Ruža (Serbian), Roza, Rozalija, Zala (Slovene), Rosa, Rosalía, Rosalia, Rosita (Spanish), Rosa (Swedish), Raisa, Raisal (Yiddish), Ruzha (Macedonian), Rohese, Rohesia, Royse (Medieval English), Róza, Rozalia (Polish), Rozalia (Romanian), Roza, Rozaliya (Russian), Ruža (Serbian), Roza, Rozalija, Zala (Slovene), Raisa, Raisal (Yiddish)

#### **SILVIUS, m**

Derived from Latin silva "wood, forest". This was the family name of several of the legendary kings of Alba Longa. It was also the name of an early saint martyred in Alexandria.

#### ***Related Names***

FEMININE FORMS: Silvia (Late Roman), Silvia (Roman Mythology)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Silvijo, Silvio (Croatian), Silvio (Italian), Silvio (Portuguese), Silviu (Romanian), Silvio (Spanish)

Names related to Silvius

Equivalentents: CROATIAN: Silvijo, Silvio, ITALIAN: Silvio, LATE ROMAN: Silvius, PORTUGUESE: Silvio; ROMAN MYTHOLOGY: Silvius, ROMANIAN: Silviu; SPANISH: Silvio

Femine forms: BULGARIAN: Silva, Silviya , CATALAN: Sílvia; CROATIAN: Silvija, CZECH: Silvie; DANISH: Sylvia, ENGLISH: Silvia, Sylvia; FINNISH: Sylvi, Sylvia, FRENCH: Sylvie; GERMAN: Silvia, Sylvia, HUNGARIAN: Szilvia; ITALIAN: Silvia, NORWEGIAN: Sølvi, Sylvi, Sylvia; POLISH: Sylwia, PORTUGUESE: Sílvia, Silvia; ROMAN MYTHOLOGY: Silvia, ROMANIAN: Silvia; SLOVAK: Silvia, SLOVENE: Silva, Silvija; SPANISH: Silvia, SWEDISH: Sylvi, Sylvia

## **FLORA, f**

Derived from Latin flos meaning "flower". Flora was the Roman goddess of flowers and spring, the wife of Zephyr the west wind. It has been used as a given name since the Renaissance, starting in France. In Scotland it was sometimes used as an Anglicized form of Fionnghuala.

### ***Related Names***

VARIANT: Flower (English)

DIMINUTIVES: Flo, Floretta, Florrie, Floella (English), Floretta (German)

MASCULINE FORM: Fiorino (Italian)

OTHER LANGUAGES: Fleur, Floor, Florina, Fleurette, Floortje (Dutch), Fleur, Flore, Florine, Fleurette, Florette (French), Flóra (Hungarian), Florina (Late Roman), Florinda (Portuguese), Florina (Romanian), Florina, Florinda (Spanish), Fflur (Welsh)

SAME SPELLING: Flóra

USER SUBMISSION: Florá

Names related to Flora:

Equivalents: DUTCH: Fleur, Floor, Florina, ENGLISH: Fleur, Flora, Flower; FRENCH: Fleur, Flore, Florine, GERMAN: Flora; HUNGARIAN: Flóra, ITALIAN: Fiorella, Flora; LATE ROMAN: Florina, PORTUGUESE: Florinda; ROMAN MYTHOLOGY: Flora, ROMANIAN: Florina; SPANISH: Florina, Florinda, WELSH: Fflur

DIMINUTIVES AND SHORT FORMS: DUTCH: Fleurette, Floortje; ENGLISH: Fleurette, Flo, Floella, Floretta, Florrie; FRENCH: Fleurette, Florette; GERMAN: Floretta

Masculine form: ANCIENT ROMAN: Florus, ITALIAN: Fiorino; LATE ROMAN: Florinus, ROMANIAN: Florin

Other forms: ANCIENT ROMAN: Floriana, Florianus, CROATIAN: Florijan FRENCH: Florian, Floriane, Florianne, GERMAN: Florian; ITALIAN: Floriana, Floriano, POLISH: Florian

### **Annex 3: The principles of democracy**

Democracy is the way of governing, but most of all it is the way of life!

For establishing democracy it is necessary to leave the past behind in order to build the foundations of the future! **Democracy doesn't search, but it reliably reaches the goal!** The spirit of democracy cannot be imposed from the outside, it has to grow from inside the nation!

These are all famous quotations which represent the cornerstone of today's democracy. All democratic systems in the world are based on the same values and its history dates back to the ancient Greek when immediate democracy had already existed. From those days up until today, we use the word democracy which stems from the word DEMOS, meaning – the reign of the people. The main principle of the system is to decide one's own future through the representatives chosen in free elections.

As democracy was first mentioned in Athens in the 5th century BC and its principles have been used in all democratic systems ever since, whether as political or personal democratic pluralism, we can list those principles as the basis of human existence:

- FREEDOM as freedom in every segment of human existence;
- EQUALITY among all people, basic equalities being political and legal equality; By political equality we mean all political rights such as the right to the public expression of opinion, the right of peaceful association etc;
- Legal equality means that we are all equal before the law;
- JUSTICE which can be both corrective and distributive and is the basic characteristic of society;
- RIGHTS which represent justifiable demands a person makes to others to limit their behaviour towards itself. Those rights are:
  - ❖ Human rights
  - ❖ Civil rights
  - ❖ Political rights
  - ❖ Social and economic rights
  - ❖ Individual rights
- CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION where citizens manage the community;

- **RULE OF MAJORITY AND PROTECTION OF MINORITY** majority volition in decision making and community governing while at the same time maintaining minority rights indisputable;
- **POLITICAL PLURALISM** as a system with multiple political parties and the possibility of different political options;
- **FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS** where every citizen expresses his/her political will;
- **PROTECTION OF HUMAN AND CIVIL RIGHTS**;
- **RULE OF LAW**;
- **COMMON AND PRIVATE INTEREST**.

DEMOCRACY represents the biggest challenge both for politicians and citizens. Modern democracy was created as a reaction to concentrated and misused power on the part of the ruler. From the ancient times philosophers have defined crucial elements of democracy whereby democracy is determined by opposing it to other types of governance.

In today's democratic systems choosing officials is determined by the Constitution which guarantees all basic rights. To merit the status of modern democracy, every state has to fulfill basic conditions which need to reflect everyday life. Basic human rights are guaranteed for each individual vis-a-vis state and its authorities as well as vis-a-vis social groups and other individuals.

Democratic system is a system where all the participants in a state or political community are involved in decision making, electing officials; it is defined as rule of the people, majority reign and active participation of citizens in political and social life, application of the law to all citizens equally. It could also be defined as a type of political collectivism.

## Annex 4: The €20

On 25 November 2015 the new €20 banknote entered into circulation in the euro area. It is the third banknote of the Europa series and follows the new €5 and €10 notes. The other denominations will be introduced gradually over several years.

The new banknotes are called the Europa series because two of their security features contain a portrait of Europa – a figure from Greek mythology and the origin of the name of our continent.

The new banknotes represent an evolution. They still feature the "ages and styles" design of the first series and show the same dominant colours, but have been slightly modified to accommodate the enhanced security features. This also makes them easy to distinguish from the first series. An independent banknote designer based in Berlin, Reinhold Gerstetter, was selected to refresh the design of the notes.

As in the first series, the new Europa series banknotes will show architectural styles from seven periods in Europe's cultural history, but do not show any existing monuments or bridges. The styles are as follows:

€5: Classical

€10: Romanesque

€20: Gothic

€50: Renaissance

€100: Baroque and rococo

€200: 19th century iron and glass architecture

€500: 20th century architecture

The new banknotes also take into account the countries which joined the European Union in 2004 and 2007 after the launch of the first series.

The notes show:

- ❖ the name of the currency, euro, not only in the Latin (EURO) and Greek (ΕΥΡΩ) alphabets but also in the Cyrillic (ЕВРО) alphabet, as a result of Bulgaria joining the European Union in 2007;
- ❖ a revised map of Europe, including Malta and Cyprus; and the initials of the European Central Bank in nine linguistic variants. The abbreviations are ordered according to the EU protocol

order for countries and for the official languages and correspond to the following combinations of countries and official languages;

- ❖ the portrait of Europa was chosen to feature in the new euro banknotes because it has an obvious link to the continent of Europe and also adds a human touch to the banknotes. This particular image was taken from a vase in the Louvre in Paris.

Special printing processes give banknotes their unique feel. Look at the banknote against the light. The portrait window and watermark as well as the security thread become visible.

Tilt the banknote. The silvery stripe reveals a portrait of Europa in a transparent window and the emerald number displays an effect of the light that moves up and down.

## Annex 5: Database about each European country

Country	Geographical superlatives	Tangible heritages	Intangible heritages	Personalities	Boundaries	Relief
<b>R O M A N I A</b>	<p>The highest point is the Moldoveanu Peak (2,544) m in the Carpathian Mountains. The lowest point is at the Black Sea (0 m). The highest temperature ever recorded was 44.5 °C (112.1 °F) on August 10, 1951 in South-Eastern Romania. The lowest temperature was 38.5 °C (?37.3 °F) registered on January 24, 1942 in Central Romania. There are around 3,500 lakes in Romania, most of them small or medium. The biggest lake in Romania is the Razelm Lake in Tulcea with 41500 ha. The deepest lake is a dam lake called Vidraru, which has the maximum depth of 155 m. Romania has over 12000 caves on its territory. The biggest cave has a length of almost 52 km and it's called The Wind Cave. The V5 is the deepest</p>	<p><b>Churches of Moldavia</b></p> <p>These eight churches of northern Moldavia, built from the late 15th century to the late 16th century, their external walls covered in fresco paintings, are masterpieces inspired by Byzantine art. The paintings form a systematic covering on all the facades and represent cycles of events taken from the Bible and the Holy Scriptures in a unique and homogeneous artistic phenomenon. (The restorations undertaken since the 1970s have been carefully carried out, with great emphasis being placed on respecting authenticity in respect of motifs and pigments, and on conservation conditions.)</p> <p><b>Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains</b></p> <p>Built in the 1st centuries B.C. and A.D. under Dacian rule, these fortresses show an unusual fusion of military and religious architectural techniques and concepts from the classical world and the late European Iron Age. (The six defensive works, the nucleus of the Dacian Kingdom, were conquered by the Romans at the beginning of the 2nd century A.D.; their extensive and well-preserved remains stand in spectacular natural surroundings and give a dramatic picture of a vigorous and innovative civilization.) The hill-fort and its evolved successor, the oppidum, were characteristic of the Late Iron Age in Europe, and the Dacian fortresses are outstanding examples of this type of defended site.</p> <p><b>Historic Centre of Sighişoara</b></p> <p>Founded by German craftsmen and merchants known as the Saxons of Transylvania, Sighişoara is a fine example of a small, fortified medieval town which played an important strategic and commercial role on the fringes of central Europe for several centuries. Sighisoara is an outstanding example of a small fortified city in the border region between the Latin-oriented culture of central Europe and the Byzantine-Orthodox culture of south-eastern Europe. The apparently unstoppable process of</p>	<p><b>The Căluş tradition</b></p> <p>Performed in the Olt region of southern Romania, the Căluş ritual dance also formed part of the cultural heritage of the Vlachs of Bulgaria and Serbia. (Although the oldest documented music used in this dance dates from the seventeenth century, the ritual probably derived from ancient purification and fertility rites using the symbol of the horse, which was worshipped as an embodiment of the sun.) The Căluş ritual features a series of games, skits, songs and dances, and was enacted by all-male Căluşari dancers to the accompaniment of two violins and an accordion. According to tradition, groups of dancing and chanting Căluşari, who were thought to be endowed with magical healing powers, went from house to house, promising good health and prosperity to villagers.</p> <p><b>Doina</b></p> <p>Known by various names throughout Romania, the doina is a lyrical, solemn chant that is improvised and spontaneous. As the essence of Romanian folklore, until 1900 it was the only musical genre in many regions of the country. Technically, the doina can be sung in any context (outdoors, at home, at work or during wakes), and is always performed solo, with or without instrumental accompaniment (which might include the traditional straight flute, bagpipes and even improvised instruments). There are several regional variants. The doina has a wide-ranging expressive and thematic palette that spans joy, sadness, solitude, social conflicts,</p>	<p><b>George Emil Palade</b></p> <p>He was one of the most influential cell biologist. His innovations in electron microscopy and cell fractionation laid the foundations of modern molecular cell biology. For his work, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine.</p> <p><b>Henri Coandă</b></p> <p>He was an aeronautical engineer, the inventor of the world's first jet. He also discovered the Coandă effect, with great importance in aircraft development.</p> <p><b>Emil Cioran</b></p> <p>He is one of the world's important philosophers and essayists. His works became a great</p>	<p>Romania lies at latitude 46° north and longitude 25° east. Being part of the Southeastern Europe, the country borders Ukraine to the north and east, Moldova to the east and northeast, Bulgaria to the south, Serbia to the southwest and Hungary to the northwest.</p>	<p>Romania's natural landscape is almost evenly divided among mountains (31 percent), hills (33 percent), and plains (36 percent). These varied relief forms spread rather symmetrically from the Carpathian Mountains, which reach elevations of more than 2,500 meters, to the Danube Delta, which is just a few meters above sea level.</p>



<p>cave with a depth of - 653m.</p>	<p>emigration by the Saxons, the social stratum which had formed and upheld the cultural traditions of the region, threatens the survival of their architectural heritage as well.</p> <p><b>Monastery of Horezu</b></p> <p>Founded by German craftsmen and merchants known as the Saxons of Transylvania, Sighișoara is a fine example of a small, fortified medieval town which played an important strategic and commercial role on the fringes of central Europe for several centuries. Sighișoara is an outstanding example of a small fortified city in the border region between the Latin-oriented culture of central Europe and the Byzantine-Orthodox culture of south-eastern Europe. The apparently unstoppable process of emigration by the Saxons, the social stratum which had formed and upheld the cultural traditions of the region, threatens the survival of their architectural heritage as well.</p> <p><b>Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania</b></p> <p>These Transylvanian villages with their fortified churches provide a vivid picture of the cultural landscape of southern Transylvania. The seven villages inscribed, founded by the Transylvanian Saxons, are characterized by a specific land-use system, settlement pattern and organization of the family farmstead that have been preserved since the late Middle Ages. They are dominated by their fortified churches, which illustrate building styles from the 13th to the 16th century.</p> <p><b>Wooden -Churches of Maramureș</b></p> <p>These eight churches are outstanding examples of a range of architectural solutions from different periods and areas. They show the variety of designs and craftsmanship adopted in these narrow, high, timber constructions with their characteristic tall, slim clock towers at the western end of the building, either single- or double-roofed and covered by shingles. As such, they are a particular vernacular expression of the cultural landscape of this mountainous area of northern Romania. The Maramureș wooden churches are outstanding examples of vernacular religious wooden architecture resulting from the interchange of Orthodox religious traditions with Gothic influences in a specific vernacular interpretation of timber construction traditions, showing a high level of artistic maturity and craft</p>	<p>brigand attacks, love and so on. Expressing as it does the personal qualities, emotions and virtuosity of the creator-performer, the doina also plays an important social role by providing a cathartic outlet that strengthens solidarity.</p> <p><b>The Horezu ceramics</b></p> <p>Handmade in the northern part of Vâlcea County, Romania, Horezu ceramics reflect generations of knowledge and craftsmanship. Men and women generally divide the fabrication processes. Men select and extract the earth, which is then cleaned, cut, watered, kneaded, trampled and mixed – transforming it into a clay body from which the potters of Horezu produce a red pottery. The potters then shape each object with a special finger technique requiring concentration, strength and agility. The women decorate the objects using specific techniques and tools to draw traditional motifs. The colours are vivid shades of dark brown, red, green, blue and ‘Horezu ivory’. (The potters use traditional tools: a mixer for cleaning the earth, a potter's wheel and comb for shaping, a hollowed-out bull's horn and a fine wire-tipped stick for decoration, and a wood-burning stove for firing.) The craft is transmitted through families, in workshops from master to apprentice, and at fairs and exhibitions.</p> <p><b>The Christmas carols in masculine horde</b></p> <p>Each year before Christmas, groups of young men gather in villages throughout Romania and the Republic of Moldova to prepare for the ritual of Colindat. On Christmas Eve, they go from house to house performing festive songs. Afterwards, the hosts offer the singers ritual gifts and money. The songs have an epic content. (Ritual performers also sing special, auspicious songs for unmarried girls and dance with them – a practice said to help them find a husband within the next year.) Colindat is sometimes performed in</p>	<p>influence in nowadays philosophy.</p> <p><b>Nicolae Paulescu</b></p> <p>He was a medical professor and psychologist, known as the discoverer of insulin.</p> <p><b>Mircea Eliade</b></p> <p>He was a historian of religion, fiction writer, philosopher, and professor at the University of Chicago. His theory about the sacred and profane is one of the most influential contributions to religious studies and nowadays literature.</p> <p><b>Nadia Comăneci</b></p> <p>She is one of the best-known gymnasts in the world. She is winner of three gold medals at the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal and the first gymnast to be awarded a perfect score of 10 in an Olympic gymnastics event.</p>		
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		<p>skills.</p> <p><b>Danube Delta</b></p> <p>The waters of the Danube, which flow into the Black Sea, form the largest and best preserved of Europe's deltas. The Danube delta hosts over 300 species of birds as well as 45 freshwater fish species in its numerous lakes and marshes. It is an exotic place that contains over 1200 plants and trees species. The Danube Delta is also called “the bird paradise”, being shelter especially for gulls.</p>	<p>costume, with instrumental accompaniment and choreography. Groups of young men are the main bearers and practitioners of the element. The ritual songs are learned at daily rehearsals from the time the group is formed until Christmas Eve.</p> <p><b>Lad’s dances</b></p> <p>Lad’s dances are a genre of men’s folk dance in Romania practised in community life on festive occasions, such as weddings and holidays, as well as during stage performances. (Each community has its own variants, all of which display virtuosity and harmonious combinations of movement and rhythm. Dancers group themselves into groups of boys and men aged 5 to 70, which may include Romanian, Hungarian and Roma dancers.) This aspect contributes to intercultural dialogue and provides a context for learning more about cultural diversity, by witnessing, for example, local performers dancing at regional events or by observing choreographic styles of different ethnic groups.</p>			
<b>M O L D A V I A</b>	<p>Bălănești Hill is the highest geographical point in Moldova, with an altitude of 430 m. It is located in Bălănești and belongs to Cornesti Hill. The highest temperature ever recorded in Moldova was 41.5 °C (106.7 °F) on July 21, 2007 in Camenca. Raut river is the largest internal river of Moldova and one of the</p>	<p><b>Struve Geodetic Arc</b></p> <p>It is a chain of survey triangulations. The measurement of the triangulation chain comprises 258 main triangles and 265 geodetic vertices. The Geodetic Arc is located in ten countries (Estonia, Belarus, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Moldova, Russia, Sweden, Ukraine), starting with the northernmost point in Norway and the southernmost point in Ukraine. This chain has a distance of over 2,820 km and was used as the first accurate measurement of a meridian. The Rudi Geodetic Point is near the Rudi village in Moldow. It was set up in 1847 and is a World Heritage Site since 2005.</p>	<p><b>The Christmas Carols in masculine horde</b></p> <p>It is a very old tradition in the Romanian culture, being practised in Moldova and Romania. It focuses values of primary importance in folk music, literature, dance, committed by the tradition of orality. During practising of the carols there are considered all the members of the society, everyone has his role as part of the whole collective.</p>	<p><b>Bogdan Petriceu Hasdeu</b></p> <p>He was a pioneer in philology and history. He was able to understand and communicate in 26 languages, and his historical works are one of the most significant worldwide.</p> <p><b>Dan Bălan</b></p> <p>He is a singer,</p>	<p>Moldova is situated between latitudes 45° and 49° north and between meridians 26° and 30° east. Its neighbours are Romania to the west, Ukraine to the north, east and south.</p>	<p>Moldova is hilly with a subtle slope south toward the Black Sea. The hilly regions are part of the Moldavian Plateau, a part of the Carpathian Mountains. Accounting for much of the terrain along that plateau are steep forested slopes interlaced by valleys and ravines.</p>

	<p>oldest along the Dniester and Prut rivers are age these millions of years.</p> <p>Manta lake is the largest lake in Moldova with an area of 2100 ha</p> <p>Bender is the oldest town in Moldavia. It is a city with municipality status in Moldova historical region of Bessarabia. Bender is located 61 km south-east Chişinău.</p> <p>The Royal Forest is the oldest forest in the county and one of the oldest floodplain forests in Europe.</p>			<p>songwriter, and producer, he is the first Moldavian musician to be nominated for a Grammy.</p> <p><b>Stephen the Great</b></p> <p>He is the most famous Prince of Moldavia. He played a great role in the world's history, by protecting his country he defended the whole western Europe against the Ottoman invasion. After each victory, as a sign of gratitude, he would build a monastery and nowadays they are UNESCO hritages.</p>		
<b>B E L A R U S</b>	<p>The highest point is Dziaržynskaja Hara (Dziaržynsk Hill) with 345 m, while the lowest point is situated on the Neman river at 90 m. The average height in Belarus is 160 m above the sea level.</p> <p>-The largest lake is Naroci, with a surface of 80 km square. In total, reserves area is 57,900 cubic meters, of which 34,000 are inside the country.</p>	<p><b>Białowieża Forest</b></p> <p>Is one of the last and largest remaining parts of the immense primeval forest that once stretched across the European Plain. On the Belarusian side, the forest is protected as the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park with an area of 1,771 km<sup>2</sup>. The National Park and World Heritage Site comprises 876 km<sup>2</sup>. The Belovezhskaya pushcha headquarters at Kamyanyuki include laboratory facilities and a zoo where European bison (reintroduced into the park in 1929), konik (a semi-wild horse), wild boar, Eurasian elk and other indigenous animals may be viewed in enclosures of their natural habitat.</p> <p><b>Mir Castle Complex</b></p> <p>It is located in the town of Mir, in the Kareluchy District of the Hrodna voblast. Duke Yuri Ivanovich Ilyinich (pl:Jerzy Iwanowicz Ilinicz) began construction of the castle near the village of Mir after the turn of the 16th century in</p>	<p><b>The Kalyady Tsars</b></p> <p>(Christmas Tsars) is a ritual and festive event celebrated in the village of Semezhava in the Minsk region of Belarus. Typical Belarusian New Year celebrations take place according to the 'old' Julian style calendar and are combined with distinctive local performing arts. About 500 men participate annually in the event, of which seven are chosen to play the roles of 'Kalyady Tsars' in the national historical-religious drama 'Tsar Maximilian'.</p>	<p><b>Svetlana Alexievici</b></p> <p>Alexievich Svetlana is the author of really impressive books about the catastrophe in Chernobyl and war in Afghanistan. Her creation was composed based on multiple witnesses gathered with patience. In 2015 she received the Nobel Prize for literature, for "her writings, polyphonic, a monument to</p>	<p>Belarus is located between the parallels 51 and 57 ° north latitude and between the meridians 33 ° 23 east longitude. Located in Eastern Europe, bordering Russia to the northeast, Ukraine to the south, Poland to the west, and</p>	<p>Relief predominantly flat, with large tracts of wetlands.</p> <p>40% of Belarus' territory is covered with forests.</p> <p>In Belarus there are many flowing waters and about 11,000 lakes.</p> <p>Three major rivers flowing through the country: Neman, Pripeat and Dnieper.</p>

the Belarusian Gothic style. Five towers surrounded the courtyard of the citadel, the walls of which formed a square of 75 meters on each side. In 1568, when the Ilyinich dynasty died out, the Mir Castle passed into the hands of Mikołaj Krzysztof "the Orphan" Radziwiłł, who refitted it with a two-winged, three-story stately residence along the eastern and northern inner walls of the castle.  
 - In December 2000, the Mir Castle was listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

**Residential castle of the Radziwiłł family in Nesvizh**

From 1921 to 1939 the complex was located in Poland and was considered one of the most beautiful Polish castles in the Kresy region. The estate was owned by the Radziwiłł magnate family from 1533, when it was awarded to Mikołaj Radziwiłł and his brother Jan Radziwiłł after the extinction of the Kiszka family. Since the Radziwiłłs were one of the most important and wealthy clans of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and the Crown of the Kingdom of Poland, it was there that the Lithuanian Archive was moved in 1551. In 1586 the estate was turned into an ordynacja. In 1994, the castle complex was designated the national historical and cultural reserve. In 2005 the castle complex was listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site.

**The Struve Geodetic Arc**

It is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through ten countries and over 2,820 km, which yielded the first accurate measurement of a meridian. 19 topographic points of the Struve Geodetic Arc are located in Belarus.

suffering and courage in our times".

**Marc Chagall**

Marc Chagall is known worldwide as a master of classic avant-garde art. His style of painting is regarded as particularly original and poetic. He painted, dealt with sculpture, ceramics and lithography, designed stained glass.

**Dimitry Smolsky**

He is a Belarusian composer. His music is interpreted internationally. Smolsky wrote two concertos for piano and orchestra and fifteen symphonies.

**Victoria Azarenka**

She is a professional player of tennis. She was No. 1 in the world, won two Australian Open singles (2012 and 2013).

Lithuania and Latvia to the northwest.

The highest point, Suur Munamägi (Egg Mountain), is in the hilly southeast and reaches 318 m and the lowest is 0 m at the Baltic Sea. The country's average height is only 50 meters above sea level. There are more than 1400 artificial and natural lakes in Estonia. Saadjärv has the biggest depth with 25 m and Peipsi has the biggest area with 351144.9 ha.

**The Historic Centre (Old Town) of Tallinn**

It is an exceptionally complete and well-preserved medieval northern European trading city on the coast of the Baltic Sea. The city developed as a significant centre of the Hanseatic League during the major period of activity of this great trading organization in the 13th-16th centuries. The combination of the upper town on the high limestone hill and the lower town at its foot with many church spires forms an expressive skyline that is visible from a great distance both from land and sea. In the year 1997, Tallinn Old Town became a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site and is often referred to as the “medieval pearl of Europe”.

**The Struve Geodetic Arc**

"Woibifer" (Võivere) in Väike-Maarja Parish

"Katko" (Simuna) in Väike-Maarja Parish

"Dorpat" (Tartu Observatory) in Tartu.

**Kihnu cultural space**

-Lying off Estonia's Baltic coast, the small islands of Kihnu and Manija are home to a community of 600 people whose cultural expressions and agricultural traditions have been kept alive over the centuries largely through the island's female population. The men of the Kihnu community have taken to sea to hunt seals and fish, while the women have remained on the islands to farm and to maintain the household. Kihnu women thus have become the principal custodians of the cultural traditions embodied in numerous songs, games, dances, wedding ceremonies and handicrafts.

**Seto Leelo, Seto polyphonic singing tradition**

For the Seto community living in south-eastern Estonia and the Pechory district of the Russian Federation, the tradition of leelo, an ancient polyphonic singing tradition, is a cornerstone of contemporary identity. Performed to traditional melodies and in traditional costume, leelo features a lead singer who delivers a verse line followed by a choir that joins in for the final syllables and then repeats the whole line.

**Smoke sauna tradition in Võromaa**

The smoke sauna tradition is an important part of everyday life in the Võro community of Estonia. It comprises a rich set of traditions including the actual bathing customs, the skills of making bath whisks, building and repairing saunas, and smoking meat in the sauna. The sauna is a building or room heated by a stove covered with stones and with an elevated platform for sitting or lying. It has no chimney, and the smoke from burning wood circulates in the room. People usually visit the sauna together and remain until the body sweats. Water is thrown on the heated stones to produce hot steam-laden air and bathers beat their bodies with whisks to

**Jann Kross**

Contemporary author, nominated several times for the Nobel Prize . Born in Tallinn, Estonia , Kross was by far the most translated and nationally and internationally best-known Estonian writer. His novels and short stories are almost universally historical. His most famous works are: The Czar's Madman, Professor Martens' Departure, Sailing Against the Wind, The Conspiracy and Other Stories and Treading Air.

**Adamson-Eric**

Was one of the most versatile Estonian artists of the 20th century. Known primarily as an accomplished painter, the artist worked in almost all fields applied art. In June and July 1928, Adamson-Eric, along with fellow Estonian artists Eduard Wiiralt and Kristjan Teder finally opened an art exhibition in Tallinn. Adamson's career as an artist spanned nearly four

Estonia lies on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea, in the Northern Europe, at the latitude 59° north and longitude 26° east. It borders Latvia to the south and Russia to the east.

Estonia is a flat country covering 45,339 km2. Estonia has a long, shallow coastline (3,794 km) along the Baltic Sea. It is covered by about 18,000 km2 of forest. There are more than 1,400 natural and artificial lakes in Estonia, the largest of them being Lake Peipus (3,555 km2).

			<p>scrub off dead skin and stimulate blood circulation.</p> <p><b>(Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian) song and dance celebrations</b></p> <p>-The smoke sauna tradition is an important baltic part of everyday life in the Võro community of Estonia. It comprises a rich set of traditions including the actual bathing customs, the skills of making bath whisks, building and repairing saunas, and smoking meat in the sauna. The sauna is a building or room heated by a stove covered with stones and with an elevated platform for sitting or lying. It has no chimney, and the smoke from burning wood circulates in the room. People usually visit the sauna together and remain until the body sweats. Water is poured on the heated stones to produce hot steam-laden air and bathers beat their bodies with whisks to scrub off dead skin and stimulate blood circulation.</p>	decades.		
<b>L A T V I A</b>	<p>Most of Latvia's territory is less than 100 m (330 ft) above sea level. Its largest lake, Lubāns, is 80.7 km<sup>2</sup> (31.2 sq mi), its deepest lake, Drīdzis, is 65.1 m (214 ft). The longest river on Latvian territory is the Gauja, 452 km (281 mi). The longest river flowing through Latvian territory is the Daugava, which has a total length of 1,005 km (624 mi), of which 352 km (219 mi) is on Latvian territory. Latvia's highest point is Gaiziņkalns, 311.6 m (1,022 ft). The length of</p>	<p><b>Historic Centre of Riga</b></p> <p>Riga was a major centre of the Hanseatic League, deriving its prosperity in the 13th–15th centuries from the trade with central and eastern Europe. The urban fabric of its medieval centre reflects this prosperity, though most of the earliest buildings were destroyed by fire or war. Riga has always been a modern city keeping up with the current trends in architecture and urban planning, and at the same time, preserving the city's integrity in the course of development.</p> <p>Riga always has had a role in the cultural, scientific, social, artistic, industrial and educational development of the region, being one of the biggest harbour cities and trade centres in the Baltic Sea Region, and thus, providing the exchange of the achievements of Western and Eastern civilizations. Riga Polytechnic, being the only higher architecture education institution until World War I in the Baltic States, promoted the dissemination of the patterns of its own architecture to Tallinn, Vilnius and other towns of the western part of Tsarist Russia.</p>	<p><b>Baltic (Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian) song and dance celebrations</b></p> <p>Both a repository and a showcase for the region's tradition of performing folk art, this cultural expression culminates in large-scale festivals every fifth year in Estonia and Latvia and every fourth year in Lithuania. These grand events, held over several days, assemble as many as 40,000 singers and dancers. For the most part, the participants belong to amateur choirs and dance groups. Their repertoires reflect the wide range of musical traditions in the Baltic States, from the most ancient folk songs to contemporary compositions. Directed by professional choir conductors, bandleaders and dance instructors, many singers and dancers practise throughout the year in community centres and local cultural institutions.</p>	<p><b>Friedrich Wilhelm Ostwald</b></p> <p>He was a famous chemist. He received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1909 for his work on catalysis, chemical equilibria and reaction velocities. In addition to his work in chemistry, Wilhelm Ostwald was very productive. He also made his own pigments, and developed a strong interest in color theory in the later decades of his life.</p>	<p>Being one of the countries on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea, Latvia is located in the Northern Europe, between latitudes 55° and 58° north and between meridians 21° and 29° east. Latvia's neighbour countries are Estonia to the north, Russia to the east, Belarus to the</p>	<p>Latvia holds over 12,000 rivers, only 17 of which are longer than 100 km (60 mi), and over 3,000 small lakes, most of which are eutrophic. Woodlands, more than half of which are pine woods, cover around 41% of the country. It mainly has a flat terrain.</p>

	<p>Latvia's Baltic coastline is 494 km (307 mi). An inlet of the Baltic Sea, the shallow Gulf of Riga is situated in the northwest of the country.</p> <p><b>Latvia</b> has over 12,500 rivers, which stretch for 38,000 km (24,000 mi). Major rivers include the Daugava River, Lielupe, Gauja, Venta, and Salaca, the largest spawning ground for salmon in the eastern Baltics. There are 2,256 lakes that are bigger than 1 ha (2.5 acres), with a collective area of 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> (390 sq mi).</p>	<p><b>Struve Geodetic Arc</b></p> <p>The Struve Geodetic Arc is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through ten countries and over 2,820 km, which yielded the first accurate measurement of a meridian.</p> <p>The chain was established and used by the German-born Russian scientist Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von Struve in the years 1816 to 1855 to establish the exact size and shape of the earth. At that time, the chain passed merely through two countries: Union of Sweden-Norway and the Russian Empire. The Arc's first point is located in Tartu Observatory in Estonia, where Struve conducted much of his research.</p> <p>In 2005, the chain was inscribed on the World Heritage List as a memorable ensemble of the chain made up of 34 commemorative plaques or built obelisks out of the original 265 main station points which are marked by drilled holes in rock, iron crosses, cairns, others.</p>		<p><b>Walter Zapp</b></p> <p>Born in Riga, Walter Zapp's greatest creation was the Minox subminiature camera. In 1932, he began developing the then subminiature camera by first creating wooden models, which led to the first prototype in 1936.</p> <p><b>Kārlis Baumanis:</b></p> <p>He was an ethnic Latvian composer in the Russian Empire. He is the author of the lyrics and music of <i>Dievs, svētī Latviju</i>, the national anthem of Latvia.</p>	<p>southeast and Lithuania to the south.</p>	
<p><b>L I T H U A N I A</b></p>	<p>The highest point is Aukštojas Hill (294 m), located in the Medininkai Highlands, Migunai forestry.</p> <p>The lowest point is Rusne Island (1.3 m below sea level), an island in Nemunas Delta, Šilute District Municipality.</p> <p>Most of Lithuania's rivers are lowland rivers: they are slow, they make meanders, their valleys are wide.</p> <p>The Neman river is the longest river that flows through this country with a total length of 914 km, 359 km flows in Lithuania.</p>	<p><b>Vilnius Historic Centre</b></p> <p>Political centre of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the 13th to the end of the 18th century, Vilnius has had a profound influence on the cultural and architectural development of much of eastern Europe. Despite invasions and partial destruction, it has preserved an impressive complex of Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and classical buildings as well as its medieval layout and natural setting</p> <p><b>Curonian Spit Kernavė</b></p> <p><b>The Curonian Spit</b> is a 98 km long, thin, curved sand-dune spit that separates the Curonian Lagoon from the Baltic Sea coast. Its southern portion lies within Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia and its northern within southwestern Lithuania. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site shared by the two countries. The Curonian Spit stretches from the Sambian Peninsula on the south to its northern tip next to a narrow strait, across which is the port city of Klaipėda on the mainland of Lithuania.</p>	<p><b>Baltic (Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian) song and dance celebrations</b></p> <p>Both a repository and a showcase for the region's tradition of performing folk art, this cultural expression culminates in large-scale festivals every fifth year in Estonia and Latvia and every fourth year in Lithuania. These grand events, held over several days, assemble as many as 40,000 singers and dancers. For the most part, the participants belong to amateur choirs and dance groups. Their repertoires reflect the wide range of musical traditions in the Baltic States, from the most ancient folk songs to contemporary compositions. Directed by professional choir conductors, bandleaders and dance instructors, many singers and dancers practise throughout the year in community centres and local cultural institutions.</p>	<p><b>Aaron Klug</b></p> <p>Hemis a Lithuanian-born chemist and biophysicist, and winner of the 1982 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his development of crystallographic electron microscopy and his structural elucidation of biologically important nucleic acid-protein complexes.</p> <p><b>Laurynas</b></p>	<p>Located at the latitude 56° north and longitude 24° east, Lithuania is one of the Baltic states. It borders Latvia on the north, Belarus on the east and south, and Poland and Russia on the southwest.</p>	<p>Lithuania is glacially flat, except for morainic hills in the western uplands and eastern highlands no higher than 300 metres. The terrain is marked by numerous small lakes and swamps, and a mixed forest zone covers almost 33% of the country.</p>

#### **Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė)**

The Kernavė Archaeological site, about 35 km north-west of Vilnius in eastern Lithuania, represents an exceptional testimony to some 10 millennia of human settlements in this region. Situated in the valley of the River Neris, the site is a complex ensemble of archaeological properties, encompassing the town of Kernavė, forts, some unfortified settlements, burial sites and other archaeological, historical and cultural monuments from the late Palaeolithic Period to the Middle Ages. The site of 194,4 ha has preserved the traces of ancient land-use, as well as remains of five impressive hill forts, part of an exceptionally large defence system. Kernavė was an important feudal town in the Middle Ages. The town was destroyed by the Teutonic Order in the late 14th century, however the site remained in use until modern times.

#### **Struve Geodetic Arc**

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#### **Cross-crafting and its Symbolism**

Supported by Latvia Cross-crafting refers to a widespread tradition of making crosses and altars, as well as the consecration of these crosses and the rituals associated with them. The carved oak crosses are linked to Catholic ceremonies and harvest celebrations. Once the cross is consecrated by a priest, it acquires an inalienable sacred significance. They became the symbol of national and religious identity with its incorporation into the orthodox Russian Empire in the nineteenth century. Their symbolic role was reinforced under the Soviet regime, despite the fact that the crosses were officially banned. The crosses measure between one and five metres high and are often adorned with a small roof, floral or geometric decorations, and occasionally bear small statues. Statues of the Virgin Mary and various saints are often called upon to aid people in distress.

#### **Sutartinės, Lithuanian multipart songs**

Sutartinės is a form of polyphonic music performed by female singers in north-east Lithuania. The songs have simple melodies, with two to five pitches, and comprise two distinct parts: a meaningful main text and a refrain that may include nonce words. There are almost forty different styles and ways of performing Sutartinės. Mainly, they can be performed by two singers in parallel seconds; by three singers in strict canon, all performing both phrases of the melody at staggered intervals; or by two groups of singers, the lead singer of each pair singing the main text, while the partner sings the refrain, before the second pair repeats. The poetic texts encompass many themes, including work, calendar rituals, weddings, family, wars, history and moments of daily life.

#### **Gucevičius**

He was an architect born in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, and most of his designs were built there. Among the best known of his works are the Vilnius Cathedral, the town hall and the summer palace of bishops in Verkiai.

#### **Jascha Heifetz**

Born in Russian Empire (present-day Vilnius, Lithuania), Jascha Heifetz was a violinist, widely considered to be one of the finest violinists of modern times.

#### **Vincas Kudirka**

He was a Lithuanian poet and physician, and the author of both the music and lyrics of the Lithuanian National Anthem, *Tautiška giesmė*. Kudirka gave much to Lithuanian culture, and also published a collection of Lithuanian popular songs. He was also a noted writer of satire.



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The deepest part of the Mediterranean Sea (5.267 m) is in the Calypso Deep (in the Messenian Oinousses area) in the Ionian Sea.

-The southernmost point of Europe is in the Greek island of Gavdos.

- Crete is the largest and most populous island.,

- Greece has the longest coastline on the Mediterranean Basin and the 11th longest coastline in the world at 13,676 km (8,498 mi) in length.

-Eighty percent of Greece is mountainous, with Mount Olympus (the mythical home of the Greek Gods) being the highest peak (Mytikas peak) at 2,918 metres (9,573 ft).

-The spectacular Vikos Gorge , part of the Vikos-Aoos National Park in the Pindus range(central Peloponnese), is listed by the Guinness book of World Records as the deepest gorge in the world.

- The climate of Greece is primarily Mediterranean, featuring mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Due to the country's unique geography, Greece has

**Acropolis, Athens**

The Acropolis of Athens and its monuments are universal symbols of the classical spirit and civilization and form the greatest architectural and artistic complex bequeathed by Greek Antiquity to the world. In the second half of the fifth century bc, Athens, following the victory against the Persians and the establishment of democracy, took a leading position amongst the other city-states of the ancient world. In the age that followed, as thought and art flourished, an exceptional group of artists put into effect the ambitious plans of Athenian statesman Pericles and, under the inspired guidance of the sculptor Pheidias, transformed the rocky hill into a unique monument of thought and the arts.

**Archaeological Site of Aigai (modern name Vergina)**

"The city of Aigai, the ancient first capital of the Kingdom of Macedonia, was discovered in the 19th century near Vergina, in northern Greece. The most important remains are the monumental palace, lavishly decorated with mosaics and painted stuccoes, and the burial ground with more than 300 tumuli, some of which date from the 11th century B.C. One of the royal tombs in the Great Tumulus is identified as that of Philip II, who conquered all the Greek cities, paving the way for his son Alexander and the expansion of the Hellenistic world."Date of inscription: 1996

**Archaeological Site of Delphi**

The pan-Hellenic sanctuary of Delphi, where Pytheia, the oracle of Apollo, gave her omens, was the site of the omphalos, (the navel) of the world. Blending harmoniously with the superb landscape and charged with sacredness, Delphi in the 6th century B.C was indeed the religious centre and symbol of unity of the ancient Greek world.

**Archaeological Site of Mystras**

"Mystras, the 'wonder of the Morea', was built as an amphitheatre around the fortress erected in 1249 by the prince of Achaia, William of Villehardouin. Reconquered by the Byzantines, then occupied by the Turks and the Venetians, the

**Mediterranean diet**

The Mediterranean diet involves a set of skills, knowledge, rituals, symbols and traditions concerning crops, harvesting, fishing, animal husbandry, conservation, processing, cooking, and particularly the sharing and consumption of food. Eating together is the foundation of the cultural identity and continuity of communities throughout the Mediterranean basin. It is a moment of social exchange and communication, an affirmation and renewal of family, group or community identity. The Mediterranean diet emphasizes values of hospitality, neighbourliness, intercultural dialogue and creativity, and a way of life guided by respect for diversity. It plays a vital role in cultural spaces, festivals and celebrations, bringing together people of all ages, conditions and social classes. It includes the craftsmanship and production of traditional receptacles for the transport, preservation and consumption of food, including ceramic plates and glasses. Women play an important role in transmitting knowledge of the Mediterranean diet: they safeguard its techniques, respect seasonal rhythms and festive events, and transmit the values of the element to new generations. Markets also play a key role as spaces for cultivating and transmitting the Mediterranean diet during the daily practice of exchange, agreement and mutual respect.

**Tinian marble craftsmanship**

The art of marble-carving is an expression of the cultural identity of Tinos. Marble craftspeople possess empirical knowledge of the composition and structure of marble-bearing rock, the properties of each kind of marble, and the manipulation of its veins. Marble-carving workshops produce a range of traditional motifs, patterns and symbols such as cypresses, flowers, birds and ships.

**.George Seferis**

Poet, essayist, translator and diplomat. Among the most important Greek poets, he was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1963.

**Odysseus Elytis**

Poet and painter. One of the most brilliant minds in contemporary literature. He was born in Heraklion, Crete, but he was descended from the island of Mytilene. He was distinguished in 1960 with the National Poetry Award and in 1979he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

**Nikos Kazantzakis**

Nikos Kazantzakis was the greatest Greek writer of modern times. He was a philosopher, poet and playwright. The best-known works: "Odyssey", "Life and State of Alexis Zorbas", "Captain Michalis" "Ascetic", "Report

Located at the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea, Greece forms the southern tip of the Balkan Peninsula in south-east Europe. It borders to the northwest with Albania, to the north with FYROM and Bulgaria and to the northeast with Turkey. It is surrounded to the east by the Aegean Sea to the west by the Ionian Sea and to the south by the Libyan Sea

The country consists of a large mainland and two additional smaller peninsulas projecting from it; the Chalkidice and the Peloponnese which is separated from the mainland by the Isthmus of Corinth. Greece also features a large number of islands, of various sizes, both large ones including Crete, Euboea, Rhodos and Corfu, and groups of smaller ones such as the Dodecanese and the Cyclades. Greece features a vast number of islands, between 1,200 and 6,000, depending on the definition, 227 of which are inhabited. The Greek islands are traditionally grouped into the following clusters: The Argo-Saronic Islands in the Saronic gulf near Athens, the Cyclades, a large but dense collection occupying the central part of the Aegean Sea, the North Aegean

<p>a remarkable range of micro-climates and local variations. Thus the weather in Greece varies from the dry climate of Attiki (Athens' greater area) and East Greece in general, to the wet climate .</p> <p>The warmest period occurs during the last ten days of July and the first ten days of August, when the mean maximum temperature lies between 29.0 and 35.0 degrees Celsius. During the warm period the high temperatures are tempered by fresh sea breezes in the coastal areas of the country and from the north winds, known as 'Etesian', blowing mainly in the Aegean .</p> <p>- Lake Trichonida is the largest natural lake in Greece. It covers an area of 98.6 square kilometres (38.1 sq mi) with a maximum length of 19 kilometres (12 mi) and maximum depth of 58 metres (190 ft). It is situated in the eastern part of Aetolia-Acarmania, southeast of the city of Agrinio and northwest of Nafpaktos.</p> <p>- Diros cave is the longest in Greece (15,400 m), located at Mani, Lakonia between the town of Pírgos Dirou and Areopolis. Its entrance is a few meters</p>	<p>city was abandoned in 1832, leaving only the breathtaking medieval ruins, standing in a beautiful landscape".</p> <p><b>Archaeological Site of Olympia</b></p> <p>The site of Olympia, in a valley in the Peloponnesus, has been inhabited since prehistoric times. In the 10th century B.V, Olympia became a centre for the worship of Zeus. The Altis-the sanctuary to the gods- has one of the highest concentrations of masterpieces from the ancient Greek world. In addition to temples, there are the remains of all the sports structures erected for the Olympic Games, which were held in Olympia every four years beginning in 776 B.</p> <p><b>Archaeological Sites of Mycenae and Tiryns</b></p> <p>"The archaeological sites of Mycenae and Tiryns are the imposing ruins of the two greatest cities of the Mycenaean civilization, which dominated the eastern Mediterranean world from the 15th to the 12th century B.C. and played a vital role in the development of classical Greek culture. These two cities are indissolubly linked to the Homeric epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey, which have influenced European art and literature for more than three millennia".</p> <p><b>Delos</b></p> <p>According to Greek mythology, Apollo was born on this tiny island in the Cyclades archipelago. Apollo's sanctuary attracted pilgrims from all over Greece and Delos was a prosperous trading port. The island bears traces of the succeeding civilizations in the Aegean world, from the 3rd millennium B.C. to the palaeochristian era. The archaeological site is exceptionally extensive and rich and conveys the image of a great cosmopolitan Mediterranean port.</p> <p><b>Medieval City of Rhodes</b></p> <p>The Order of St John of Jerusalem occupied Rhodes from 1309 to 1523 and set about transforming the city into a stronghold. It subsequently came under Turkish and Italian rule. With the Palace of the Grand Masters, the Great Hospital and the Street of the Knights, the Upper Town is one of the most beautiful urban ensembles of the Gothic period. In the Lower Town, Gothic architecture coexists with mosques, public baths and</p>	<p>These draw from and perpetuate a shared symbolic system of religious, magical and oral traditions. Motifs on buildings, road signs, churches and cemeteries ensure propitiation and deflect evil influences, while those engraved on everyday marble vessels and fanlights emphasize fertility and prosperity. Craftspeople sometimes form teams to carry out large projects and individual masters occasionally work alone undertaking minor commissions. Transmission follows longstanding traditions. Workshop apprentices start with menial tasks, such as arranging the master's tools and cleaning the workshop, before graduating to learning the craft and drawing. Each master supervises and mentors one or two apprentices, usually family members. Once they complete their training and earn the title of master craftsperson, apprentices are presented with a small chest containing a set of tools. Almost one quarter are now women, representing a significant shift in the tradition of marble craftsmanship, which until recently was a male-only activity</p> <p><b>Know-how of cultivating mastic on the island of Chios</b></p> <p>Mastic is cultivated on the island of Chios from the aromatic resin mastiha, which is extracted from the shrub pistacia lentiscus. Mastic has long been renowned for its numerous properties and its culture is a family occupation that requires laborious care throughout the year by men and women of all ages who participate on equal terms in the various stages. Men take care of the natural fertilization and pruning of the shrubs in winter, while from mid-June, women sweep, level and clean the ground around the trunk, so that the mastic can easily be recovered. From July, an incision is made in the skin of the bark and main branches with an iron tool. Once the mastic has solidified, women select the larger 'tears' first, wash them and place them in wooden boxes in a cool place. Older members of the community</p>	<p>to Greco".</p> <p><b>Cornelius Castoriadis</b></p> <p>Philosopher, economist, professional psychoanalyst since 1973 and director of studies at the School of Social Sciences of Paris, he was one of the greatest thinkers of the 20th century.</p> <p><b>Georgios Papanikolaou</b></p> <p>Georgios Papanikolaou was a famous Greek physician, biologist and researcher. He was a pioneer in cytopathology, and in early detection of cervical cancer. He is best known as the man who discovered the pioneering cell diagnostic method, known as the Pap-Test, which has saved the lives of many women around the world.</p> <p><b>Helene Glykatzi-Ahrweiler</b></p> <p>Greek Byzantinologist historian. She was the first woman president of the Department of History at the</p>	<p>islands, a loose grouping off the west coast of Turkey, the Dodecanese, another loose collection in the southeast between Crete and Turkey, the Sporades, a small tight group off the coast of northeast Euboea, and the Ionian Islands, located to the west of the mainland in the Ionian Sea.</p> <p>Greece has 13,676 kilometres (8,498 mi) of coastline, the largest in the Mediterranean Basin.</p> <p>Greece is largely mountainous, with its latitude ranging from 35°00'N to 42°00'N and in longitude from 19°00'E to 28°30'E. As a result, the country has considerable climatic variation.</p> <p>Northeastern Greece features another high-altitude mountain range, the Rhodope range, spreading across the region of East Macedonia and Thrace; this area is covered with vast, thick, ancient forests, including the</p>
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<p>above the sea - Gourgouthakas is a cave located in the Lefka Ori mountains on the island of Crete. It is the deepest cave in Greece, with an explored depth of 1,208 metres (3,963 ft), and is the 43rd deepest in the world. - Aliákmon River is the longest in Greece with a total length of 185 miles (297 km). Rising in the Grámmos Mountains of the eastern Pindus (Píndos) Range on the Albanian frontier, the Aliákmon River flows southeast through gentle valleys and basins and is joined by a tributary, sometimes also called the Aliákmon, which rises near the Albanian border.</p> <p>Argos and Athens are cities of Greece with a history of constant habitation that goes back long before the days of Socrates, Plato and Aristotel.</p>	<p>other buildings dating from the Ottoman period.</p> <p><b>Monasteries of Daphni, Hosios Loukas and Nea Moni of Chios</b></p> <p>Although geographically distant from each other, these three monasteries (the first is in Attica, near Athens, the second in Phocida near Delphi, and the third on an island in the Aegean Sea, near Asia Minor) belong to the same typological series and share the same aesthetic characteristics. The churches are built on a cross-in-square plan with a large dome supported by squinches defining an octagonal space. In the 11th and 12th centuries they were decorated with superb marble works as well as a mosaic on a gold background, all characteristics of the “second golden age of Byzantine art”</p> <p><b>Old Town of Corfu</b></p> <p>The Old Town of Corfu, on the Island of Corfu off the western coasts of Albania and Greece, is located in a strategic position at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, and has its roots in the 8th century BC. The three forts of the town, designed by renowned Venetian engineers, were used for four centuries to defend the maritime trading interests of the Republic of Venice against the Ottoman Empire. In the course of time, the forts were repaired and partly rebuilt several times, more recently under British rule in the 19th century. The mainly neoclassical housing stock of the Old Town is partly from the Venetian period, partly of later construction, notably the 19th century.</p> <p><b>Paleochristian and Byzantine Monuments of Thessalonika</b></p> <p>Founded in 315 B.C., the provincial capital and sea port of Thessalonika was one of the first bases for the spread of Christianity. Among its Christian monuments are fine churches, some built on the Greek cross plan and others on the three-nave basilica plan. Constructed over a long period, from the 4th to the 15th century, they constitute a diachronic typological series, which had considerable influence in the Byzantine world. The mosaics of the rotunda, St Demetrius and St David are among the great masterpieces of early Christian art.</p> <p><b>Pythagoreion and Heraion of Samos</b></p> <p>Many civilizations have inhabited this small Aegean island, near</p>	<p>are responsible for transmitting the techniques for incision and harvesting the mastiha to younger generations. The culture of mastic represents a comprehensive social event, around which networks of alliances and mutual help have been established. The communal practices are also an occasion for perpetuating collective memory through the narration of old tales and stories.</p>	<p>Sorbonne University in 1967 and the first female dean of the University of Sorbonne in its 700 years history. Helene Ahrweiler is now considered one of the most prominent university figures, particularly in Byzantinology, with a very large number of relevant lectures and speeches in Greece and abroad.</p> <p><b>Mikis Theodorakis</b></p> <p>Mikis Theodorakis of Cretan descent, is one of the most important contemporary Greek composers. He has also been a politician, a former minister, four times member of the Greek parliament and activist honored with the Lenin Peace Prize (1983).</p> <p><b>Manos Hadjidakis</b></p> <p>Manos Hadjidakis was a leading Greek composer and poet. He is considered the first to connect scholar music to folk traditional music. In 1961 he won the Academy Award for Best Original Song for the song “ Ta paidia tou Peiraia”</p>	<p>famous Dadia forest in the Evros regional unit, in the far northeast of the country Extensive plains are primarily located in the regions of Thessaly, Central Macedonia and Thrace. Rare marine species such as the pinniped seals and the loggerhead sea turtle live in the seas surrounding mainland Greece, while its dense forests are home to the endangered brown bear, the lynx, the roe deer and the wild goat.</p>
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Asia Minor, since the 3rd millennium B.C. The remains of Pythagoreion, an ancient fortified port with Greek and Roman monuments and a spectacular tunnel-aqueduct, as well as the Heraion, temple of the Samian Hera, can still be seen.

**Sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus**

In a small valley in the Peloponnesus, the shrine of Asklepios, the god of medicine, developed out of a much earlier cult of Apollo (Maleatas), during the 6th century BC at the latest, as the official cult of the city state of Epidaurus. Its principal monuments, particularly the temple of Asklepios, the Tholos and the Theatre - considered one of the purest masterpieces of Greek architecture – date from the 4th century.

**Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassae**

"This famous temple to the god of healing and the sun was built towards the middle of the 5th century B.C. in the lonely heights of the Arcadian mountains. The temple, which has the oldest Corinthian capital yet found, combines the Archaic style and the serenity of the Doric style with some daring architectural features."

**The Historic Centre (Chorá) with the Monastery of Saint-John the Theologian and the Cave of the Apocalypse on the Island of Pátmos**

The small island of Pátmos in the Dodecanese is reputed to be where St John the Theologian wrote both his Gospel and the Apocalypse. A monastery dedicated to the 'beloved disciple' was founded there in the late 10th century and it has been a place of pilgrimage and Greek Orthodox learning ever since.

**Meteora**

In a region of almost inaccessible sandstone peaks, monks settled on these 'columns of the sky' from the 11th century onwards. Twenty-four of these monasteries were built, despite incredible difficulties, at the time of the great revival of the eremitic ideal in the 15th century. Their 16th-century frescoes mark a key stage in the development of post-Byzantine painting.

**Mount Athos**

for the film "Never on Sunday".

**Maria Callas**

She was a leading soprano and the best known worldwide opera diva.

**Vangelis Papathanassiou**

Evangelos Odysseas Papathanassiou is a Greek musician of international reputation, known internationally as Vangelis. He has influenced the development of different genres, and is considered a pioneer of electronic sound. He has won an Oscar for the music in the film "Chariots of Fire" in 1982. He has also invested many other musical films like "Blade Runner», 1492: Conquest of Paradise", "Alexander", "El Greco".

		An Orthodox spiritual centre since 1054, Mount Athos has enjoyed an autonomous statute since Byzantine times. The 'Holy Mountain', which is forbidden to women and children, is also a recognized artistic site. The layout of the monasteries (about 20 of which are presently inhabited by some 1,400 monks) had an influence as far afield as Russia, and its school of painting influenced the history of Orthodox art.				
<b>CYPRUS</b>	<p>Cyprus is the only EU member that is subdivided into four main segments. The Republic of Cyprus occupies the southern two-thirds of the island (59.74%). The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus occupies the northern third (34.85%), and the United Nations-controlled Green Line provides a Buffer zone that separates the two and covers 2.67% of the island. Lastly, Akrotiri and Dhekelia, officially the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia, is a British Overseas Territory on the island covering the remaining 2.74%. but the whole of Cyprus is EU territory</p> <p>Water wells discovered by archaeologists in western Cyprus are believed to be among the oldest in the world, dated at 9,000 to 10,500 years old. The highest point on Cyprus is Mount Olympus at 1,952 m</p>	<p><b>Choirokoitia</b></p> <p>The Neolithic settlement of Choirokoitia, occupied from the 7th to the 4th millennium B.C., is one of the most important prehistoric sites in the eastern Mediterranean. Its remains and the finds from the excavations there have thrown much light on the evolution of human society in this key region. Since only part of the site has been excavated, it forms an exceptional archaeological reserve for future study.</p> <p><b>Painted Churches in the Troodos Region</b></p> <p>This region is characterized by one of the largest groups of churches and monasteries of the former Byzantine Empire. The complex of 10 monuments included on the World Heritage List, all richly decorated with murals, provides an overview of Byzantine and post-Byzantine painting in Cyprus. They range from small churches whose rural architectural style is in stark contrast to their highly refined decoration, to monasteries such as that of St John Lampadistis.</p> <p><b>Paphos</b></p> <p>Paphos has been inhabited since the Neolithic period. It was a centre of the cult of Aphrodite and of pre-Hellenic fertility deities. Aphrodite's legendary birthplace was on this island, where her temple was erected by the Myceneans in the 12th century B.C. The remains of villas, palaces, theatres, fortresses and tombs mean that the site is of exceptional architectural and historic value. The mosaics of Nea Paphos are among the most beautiful in the world.</p>	<p><b>Lefkara laces or Lefkaritika</b></p> <p>The tradition of lace-making in the village of Lefkara in southeastern Cyprus dates back to at least the fourteenth century. Influenced by indigenous craft, the embroidery of Venetian courtiers who ruled the country beginning in 1489, and ancient Greek and Byzantine geometric patterns, Lefkara lace is made by hand in designs combining four basic elements: the hemstitch, cut work, satin stitch fillings and needlepoint edgings. This combined art and social practice is still the primary occupation of women in the village who create distinctive tablecloths, napkins and show pieces while sitting together and talking in the narrow streets or on covered patios. Unique mastery of the craft is passed to young girls through years of informal exposure and then formal instruction by their mother or grandmother in applying cotton thread to linen. When she has learned her art thoroughly, the lace-maker uses her imagination to design work that embodies both tradition and her own personality. Testament to the ability to appreciate multiple influences and incorporate them into one's own culture, lace-making is at the centre of daily life for women of Lefkara and a proud symbol of their identity.</p> <p><b>Mediterranean diet</b></p> <p>The Mediterranean diet involves a set of skills, knowledge, rituals, symbols and traditions concerning crops, harvesting, fishing, animal husbandry, conservation,</p>	<p><b>Sir Christopher Antoniou Pissarides</b></p> <p>Greek Cypriot economist. He is the School Professor of Economics &amp; Political Science and Regius Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics. His research interests focus on several topics of macroeconomics, notably labour, economic growth, and economic policy. In 2010, he was awarded The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel , jointly with Peter A. Diamond and Dale Mortensen, for his contributions to the theory of search frictions and macroeconomics.</p> <p><b>Glafcos Clerides</b></p> <p>He was a great</p>	<p>Situated in the north-eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and to the south of Turkey, it is west of Syria and Lebanon, northwest of Israel, north of Egypt and east of Greece.</p>	<p>Cyprus is the largest island in the eastern Mediterranean as well as being the third smallest country in the EU, after Malta and Luxembourg. The general pattern of its roughly 400-mile (640-km) coastline is indented and rocky, with long, sandy beaches.</p> <p>-The island is dominated by two mountain ranges, the Troodos Mountains and the Kyrenia Mountains, and the central plain, the Mesaoria, between them. The Troodos Mountains cover most of the southern and western portions of the island and account for roughly half its area. The narrow Kyrenia Range extends along the northern coastline.</p>

The Pedieos is the longest river in Cyprus. T  
Cyprus has one of the warmest climates in the Mediterranean part of the European Union. Generally, summers last about eight months, beginning in April .  
Among all cities in the Mediterranean part of the European Union, Limassol has one of the warmest winters, in the period January – February average temperature is 17–18 °C (63–64 °F) during the day and 7–8 °C (45–46 °F) at night  
Nicosia is the farthest southeast of all EU member states capitals and the only segmented one.

processing, cooking, and particularly the sharing and consumption of food. Eating together is the foundation of the cultural identity and continuity of communities throughout the Mediterranean basin. The Mediterranean diet emphasizes values of hospitality, neighbourliness, intercultural dialogue and creativity, and a way of life guided by respect for diversity. It plays a vital role in cultural spaces, festivals and celebrations, bringing together people of all ages, conditions and social classes. It includes the craftsmanship and production of traditional receptacles for the transport, preservation and consumption of food, including ceramic plates and glasses. Markets also play a key role as spaces for cultivating and transmitting the Mediterranean diet during the daily practice of exchange, agreement and mutual respect.

**Tsiattista poetic duelling**

The lively, impromptu oral poetry known as Tsiattista is often performed to the accompaniment of violin or lute in ‘jousts’ in which one poet-singer attempts to outdo another with clever verses made up of rhyming couplets. It has long been a popular component of wedding feasts, fairs and other public celebrations, where eager crowds encourage poets to perform. The most common metrical form is the iambic fifteen-syllable verse in a rhyming couplet, although a poet may use eight-syllable, six-syllable or even nine-syllable verses. Successful "tsiattistaes" (poet-singers) exhibit ready wit, deep familiarity with poetic and musical traditions, a rich vocabulary and an active imagination. They have often been men of modest means and limited education who transmit their works only orally; these days, the poets are mostly old men but talented female poets have recently started performing. Poets must be well-versed in the Greek Cypriot dialect, possess adequate knowledge of the popular poetry of Cyprus and the ability to retrieve existing, well-

European statesman  
Former Cypriot President who oversaw his country's entry into the EU in 2004.

**Zeno of Citium**

He was the founder of the Stoic School of Philosophy which he taught in Athens from about 300 BC. Based on the moral ideas of the Cynics, Stoicism laid great emphasis on goodness and peace of mind gained from living a life of Virtue in accordance with Nature.

**Ioannis Frangoudis**

He was a Greek Army officer who reached the rank of Lt General. He competed in the 1896 Summer Olympics in Athens as a shooter.

**Domnitsa Lanitou - Kavounidou**

He was a Cypriot track athlete, who in 1936 became the first woman to participate in athletics at the Olympic Games. She was the most prominent of the pioneers of women's

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			<p>known Tsiattista and, above all, must be able to improvise a new couplet on a specific theme within very strict time constraints and be able to respond to his or her opponent.</p>	<p>sports in Greece. For her contribution to the sport she was honored by the Athletics Federation, the International Olympic Academy and institutions in Greece and Cyprus.</p>		
	<p>Bulgaria is the oldest country in Europe that hasn't changed its name since it was first established in 681 AD. Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, was founded 7000 years ago. This makes it one of the oldest cities in Europe.</p> <p>- The Burgas Lakes or Burgas Wetlands are a group of coastal lakes of varying saltness located around the Bulgarian city of Burgas in the proximity of the Black Sea. They constitute the largest group of lakes in the country and comprise some of Bulgaria's biggest and most important lakes.</p> <p>-The longest river that Bulgaria has a bank on is the Danube (2,888 km), which spans most of the country's northern border. The longest one to run through the country (and also the deepest) is the Maritsa (480 km), while the longest river</p>	<p><b>Ancient City of Nessebar</b></p> <p>Situated on a rocky peninsula on the Black Sea, the more than 3,000-year-old site of Nessebar was originally a Thracian settlement (Menebria). At the beginning of the 6th century BC, the city became a Greek colony. The city's remains, which date mostly from the Hellenistic period, include the acropolis, a temple of Apollo, an agora and a wall from the Thracian fortifications. Among other monuments, the Stara Mitropolia Basilica and the fortress date from the Middle Ages, when this was one of the most important Byzantine towns on the west coast of the Black Sea. Wooden houses built in the 19th century are typical of the Black Sea architecture of the period.</p> <p><b>Boyana Church</b></p> <p>Located on the outskirts of Sofia, Boyana Church consists of three buildings. The eastern church was built in the 10th century, then enlarged at the beginning of the 13th century by Sebastocrator Kaloyan, who ordered a second two storey building to be erected next to it. The frescoes in this second church, painted in 1259, make it one of the most important collections of medieval paintings. The ensemble is completed by a third church, built at the beginning of the 19th century. This site is one of the most complete and perfectly preserved monuments of east European medieval art.</p> <p><b>Madara Rider</b></p> <p>The Madara Rider, representing the figure of a knight triumphing over a lion, is carved into a 100-m-high cliff near the village of Madara in north-east Bulgaria. Madara was the principal sacred place of the First Bulgarian Empire before Bulgaria's conversion to Christianity in the 9th century. The</p>	<p><b>Surova folk feast in Pernik region</b></p> <p>The Surova folk feast in Pernik region takes place each year on 13 and 14 January to celebrate the New Year according to the old calendar. The core of the celebration is a popular masquerade ritual performed in villages throughout the region. On the first night, Survakari masquerade groups, consisting of men, women and children, don specially prepared masks and costumes and head towards the village centre where they light fires, and tease and play with the watching audience. Some participants adopt special roles, such as the leader, the newly-weds, the priest and the bear. Early the next morning, they gather and walk throughout the village visiting houses, where they ritually marry young couples while the bear 'mauls' people for good health. Hosts await their arrival with a ritual meal and gifts. After the folk feast, the Survakari distribute the gifts, often donating collected funds to orphans and poor people. The masquerade experience appeals to young people and raises their self-esteem as continuers of the tradition. Whole families engage in collecting materials for the masks and the other attributes during that entire year, with adults teaching young people and children how to make the distinctive masks and costumes</p> <p><b>The tradition of carpet-making in Chiprovtsi</b></p>	<p><b>Boris Christoff</b></p> <p>He was a Bulgarian opera singer, widely considered to have been one of the greatest basses of the 20th century.</p> <p><b>Ghena Dimitrova</b></p> <p>She was a Bulgarian operatic soprano. Her voice was known for its power and extension used in operatic roles such as Turandot in a career spanning four decades. Dimitrova won the Sofia International Singing Competition in 1970, the prize including a course of study at La Scala's Scuola di Perfezionamento.</p> <p><b>Major general Georgi Ivanov Kakalov</b></p> <p>He is a retired Bulgarian military</p>	<p>Located in the southeast part of the Balkans. It borders to the South with Greece, to the east with Turkey, to the west with FYROM and to the North with Serbia and Romania. Bulgaria occupies a portion of the eastern Balkan peninsula, bordering five countries—Greece and Turkey to the south, Macedonia and Serbia to the west, and Romania to the north.</p>	<p>Bulgaria features notable diversity with the landscape ranging from the Alpine snow-capped peaks in Rila, Pirin and the Balkan Mountains to the mild and sunny Black Sea coast; from the typically continental Danubian Plain (ancient Moesia) in the north to the strong Mediterranean climatic influence in the valleys of Macedonia and in the lowlands in the southernmost parts of Thrace. The land area of Bulgaria is 110,550 square kilometres (42,680 sq mi).Considering its small size, Bulgaria has a great variety of topographical features. Even within small parts of the country, the</p>

that runs solely in Bulgaria is the Iskar (368 km).  
 - Musala is the highest peak in Bulgaria and the highest point of the Balkan Peninsula, at 2,925 metres (9,596 ft).  
 -The country has a dense network of about 540 rivers, most of which are relatively small and with low water levels. The longest river located solely in Bulgarian territory, the Iskar, has a length of 368 kilometres (229 mi).  
 The lowest recorded temperature is -38.3 °C (-36.9 °F), while the highest is 45.2 °C (113.4 °F).  
 Precipitation averages about 630 millimetres (24.8 in) per year, and varies from 500 millimetres (19.7 in) in Dobrudja to more than 2,500 millimetres (98.4 in) in the mountains. Continental air masses bring significant amounts of snowfall during winter.  
 Bulgaria is one of the countries with highest biodiversity in Europe. Bulgaria's biodiversity is conserved in three national parks, 11 nature parks and 17 biosphere reserves. Nearly 35 per cent of its land area consists of forests, where some of the oldest trees in the

inscriptions beside the sculpture tell of events that occurred between AD 705 and 801

**Rila Monastery**

Rila Monastery was founded in the 10th century by St John of Rila, a hermit canonized by the Orthodox Church. His ascetic dwelling and tomb became a holy site and were transformed into a monastic complex which played an important role in the spiritual and social life of medieval Bulgaria. Destroyed by fire at the beginning of the 19th century, the complex was rebuilt between 1834 and 1862. A characteristic example of the Bulgarian Renaissance (18th–19th centuries), the monument symbolizes the awareness of a Slavic cultural identity following centuries of occupation.

**Rock-Hewn Churches of Ivanovo**

In the valley of the Roussenski Lom River, in north east Bulgaria, a complex of rock-hewn churches, chapels, monasteries and cells developed in the vicinity of the village of Ivanovo. This is where the first hermits had dug out their cells and churches during the 12th century. The 14th-century murals testify to the exceptional skill of the artists belonging to the Tarnovo School of painting.

**Thracian Tomb of Kazanlak**

Discovered in 1944, this tomb dates from the Hellenistic period, around the end of the 4th century BC. It is located near Seutopolis, the capital city of the Thracian king Seutes III, and is part of a large Thracian necropolis. The tholos has a narrow corridor and a round burial chamber, both decorated with murals representing Thracian burial rituals and culture. These paintings are Bulgaria's best-preserved artistic masterpieces from the Hellenistic period.

**Thracian Tomb of Sveshtari**

Discovered in 1982 near the village of Sveshtari, this 3rd-century BC Thracian tomb reflects the fundamental structural principles of Thracian cult buildings. The tomb has a unique architectural decor, with polychrome half-human, half-plant caryatids and painted murals. The 10 female figures carved in high relief on the walls of the central chamber and the

Kilimi are hand-woven carpets made by the women of Chiprovtsi in north-eastern Bulgaria. Almost every household in the town contains a vertical handloom, which the women use to make two-sided tapestries traditionally utilized as floor coverings. The men of the town typically engage in wool production, processing and dyeing. Naturally dyed yarn gives soft pastel carpet hues, while chemical dyes produce brighter shades. The finished carpets are renowned for their composition, ornamental motifs and colour. Carpet weaving goes hand in hand with beliefs, verbal formulae and ritual practices. The weavers say prayers and make wishes for success before starting a new carpet, and sing and tell stories while working at the loom. The process of transmission occurs informally from mothers and grandmothers to daughters, often while working together on large carpets. Carpet weaving is deeply integrated into the social and cultural life of the population. The best-known forms of ornamentation are reproduced throughout the community and even constitute the coat of arms of the town.

**Nestinarstvo, messages from the past**

The Panagyry of Saints Constantine and Helena in the village of Bulgari (2009) The Nestinarstvo fire-dancing rite is the climax of the annual Panagyry ritual on the feast days of Saints Constantine and Helena (3 and 4 June) in the village of Bulgari, in the Mount Strandzha region of south-east Bulgaria. The ritual is held to ensure the well-being and fertility of the village. In the morning, consecrated and ceremonial rituals are solemnized and a procession with the sacred icons representing the two Saints travels outside the village to a spring with holy water, accompanied by drum and bagpipes. At the spring, holy water and candles are handed out to everyone present for good health. The festival culminates in a fire-dance in the evening as the highest form of

officer and the first Bulgarian cosmonaut. He was a member of the National Assembly of Bulgaria in 1990.

**Petar Bogdan**

He was an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Bulgaria, historian and a key Bulgarian National Revival figure. Petar Bogdan restored the Catholic hierarchy and was one of the organizers of a Bulgarian uprising of the region of Chiprovtsi against the Ottoman rule. He is most famous for being the author of the first Bulgarian history

**Christo Vladimirov Javacheff**

In the early 21st century the best-known contemporary Bulgarian artist was Christo (Christo Vladimirov Javacheff) an environmental sculptor known for wrapping famous structures, such as the Pont Neuf in Paris and the Reichstag in Berlin, in fabric and plastic.

land may be divided into plains, plateaus, hills, mountains, basins, gorges, and deep river valleys. The main characteristic of Bulgaria's topography is alternating bands of high and low terrain that extend east to west across the country. From north to south, those bands (called geomorphological regions) are the Danubian Plain, Stara Planina, the Transitional region and the Rilo-Rhodope Massif. The easternmost sections near the Black Sea are hilly, but they gradually gain height to the west until the westernmost part of the country is entirely high ground.





# MALTA

Malta is one of the world's smallest and most densely populated countries.

- The highest point in Malta is Ta' Dmejrek, at 253 m (830 ft), near Dingli. Although there are some small rivers at times of high rainfall, there are no permanent rivers or lakes on Malta.
- Malta's Oldest prehistoric site is Għar Dalam, a prehistorical cave located in the outskirts of Birżebbuġa, Malta containing the bone remains of animals that were stranded and subsequently became extinct in Malta at the end of the Ice age

**City of Valletta**

The capital of Malta is inextricably linked to the history of the military and charitable Order of St John of Jerusalem. It was ruled successively by the Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs and the Order of the Knights of St John. Valletta's 320 monuments, all within an area of 55 ha, make it one of the most concentrated historic areas in the world.

**Megalithic Temples of Malta**

Seven megalithic temples are found on the islands of Malta and Gozo, each the result of an individual development. The two temples of Ggantija on the island of Gozo are notable for their gigantic Bronze Age structures. On the island of Malta, the temples of Hagar Qin, Mnajdra and Tarxien are unique architectural masterpieces, given the limited resources available to their builders. The Ta'Hagrat and Skorba complexes show how the tradition of temple-building was handed down in Malta.

**Hal Saflieni Hypogeum**

The Hypogeum is an enormous subterranean structure excavated c. 2500 B.C., using cyclopean rigging to lift huge blocks of coralline limestone. Perhaps originally a sanctuary, it became a necropolis in prehistoric times.

There are no intangible heritages.

**Dun Karm**

Malta's national poet, sometimes called "the bard of Malta," or "the Chaucer of Malta." He wrote the lyrics of the national anthem, Innu Malti (1923; "Hymn of Malta"). His works have been translated into English, French, Arabic, and Esperanto.

**Sir Anthony Joseph Mamo**

Maltese jurist and statesman who was the first president (1974–76) of the independent Republic of Malta and came to be regarded as a symbol of the new country.

**Edward de Bono**

He is a Maltese physician, psychologist, author, inventor and consultant. He originated the term lateral thinking, wrote the book Six Thinking Hats and is a proponent of the teaching of thinking

Malta comprises an archipelago of five islands in the Central Mediterranean Sea, 93 km south of the Italian island of Sicily, 284 km east of Tunisia and 333 km north of Libya.

The islands of Malta are dominated by limestone formations, and much of their coastlines consist of steep or vertical limestone cliffs indented by bays, inlets, and coves. They lie on the submerged Malta-Hyblean Platform, a wide undersea shelf bridge that connects the Ragusa Platform of southern Sicily with the Tripolitana Platform of southern Libya. Only the three largest islands – Malta (Malta), Gozo(Ghawdex) and Comino(Kemmuna) – are inhabited. The smaller islands are uninhabited. The islands of the archipelago lie on the Malta plateau, a shallow shelf formed from the high points of a land bridge between Sicily and North Africa that became isolated as sea levels rose after the last Ice Age. The archipelago is therefore situated in the zone between the Eurasian and

				<p>as a subject in schools.</p> <p><b>Alfred Chircop</b></p> <p>He is one of Malta's foremost abstract artists, was a major protagonist in the development of modern art in Malta.</p>		<p>African tectonic plates.</p> <p>Numerous bays along the indented coastline of the islands provide good harbours. The landscape consists of low hills with terraced fields.</p>
<b>A L B A N I A</b>	<p>The three largest and deepest tectonic lakes of the Balkan Peninsula are partly located in Albania. Lake Shkodër in the country's northwest has a surface which can vary between 370 km<sup>2</sup> (140 sq mi) and 530 km<sup>2</sup>, out of which one third belongs to Albania and rest to Montenegro.</p> <p>-Lake Ohrid straddles the mountainous border between southwestern Macedonia and eastern Albania. It is one of Europe's deepest and oldest lakes, preserving a unique aquatic ecosystem that is of worldwide importance, with more than 200 endemic species..</p> <p>-Shkodra Lake is located in northwestern Albania and is the</p>	<p><b>Butrint</b></p> <p>Inhabited since prehistoric times, Butrint has been the site of a Greek colony, a Roman city and a bishopric. Following a period of prosperity under Byzantine administration, then a brief occupation by the Venetians, the city was abandoned in the late Middle Ages after marshes formed in the area. The present archaeological site is a repository of ruins representing each period in the city's development.</p> <p><b>Historic Centres of Berat and Gjirokastra</b></p> <p>Berat and Gjirokastra are inscribed as rare examples of an architectural character typical of the Ottoman period. Located in central Albania, Berat bears witness to the coexistence of various religious and cultural communities down the centuries. It features a castle, locally known as the Kala, most of which was built in the 13th century, although its origins date back to the 4th century BC. The citadel area numbers many Byzantine churches, mainly from the 13th century, as well as several mosques built under the Ottoman era which began in 1417. Gjirokastra, in the Drinos river valley in southern Albania, features a series of outstanding two-story houses which were developed in the 17th century. The town also retains a bazaar, an 18th-century mosque and two churches of the same period.</p>	<p><b>Albanian folk iso-polyphony</b></p> <p>Traditional Albanian polyphonic music can be divided into two major stylistic groups as performed by the Ghegs of northern Albania and the Tosks and Labs living in the southern part of the country. The term iso is related to the ison of Byzantine church music and refers to the drone accompanying polyphonic singing. The drone is performed in two ways: among the Tosks, it is always continuous and sung on the syllable 'e', using staggered breathing, while among the Labs, the drone is sometimes sung as a rhythmic tone, performed to the text of the song. Rendered mainly by male singers, the music traditionally accompanies a wide range of social events, such as weddings, funerals, harvest feasts, religious celebrations and festivals such as the well-known Albanian folk festival in Gjirokastra. Albanian iso-polyphony is characterized by songs consisting of two solo parts, a melody and a countermelody with a choral drone. The structure of the solo parts varies according to the different ways of performing the drone, which has a great variety of structures, especially in the popular style adopted by all</p>	<p><b>Mother Teresa</b></p> <p>She is also known as Blessed Teresa of Calcutta, MC,[3] was an Albanian Roman Catholic religious sister and missionary. In 1979, Mother Teresa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, "for work undertaken in the struggle to overcome poverty and distress, which also constitutes a threat to peace."</p> <p><b>Ismail Kadare</b></p> <p>He is an Albanian novelist and poet. He has been a leading literary figure in Albania since the 1960s. He focused on short</p>	<p>Officially known as the Republic of Albania, it is located in Southeastern Europe. It is bordered by Montenegro to the northwest, Kosovo to the northeast, the Republic of Macedonia to the east, and Greece to the south and southeast. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the west and on the Ionian Sea to the southwest</p>	<p>Albania has a total area of 28,748 square kilometres (11,100 square miles). It lies between latitudes 39° and 43° N, and mostly between longitudes 19° and 21° E (a small area lies east of 21°). Albania's coastline length is 476 km (296 mi) and extends along the Adriatic and Ionian Seas. The lowlands of the west face the Adriatic Sea. The 70% of the country that is mountainous is rugged and often inaccessible from the outside. Albania's landscape includes about 1 million</p>

largest lake in the entire Balkan Peninsula, with an area of 368 hectares. The Drin is the longest river in Albania with a total length of 335 km (208 mi). Shkodra, the traditional centre of the Gheg cultural region, is one of the oldest cities in Europe. Cave of Pellumbas, also known as the Black Cave, about which for a long time, folk wisdom was that it was endless, measures 360 metres long, 10 to 15 metres in width and 15 to 45 metres in height.

groups performing this music. Over the last few decades, the modest rise of cultural tourism and the growing interest of the research community in this unique folk tradition have contributed to the revival of Albanian iso-polyphony. However, the tradition is adversely affected by poverty, the absence of legal protection and the lack of financial support for practitioners, threatening the transmission of the vast repertoire of songs and techniques. The rural exodus of young people to the bigger cities and abroad in search of jobs compounds this danger. Given these conditions, at the present time, the transmission of this tradition is maintained through professional folk artists, rather than within the family structure.

stories until the publication of his first novel, *The General of the Dead Army*.

**Gjon Buzuku**

He was an Albanian Catholic priest who wrote the first known printed book in Albanian. He probably lived in or near Venice, Italy.

**Aleksandër Stavre Drenova**

Best known under his pen name Asdreni, was one of the most well-known Albanian poets. One of his most recognizable poems is the Albanian National Anthem.

**Naim Frashëri**

He was an Albanian poet and writer. He was one of the most prominent figures of the Albanian National Awakening. (Albanian: Rilindja Kombëtare) of the 19th century, together with his two brothers Sami and Abdyl.

hectares of forests that stretch over 50 percent of the country's surface area. The seaside has a particular character because it is rich in varieties of sandy beaches, capes, coves, covered bays, lagoons, small gravel beaches, sea caves etc. Some parts of this seaside are very clean ecologically, which represent in this prospective unexplored areas, very rare in Mediterranean area.

<b>A N D O R R A</b>	<p>Andora is surrounded by mountains, which reach heights of 3000 m above sea. The lowest point is the Riu Runer, 840 m above sea. The highest point is the Coma Pedrosa, 2946 m above sea.</p>	<p><b>The Madriu-Perafita-Claror Valley</b></p> <p>is an exceptional geographical unit located in the south-eastern part of the Principality of Andorra, , in the heart of the Pyrenees. It covers an area of 4,247 ha or a little more than 9% of the national territory. protective buffer zone of 4,092 ha surrounds this area.</p>	<p><b>Andorra, Spain, France - Summer solstice fire festivals in the Pyrenees</b></p> <p>The summer solstice fire festivals take place in the Pyrenees every year on the same night when the sun is at its zenith. Once night falls, people carry flaming torches from the mountains to light traditionally-constructed beacons. The descent is a special moment for young people, signifying the transition from adolescence to adulthood. It is also considered a time for regenerating social ties and strengthening feelings of belonging, identity and continuity with celebrations including popular folklore and communal dining.</p>		<p>Andorra is a principality in southwestern Europe, located in the north between France (56.6 km border) and Spain (63.7 km border) to the south at an altitude of 900 to 2,946 meters above sea level.</p>	<p>Almost half of the country lies at elevations above the forest, just to the south is the few areas lying below the 1000 m above sea. On the wooded hills of prevails black pine.</p>
<b>F I N L A N D</b>	<p>Second northernmost country in the world. "Land of a Thousand Lakes" (188000 lakes)</p>	<p><b>The wooden mill in Verla</b></p> <p>The Verla groundwood and board mill and its associated residential area is an outstanding, remarkably well-preserved example of the small-scale rural industrial settlements associated with pulp, paper and board production that flourished in northern Europe and North America in the 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p><b>Fortress Of Suomenlinna</b></p> <p>The naval strength of the defense. It lies on the eight inhabited islands in Helsinki. The fortress began to build the year 1748. Its current name Suomenlinna fortress got up after independence.</p> <p><b>The old church of Petäjavesi</b></p> <p>The Church is located in central Finland, It was built between 1763-1765 in the Finnish village of Petäjavesi. It is a Lutheran Church in the entire country, from the wood. It is typical for the Eastern Scandinavian architecture. For its uniqueness in 1991 was included on the World Heritage list.</p> <p><b>The old city of Rauma</b></p> <p>It is situated on the Gulf of Bothnia, Rauma is one of few</p>	<p>There are no intangible heritages.</p>	<p><b>Jean Sibelius</b></p> <p>He was a Finnish composer and violinist of the late Romantic and early-modern periods. He is widely recognized as his country's greatest composer and, through his music, is often associated with helping Finland to develop a national identity during its struggle for independence from Russia.</p> <p><b>Carl Gustaf Mannerheim</b></p> <p>He was a Finnish military leader and statesman. Mannerheim served as the military leader</p>	<p><b>Finland</b> is a Nordic country in northeastern Europe, which bathes the Baltic Sea to the southwest, the southeast Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Bothnia to the west. Finland borders on land with Russia to the east, to the north-west of Sweden and Norway in the North Sea and shares a border with Estonia in addition. Under</p>	<p>It is the Nordic country in northeastern Europe. The Finnish landscape is mostly flat with low hills. In addition to the many lakes, the countryside is dominated by extensive forests of the Nordic</p>

medieval towns in Finland. The core of the town is Old Rauma, which is composed of some 600 buildings constructed of wood and covers an area of 29 ha. Originally was situated at the seashore, the Old Town is located some 1.5 km inland from the present coastline due to land uplift. Old Rauma is both a commercial and a residential area comprising the town area within the toll boundaries of Rauma in the 19th century. The buildings are mainly one storey tall, and date back between the 18th and 19th centuries, while some cellars remain from earlier houses.

**Sammallah- denmäki**

The burial site from the bronze age near the Finnish town in the province of Satakunta, Finland. The age of the local burial mounds estimated up to 3 000 years. Originally it was located on the banks of Sammallahdenmäki The Gulf of Bothnia. Today is this place a few miles away from the sea.

**Peter Struve Arc**

The Struve Arc is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through 10 countries and over 2,820 km. (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine).

These are points of a survey, carried out between 1816 and 1855 by the astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, which represented the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian. This helped to establish the exact size and shape of the planet and marked an important step in the development of earth sciences and topographic mapping. It is an extraordinary example of scientific collaboration among scientists from different countries, and of collaboration between monarchs for a scientific cause.

**Kvarken**

The Kvarken Archipelago (Finland) and the High Coast (Sweden) are situated in the Gulf of Bothnia. The 5,600 islands of the Kvarken Archipelago feature unusual ridged washboard moraines, 'De Geer moraines', formed by the melting of the continental ice sheet, 10,000 to 24,000 years ago. The Archipelago is continuously rising from the sea in a process of rapid glacio-isostatic uplift, whereby the land, previously weighed down under the weight of a glacier, lifts at rates that are among the highest in the world. The site affords outstanding opportunities

of the Whites in the Finnish Civil War, Regent of Finland (1918–1919), commander-in-chief of Finland's defence forces during World War II, Marshal of Finland, and the sixth president of Finland (1944–1946). In a Finnish survey 53 years after his death, Mannerheim was voted the greatest Finn of all time. Given the broad recognition in Finland and elsewhere of his unparalleled role in establishing and later preserving Finland's independence from Russia, Mannerheim has long been referred to as the father of modern Finland, and the Finnish capital Helsinki's Mannerheim Museum memorializing the leader's life and times has been called "the closest thing there is to a [Finnish] national shrine."

**Mika Toimi Waltari**

He was a Finnish writer, best known

Finnish sovereignty they include the Åland archipelago southwest of the coast, but has broad autonomy.

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		for the understanding of the important processes that formed the glaciated and land uplift areas of the Earth's surface.		for his best-selling novel <i>The Egyptian</i> .		
	<p>Germany is the most populous state of the European Union.</p> <p>Germany is home to the third largest population of immigrants in the world.</p> <p>The German economy is the fourth largest in the world and the largest in Europe</p>	<p><b>Aachen Cathedral</b></p> <p>It is Emperor Charlemagne's own Palatine Chapel, which constitutes the nucleus of the Cathedral of Aachen, located in western Germany. The construction of the chapel between 793 and 813 symbolises the unification of the West and its spiritual and political revival under the aegis of Charlemagne. Originally inspired by the churches of the eastern part of the Holy Roman Empire, the octagonal core was splendidly enlarged in the Middle Ages. In 814, Charlemagne was buried here.</p> <p><b>Speyer Cathedral</b></p> <p>A basilica with four towers and two domes, was founded by Conrad II in 1030 and remodelled at the end of the 11th century. It is one of the most important Romanesque monuments from the time of the Holy Roman Empire. The cathedral was the burial place of the German emperors for almost 300 years.</p> <p><b>Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square</b></p> <p>This magnificent Baroque palace – one of the largest and most beautiful in Germany and surrounded by wonderful gardens – was created under the patronage of the prince-bishops Lothar Franz and Friedrich Carl von Schönborn. It was built and decorated in the 18th century.</p> <p><b>Pilgrimage Church of Wies</b></p> <p>Miraculously preserved in the beautiful setting of an Alpine valley, the Church of Wies (1745–54), the work of architect Dominikus Zimmermann, is a masterpiece of Bavarian Rococo – exuberant, colourful and joyful.</p> <p><b>Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl</b></p> <p>Set in an idyllic garden landscape, Augustusburg Castle and the Falkenlust hunting lodge are among the earliest examples of Rococo architecture in 18th-century Germany.</p> <p><b>St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim</b></p> <p>St Michael's Church was built between 1010 and 1020 on a</p>	There are no intangible heritages.	<p><b>Konrad Hermann Joseph Adenauer</b></p> <p>He was a German statesman who served as the first post-war Chancellor of Germany (West Germany) from 1949 to 1963. He led his country from the ruins of World War II to a productive and prosperous nation that forged close relations with France, Great Britain and the United States. During his leadership West Germany achieved democracy, stability, international respect and economic prosperity <i>"Wirtschaftswunder"</i></p> <p><b>Martin Luther</b></p> <p>He was a German friar, priest, professor of theology, and a seminal figure in the Protestant Reformation. Initially an Augustinian friar, Luther came to reject several teachings and practices of the Roman Catholic</p>	<p>Germany, the official name of the Federal Republic of Germany, is the Central European state.</p> <p>Germany bordered to the west by France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands.</p> <p>In the north, its neighbors Denmark and its shores are bathed by the North and Baltic Seas.</p> <p>On the east it borders with Poland to the south and the southeast of Switzerland, the Czech Republic and Austria. It is the most populous state of the European Union.</p>	<p>The biggest geomorphic units of Germany are the Northern lowland, and the mountain of the Alps.</p>

symmetrical plan with two apses that was characteristic of Ottonian Romanesque art in Old Saxony. Its interior, in particular the wooden ceiling and painted stucco-work, its famous bronze doors and the Bernward bronze column, are – together with the treasures of St Mary's Cathedral – of exceptional interest as examples of the Romanesque churches of the Holy Roman Empire.

**Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier**

Trier, which stands on the Moselle River, was a Roman colony from the 1st century AD and then a great trading centre beginning in the next century. It became one of the capitals of the Tetrarchy at the end of the 3rd century, when it was known as the 'second Rome'. The number and quality of the surviving monuments are an outstanding testimony to Roman civilization.

**Hanseatic City of Lübeck**

Lübeck – the former capital and Queen City of the Hanseatic League – was founded in the 12th century and prospered until the 16th century as the major trading centre for northern Europe. It has remained a centre for maritime commerce to this day, particularly with the Nordic countries.

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire**

The 'Roman Limes' represents the border line of the Roman Empire at its greatest extent in the 2nd century AD. It stretched over 5,000 km from the Atlantic coast of northern Britain, through Europe to the Black Sea, and from there to the Red Sea and across North Africa to the Atlantic coast. It is a striking example of the organization of a military zone and illustrates the defensive techniques and geopolitical strategies of ancient Rome.

**Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin**

Potsdam's complex of palaces and parks forms an artistic whole, whose eclectic nature reinforces its sense of uniqueness. It extends into the district of Berlin-Zehlendorf, with the palaces and parks lining the banks of the River Havel and Lake Glienicke.

**Abbey and Altenmünster of Lorsch**

The abbey, together with its monumental entrance, the famous

Church. He strongly disputed the claim that freedom from God's punishment for sin could be redeemed with money.

**Karl Marx**

He was a philosopher, economist, sociologist, journalist and revolutionary socialist. Marx's work in economics laid the basis for much of the current understanding of labour and its relation to capital, and subsequent economic thought. He published numerous books during his lifetime, the most notable being *The Communist Manifesto* (1848) and *Das Kapital* (1867–1894).

**Johann Sebastian Bach**

He was a German composer and musician of the Baroque period. Now, he is now generally regarded as one of the greatest composers of all time.



'Torhall', are rare architectural vestiges of the Carolingian era. The sculptures and paintings from this period are still in remarkably good condition.

**Mines of Rammelsberg, Historic Town of Goslar and Upper Harz Water Management System**

The Upper Harz mining water management system, which lies south of the Rammelsberg mines and the town of Goslar, has been developed over a period of some 800 years to assist in the process of extracting ore for the production of non-ferrous metals. It is made up of an extremely complex but perfectly coherent system of artificial ponds, small channels, tunnels and underground drains. It enabled the development of water power for use in mining and metallurgical processes.

**Town of Bamberg**

From the 10th century onwards, this town became an important link with the Slav people, especially those of Poland and Pomerania. During its period of greatest prosperity, from the 12th century onwards, the architecture of Bamberg strongly influenced northern Germany and Hungary. In the late 18th century it was the centre of the Enlightenment in southern Germany, with eminent philosophers and writers such as Hegel and Hoffmann living there.

**Maulbronn Monastery Complex**

Founded in 1147, the Cistercian Maulbronn Monastery is considered the most complete and best-preserved medieval monastic complex north of the Alps. The monastery's church, mainly in Transitional Gothic style, had a major influence in the spread of Gothic architecture over much of northern and central Europe. The water-management system at Maulbronn, with its elaborate network of drains, irrigation canals and reservoirs, is of exceptional interest.

**Völklingen Ironworks**

The ironworks, which cover some 6 ha, dominate the city of Völklingen. Although they have recently gone out of production, they are the only intact example, in the whole of western Europe and North America, of an integrated ironworks that was built and equipped in the 19th and 20th centuries and has remained intact.

**Johann Wolfgang (von) Goethe**

He was a German writer and statesman. His work includes epic and lyric poetry written in a variety of styles; prose and verse dramas; memoirs; an autobiography; literary and aesthetic criticism; treatises on botany, anatomy, and colour; and four novels. He also contributed to the planning of Weimar's botanical park and the rebuilding of its Ducal Palace, which in 1998 were together designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

**Johannes Gutenberg**

He was a German blacksmith, goldsmith, printer, and publisher who introduced printing to Europe. His introduction of mechanical movable type printing to Europe started the Printing Revolution and is widely regarded as the most important event of the modern period. It played a key role

### **Collegiate Church, Castle and Old Town of Quedlinburg**

It was a capital of the East Franconian German Empire at the time of the Saxonian-Ottonian ruling dynasty. It has been a prosperous trading town since the Middle Ages. The number and high quality of the timber-framed buildings make Quedlinburg an exceptional example of a medieval European town. The Collegiate Church of St Servatius is one of the masterpieces of Romanesque architecture.

### **Messel Pit Fossil Site**

Messel Pit is the richest site in the world for understanding the living environment of the Eocene, between 57 million and 36 million years ago. In particular, it provides unique information about the early stages of the evolution of mammals and includes exceptionally well-preserved mammal fossils, ranging from fully articulated skeletons to the contents of stomachs of animals of this period.

### **Bauhaus and its Sites in Weimar and Dessau**

Between 1919 and 1933, the Bauhaus School, based first in Weimar and then in Dessau, revolutionized architectural and aesthetic concepts and practices. The buildings put up and decorated by the school's professors (Walter Gropius, Hannes Meyer, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy and Wassily Kandinsky) launched the Modern Movement, which shaped much of the architecture of the 20th century.

### **Cologne Cathedral**

Begun in 1248, the construction of this Gothic masterpiece took place in several stages and was not completed until 1880. Over seven centuries, successive builders were inspired by the same faith and a spirit of absolute fidelity to the original plans.

### **Classical Weimar**

The small town of Weimar experienced at the turn of the 18th century. Remarkable cultural flowering, which attracted many writers and scholars (eg. Goethe and Schiller).

### **Museumsinsel (Museum Island), Berlin**

The museum as a social phenomenon owes its origins to the Age of Enlightenment in the 18th century. The five museums on

in the development of the Renaissance, Reformation, the Age of Enlightenment, and the Scientific revolution and laid the material basis for the modern knowledge-based economy and the spread of learning to the masses.

### **Otto von Bismarck**

He was a conservative Prussian statesman who dominated German and European affairs from the 1860s until 1890. In the 1860s he engineered a series of wars that unified the German states (excluding Austria) into a powerful German Empire under Prussian leadership. With that accomplished by 1871 he skillfully used balance of power diplomacy to preserve German hegemony in a Europe which, despite many disputes and war scares, remained at peace.

the Museumsinsel in Berlin, built between 1824 and 1930, are the realization of a visionary project and show the evolution of approaches to museum design over the course of the 20th century. Each museum was designed so as to establish an organic connection with the art it houses. The importance of the museum's collections – which trace the development of civilizations throughout the ages – is enhanced by the urban and architectural quality of the buildings.

**Wartburg Castle**

Wartburg Castle blends superbly into its forest surroundings and is in many ways 'the ideal castle'. Although it has retained some original sections from the feudal period, the form it acquired during the 19th-century reconstitution gives a good idea of what this fortress might have been at the height of its military and seigneurial power. It was during his exile at Wartburg Castle that Martin Luther translated the New Testament into German.

**Historic Centres of Stralsund and Wismar**

The medieval towns of Wismar and Stralsund, on the Baltic coast of northern Germany, were major trading centres of the Hanseatic League in the 14th and 15th centuries. In the 17th and 18th centuries they became Swedish administrative and defensive centres for the German territories. They contributed to the development of the characteristic building types and techniques of Brick Gothic in the Baltic region.

**Upper Middle Rhine Valley**

The 65km-stretch of the Middle Rhine Valley, with its castles, historic towns and vineyards, graphically illustrates the long history of human involvement with a dramatic and varied natural landscape. It is intimately associated with history and legend and for centuries has exercised a powerful influence on writers, artists and composers.

**Town Hall and Roland on the Marketplace of Bremen**

The Town Hall and the statue of Roland on the marketplace of Bremen in north-west Germany are outstanding representations of civic autonomy and sovereignty, as these developed in the Holy Roman Empire in Europe. The old town hall was built in the Gothic style in the early 15th century, after Bremen joined the Hanseatic League.

**Albert Einstein**

He was a German-born theoretical physicist. He developed the general theory of relativity, one of the two pillars of modern physics (alongside quantum mechanics). Einstein's work is also known for its influence on the philosophy of science. Einstein is best known in popular culture for his mass-energy equivalence formula  $E = mc^2$  (which has been dubbed "the world's most famous equation"). He received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics for his "services to theoretical physics", in particular his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect, a pivotal step in the evolution of quantum theory.

		<p><b>Berlin Modernism Housing Estates</b></p> <p>Berlin Modernism Housing Estates. The property consists of six housing estates that testify to innovative housing policies from 1910 to 1933, especially during the Weimar Republic, when the city of Berlin was particularly progressive socially, politically and culturally. The property is an outstanding example of the building reform movement that contributed to improving housing and living conditions for people with low incomes through novel approaches to town planning, architecture and garden design.</p> <p><b>Wadden Sea</b></p> <p>The Wadden Sea is the largest unbroken system of intertidal sand and mud flats in the world. The site covers the Dutch Wadden Sea Conservation Area, the German Wadden Sea National Parks of Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein, and most of the Danish Wadden Sea maritime conservation area. The area is home to numerous plant and animal species, including marine mammals such as the harbour seal, grey seal and harbour porpoise.</p>				
<b>P O L A N D</b>	Poland is the eighth most populous state and the ninth largest country in of Europe	<p><b>Historic Centre of Kraków</b></p> <p>The historic centre of Cracow, the former capital of Poland, is situated at the foot of the Royal Wawel Castle. The 13th-century merchants' town has Europe's largest market square and numerous historical houses, palaces and churches with their magnificent interiors. Further evidence of the town's fascinating history is provided by the remnants of the 14th-century fortifications and the medieval site of Kazimierz with its ancient synagogues in the southern part of town, Jagellonian University and the Gothic cathedral where the kings of Poland were buried.</p> <p><b>Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines</b></p> <p>The deposit of rock salt in Wieliczka and Bochnia has been mined since the 13th century. This major industrial undertaking has royal status and is the oldest of its type in Europe. The Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines illustrate the historic stages of the development of mining techniques in Europe from the 13th to the 20th centuries.</p> <p><b>Auschwitz Birkenau</b></p> <p>German Nazi Concentration and Extermination Camp (1940-</p>	There are no intangible heritages.	<b>Pope Saint John Paul II</b>	<b>Poland</b> , the official name of the Republic of Poland is a country located in Central Europe. Poland is bordered by Germany to the west, the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south, Belarus and Ukraine to the east and Lithuania and Russia (Kaliningrad region) in the	The surface is mostly flat, the mountains make up most of the southern border. Most of the State forms the extensive lowlands and Plains. Almost three quarters of the territory lies in the 200 above the sea.

1945). The fortified walls, barbed wire, platforms, barracks, gallows, gas chambers and cremation ovens show the conditions within which the Nazi genocide took place in the former concentration and extermination camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau, the largest in the Third Reich.

**Historic Centre of Warsaw**

During the Warsaw Uprising in August 1944, more than 85% of Warsaw's historic centre was destroyed by Nazi troops. After the war, a five-year reconstruction campaign by its citizens resulted in today's meticulous restoration of the Old Town, with its churches, palaces and market-place. It is an outstanding example of a near-total reconstruction of a span of history covering the 13th to the 20th century.

**Old City of Zamość**

Zamosc was founded in the 16th century by the chancellor Jan Zamoysky on the trade route linking western and northern Europe with the Black Sea. Modelled on Italian theories of the 'ideal city' and built by the architect Bernardo Morando, a native of Padua, Zamosc is a perfect example of a late-16th-century Renaissance town.

**Medieval Town of Toruń**

Torun owes its origins to the Teutonic Order, which built a castle there in the mid-13th century as a base for the conquest and evangelization of Prussia. In the Old and New Town, the many imposing public and private buildings from the 14th and 15th centuries (among them the house of Copernicus) are striking evidence of Torun's importance.

**Castle of the Teutonic Order in Malbork**

This 13th-century fortified monastery belonging to the Teutonic Order was substantially enlarged and embellished after 1309, when the seat of the Grand Master moved here from Venice. A particularly fine example of a medieval brick castle, it later fell into decay, but was meticulously restored in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of the conservation techniques now accepted as standard were evolved here.

**Marie Skłodowska Curie**

She was a Polish and naturalized-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman who gained a Nobel Prize, the first person and only woman who gained it twice

**Nicolaus Copernicus**

He was a Renaissance mathematician and astronomer who formulated a model of the universe that determined the Sun as the center of the universe.

**Frédéric François Chopin**

Born **Fryderyk Franciszek Chopin**, was a Polish composer and a virtuoso pianist of the Romantic era, who wrote primarily for the solo piano.

north. From the north Poland has access to the Baltic Sea 770 km of coastline. The surface is mostly flat, the mountains form the majority of the southern border.

**Kalwaria Zebrzydowska: the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park**

Kalwaria Zebrzydowska is a breathtaking cultural landscape of great spiritual significance. Its natural setting – in which a series of symbolic places of worship relating to the Passion of Jesus Christ and the life of the Virgin Mary was laid out at the beginning of the 17th century – has remained virtually unchanged.

**Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica**

The Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica, the largest timber-framed religious buildings in Europe, were built in the former Silesia in the mid-17th century. Constrained by the physical and political conditions, the Churches of Peace bear testimony to the quest for religious freedom and are a rare expression of Lutheran ideology in an idiom generally associated with the Catholic Church.

**Wooden Churches of Southern Malopolska**

The wooden churches of southern Little Poland represent outstanding examples of the different aspects of medieval church-building traditions in Roman Catholic culture. Built using the horizontal log technique, common in eastern and northern Europe since the Middle Ages, these churches were sponsored by noble families and became status symbols.

**Centennial Hall in Wrocław**

The Centennial Hall, a landmark in the history of reinforced concrete architecture, was erected in 1911-1913 by the architect Max Berg as a multi-purpose recreational building, situated in the Exhibition Grounds. The Centennial Hall is a pioneering work of modern engineering and architecture, which exhibits an important interchange of influences in the early 20th century, becoming a key reference in the later development of reinforced concrete structures.

He gained and has maintained renown worldwide as one of the leading musicians of his era, whose "poetic genius was based on a professional technique that was without equal in his generation".

Switzerland is a small country, has a great population density. There several European rivers: the Rhine, the Rhone, Aare or Inn.

**Benedictine Convent of St John at Müstair**

The Convent of Müstair, which stands in a valley in the Grisons, is a good example of Christian monastic renovation during the Carolingian period.

**Abbey of St Gall**

The Convent of St Gall, a perfect example of a great Carolingian monastery was one of the most important in Europe. Its library is one of the richest and oldest in the world and contains precious manuscripts such as the earliest-known architectural plan drawn on parchment. The cathedral and the library are the main features of this remarkable architectural complex, reflecting 12 centuries of continuous activity.

**Old City of Berne**

Founded in the 12th century on a hill site surrounded by the Aare River, Berne developed over the centuries in line with an exceptionally coherent planning concept. The buildings in the Old City, dating from a variety of periods, include 15th-century arcades and 16th-century fountains. Most of the medieval town was restored in the 18th century but it has retained its original character.

**Three Castles, Defensive Wall and Ramparts of the Market-Town of Bellinzona**

The Bellinzona site consists of a group of fortifications grouped around the castle of Castelgrande, which stands on a rocky peak looking out over the entire Ticino valley. Running from the castle, a series of fortified walls protect the ancient town and block the passage through the valley. A second castle (Montebello) forms an integral part of the fortifications, while a third but separate castle (Sasso Corbaro) was built on an isolated rocky promontory south-east of the other fortifications.

**Swiss Alps Jungfrau-Aletsch**

The site provides an outstanding example of the formation of the High Alps, including the most glaciated part of the mountain range and the largest glacier in Eurasia. The site is of outstanding universal value both for its beauty and for the wealth of information it contains about the formation of mountains and glaciers, as well as ongoing climate change.

There are no intangible heritages.

**Carl Gustav Jung**

He was a Swiss psychiatrist and psychotherapist who founded analytical psychology. His work has been influential not only in psychiatry but also in philosophy, anthropology, literature, and religious studies. He was a prolific writer, though many of his works were not published until his death.

**Hermann Karl Hesse**

He was a German-born Swiss poet, novelist, and painter. His best-known works include *Steppenwolf*, *Siddhartha*, and *The Glass Bead Game*, each of them explores an individual's search for authenticity, self-knowledge and spirituality. In 1946, he received the Nobel Prize in Literature.

**Roger Federer**

He is a Swiss

**The Swiss Confederation** is an inland country in central Europe. Switzerland lies between Lake Constance in the northeast, the west of Lake Geneva, Alpine and Upper Rhine in the east and the north of the Rhine, Jura in the north and the southern Alps. Switzerland borders with the following countries with which it has land borders: with Italy is 734.2 km, 571.8 km with France, Germany 345.7 km, 165.1 km with Austria (interrupted Liechtenstein ) and Liechtenstein, 41.1 km ; A total of 1,857.9 kilometers.

More than 57% of the country make up the Alps.

**Monte San Giorgio**

The pyramid-shaped, wooded mountain of Monte San Giorgio beside Lake Lugano is regarded as the best fossil record of marine life from the Triassic Period (245–230 million years ago).

**Lavaux, Vineyard Terraces**

The Lavaux Vineyard Terraces, stretching for about 30 km along the south-facing northern shores of Lake Geneva from the Chateau de Chillon to the eastern outskirts of Lausanne in the Vaud region, cover the lower slopes of the mountainside between the villages and the lake.

**Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes**

Rhaetian Railway in the Albula / Bernina Landscapes, brings together two historic railway lines that cross the Swiss Alps through two passes. Opened in 1904, the Albula line in the north western part of the property is 67 km long. It features an impressive set of structures including 42 tunnels and covered galleries and 144 viaducts and bridges. It constitutes an outstanding technical, architectural and environmental ensemble and embodies architectural and civil engineering achievements, in harmony with the landscapes through which they pass.

**Prehistoric Pile dwellings around the Alps**

This serial property of 111 small individual sites encompasses the remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling (or stilt house) settlements in and around the Alps built from around 5000 to 500 B.C. on the edges of lakes, rivers or wetlands. The settlements are a unique group of exceptionally well-preserved and culturally rich archaeological sites, which constitute one of the most important sources for the study of early agrarian societies in the region.

professional tennis player. Many commentators and players regard Federer as the greatest tennis player ever. Federer turned professional in 1998 and has been continuously ranked inside the top 10 since October 2002. Federer holds several records of the Open Era: holding the world No. 1 position for 302 weeks, winning 17 Grand Slam singles titles.



<p>National nature reserve Teplice-Adršpach rocks are the most extensive and highest in Europe. The rock of the Bohemian Paradise was included into the list of the European network of geoparks UNESCO.</p>	<p><b>Tugendhat Villa</b></p> <p>was built in 1929 - 1930 in Brno, is one of the most important examples of the functionalist style in the European period of the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. Using a steel frame without load-bearing walls allowed the architect to create the new and informal concept of an open and variable space that is linked with its natural surroundings.</p> <p><b>Lednice-Valtice area</b></p> <p>It is a landscape complex covering an area of 283.09 square kilometers in Breclav region on the border with Austria. It is considered the largest composed landscape in Europe and perhaps the world.</p> <p><b>Prague</b></p> <p>The historic core, 866 hectares in size, encompasses the unique city ensemble of the Prague Castle and Hradčany, Lesser Side including Charles Bridge, Old Town with the preserved section of the former Jewish Town, New Town, Vyšehrad and each of the monuments within these areas.</p> <p><b>Pilgrimage Church of St. John of Nepomuk at Zelená Hora</b></p> <p>The pilgrimage church, dedicated to St. John of Nepomuk, was built in the early 1820s. It is the finest work of the architect Jan Blažej Santini and it is the most original example of the so-called baroque gothic style.</p> <p><b>Holy Trinity Column in Olomouc</b></p> <p>This memorial column, erected in the early years of the 18th century, is the most outstanding example of a type of monument specific to central Europe. In the characteristic regional style known as ‘Olomouc Baroque’ and rising to a height of 35 m, it is decorated with many fine religious sculptures, the work of the distinguished Moravian artist Ondřej Zahner.</p> <p><b>Castle in Litomyšl</b></p> <p>The renaissance castle from the second half of the 16th century is an excellent example of an arcade castle based on an Italianate style. Despite reconstruction of the interior at the end of the 18th century, outwardly it has retained an almost unadulterated renaissance appearance, including the unique sgraffito facades and gables. A number of commercial buildings</p>	<p><b>Falconry</b></p> <p>Falconry is one of the oldest relationships between man and predator, which has lasted for more than 4000 years. It is the traditional activity of hunting using trained birds of prey in a natural environment. The falcon and its prey have evolved their existence together over millions of years. The falcon is adapted to hunting prey and prey has developed many ways of escaping. This leads to a fascinating view when these opposite interests battle with each other. Falconry is considered to be a deeply emphatic activity and falconers understand that their predators and hunted animals must be preserved for future centuries to come.</p> <p><b>King’s ride</b></p> <p>The Ride of the Kings from Moravian Slovakia is a unique tradition in the Czech Republic which is included in the UNESCO intangible cultural heritage list. You can experience it during the last weekend in May in several villages and towns in Moravian Slovakia and Haná.</p> <p><b>Slovácko Verbuňk</b></p> <p>Slovácko Verbuňk belongs to male saltation dances. It is an impromptu dance, which is not bound by exact choreography rules. A pre-show consisting of a dance song is an indispensable part of it. The dance can be encountered in the southeast part of Moravia - in the ethnographic area of Slovácko (sometime translated as Moravian Slovakia) Depending on some specific local features, it can appear in sever regional subtypes. Verbuňk is a part of natural dancing occasions (such as feasts or balls), but it exists in a stage form as well.</p>	<p><b>Václav Havel</b></p> <p>He was a Czech writer, philosopher dissident, and statesman. From 1989 to 1992, he served as the last president of Czechoslovakia. He then served as the first president of the Czech Republic (1993–2003) after the Czech–Slovak split..</p> <p><b>Karel IV</b></p> <p>Born Wenceslaus, was the second King of Bohemia from the House of Luxembourg, and the first King of Bohemia to also become Holy Roman Emperor.</p> <p><b>Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk</b></p> <p>He was a Czechoslovak politician, sociologist and philosopher, who as an eager advocate of Czechoslovak independence during World War I became the founder and first President of Czechoslovakia. He originally wished to</p>	<p>The Czech Republic is a country in Central Europe bordered by Germany to the west, Austria to the south, Slovakia to the east and Poland to the northeast. The capital and largest city, Prague, has over 1.2 million residents. The Czech Republic includes the historical territories of Bohemia, Moravia, and Czech Silesia.</p>	<p>The Czech Republic is a landlocked country. The surface of the Czech Re-public consists mainly of hills and uplands.</p>
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and a garden have also been preserved.

### **Holašovice**

Holašovice is an exceptionally well-preserved example of a traditional Central European village. A number of high-quality village buildings from the 18th and 19th centuries in a style known as „South Bohemian Folk Baroque“ have been preserved on a ground plan that dates from the middle ages.

### **The historical centre of Telč**

the historical centre of the city, surrounded by fish ponds and city gates, has retained its unique shape over the centuries, in 1992 it was inscribed in the UNESCO Heritage List.

### **The Jewish quarter and the Basilica of St. Prokop in Třebíč**

The city was once a centre of Jewish culture in Moravia and the uniquely preserved Jewish Quarter bears silent witness to the cohabitation between Jews and Christians in this city. The ensemble of the Jewish Quarter and the Basilica is a unique example of the close co-existence of Christian and Jewish culture from the Middle Ages until the 20th century.

### **Gardens and Castle in Kroměříž**

The castle was built on earlier foundations in the 17th century. The castle represents a uniquely-preserved Central European baroque princely residence. Its neighbouring gardens include the Podzamecká garden under the castle in a natural English-style landscape and the early baroque Flower Gardens.

### **Kutná Hora**

Ever since the end of the 13th century the history of Kutná Hora has been inseparably linked to the mining of silver ore. The historical centre is an architectural jewel of European importance, and the late gothic Church of St. Barbora and the Cathedral of Our Lady in Sedlec, rebuilt in the baroque gothic style, create a notional entrance gateway to the royal mining city.

### **Lent - Village Shrovetide processions and masks in the Hlinec Region**

Descriptions of Shrovetide processions and masks in the Hlinec Region have been documented since the 19th century. In some villages, they have been occurring spontaneously for several generations almost unchanged to the present (Hamry, Studnice, Vortová). Shrovetide masks have their traditional form and function, and most commonly men are disguised. Only few villages do not respect the tradition and allow even women, or children to wear the masks (Blatno, Studnice).

The Shrovetide procession is led by the Spotted Man and Wife, who go from door-to-door in the village based on a predetermined order. They wish each household prosperity, health and play songs as requested. The majority of inhabitants prepare the traditional feast (mainly donuts and alcohol), a financial reward, and actively participate in the whole event. The procession ends with the ceremony of the killing of the Mare (one of the masks), and a dance is held in the evening.

reform the Austro-Hungarian monarchy into a democratic federal state, but during the First World War he began to favor the abolition of the monarchy.

### **John Amos Comenius**

He was a Czech speaking Moravian philosopher, pedagogue and theologian. He served as the last bishop of Unity of the Brethren and became a religious refugee and one of the earliest champions of universal education, a concept eventually set forth in his book Didactica Magna.

### **Bedřich Smetana**

He was a Czech composer who pioneered the development of a musical style which became closely identified with his country's aspirations to independent statehood.

### **Antonín Dvořák**

He was a Czech composer. Dvořák's own style has been

**Czech Krumlov**

It is an unique architectural jewel whose importance is underlined Companies town on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1992. Above the meanders of the Vltava River has developed a unique set of urban, mostly from the 16th century, along with the extensive grounds of the castle, which is the second largest castle complex in the Czech Republic. The historical seat of the Rosenberg family includes a variety of chateau buildings, the famous Hall of Masks, a unique Baroque theater, the chateau garden with a Rococo fountain and the summer residence Bellaria with a revolving auditorium - scene seasonal theater performances. Dominates the town is the Cathedral of Sts. Vitus, a valuable work of the Czech Gothic.

described as 'the fullest recreation of a national idiom with that of the symphonic tradition, absorbing folk influences and finding effective ways of using them.

# I T A L Y

The highest point is the Monte Bianco (4.810 m) situated in the Alps, while the lowest point is at the Fossa Ellenica in the Ionio Sea Black (-5.093 m).

The highest temperature ever recorded was 48.5°C on August 20, 1999 in Sicily (an Italian island). The lowest temperature was -49,6 °C, registered on February 10, 2013 in the North of Italy (Alps at 2.607 m)).

There are around 1,000 lakes in Italy, most of them small or medium. The biggest lake in Italy is the Garda Lake near Verona with 370 Km<sup>2</sup>. The deepest lake is the Como Lake, which has the maximum depth of 410 m.

Italy has many waterfalls on its territory. The highest waterfalls are the Serio Waterfalls, 315 m. (in Lombardy).

The most populous city is Rome with 2.880.000 inhabitants.

The municipality with the lower number of inhabitants is Pedesina, in the North of Italy, with only 30 inhabitants.

**Italy is the European Country with the highest number of Unesco Heritages (51).**

## Historic Centre of Rome

Founded, according to legend, by Romulus and Remus in 753 BC, Rome was first the centre of the Roman Republic, then of the Roman Empire, and it became the capital of the Christian world in the 4th century. The World Heritage site, extended in 1990 to the walls of Urban VIII, includes some of the major monuments of antiquity such as the Forums, the Mausoleum of Augustus, the Mausoleum of Hadrian, the Pantheon, Trajan's Column and the Column of Marcus Aurelius, as well as the religious and public buildings of papal Rome.

## Venice and its Lagoon

Founded in the 5th century and spread over 118 small islands, Venice became a major maritime power in the 10th century. The whole city is an extraordinary architectural masterpiece in which even the smallest building contains works by some of the world's greatest artists such as Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese and others.

## Castel del Monte

When the Emperor Frederick II built this castle near Bari in the 13th century, he imbued it with symbolic significance, as reflected in the location, the mathematical and astronomical precision of the layout and the perfectly regular shape. A unique piece of medieval military architecture, Castel del Monte is a successful blend of elements from classical antiquity, the Islamic Orient and north European Cistercian Gothic.

## The Trulli of Alberobello

The *trulli*, limestone dwellings found in the southern region of Puglia, are remarkable examples of drywall (mortarless) construction, a prehistoric building technique still in use in this region. The *trulli* are made of roughly worked limestone boulders collected from neighbouring fields. Characteristically, they feature pyramidal, domed or conical roofs built up of corbelled limestone slabs.

## Celebrations of big shoulder-borne processional structures

Catholic processions featuring large shoulder-borne processional structures take place throughout Italy, but particularly in four historic city centres: in Nola, a procession of eight wood and papier mâché obelisks commemorates the return of St Paolino; in Palmi, bearers carry a complex processional structure in honour of Our Lady of the Holy Letter; in Sassari, the Discesa dei Candelieri (Descent of the Candlesticks) involves the votive transportation of wooden obelisks; and in Viterbo, the Macchina di Santa Rosa (Tower of Santa Rosa) commemorates the town's patron saint. The coordinated and equitable sharing of tasks in a common project is a fundamental part of the celebrations, which bind the communities together through the consolidation of mutual respect, cooperation and joint effort.

## Opera dei Pupi, Sicilian puppet theatre

The puppet theatre known as the "Opera dei Pupi" emerged in Sicily at the beginning of the nineteenth century and enjoyed great success among the island's working classes. The puppeteers told stories based on medieval chivalric literature and other sources, such as Italian poems of the Renaissance, the lives of saints and tales of notorious bandits. The two main Sicilian puppet schools in Palermo and Catania were distinguished principally by the size and shape of the puppets, the operating techniques and the variety of colourful stage backdrops. These theatres were often family-run businesses; the carving, painting and construction of the puppets, renowned for their intense expressions, were carried out by craftspeople employing traditional methods. The puppeteers constantly endeavoured to outdo each other with their shows, and they exerted great influence over their audience. In the past, these performances took place over several evenings and provided

## Roberto Benigni

He is an actor, comedian, screenwriter, director, known outside of Italy for directing and acting in the 1997 tragicomedy "Life is Beautiful" which garnered him the Academy Award for Best Actor and the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film.

## Enrico Fermi

He was an Italian physicist, who created the world's first nuclear reactor, the Chicago Pile-1. He has been called the "architect of the nuclear age", and the "architect of the atomic bomb". He was one of the few physicists to excel both theoretically and experimentally. Fermi held several patents related to the use of nuclear power, and was awarded the 1938 Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on induced radioactivity by neutron bombardment and the discovery

Total land boundaries are 1,836 km. The border countries are Austria, France, Holy See (Vatican City), San Marino, Slovenia, Switzerland. Mediterranean sea.

Italy lies at latitude 42° North and longitude 12° east.

Italy is a country of south-central Europe, occupying a peninsula that juts deep into the Mediterranean Sea. Italy comprises some of the most varied and scenic landscapes on Earth and is often described as a country shaped like a boot. At its broad top stand the Alps, which are among the world's most rugged mountains. Italy's highest points are along Monte Rosa, which peaks in Switzerland, and along Mont Blanc, which peaks in France. The western Alps overlook a landscape of Alpine lakes and glacier-carved valleys that stretch down to the Po River and the Piedmont. Tuscany, to the south of the cisalpine region, is perhaps the country's best-known region. From the central Alps, running down the length of the country, radiates the tall Apennine Range, which widens

**18th-Century Royal Palace at Caserta with the Park, the Aqueduct of Vanvitelli, and the San Leucio Complex**

The monumental complex at Caserta, created by the Bourbon king Charles III in the mid-18th century to rival Versailles and the Royal Palace in Madrid, is exceptional for the way in which it brings together a magnificent palace with its park and gardens, as well as natural woodland, hunting lodges and a silk factory. It is an eloquent expression of the Enlightenment in material form, integrated into, rather than imposed on, its natural setting.

**Portovenere, Cinque Terre, and the Islands (Palmaria, Tino and Tinetto)**

The Ligurian coast between Cinque Terre and Portovenere is a cultural landscape of great scenic and cultural value. The layout and disposition of the small towns and the shaping of the surrounding landscape, overcoming the disadvantages of a steep, uneven terrain, encapsulate the continuous history of human settlement in this region over the past millennium.

**Archaeological Areas of Pompei, Herculaneum and Torre Annunziata**

When Vesuvius erupted on 24 August AD 79, it engulfed the two flourishing Roman towns of Pompei and Herculaneum, as well as the many wealthy villas in the area. These have been progressively excavated and made accessible to the public since the mid-18th century. The vast expanse of the commercial town of Pompei contrasts with the smaller but better-preserved remains of the holiday resort of Herculaneum, while the superb wall paintings of the Villa Oplontis at Torre Annunziata give a vivid impression of the opulent lifestyle enjoyed by the wealthier citizens of the Early Roman Empire.

**Villa d'Este, Tivoli**

The Villa d'Este in Tivoli, with its palace and garden, is one of the most remarkable and comprehensive illustrations of Renaissance culture at its most refined. Its innovative design along with the architectural components in the garden (fountains, ornamental basins, etc.) make this a unique example

opportunities for social gatherings. The economic and social upheavals caused by the extraordinary economic boom of the 1950s had a considerable effect on the tradition, threatening its very foundations.

Canto a tenore, Sardinian pastoral song  
Canto a tenore has developed within the pastoral culture of Sardinia. It represents a form of polyphonic singing performed by a group of four men using four different voices called bassu, contra, boche and mesu boche. One of its characteristics is the deep and guttural timbre of the bassu and contra voices. It is performed standing in a close circle. The solo singers chants a piece of prose or a poem while the other voices form an accompanying chorus. Most practitioners live in the region of Barbagia and other parts of central Sardinia. Their art of singing is very much embedded in the daily life of local communities. The lyrics are either ancient or contemporary poems on present-day issues, such as emigration, unemployment and politics. In this sense, the songs can be regarded as both traditional and contemporary cultural expressions.

**Traditional violin craftsmanship in Cremona**

Cremonese violin craftsmanship is highly renowned for its traditional process of fashioning and restoring violins, violas, cellos and contrabasses. Violin-makers attend a specialized school, based on a close teacher-pupil relationship, before being apprenticed in a local workshop, where they continue to master and perfect their techniques – a never-ending process. Each violin-maker constructs from three to six instruments per year, shaping and assembling more than 70 pieces of wood around an inner mould by hand, according to the different acoustic response of each piece. No two violins are alike. Every part of the instrument is made with a specific wood, carefully selected and naturally well seasoned. No

of transuranic elements. He made significant contributions to the development of quantum theory, nuclear and particle physics, and statistical mechanics.

**Rita Levi Montalcini**

She was an Italian Nobel Laureate honored for her work in neurobiology. She was awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine jointly with colleague Stanley Cohen for the discovery of nerve growth factor (NGF). From 2001 until her death, she also served in the Italian Senate as a Senator for Life.

Rita Levi-Montalcini had been the oldest living Nobel laureate and was the first ever to reach a 100th birthday. On 22 April 2009, she was feted with a 100th birthday party at Rome's city hall.

**Guglielmo Marconi**

He was an

near Rome to cover nearly the entire width of the Italian peninsula. Much of the lower Apennine chain is near-wilderness, hosting a wide range of species rarely seen elsewhere in western Europe, such as wild boars, wolves, asps, and bears. The southern Apennines are also tectonically unstable, with several active volcanoes, including Vesuvius, which from time to time belches ash and steam into the air above Naples and its island-strewn bay. At the bottom of the country, in the Mediterranean Sea, lie the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

of an Italian 16th-century garden. The Villa d'Este, one of the first *giardini delle meraviglie*, was an early model for the development of European gardens.

**The Sassi and the Park of the Rupestrian Churches of Matera**

This is the most outstanding, intact example of a troglodyte settlement in the Mediterranean region, perfectly adapted to its terrain and ecosystem. The first inhabited zone dates from the Palaeolithic, while later settlements illustrate a number of significant stages in human history. Matera is in the southern region of Basilicata.

**Etruscan Necropolises of Cerveteri and Tarquinia**

These two large Etruscan cemeteries reflect different types of burial practices from the 9th to the 1st century BC, and bear witness to the achievements of Etruscan culture. Which over nine centuries developed the earliest urban civilization in the northern Mediterranean. Some of the tombs are monumental, cut in rock and topped by impressive tumuli (burial mounds). Many feature carvings on their walls, others have wall paintings of outstanding quality. The necropolis near Cerveteri, known as Banditaccia, contains thousands of tombs organized in a city-like plan, with streets, small squares and neighbourhoods. The site contains very different types of tombs: trenches cut in rock; tumuli; and some, also carved in rock, in the shape of huts or houses with a wealth of structural details. These provide the only surviving evidence of Etruscan residential architecture. The necropolis of Tarquinia, also known as Monterozzi, contains 6,000 graves cut in the rock. It is famous for its 200 painted tombs, the earliest of which date from the 7th century BC.

semi-industrial or industrial materials are used. Craftsmanship requires a high level of creativity: the craftsman has to adapt general rules and personal knowledge to every instrument. Cremonese violin-makers are deeply convinced that sharing their knowledge is fundamental to the growth of their craftsmanship, and dialogue with musicians is deemed essential so as to understand their needs. Traditional violin-making is promoted by two violin-makers' associations, 'Consorzio Liutai Antonio Stradivari' and 'Associazione Liutaria Italiana', and is considered fundamental to the identity of Cremona, its citizens, and plays a fundamental role in its social and cultural practices, rituals and events.

**Traditional agricultural practice of cultivating the 'vite ad alberello' (head-trained bush vines) of the community of Pantelleria**

The traditional practice of cultivating head-trained bush vines ("vite ad alberello") is transmitted through generations of vine growers and farmers of the Mediterranean island of Pantelleria. About 5,000 inhabitants own a plot of land, which they cultivate using sustainable methods. The technique consists of several phases. The ground is prepared by levelling the soil and digging a hollow to plant the vine.. The knowledge and skills of bearers and practitioners are handed down in families through oral and practical instruction in the local dialect. In addition, rituals and festivals organized between July and September allow the local community to share this social practice. The people of Pantelleria continue to identify themselves with vine growing and strive to preserve this practice.

Italian inventor and electrical engineer, known for his pioneering work on long-distance radio transmission and for his development of Marconi's law and a radio telegraph system. He is often credited as the inventor of radio and he shared the 1909 Nobel Prize in Physics with Karl Ferdinand Braun "in recognition of their contributions to the development of wireless telegraphy". An entrepreneur, businessman, and founder in Britain in 1897 of The Wireless Telegraph & Signal Company (which became the Marconi Company), Marconi succeeded in making a commercial success of radio by innovating and building on the work of previous experimenters and physicists.

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Officially the Republic of San Marino is an enclaved microstate surrounded by Italy, situated on the Italian Peninsula on the north-eastern side of the Apennine Mountains. Its size is just over 61 km<sup>2</sup> and has an estimated population of about 32,000.

San Marino has the smallest population of all the members of the Council of Europe.

Monte Titano (755 m) is the highest point in San Marino, while the lowest Point is Torrente Ausa (55 m)

Several rivers flow through the country: the longest is the Ausa (17 km), while the shortest is San Marino River (8,7 km).

There is only a lake (Faetano Lake) which extends for 0,0036 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Historic Centre of San Marino**

The Historic Centre and Mount Titano are the only cultural heritage in San Marino. San Marino is inscribed as a testimony to the continuity of a free republic since the Middle Ages. The inscribed city centre includes fortification towers, walls, gates and bastions, as well as a neo-classical basilica of the 19th century, 14th and 16th century convents, and the Palazzo Pubblico of the 19th century, as well as the 18th century Titano Theatre. The property represents an historical centre still inhabited and preserving all its institutional functions. Thanks to its position on top of Mount Titano, it was not affected by the urban transformations that have occurred from the advent of the industrial era to today.

San Marino has no intangible heritage.

San Marino is surrounded on all sides by the Republic of Italy (for 39 km).

San Marino lies at latitude 43° North and longitude 12° east

San Marino is an enclave in Italy, on the border between the *regioni* of Emilia Romagna and Marche and about 10 km from the Adriatic coast at Rimini. Its topography is dominated by the Apennine mountain range, and it has a rugged terrain. The highest point in the country, the summit of Monte Titano, is situated at 749 m above sea level. There are no bodies of water of any significant size. San Marino is the third smallest country in Europe, with only Vatican City and Monaco being smaller. San Marino has no flat ground; it is entirely composed of hilly terrain.

The highest point is the Galdhøpiggen (2469 m) located in the massif of Jotunheimen while the lowest point is at sea in Norway (0 m). The highest temperature ever recorded was 35.6 °C in June 1970 IN20 Nesbyen. The lowest temperature ever recorded was - 51.4 °C recorded in the January 1, 1886 in Karasjok in Fimmark. There are approximately 450,000 lakes, of which only 400, though, with an area of over 5 square kilometers. The biggest of these is the Mjøsa (365 km²). The deepest lake called Hornindalsvatnet which boasts a maximum depth of 514 m. The Norwegian rivers are characterized by an impetuous and short course, which gives the water of hydroelectric power. The longest river is the Glomma (601 km), which flows into the Oslo fjord, while the shorter the Tenø (348 km).

**Bryggen**

Bryggen, the old wharf of Bergen, is a reminder of the town's importance as part of the Hanseatic League's trading empire from the 14th to the mid-16th century. Many fires, the last in 1955, have ravaged the characteristic wooden houses of Bryggen. Its rebuilding has traditionally followed old patterns and methods, thus leaving its main structure preserved, which is a relic of an ancient wooden urban structure once common in Northern Europe. Today, some 62 buildings remain of this former townscape.

**Rjukan-Notodden Industrial Heritage Site**

Located in a dramatic landscape of mountains, waterfalls and river valleys, the site comprises hydroelectric power plants, transmission lines, factories, transport systems and towns. The complex was established by the Norsk-Hydro Company to manufacture artificial fertilizer from nitrogen in the air. It was built to meet the Western world's growing demand for agricultural production in the early 20th century. The company towns of Rjukan and Notodden show workers' accommodation and social institutions linked by rail and ferry to ports where the fertilizer was loaded. The Rjukan-Notodden site manifests an exceptional combination of industrial assets and themes associated to the natural landscape. It stands out as an example of a new global industry in the early 20th century.

**Rock Art of Alta**

This group of petroglyphs in the Alta Fjord, near the Arctic Circle, bears the traces of a settlement dating from c. 4200 to 500 B.C. The thousands of paintings and engravings add to our understanding of the environment and human activities on the fringes of the Far North in prehistoric times.

**Røros Mining Town and the Circumference**

Røros Mining Town and the Circumference is linked to the copper mines, established in the 17th century and exploited for 333 years until 1977. The site comprises the Town and its industrial-rural cultural landscapes; Femundshytta, a smelter with its associated area; and the Winter Transport Route. Completely rebuilt after its destruction by Swedish troops in 1679, Røros contains about 2000 wooden one- and two-storey houses and a smelting house. Many of these buildings have preserved their blackened wooden façades, giving the town a

Norway has not intangible heritage .

**Roald Amundsen**

It was a Norwegian explorer of polar regions. He led the first expedition able to reach the South Pole in 1911-1912.

**Knut Hamsun**

Was one Norwegian writer. He was winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1920. Hamsun was acclaimed for the first time with his novel Hunger. The semi-autobiographical work describes the descent of a young writer and self-centered in the tunnel of madness, because of hunger and poverty in the Norwegian capital Kristiania.

**Edvan Munch**

It was a Norwegian painter, symbolist, printmaker and an important forerunner of expressionistic. The Scream (1893) is probably his best known work. Munch has painted many versions, including one on display at the National Gallery in Oslo and one in the Munch Museum in

Oslo, capital of Norway, is located at latitude 59 ° 54 '45 N and longitude 10 ° 44' 45 E. part of northern Europe, near the North Pole, the country is bordered to the east by Sweden, north -east with Finland and Russia, on the south by the Skagerrak that separates Denmark and north by the Atlantic Ocean

Norway is a country of northern Europe that occupies the western half of the Scandinavian peninsula. Nearly half of the inhabitants of the country live in the far south, in the region around Oslo, the capital. About two-thirds of Norway is mountainous, and off its much-indented coastline lie, carved by deep glacial fjords, some 50,000 islands.



medieval appearance. Surrounded by a buffer zone, coincident with the area of privileges (the Circumference) granted to the mining enterprise by the Danish-Norwegian Crown (1646), the property illustrates the establishment and flourishing of a lasting culture based on copper mining in a remote region with a harsh climate.

**Struve Geodetic Arc**

The Struve Arc is a chain of survey triangulations stretching from Hammerfest in Norway to the Black Sea, through 10 countries and over 2,820 km. These are points of a survey, carried out between 1816 and 1855 by the astronomer Friedrich Georg Wilhelm Struve, which represented the first accurate measuring of a long segment of a meridian. This helped to establish the exact size and shape of the planet and marked an important step in the development of earth sciences and topographic mapping. It is an extraordinary example of scientific collaboration among scientists from different countries, and of collaboration between monarchs for a scientific cause. The original arc consisted of 258 main triangles with 265 main station points. The listed site includes 34 of the original station points, with different markings, i.e. a drilled hole in rock, iron cross, cairns, or built obelisks.

**Urnes Stave Church**

The wooden church of Urnes (the stavkirke) stands in the natural setting of Sogn of Fjordane. It was built in the 12th and 13th centuries and is an outstanding example of traditional Scandinavian wooden architecture. It brings together traces of Celtic art, Viking traditions and Romanesque spatial structures

**Vegaøyane -- The Vega Archipelago**

A cluster of dozens of islands centred on Vega, just south of the Arctic Circle, forms a cultural landscape of 103,710 ha, of which 6,930 ha is land. The islands bear testimony to a distinctive frugal way of life based on fishing and the harvesting of the down of eider ducks, in an inhospitable environment. There are fishing villages, quays, warehouses, eider houses (built for eider ducks to nest in), farming landscapes, lighthouses and beacons. There is evidence of human settlement from the Stone Age onwards. By the 9th century, the islands had become an important centre for the supply of down, which appears to have accounted for around a third of the islanders' income. The Vega Archipelago reflects the way fishermen/farmers have, over the past 1,500 years, maintained a

the same city.

**Jostein Gaarder**

It is a Norwegian writer, who shot to international fame with the philosophical novel Sophie's World. He was professor of philosophy for ten years before devoting himself to authorship. His first book was published in 1986, and soon became one of the most famous authors of his country, but the international success came in the early nineties with the novel Sophie's World.

**Henrik Ibsen**

He was a writer, playwright, poet and theater director Norwegian. It is considered the father of modern drama, for bringing in the theater the more intimate of the nineteenth-century bourgeoisie, laying bare the contradictions and the profound machismo. Remember some of

		sustainable living and the contribution of women to eiderdown harvesting.		his works including Kæmpehøjen written in 1850.		
<b>D E N M A R K</b>	<p>The highest point is the Gumbjorn Fjeld (3,693)m in the Watkins Montains on the east coast of Danimarc, while the lowest point is at the Celtic Sea(0 m). The highest temperature ever recorder was 36.4°C on August 10,1975 in Holstebro. The lowest temperature was -31.2°C in the north of Denmark. There are 2 lakes in Denmark, the Bagsvaerd Lake and the Esrom Lake. The biggest lake in Denmark is the Esrom Lake in Hovesdstaden. The deepest lake is a dam lake called Esrom, which has the maximum depth of 22.53 m. Danish longest river is called Gudena (176km) runs the Jutland peninsula which crosses the central part, while the shortest is called Aarhus (40km), Central Jutland.</p>	<p><b>Christiansfeld, a Moravian Church Settlement</b></p> <p>Founded in 1773 in South Jutland, the site is an example of a planned settlement of the Moravian Church, a Lutheran free congregation centred in Herrnhut, Saxony. The town was planned to represent the Protestant urban ideal, constructed around a central Church square. The architecture is homogenous and unadorned, with one and two-storey buildings in yellow brick with red tile roofs. The democratic organization of the Moravian Church, with its pioneering egalitarian philosophy, is expressed in its humanistic town planning. The settlement's plan opens onto agricultural land and includes important buildings for the common welfare such as large communal houses for the congregation's widows and unmarried men and women. The buildings are still in use and many are still owned by the local Moravian Church community .</p> <p><b>Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church</b></p> <p>The Jelling burial mounds and one of the runic stones are striking examples of pagan Nordic culture, while the other runic stone and the church illustrate the Christianization of the Danish people towards the middle of the 10th century.</p> <p><b>Kronborg Castle</b></p> <p>Located on a strategically important site commanding the Sund, the stretch of water between Denmark and Sweden, the Royal castle of Kronborg at Helsingør (Elsinore) is of immense symbolic value to the Danish people and played a key role in the history of northern Europe in the 16th-18th centuries. Work began on the construction of this outstanding Renaissance castle in 1574, and its defences were reinforced according to the canons of the period's military architecture in the late 17th century. It has remained intact to the present day. It is world-renowned as Elsinore, the setting of Shakespeare's Hamlet.</p>	Denmark has no intangible heritage.	<p><b>Hans Christian Andersen</b></p> <p>He was a writer and Danish poet , best known for his fairy tales . Among his best known works are The Princess and the Pea , Thumbelina , The Little Mermaid , The Snow Queen , The Tin Soldier , The Ugly Duckling and The Little Match Girl.</p> <p><b>Niels Bohr</b></p> <p>was a physicist , mathematician , philosopher of science , theoretical physics and academic Danish . He gave fundamental contributions in the understanding of atomic structure and quantum mechanics , for which he received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1922.</p> <p><b>Tycho Brahe</b></p> <p>It was a Danish</p>	<p>Copenhagen is located at latitude 12 ° 33'55 "north and longitude 55 ° 40'33" east. the state is bordered to the south by Germany, to the southeast with the Baltic Sea, the west by the North Sea, Skagerrak to the north that separates it from Norway and on the east by the Kattegat.</p>	Denmark, country occupying the peninsula of Jutland (Jylland), which extends northward from the centre of continental western Europe, and an archipelago of more than 400 islands to the east of the peninsula. Jutland makes up more than two-thirds of the country's total land area; at its northern tip is the island of Vendsyssel-Thy (1,809 square miles [4,685 square km]), separated from the mainland by the Lim Fjord. The largest of the country's islands are Zealand (Sjælland; 2,715 square miles [7,031 square km]), Vendsyssel-Thy, and Funen (Fyn; 1,152 square miles [2,984 square km]). Along with Norway and Sweden, Denmark is a part of the northern European

**Roskilde Cathedral**

Built in the 12th and 13th centuries, this was Scandinavia's first Gothic cathedral to be built of brick and it encouraged the spread of this style throughout northern Europe. It has been the mausoleum of the Danish royal family since the 15th century. Porches and side chapels were added up to the end of the 19th century. Thus it provides a clear overview of the development of European religious architecture.

**The par force hunting landscape in North Zealand**

Located about 30 km northeast of Copenhagen, this cultural landscape encompasses the two hunting forests of Store Dyrehave and Gribskov, as well as the hunting park of Jægersborg Hegn/Jægersborg Dyrehave. This is a designed landscape where Danish kings and their court practiced par force hunting, or hunting with hounds, which reached its peak between the 17th and the late 18th centuries, when the absolute monarchs transformed it into a landscape of power. With hunting lanes laid out in a star system, combined with an orthogonal grid pattern, numbered stone posts, fences and a hunting lodge, the site demonstrates the application of Baroque landscaping principles to forested areas.

astronomer and astrologer. Brahe believed in a geocentric model , What Then he took the name of System Tychonic (According to the Sun would turn around the fixed Earth , and All Other Planets would turn around the Sun ) , at The Same reasons that argued That the supernova of 1572 is not Close to the Earth was

**Soren Kierkegaard**

was a philosopher , theologian and Danish writer , whose thinking is considered by some scholars starting point of existentialism. Remember some of his works including:  
-Af en endnu Levendes Papirer, 1838;  
-Om Begrebet Ironi med stadigt *Hensym til Socrates*, 1841;

region known as Scandinavia. The country's capital, Copenhagen (København), is located primarily on Zealand; the second largest city, Århus, is the major urban centre of Jutland.

The highest point is the Vaalserberg (321m) while the lowest point is the Zuidplaspolder (-7m).  
The largest lake is the IJsselmeer (1.100 Km<sup>2</sup>). The longest river is the Reno (1233 km), while the shorter one is the Amstel (31km).

**Defence Line of Amsterdam**  
Extending 135 km around the city of Amsterdam, this defence line (built between 1883 and 1920) is the only example of a fortification based on the principle of controlling the waters. Since the 16th century, the people of the Netherlands have used their expert knowledge of hydraulic engineering for defence purposes. The centre of the country was protected by a network of 45 armed forts, acting in concert with temporary flooding from polders and an intricate system of canals and locks.

**Droogmakerij de Beemster (Beemster Polder)**  
The Beemster Polder, dating from the early 17th century, is an exceptional example of reclaimed land in the Netherlands. It has preserved intact its well-ordered landscape of fields, roads, canals, dykes and settlements, laid out in accordance with classical and Renaissance planning principles.

**-Historic Area of Willemstad, Inner City and Harbour, Curaçao**  
The people of the Netherlands established a trading settlement at a fine natural harbour on the Caribbean island of Curaçao in 1634. The town developed continuously over the following centuries. The modern town consists of several distinct historic districts whose architecture reflects not only European urban-planning concepts but also styles from the Netherlands and from the Spanish and Portuguese colonial towns with which Willemstad engaged in trade.

**Ir.D.F. Woudagemaal (D.F. Wouda Steam Pumping Station)**  
The Wouda Pumping Station at Lemmer in the province of Friesland opened in 1920. It is the largest steam-pumping station ever built and is still in operation. It represents the high point of the contribution made by Netherlands engineers and architects in protecting their people and land against the natural forces of water.

**Mill Network at Kinderdijk-Elshout**

Nederland has not intagible haritage.

**Erasmus of Rotterdam**  
He has been a theologian, humanist and Dutch philosopher. It signed his writings with the pseudonym of Desiderius Erasmus. Its more known work is Praise of the folly. The greatest exponent of the movement of the Christian humanism is considered. Erasmus devoted the greatest part of his studies to the religious circle.

**Rembrandt**  
He has been a painter and Dutch engraver. After having gotten a great success since young as painter portraitist, its last years were marked by personal tragedies and economic difficulty. His sketches and paintings were already popular during his life. For twenty years he was a teacher of almost all the most important Dutch painters. The greatest creative triumphs of Rembrandt are

Nederland lies at latitude 51° - 53° north and longitude 4° - 7° east. It confines to south with Belgium and to east with Germany, while to north and to west it is wet from the sea of the North.

The geography of the Netherlands is unusual. The most of its territories has been reclaimed from the sea and it lays below sea level, protected by dikes. Another factor that has influenced its physical appearance is that the country is among the most densely populated on Earth. It is ranked 30th overall on that scale, but is behind only three countries having a population over 16 million. Consequently, the Netherlands is highly urbanized.  
  
The country can be split into two areas: the low and flat lands in the west and north, and the higher lands with minor hills in the east and south. The former, including the reclaimed polders and river deltas, make up about half of its surface area and are less than 1 metre above sea level, much of it actually below sea level. An extensive

The outstanding contribution made by the people of the Netherlands to the technology of handling water is admirably demonstrated by the installations in the Kinderdijk-Elshout area. Construction of hydraulic works for the drainage of land for agriculture and settlement began in the Middle Ages and have continued uninterrupted to the present day. The site illustrates all the typical features associated with this technology – dykes, reservoirs, pumping stations, administrative buildings and a series of beautifully preserved windmills.

**Rietveld Schröderhuis (Rietveld Schröder House)**

The Rietveld Schröder House in Utrecht was commissioned by Ms Truus Schröder-Schräder, designed by the architect Gerrit Thomas Rietveld, and built in 1924. This small family house, with its interior, the flexible spatial arrangement, and the visual and formal qualities, was a manifesto of the ideals of the De Stijl group of artists and architects in the Netherlands in the 1920s, and has since been considered one of the icons of the Modern Movement in architecture.

**Schokland and Surroundings**

Schokland was a peninsula that by the 15th century had become an island. Occupied and then abandoned as the sea encroached, it had to be evacuated in 1859. But following the draining of the Zuider Zee, it has, since the 1940s, formed part of the land reclaimed from the sea. Schokland has vestiges of human habitation going back to prehistoric times. It symbolizes the heroic, age-old struggle of the people of the Netherlands against the encroachment of the waters.

**Seventeenth-Century Canal Ring Area of Amsterdam inside the Singelgracht**

The historic urban ensemble of the canal district of Amsterdam was a project for a new ‘port city’ built at the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. It comprises a network of canals to the west and south of the historic old town and the medieval port that encircled the old town and was accompanied by the repositioning inland of the city’s fortified boundaries, the Singelgracht. This was a long-term programme that involved extending the city by draining the swampland, using a system of canals in concentric arcs and filling in the intermediate spaces. These spaces allowed the development of a homogeneous urban ensemble including gabled houses and numerous monuments.

especially evident in the portraits of its contemporaries, in its self-portraits and in the illustrations of scenes drawn by the Bible.

**Abel Janszoon Tasman**

He has been a navigator, explorer and Dutch cartographer.

Known above all for the trips that undertaken in 1642 and 1644 to the service of the Dutch Company of Oriental Indies, he was the first European to reach the islands of Tasmania and the New Zelanda, and to sight the Islands Figi. Tasman, his/her navigator Visscher and the merchant Gilsemans realized maps of ample zones of Australia, of the New Zelanda and of the islands of the ocean Pacific that they met.

**Vincent Willem van Gogh**

Author of well 867 cloths and more than thousand sketches, without counting the numerous squirts not brought to term and

range of seawalls and coastal dunes protect the Netherlands from the sea, and levees and dikes along the rivers protect against river flooding. The rest of the country is mostly flat; only in the extreme south of the country does the land rise to any significant extent, in the foothills of the Ardennes mountains

		<p>This urban extension was the largest and most homogeneous of its time. It was a model of large-scale town planning, and served as a reference throughout the world until the 19th century.</p> <p><b>Van Nellefabriek</b></p> <p>Van Nellefabriek was designed and built in the 1920s on the banks of a canal in the Spaanse Polder industrial zone north-west of Rotterdam. The site is one of the icons of 20th-century industrial architecture, comprising a complex of factories, with façades consisting essentially of steel and glass, making large-scale use of the curtain wall principle. It was conceived as an 'ideal factory', open to the outside world, whose interior working spaces evolved according to need, and in which daylight was used to provide pleasant working conditions. It embodies the new kind of factory that became a symbol of the modernist and functionalist culture of the inter-war period and bears witness to the long commercial and industrial history of the Netherlands in the field of importation and processing of food products from tropical countries, and their industrial processing for marketing in Europe.</p>		<p>so many notes probably destined to the imitation of artistic sketches of Japanese origin. As genial as misunderstood in life, van Gogh influenced deeply the art of the XX century. After having spent many years suffering from frequent mental troubles, it died to the 37 year-old age for a wound from fire weapon, very probably auto-inflicted. In that epoch its jobs were not very known neither so much less appreciated</p>		
<p><b>S W E D E N</b></p>	<p>The highest point is Kebnekaise has two peaks in the south (2100 m) instead of the north ( 2097m ) the mountain is located in Lapland . The highest temperature ever recorded was 38 ° C in July 9, 1933 and June 29 , 1947. The lowest temperature ever recorded -53 ° C recorded in December 12 , 1941. The largest of these provinces is Stockholm ( 188 km² ) . The deepest lake called Vänern which boasts a maximum depth of 106 m . The Swedish rivers</p>	<p><b>Agricultural Landscape of Southern Öland</b></p> <p>The southern part of the island of Öland in the Baltic Sea is dominated by a vast limestone plateau. Human beings have lived here for some five thousand years and adapted their way of life to the physical constraints of the island. As a consequence, the landscape is unique, with abundant evidence of continuous human settlement from prehistoric times to the present day.</p> <p><b>Birka and Hovgården</b></p> <p>The Birka archaeological site is located on Björkö Island in Lake Mälaren and was occupied in the 9th and 10th centuries. Hovgården is situated on the neighbouring island of Adelsö. Together, they make up an archaeological complex which illustrates the elaborate trading networks of Viking-Age Europe</p>	<p>Sweden has not intangible heritage.</p>	<p><b>Svante August Arrhenius</b></p> <p>He was a Swedish scientist, originally a physicist, but often referred to as a chemist, and one of the founders of the science of physical chemistry. He received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1903, becoming the first Swedish Nobel laureate, and in 1905 became director of the Nobel</p>	<p>Sweden is bordered to the north and west and with Norway , to the northeast with Finland and is washed by the Gulf of Bothnia in the east, from the Baltic Sea to the southwest . Sweden occupies the eastern side of the Scandinavian</p>	<p>The land is mainly mountainous at west , where there are the mountains Scandinavian Which separates the country from Norway . It Is a relief Mature dating Caledonian orogenesis , then characterized by rounded shapes , with the exception of some reliefs exacerbated by glacial erosion . The mountainous area gradually degrades into a vast plateau extended</p>

	<p>descend from the eastern side of the Scandinavian Alps and have a short path . The longest river is the Torneälven ( 522 km ) , which flows into the Gulf of Bothnia , the shorter is the Göta Älv ( 93km ) .</p>	<p>and their influence on the subsequent history of Scandinavia. Birka was also important as the site of the first Christian congregation in Sweden, founded in 831 by St Ansgar.</p> <p><b>Church Town of Gammelstad, Luleåv</b></p> <p>Gammelstad, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia, is the best-preserved example of a 'church village', a unique kind of village formerly found throughout northern Scandinavia. The 424 wooden houses, huddled round the early 15th-century stone church, were used only on Sundays and at religious festivals to house worshippers from the surrounding countryside who could not return home the same day because of the distance and difficult travelling conditions.</p> <p><b>Decorated Farmhouses of Hälsingland</b></p> <p>Seven timber houses are listed in this site located in the east of Sweden, representing the zenith of a regional timber building tradition that dates back to the Middle Ages. They reflect the prosperity of independent farmers who in the 19th century used their wealth to build substantial new homes with elaborately decorated ancillary houses or suites of rooms reserved for festivities. The paintings represent a fusion of folk art with the styles favoured by the landed gentry of the time, including Baroque and Rococo. Decorated by painters, including known and unknown itinerant artists, the listed properties represent the final flowering of a long cultural tradition.</p> <p><b>Engelsberg Ironworks</b></p> <p>Sweden's production of superior grades of iron made it a leader in this field in the 17th and 18th centuries. This site is the best-preserved and most complete example of this type of Swedish ironworks.</p> <p><b>Grimeton Radio Station, Varberg</b></p> <p>The Varberg Radio Station at Grimeton in southern Sweden (built 1922–24) is an exceptionally well-preserved monument to early wireless transatlantic communication. It consists of the transmitter equipment, including the aerial system of six 127-m high steel towers. Although no longer in regular use, the equipment has been maintained in operating condition. The 109.9-ha site comprises buildings housing the original</p>		<p>Institute where he remained until his death. The Arrhenius equation, Arrhenius definition of an acid, lunar crater Arrhenius, the mountain of arrheniusfiellet and the Arrhenius Labs at Stockholm University are named after him. Today, Arrhenius is best known for his study published in 1896, on the greenhouse effect.</p> <p><b>Alfred Bernhard Nobel</b></p> <p>He was a chemist and filantroposvedese. It is known for being the inventor of dynamite and founder of the Nobel Prize</p> <p><b>Jean-Baptiste Jules Bernadotte</b></p> <p>He was a French general , who later became Marshal of the First French Empire , Prince diPontecorvo and then King of Sweden and Norway as Charles XIV John of Sweden eCarlo John III of Norway .</p>	<p>Peninsula and has an elongated shape from north to south . The southwest coast are characterized by deep bays ( fjords ) . Sweden extends from 58° latitude north to the Arctic Circle.</p>	<p>particularly in the north of the country.</p>
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Alexanderson transmitter, including the towers with their antennae, short-wave transmitters with their antennae, and a residential area with staff housing. The architect Carl Åkerblad designed the main buildings in the neoclassical style and the structural engineer Henrik Kreüger was responsible for the antenna towers, the tallest built structures in Sweden at that time. The site is an outstanding example of the development of telecommunications and is the only surviving example of a major transmitting station based on pre-electronic technology.

**Hanseatic Town of Visby**

A former Viking site on the island of Gotland, Visby was the main centre of the Hanseatic League in the Baltic from the 12th to the 14th century. Its 13th-century ramparts and more than 200 warehouses and wealthy merchants' dwellings from the same period make it the best-preserved fortified commercial city in northern Europe.

**Mining Area of the Great Copper Mountain in Falun**

The enormous mining excavation known as the Great Pit at Falun is the most striking feature of a landscape that illustrates the activity of copper production in this region since at least the 13th century. The 17th-century planned town of Falun with its many fine historic buildings, together with the industrial and domestic remains of a number of settlements spread over a wide area of the Dalarna region, provide a vivid picture of what was for centuries one of the world's most important mining areas.

**Naval Port of Karlskrona**

Karlskrona is an outstanding example of a late-17th-century European planned naval city. The original plan and many of the buildings have survived intact, along with installations that illustrate its subsequent development up to the present day.

**Carl Linnaeus**

He was a Swedish botanist, physician, and zoologist, who laid the foundations for the modern biological naming scheme of binomial nomenclature. He is known as the father of pre phylogenetic taxonomy, and is also considered one of the fathers of modern ecology. Many of his writings were in Latin, and his name is rendered in Latin as Carolus Linnæus.



Cetina Spring- of Cetine river. This spring starts with more than 150 m deep, round and visually very impressive deep green-blue sinkhole.

Djula - Medvedica cave system - the longest known cave in Croatia, 16,396 m long.

Mala Paklenica Canyon – very impressive canyon. 9 km long, in narrowest part only 10 m wide, with up to 650 m tall walls.

Plitvice Lakes -unique, picturesque group of some 20 blue-green lakes arranged in chain over the distance of 8 km, divided by natural dams of tufa.

Velebit Caves - one of the caves, Velebita contains one of the highest unhindered single drops in the world (513 metres).

Vindija Cave - cave with impressive, enormous entrance.

Contains some of the best preserved remnants of Neanderthal man. who lived here 30,000 years ago.

Crveno Jezero – one of the most impressive sinkholes in the world: deep shaft with lake at the bottom.

Pula Arena - one of six largest surviving Roman amphitheatres in the world, exceptionally well

### **Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica in the Historic Centre of Poreč**

It is the best preserved early Christian cathedral complex of the world, unique representative of church architecture from the 5th - 6th century AD.

### **Historic City of Trogir**

Trogir is an excellent example of a medieval town built on and conforming with the layout of a Hellenistic and Roman city , in which the trajectory of social and cultural development is clearly visible in every aspect of the townscape. The orthogonal street plan of this island settlement dates back to the Hellenistic period and it was embellished by successive rulers with many fine public and domestic buildings and fortifications. Its beautiful Romanesque churches are complemented by the outstanding Renaissance and Baroque buildings from the Venetian period.

### **Historical Complex of Split with the Palace of Diocletian**

The Palace of Diocletian is an ancient palace built by the Roman emperor Diocletian between the late 3rd and the early 4th centuries A.D.

The cathedral was built in the Middle Ages, reusing materials from the ancient mausoleum. 12th- and 13th-century Romanesque churches, medieval fortifications, 15th-century Gothic palaces and other palaces in Renaissance and Baroque style make up the rest of the protected area.

### **Old City of Dubrovnik**

The 'Pearl of the Adriatic', situated on the Dalmatian coast, became an important Mediterranean sea power from the 13th century onwards. Although severely damaged by an earthquake in 1667, Dubrovnik managed to preserve its beautiful Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque churches, monasteries, palaces and fountains. Damaged again in the 1990s by armed conflict, it is now the focus of a major restoration programme co-ordinated by UNESCO.

### **Stari Grad Plain**

Stari Grad Plain on the Adriatic island of Hvar is a cultural landscape that has remained practically intact since it was first colonized by Ionian Greeks from Paros in the 4th century BC. The original agricultural activity of this fertile plain, mainly

### **The Festivity of St. Blaise**

The Festivity of St. Blaise is celebrating on the third of February. The official day of both saint and city, parish banner bearers flow into the city in folk costume for the centrepiece of the festival, a procession attended by bishops, ambassadors, civic leaders, visiting notables and the people of Dubrovnik.

### **Lace-making**

At least three distinct traditions of Lace making in Croatia persist today, island of Pag , Lepoglava and island Hvar . Aloe lace is made in Croatia only by Benedictine nuns in the town of Hvar. Lepoglava bobbin lace is made by braiding thread wound on spindles, or bobbins, it is often used to make lace ribbons for folk costumes or is sold at village fairs.

### **The carnival group of bell ringers from the Kastav**

During the January carnival period, bell ringers march through the villages that dot the Kastav region in north-west Croatia, the bell ringers form concentric circles in the town square, ringing fiercely until the residents offer them food and a chance to rest before they continue their journey. Clothed in sheepskin throws with bells around their waists and sporting distinctive hats embellished with sprigs of evergreen, two to more than thirty ringers swagger in groups behind a guide carrying a small evergreen tree.

### **The Hvar Procession “Za Križen”**

The several centuries old traditional procession Za Križen (Following the Cross) on the island of Hvar takes place on the night from Maundy Thursday to Good Friday when a few thousand local worshippers and

### **Ruder Bošković**

Croatian, multidisciplinary scientist ,physicist, mathematician, astronomer, surveyour, engineer, poet, philosopher and diplomat and archeologist. He is a founder of Planetarium in Brera which became the most modern planetarium of its time.

### **Faust Vrančić**

Faust Vrančić was a man of wide scientific interest. He was engaged in lexicography, philosophy, theology and technology. He was fluent in at least 7 languages. He was the most important constructor and technical writer of Croats at the turn of 17th century. His better known inventions are suspension bridge, the parachute and ski lift.

### **Slavoljub Penkala**

He invented the first mechanical pen in 1906 as well as the first fountain pen in 1907.

Land boundaries: total: 2,237 km. Croatia borders Bosnia and Herzegovina (956 km), Hungary (348 km), Montenegro (19 km), Serbia (314 km) and Slovenia (600 km). Maritime border of the Republic of Croatia is 948 kilometers long and is recognized by international law

The lowlands occupy the largest area, with 53% of the territory under 200 m, while 26% of the country is hilly, with peaks between 200 and 500 m, and 21% lies over 500 m above sea level. The lowest areas are in the northeast region, which forms part of the Pannonian Plain. The coastal region extends from the mountains. In the north, it includes the Istrian peninsula, while south of Rijeka the coastal belt is narrow, bordered by high mountains (Velebit) on one side and islands on the other. The southern stretch of coastline corresponds to the historically established region of Dalmatia. The main feature of this area is the dominant karst relief. It is characterised by lengthwise zonality and the division into islands, the coastal belt and the hilly area of Zagora in the hinterland. Within Europe, Croatia is

<p>preserved and located in beautiful setting with the sea in the background. Built in 27 - 68 AD. Historical centre of Zadar - ancient seaside city with urban structure and remnants of buildings from Roman times.</p>	<p>centring on grapes and olives, has been maintained since Greek times to the present. The landscape features ancient stone walls and trims, or small stone shelters, and bears testimony to the ancient geometrical system of land division used by the ancient Greeks, the chora which has remained virtually intact over 24 centuries.</p> <p><b>The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik</b></p> <p>The Cathedral of St James in Šibenik (1431-1535), on the Dalmatian coast, bears witness to the considerable exchanges in the field of monumental arts with Gothic and Renaissance forms, between Northern Italy, Dalmatia and Tuscany in the 15th and 16th centuries ( the three architects took part in the construction of the Cathedral - Francesco di Giacomo, Georgius Mathei Dalmaticus and Niccolò di Giovanni Fiorentino ).The form and the decorative elements of the Cathedral, such as a remarkable frieze decorated with 71 sculptured faces of men, women, and childr, also illustrate the successful fusion of Gothic and Renaissance art.</p> <p><b>Plitvice Lkes National Park</b></p> <p>Plitvice Lakes National Park is one of the oldest national parks in Southeast Europe and the largest national park in Croatia. The waters flowing over the limestone and chalk have, over <b>thousands of years</b>, deposited travertine barriers, creating natural dams which in turn have created a series of beautiful lakes, caves and waterfalls. These geological processes continue today. The forests in the park are home to bears, wolves and many rare bird species.</p>	<p>guests walk 27 kilometers following the cross. All members of the procession wear white brotherhood tunics. The priest blesses the cross at the parish church . The remaining part of the procession is related to the Holy Cross' crucifix which has been kept in the Hvar cathedral since 1510.</p> <p><b>Two-part singing and playing of the Istrian scale</b></p> <p>On the Istrian peninsula in western Croatia, several varieties of two-part singing and playing in the Istrian scale are preserved by Croatian, Istro-Romanian and Italian communities. The style is characterized by vigorous, partly nasal singing and involves a degree of variation and improvisation in both vocal parts but always ends with two performers singing in unison or an octave apart.</p> <p><b>Spring procession of Ljelje/Kraljice (queens) from Gorjani</b></p> <p>The Procession of Queens is performed by the young girls of the village of Gorjani in the Slavonia region of north-east Croatia every spring on Whitsunday. The girls in a group are divided into ten "kraljevi" (kings), who wear sabres and men's hats, and about five "kraljice" (queens), who wear white garlands on their heads like brides.</p> <p><b>Traditional Manufacturing of Children Wooden Toys</b></p> <p>Villagers along the pilgrimage route to the Marian shrine of Our Lady of the Snow in Marija Bistrica in Hrvatsko Zagorje in northern Croatia developed a technique for traditional manufacturing of children's wooden toys that has now been handed down for generations, like the whistles, horses, cars, tiny furniture, spinning dancers, jumping horses and flapping birds.</p>	<p><b>Nikola Tesla</b></p> <p>He was inventor, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, physicist, and futurist best known for his contributions to the design of the modern alternating current (AC) electricity supply system.</p> <p><b>Ivan Meštrović</b></p> <p>He was a sculptor and architect. He is renowned as one of the greatest sculptors of the 20th century. He was the first living person to have a one-man show at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.</p> <p><b>Aloysius Viktor Stepinac</b></p> <p>He was Catholic Archbishop of Zagreb from 1937 until his death in 1960. He was made a cardinal in 1953. In 1998 he was declared a martyr.</p>	<p>considered to be one of the classic karst countries. Almost all formations have developed, so some Croatian names for particular karst shapes have been adopted in international scientific terminology. The karst region includes the largest reserves of underground drinking water, which require special protection from the dangers of pollution. Since the level of preservation is high, the Croatian karst region is of exceptional natural value in European terms.</p>
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<b>A U S T R I A</b>	<p>The Central Eastern Alps, Northern Limestone Alps and Southern Limestone Alps are the highest and most extensive mountain range system that lies entirely in Europe, stretching approximately 1,200 kilometres (750 mi) across eight Alpine countries. The countries with the greatest alpine territory are Switzerland, France, Austria and Italy.</p>	<p><b>City of Graz – Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg</b></p> <p>Historic Centre and Schloss Eggenberg bear witness to an exemplary model of the living heritage of a central European urban complex influenced by the secular presence of the Habsburgs and the cultural and artistic role played by the main aristocratic families. They are a harmonious blend of the architectural styles and artistic movements that have succeeded each other from the Middle Ages until the 18th century, from the many neighbouring regions of Central and Mediterranean Europe.</p> <p><b>Fertö / Neusiedlersee</b></p> <p>The Fertö/Neusiedler Lake area has been the meeting place of different cultures for eight millennia. This is graphically demonstrated by its varied landscape, the result of an evolutionary symbiosis between human activity and the physical environment. The settlement pattern and occupation of several present-day village sites date to Roman times and earlier. Authenticity is also supported by the continued use of local building materials (limestone, reed and wood).</p>	<p><b>Narration in Montafon</b></p> <p>A mountain valley in the Austrian province of Vorarlberg, narrative communities have originated from the locals' daily communication. The contents, moral concepts and patterns of their local legends and tales date back to the 19th and 20th century.</p> <p><b>Classical Horsemanship and the High School of the Spanish Riding</b></p> <p>The High School of classical horsemanship sees the horse as a partner rather than a subordinate, and bases its training on kindness and rewards. For more than 430 years, the Spanish Riding School in Vienna has bred its own horses, the Lipizzaner, and has preserved a form of horsemanship that had already had its heyday in the world of the ancient Greeks. This tradition has survived every political system</p>	<p><b>Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart</b></p> <p>He was a child prodigy and a musical genius, he defined the Classical era with over 600 works.</p> <p><b>Joseph Haydn</b></p> <p>He was a prominent and prolific Austrian composer of the Classical period. He was instrumental in the development of chamber music such as the piano trio and his contributions to musical form have</p>	<p>It is bordered by the Czech Republic and Germany to the north, Hungary and Slovakia to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west.</p>	<p>Austria's terrain is highly mountainous, lying within the Alps; only 32% of the country is below 500m.</p>

### **Hallstatt-Dachstein / Salzkammergut**

The Hallstatt-Dachstein alpine landscape, part of the Eastern Alps, is one of visual drama with huge mountains rising abruptly from narrow valleys. Human activity in the magnificent natural landscape of the Salzkammergut began in prehistoric times, with the salt deposits being exploited as early as the 2nd millennium BC. This resource formed the basis of the area's prosperity up to the middle of the 20th century, a prosperity that is reflected in the fine architecture of the town of Hallstatt.

### **Historic Centre of Salzburg**

Salzburg has managed to preserve an extraordinarily rich urban fabric, developed over the period from the Middle Ages to the 19th century when it was a city-state ruled by a prince-archbishop. Its Flamboyant Gothic art attracted many craftsmen and artists before the city became even better known through the work of the Italian architects Vincenzo Scamozzi and Santini Solari, to whom the centre of Salzburg owes much of its Baroque appearance. This meeting-point of northern and southern Europe perhaps sparked the genius of Salzburg's most famous son, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, whose name has been associated with the city ever since.

### **Historic Centre of Vienna**

Vienna developed from early Celtic and Roman settlements into a Medieval and Baroque city, the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The historic centre of Vienna is rich in architectural ensembles, including Baroque castles and gardens, as well as the late-19th-century Ringstrasse lined with grand buildings, monuments and parks.

### **Palace and Gardens of Schönbrunn**

From the 18th century to 1918, Schönbrunn was the residence of the Habsburg emperors. It was designed by the architects Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach and Nicolaus Pacassi and is full of outstanding examples of decorative art. Together with its gardens, the site of the world's first zoo in 1752, it is a remarkable Baroque ensemble and a perfect example of Gesamtkunstwerk

and upheaval that has affected Austria up to now. The Spanish Riding School has had the task of preserving and maintaining classical horsemanship in the public interest since 2001.

### **School Songs of the Lovara**

The history behind the name of this Roma group leads us back to their former occupation as "horse traders" ("Lovara"). Their songs are mostly about the family and community, yet the role of the individual and the former ways of life of the Lovara are also mirrored in them. These songs contain phrases and metaphors typical of the Lovara, which have now (almost) become extinct in everyday life.

### **Story telling**

For centuries, fairy tales, sagas and stories have been handed down orally. In the past, people recounted stories while working; today legends and tales are told through narrating societies, cultural initiatives, schools and kindergartens. These stories reflect the graphic power of local events, conditions and characteristics. Furthermore, their common theme centers on the art of informing people about fundamental experiences in a playful and intellectual way. Fairy tales and sagas transmit the essence of the individual's - as well as the community's collective - cultural identity .

### **Austrian Sign Language**

The Austrian Sign Language forms the social and cultural foundation of the Austrian sign language community. It is used in all regions of Austria with variances in local dialects and correspondingly different vocabulary. The first Sign Language School was founded in Vienna already in 1779.

earned him the epithets "Father of the Symphony" and "Father of the String Quartet".

### **Marie Antoinette**

French (queen from 1774 to 1792 and wife of Louis XVI who was executed by guillotine)

### **Franz Ferdinand**

(heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne whose assassination in 1914 by Serbian nationalists sparked the first World War).

### **Gustav Klimt**

Symbolist painter best known for "The Kiss" and other erotic, passionate works it is bordered by the Czech Republic and Germany to the north, Hungary and Slovakia to the east, Slovenia and Italy to the south and Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the west.

### **Erwin Schrodinger**

Austrian physicist who is best known

		<p><b>Prehistoric pile dwellings around the Alps</b></p> <p>This serial property of 111 small individual sites encompasses the remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling (or stilt house) settlements in and around the Alps built from around 5000 to 500 B.C. on the edges of lakes, rivers or wetlands. It has yielded evidence that provides insight into life in prehistoric times during the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Alpine Europe and the way communities interacted with their environment. Fifty-six of the sites are located in Switzerland.</p> <p><b>Semmering railway</b></p> <p>The Semmering Railway, built over 41 km of high mountains between 1848 and 1854, is one of the greatest feats of civil engineering from this pioneering phase of railway building. The high standard of the tunnels, viaducts and other works has ensured the continuous use of the line up to the present day.</p> <p><b>Wachau</b></p> <p>The Wachau is a stretch of the Danube Valley between Melk and Krems, a landscape of high visual quality. It preserves in an intact and visible form many traces - in terms of architecture, (monasteries, castles, ruins), urban design, (towns and villages), and agricultural use, principally for the cultivation of vines - of its evolution since prehistoric times.</p>	<p>Since then, the language has been cultivated and handed down in schools, associations and families of deaf persons. Additionally, it is passed on in the form of poetry, theatre and performing arts.</p>	<p>for using a cat in a box to explain quantum mechanics.</p> <p><b>Victor Francis Hess</b></p> <p>He was physicist, and Nobel laureate in physics, who discovered cosmic rays.</p>		
<p><b>G E R M A N Y</b></p>	<p>Geographical superlative is the Matterhorn, is a mountain of the Alps, straddling the border between Switzerland and Italy. It is a huge pyramidal peak in the Monte Rosa area of the Pennine Alps, whose summit is 4,478 meters high, making it one of the highest summits in the Alps and Europe.</p>	<p><b>Aachen Cathedral</b></p> <p>Known in English as the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, it is a Roman Catholic church in Aachen, western Germany. It is the oldest cathedral in northern Europe and was constructed by order of the Emperor Charlemagne. In 814, Charlemagne was buried here, and throughout the Middle Ages until 1531, the German emperors continued to be crowned at Aachen. The collection of the treasury of the Cathedral is of inestimable archaeological, aesthetic and historic interest.</p> <p><b>Speyer Cathedral</b></p> <p>Speyer Cathedral, a basilica with four towers and two domes, was founded by Conrad II in 1030 and remodelled at the end of the 11th century. It is one of the most important Romanesque monuments from the time of the Holy Roman Empire. The cathedral was the burial place of the German emperors for</p>	<p><b>Oktoberfest</b></p> <p>Germans celebrate Oktoberfest in Munich with its traditional German Beer and it has the largest consumption of German Beer during this time.</p>	<p><b>Johann Sebastian Bach</b></p> <p>He was a German composer and musician of the Baroque period. He enriched established German styles through his skill in counterpoint, harmonic and motivic organisation, and the adaptation of rhythms, forms, and textures from abroad, particularly from Italy and</p>	<p>Germany shares its borders with Denmark, Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. It lies mostly between latitudes 47° and 55° N, and</p>	<p>Relief of Germany is very varied and they are five basic relief complex: Alps and Prealps, Schwarzwald, German Highlands (<i>die Mittelgebirge</i>), South German foothills and North German lowland</p>

almost 300 years.

**Würzburg Residence with the Court Gardens and Residence Square**

This magnificent Baroque palace – one of the largest and most beautiful in Germany and surrounded by wonderful gardens – was created under the patronage of the prince-bishops Lothar Franz and Friedrich Carl von Schönborn. It was built and decorated in the 18th century and it is a joint achievement of the most significant European architects, sculptors, and painters of the 18th century.

**Pilgrimage Church of Wies**

The sanctuary of Wies, a pilgrimage church constructed in the open countryside, is a perfect masterpiece of Rococo art. Miraculously preserved in the beautiful setting of an Alpine valley, the Church of Wies (1745–54), the work of architect Dominikus Zimmermann, is a masterpiece of Bavarian Rococo – exuberant, colourful and joyful.

The setting is completely untouched. Form and design, material and substance, use and function of the Pilgrimage Church of Wies have remained unchanged.

**Castles of Augustusburg and Falkenlust at Brühl**

Augustusburg and Falkenlust represent the first important creations of Rococo style in Germany. The castles and gardens of Augustusburg and Falkenlust are the eminent example of the large princely residence of the 18th century. The whole site comprising the Castle of Augustusburg, its park and gardens, and the Castle of Falkenlust, contains all the elements necessary to express the Outstanding Universal Value.

**St Mary's Cathedral and St Michael's Church at Hildesheim**

St Michael's Church was built between 1010 and 1020 on a symmetrical plan with two apses that was characteristic of Ottonian Romanesque art in Old Saxony. Its interior, in particular the wooden ceiling and painted stucco-work, its famous bronze doors and the Bernward bronze column, are – together with the treasures of St Mary's Cathedral – of exceptional interest as examples of the Romanesque churches of the Holy Roman Empire, afford better and more immediate overall understanding than any other decoration in Romanesque churches in the Christian West.

France.

**Albert Einstein**

He was a German-born physicist who developed the general theory of relativity, among other feats. He is considered the most influential physicist of the 20th century. German inventor.

**Johannes Gutenberg**

He developed a method of movable type and used it to create one of the Western world's first major printed books, the “Forty-Two-Line” Bible.

**Johann Carl Friedrich Gauss**

He was a mathematician who contributed significantly to many fields, including number theory, algebra, statistics, analysis, differential geometry, geodesy, geophysics, mechanics, electrostatics, astronomy, matrix

longitudes 5° and 16° E. The territory covers 357,021 km<sup>2</sup>, consisting of 349,223 km<sup>2</sup> of land and 7,798 km<sup>2</sup> of water. It is the seventh largest country by area in Europe and the 63rd largest in the world.

**Roman Monuments, Cathedral of St Peter and Church of Our Lady in Trier**

Trier, which stands on the Moselle River, was a Roman colony from the 1st century AD and then a great trading centre beginning in the next century. It became one of the capitals of the Tetrarchy at the end of the 3rd century, when it was known as the 'second Rome'. The number and quality of the surviving monuments are an outstanding testimony to Roman civilization. The layout of the city still corresponds to its 2nd century configuration, with the major thoroughfares of the cardo (Simeonstrasse) and the decumanus (Kaiserstrasse).

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire**

The 'Roman Limes' represents the border line of the Roman Empire at its greatest extent in the 2nd century AD. It stretched over 5,000 km from the Atlantic coast of northern Britain, through Europe to the Black Sea, and from there to the Red Sea and across North Africa to the Atlantic coast. The remains of the Limes today consist of vestiges of built walls, ditches, forts, fortresses, watchtowers and civilian settlements.

**Hanseatic City of Lübeck**

Lübeck – the former capital and Queen City of the Hanseatic League – was founded in the 12th century and prospered until the 16th century as the major trading centre for northern Europe. It has remained a centre for maritime commerce to this day, particularly with the Nordic countries.

**Palaces and Parks of Potsdam and Berlin**

With 500 ha of parks and 150 buildings constructed between 1730 and 1916, Potsdam's complex of palaces and parks forms an artistic whole, whose eclectic nature reinforces its sense of uniqueness. It extends into the district of Berlin-Zehlendorf, with the palaces and parks lining the banks of the River Havel and Lake Glienicke.

Potsdam-Sanssouci - frequently called the "Prussian Versailles" the castle and the park offer new models that have greatly influenced the development of the monumental arts and the organization of space east of the Oder.

theory, and optics.

**Ludwig van Beethoven**

He was a composer and pianist. A crucial figure in the transition between the Classical and Romantic eras in Western art music, he remains one of the most famous and influential of all composers.

**Henry Charles Bukowski**

He was a prolific novelist, short story writer and poet who gained a cult status for his work that brought out his experience, emotion and imagination on paper. Unlike other contemporaries of his time, Bukowski was a natural at what he wrote.

The tallest peaks are in the Tatra Mountains. The highest point is Gerlach Peak, rising to 8,743 ft. (2,665m) The Hron, is a 298 km long tributary of the Danube and the second longest river in Slovakia The lowest point of Slovakia lies near a place where the Bodrog River crosses the border with Hungary, at 308 ft (94m) above sea level

### Bardejov Town Conservation Reserve

Bardejov is a small but exceptionally complete and well-preserved example of a fortified medieval town, which typifies the urbanisation in this region, provides exceptionally well-preserved evidence of the economic and social structure of trading towns in medieval Central Europe. The historic town core has retained the key characteristic attributes of a medieval trade town especially with regards to its urban plan, its original building lot divisions (parcels), its central square, its streets, most of its open spaces, public buildings, fortifications, and its townscape. Among other remarkable features, it also contains a small Jewish quarter around a fine 18th-century synagogue.

### Historic Town of Banská Štiavnica and the Technical Monuments in its Vicinity

Over the centuries, the town of Banská Štiavnica was visited by many outstanding engineers and scientists who contributed to its fame. The old medieval mining centre grew into a town with Renaissance palaces, 16th-century churches, elegant squares and castles. The urban centre blends into the surrounding landscape, which contains vital relics of the mining and metallurgical activities of the past. The property covers the urban centre of Banská Štiavnica and the surrounding landscape representing the evolution of the town and its industrial past from the Middle Ages featuring vital relics of mining and metallurgical activities.

### Levoča, Spišský Hrad and the Associated Cultural Monuments

Spišský Hrad has one of the largest ensembles of 13th and 14th century military, political and religious buildings in eastern Europe, and its Romanesque and Gothic architecture has remained remarkably intact.

The extended site features the addition of the historic town-centre of Levoča founded in the 13th and 14th centuries within fortifications. Most of the site has been preserved and it includes the 14th century church of St James with its ten alters of the 15th and 16th centuries, a remarkable collection of polychrome works in the Late Gothic style, including an 18.6 metre high alterpiece by completed around 1510 by Master Paul.

### Vlkolínec

Vlkolínec, situated in the centre of Slovakia, is a remarkably

### Fujara

The Fujara, an extremely long flute with three finger holes played by Slovak shepherds, is regarded an integral part of the traditional culture of Central Slovakia. The main tube of the flute has a length of 160 to 200 cm and is connected to a shorter tube of 50 to 80 cm through which the airflow is channeled to the edge of the large bass flute. The sound is characterised by a special roughness, mainly in the high calling motifs and the “mumbling” sound of the deep registers. The melancholic and rhapsodic music is structured according to the content of the songs, related to the shepherds’ daily life and their work. The Fujara is not just a musical instrument, but also an artefact of great artistic value due to its highly elaborate, individual ornamentation.

### Music of Terchová

The village of Terchová in north-west Slovakia is renowned for its collective vocal and instrumental music, performed by three-, four- or five-member string ensembles with a small two-string bass or diatonic button accordion. It is often accompanied by polyphonic singing and combined with folk dances. The musical tradition of Terchová also includes solo instrumental performances on shepherds’ fifes. Performances take place at a variety of cyclical and occasional events, both religious and secular, including anniversaries, festivals, exhibition openings, symposia and, most importantly, the Jánošík’s Days International Festival.

### Bagpipe culture

Bagpipe culture consists of a wide range of expressions and knowledge associated with bagpipes and their use, including music repertoire, style and ornamentation, songs, dances, instrument-making, folk customs and traditions and special verbal expressions.

### Štefan Banič

The inventor of the military parachute and of the first actively used parachute/

### Adriana Sklenaříková

She is a famous Slovak fashion model and actress. She is a former Guinness record holder for the longest legs among female models

### Eudovít Fulla

He was a Slovak painter, illustrator, and art teacher. He is considered one of the most important figures of Slovakian Creative Art in the 20th century.

### Aurel Boleslav Stodola

was a Slovak engineer, physicist, and inventor. One of his students was Albert Einstein. In 1892, Stodola founded the Laboratory for Energy Conversion

Its total border length amounts to 1,587km (Austria 105 km, Czech Republic 241 km, Hungary 627 km, Poland 517 km and Ukraine 97 km)

Slovakia is a landlocked Central European country with mountainous regions in the north and flat terrain in the south. The Western Carpathian Mountains dominate the topography of Slovakia. They consist of a system of three regions of east-west-trending ranges—Outer, Central, and Inner—separated by valleys and intermontane basins. Two large lowland areas north of the Hungarian border, the Little Alfold in the southwest and the Eastern Slovakian Lowland in the east, constitute the Slovakian portion of the Inner Carpathian Depressions region. The Outer Western Carpathians to the north extend into the eastern Czech Republic and southern Poland and contain the Little Carpathian, Javorníky, and Beskid mountains. Located roughly in the middle of the



intact settlement of 45 buildings with the traditional features of a central European village. The first written mention of the village came from 1376 and after 1882 it became part of Ružomberok. It is the region's most complete group of these kinds of traditional log houses, often found in mountainous areas. The layout of the settlement has remained virtually unchanged and the architectural style has been fully retained, all set within a traditional farming landscape of strip fields which has become vulnerable due to the changed way of life. The historic character of the whole settlement featuring unaltered wooden log houses has been preserved primarily due to its isolated location.

**Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of the Carpathian Mountain Area**

The Wooden Churches of the Slovak part of Carpathian Mountain Area inscribed on the World Heritage List consist of two Roman Catholic, three Protestant and three Greek Orthodox churches built between the 16th and 18th centuries. The property presents good examples of a rich local tradition of religious architecture, marked by the meeting of Latin and Byzantine cultures. The edifices exhibit some typological variations in their floor plans, interior spaces and external appearance due to their respective religious practices. They bear testimony to the development of major architectural and artistic trends during the period of construction and to their interpretation and adaptation to a specific geographical and cultural context. Interiors are decorated with paintings on the walls and ceilings and other works of art that enrich the cultural significance of the properties.

Many of the attributes of bagpipe culture are hallmarks of traditional folk culture in Slovakia with links to the natural environment, such as construction methods (use of goat skin) or the aesthetic forms of instruments (other domains of local folk art), local and individual styles of interpretation of songs and repertoire. Bagpipe culture is transmitted from generation to generation within the family and community and via formal and non-formal education.

**Kristína Royová**

She was Slovak Protestant activist, thinker, revivalist, novelist and poet. She was founder of the Blue Cross and diaconical centre in Stará Turá. Her literary works were translated into 36 languages. Nowadays she is considered to be the Slovak author with the most frequently translated literary works and some literary critics regard her for being a "Slovak Kierkegaard".

country, the Central Western Carpathians include Slovakia's highest ranges

The largest glacial lakes are Lake Bled and Lake Bohinj.  
The deepest lake is the Wild Lake, reaching a depth of over 160 meters.  
The highest peak is Mount Triglav - 2,864 meters, in the northwestern part of Slovenia.  
Postojna cave is a 24,120 m long karst cave system near Postojna, southwestern Slovenia.

### **The Škocjan Caves**

Škocjan Caves Regional Park is situated in the Kras Plateau of South-West Slovenia. The protected area of 413 ha conserves an exceptional limestone cave system which comprises one of the world's largest known underground river canyons, that was cut into the limestone bedrock by the Reka River. This exceptional system of limestone caves comprises collapsed dolines, some 6 km of underground passages with a total depth of more than 200 m, many waterfalls and one of the largest known underground chambers.  
The caves support many endemic and endangered species, including the Cave Salamander along with many invertebrates and crustaceans. The very particular environmental conditions of the collapsed dolines provide a habitat for rare and threatened flora and fauna. There is strong evidence that our ancestors appreciated the area as a place for settlements. Archaeological research has also disclosed that the area was historically used as a burial ground as well as for rituals.

### **Prehistorical pile dwellings**

This serial property of 111 small individual sites encompasses the remains of prehistoric pile-dwelling (or stilt house) settlements in and around the Alps built from around 5000 to 500 B.C. on the edges of lakes, rivers or wetlands, located in Austria (5 sites), France (11), Germany (18), Italy (19), Slovenia (2), and Switzerland (56). Excavations, only conducted in some of the sites, have yielded evidence that provides insight into life in prehistoric times during the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Alpine Europe and the way communities interacted with their environment. The settlements are a unique group of exceptionally well-preserved and culturally rich archaeological sites, which constitute one of the most important sources for the study of early agrarian societies in the region.

### **The Idrija memory mine.**

The property includes the mining sites of Almadén (Spain), where mercury (quicksilver) has been extracted since antiquity, and Idrija (Slovenia), where mercury was first found in AD1490. The Spanish property includes buildings relating to its mining history, including Retamar Castle, religious buildings and traditional dwellings. The site in Idrija notably features mercury stores and infrastructure, as well as miners' living quarters, and a miners' theatre. The sites bear testimony to the intercontinental trade in mercury which generated important

### **Traditional production of Carniolan sausages.**

The tradition of homemade Kranjska klobasa (Carniolan sausage) production has been documented since the Middle Ages. Through technology and pig butchering rituals within family and village communities, the tradition has been preserved until today. Kranjska klobasa is traditionally produced by farming and non-farming families for their own use; on agritourism farms; in taverns and restaurants with their own production for restaurant use; and by weekenders with their own production. The tradition has spread across the world with Slovenian emigrants. Slovenia has protected the folk knowledge of traditional Kranjska klobasa production within the food quality schemes system. Production certification has been introduced based on the oldest written recipe from the late 19th century; producers can obtain a certificate for the production and designation of the sausage under the brand "Kranjska klobasa – tied and tasty since 1896". Individuals, farmers, artisanal butchers and meat processing companies share the knowledge and tradition

### **Making palm Sunday bunches in Ljubno**

Ljubno potice are Palm Sunday bunches characteristic of Ljubno and nearby villages. They are made from natural materials and are unique, thanks to the various forms they take (imitating everyday objects). On Palm Sunday they are taken by families to church to be blessed. The making of palm Sunday bunches in Ljubno has been declared a living masterpiece of national significance.

### **Traditional pottery making**

It involves the production of hand-made clay vessels and other objects, involving knowledge connected with the preparation of materials, the use of tools, design and

### **Josef Stefan**

He was an ethnic Carinthian Slovene physicist, mathematician, and poet of the Austrian Empire. Stefan published nearly 80 scientific articles, mostly in the Bulletins of the Vienna Academy of Sciences. He is best known for originating Stefan's law in 1879. With his law, Stefan determined the temperature of the Sun's surface. This was the first sensible value for the temperature of the Sun.

### **Ivan Cankar**

He was a Slovene writer, playwright, essayist, poet and political activist. Together with Oton Župančič, Dragotin Kette, and Josip Murn, he is considered as the beginner of modernism in Slovene literature. He is regarded as the greatest writer in the Slovene language, and has sometimes been compared to Franz Kafka and James Joyce.

(199km), Austria (330km), Hungary (102km) and Croatia (455km).

Geographic regions meet in Slovenia: the Alps, the Dinarides, the Pannonian Plain, and the Mediterranean. Over half of the country is covered by forests.

		<p>exchanges between Europe and America over the centuries. Together they represent the two largest mercury mines in the world, operational until recent times.</p>	<p>decorational skills, and the firing of products.</p> <p><b>Easter dances and games in Metlika</b> Easter dances and games take place on Easter Monday in the medieval centre of the town of Metlika. They involve the folk dance known as the <i>kolo</i> (circle dance) and local games.</p> <p><b>Making hats from chestnut leaves</b> A hat from chestnut leaves is a handicraft product made by skilful craftsmen from natural materials; it would be worn in the summer months in pastures.</p>	<p><b>Anton Martin Slomšek</b> He was a Slovene bishop, author, poet, and advocate of Slovene culture. He became a priest in Celje in 1846, and in the same year he was ordained Bishop of Lavant.</p>		
<p><b>S E R B I A</b></p>	<p>Danube- the second largest European river, passes through Serbia with 588 km Great Morava (longest river entirely in Serbia with 493 km of length) Midžor peak of the Balkan Mountains at 2,169 m (highest peak in Serbia, excluding Kosovo)</p>	<p><b>Gamzigrad Romuliana, Palace of Galerius</b> The Late Roman fortified palace compound and memorial complex of Gamzigrad-Romuliana, Palace of Galerius, in the east of Serbia, was commissioned by Emperor Caius Valerius Galerius Maximianus, in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries. It was known as Felix Romuliana, named after the emperor's mother. The site consists of fortifications, the palace in the north-western part of the complex, basilicas, temples, hot baths, memorial complex, and a tetrapylon. The group of buildings is also unique in its intertwining of ceremonial and memorial functions.</p> <p><b>Stari Ras and Sopoćani</b> On the outskirts of Stari Ras, the first capital of Serbia, there is an impressive group of medieval monuments consisting of fortresses, churches and monasteries. The monastery at Sopoćani is a reminder of the contacts between Western civilization and the Byzantine world. The state of conservation of all the components, including the remains of the fortress of Gradina and the lower town of Trgovište, and especially the very delicate wall paintings, is good, dating from the 10th to the 13th centuries eminently illustrates the birth of artistic activity in medieval Serbia, which attained the highest standards in the art and culture of the Byzantine Empire and the regions of Central and Southeastern Europe. The unique architectural complex formed by numerous</p>	<p><b>Slava, celebration of family saint patron's day</b> The celebration consists of the ritual offering of a bloodless sacrifice and a feast held for relatives, neighbours and friends. A specially designed candle is lit in the family home, then wine is poured over a Slava cake, prepared and decorated by the host's wife, which is then cut crosswise, rotated and broken into four parts and lifted up. During the ritual, thanks are given to the saint and prayers are said for prosperity. The feast then begins with the ceremonial drinking of wine, eating and a toast expressing wishes for health, fertility and well-being of the family and guests.</p>	<p><b>Vuk Stefanović Karadžić</b> He was a Serbian philologist and linguist who was the major reformer of the Serbian language. He is called the father of the study of Serbian folklore.</p> <p><b>Mihajlo Pupin</b> He discovered a means of greatly extending the range of long-distance telephone communication by placing loading coils of wire (known as Pupin coils) at predetermined intervals along the transmitting wire</p>	<p>Its total border length amounts to 2,027 km (Albania 115 km, Bosnia and Herzegovina 302 km, Bulgaria 318 km, Croatia 241 km, Hungary 151 km, Macedonia 221 km, Montenegro 203 km and Romania 476 km). The border between Serbia and Croatia is the outer border of EU.</p>	<p>The terrain of central part of the country, with the region of Šumadija at its heart, consists chiefly of hills traversed by the rivers. Mountains dominate the southern third of Serbia. Dinaric Alps stretch in the west and the southwest following the flow of the rivers Drina and Ibar. Carpathian Mountains and Balkan Mountains stretch in north-south direction in the eastern Serbia</p>

		<p>structures in Stari Ras (Old Ras), situated at a crossroads of eastern and western influences, testifies to the period from 12th to the early 14th centuries when the ancient town was the first capital of the Serbian state.</p> <p><b>Studenica Monastery</b></p> <p>The Studenica Monastery was established in the late 12th century by Stevan Nemanja, also known as Saint Simeon, founder of the medieval Serb state, shortly after his abdication. It is the largest and richest of Serbia's Orthodox monasteries. Its two principal monuments, the Church of the Virgin and the Church of the King, both built of white marble, enshrine priceless collections of 13th- and 14th-century Byzantine painting.</p> <p>The complex's two principal monuments, the Church of the Virgin and the King's Church, enshrine priceless collections of 13th- and 14th-century Byzantine paintings. Studenica became the most important monastery in Serbia, and has remained so to the present day.</p>		<p>(known as "pupinization").</p> <p><b>Milan Konjović</b></p> <p>He was a painter whose works can be divided into six periods of artistic style. He studied in many countries abroad and lived in Paris.</p> <p><b>Novak Đokovic</b></p> <p>He is a Serbian professional tennis player who is currently ranked world No. 1 in men's singles tennis. He is generally considered one of the greatest tennis players of all time</p>		
<b>F R A N C E</b>	<p>At 4,810.45 meters (15,782 ft) above sea level, the highest point in Western Europe, Mont Blanc, is situated in the Alps on the border between France and Italy. The Causses and the Cévennes, Mediterranean agropastoral Cultural Landscape. The Causses and the Cévennes can be seen as an exemplar of Mediterranean agropastoralism and specifically to represent</p>	<p><b>Notre-Dame de Paris</b></p> <p>Also known as Notre-Dame Cathedral or simply Notre-Dame, it is a historic Catholic cathedral on the eastern half of the Île de la Cité in the fourth arrondissement of Paris, France. The cathedral is widely considered to be one of the finest examples of French Gothic architecture, and it is among the largest and most well-known church buildings in the world.</p> <p><b>The Palace of Versailles</b></p> <p>It was the principal residence of the French kings from the time of Louis XIV to Louis XVI. Embellished by several generations of architects, sculptors, decorators and landscape architects, it provided Europe with a model of the ideal royal residence for over a century.</p>	<p><b>The Limousin septennial ostensions</b></p> <p>They are grand ceremonies and processions organized every seventh year for the exhibition and worship of relics of Catholic saints kept in Limousin churches. Widely supported by local towns and villages, the festivities are attended by great numbers of people who gather to see the reliquaries as they process through town, accompanied by flags, banners, decorations and costumed historical figures.</p> <p><b>The summer solstice fire festivals</b></p> <p>The festivals take place in the Pyrenees each year on the same night when the sun is at its zenith. Once night falls, people from</p>	<p><b>Napoléon Bonaparte</b></p> <p>Born Napoleone di Buonaparte, was a French military and political leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars.</p> <p><b>Louis XIV</b></p>	<p>Metropolitan France extends from the Mediterranean Sea to the English Channel and the North Sea, and from the Rhine to the Atlantic Ocean; due to its shape, it is often referred to in French as <i>l'Hexagone</i> ("The Hexagon").</p>	<p>France, the second largest country in Europe, is partially covered central, north and west by a relatively flat plain that's punctuated by some time-worn low rolling hills and mountains.</p>

<p>a response common to the south-west of Europe. The highest temperature ever registered in France was 44.1 °C in Conqueyrac, Gard in august 12,2003. The lowest was -41 °C in Mouthe, Doubs in January 17,1985. France also has extensive river systems such as the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone, which divides the Massif Central from the Alps and flows into the Mediterranean Sea at the Camargue.</p> <p>The Loire is the longest river in France.</p>	<p><b>Palace and Park of Fontainebleau</b></p> <p>Used by the kings of France from the 12th century, the medieval royal hunting lodge of Fontainebleau, standing at the heart of a vast forest in the Ile-de-France, was transformed, enlarged and embellished in the 16th century by François I, who wanted to make a 'New Rome' of it. Surrounded by an immense park, the Italianate palace combines Renaissance and French artistic traditions.</p> <p><b>Roman Theatre and its Surroundings and the "Triumphal Arch" of Orange</b></p> <p>Situated in the Rhone valley, the ancient theatre of Orange, with its 103-m-long facade, is one of the best preserved of all the great Roman theatres. Built between A.D. 10 and 25, the Roman arch is one of the most beautiful and interesting surviving examples of a provincial triumphal arch from the reign of Augustus. It is decorated with low reliefs commemorating the establishment of the Pax Romana.</p> <p><b>Cistercian Abbey of Fontenay</b></p> <p>This stark Burgundian monastery was founded by St Bernard in 1119. With its church, cloister, refectory, sleeping quarters, bakery and ironworks, it is an excellent illustration of the ideal of self-sufficiency as practised by the earliest communities of Cistercian monks.</p> <p><b>Routes of Santiago de Compostela in France</b></p> <p>Santiago de Compostela was the supreme goal for countless thousands of pious pilgrims who converged there from all over Europe throughout the Middle Ages. To reach Spain pilgrims had to pass through France, and the group of important historical monuments included in this inscription marks out the four routes by which they did so.</p> <p><b>The Loire Valley between Sully-sur-Loire and Chalonnes</b></p> <p>The Loire Valley is an outstanding cultural landscape of great beauty, containing historic towns and villages, great architectural monuments (the châteaux), and cultivated lands formed by many centuries of interaction between their population and the physical environment, primarily the river Loire itself.</p>	<p>different towns and villages carry flaming torches down the mountains to light a variety of traditionally constructed beacons.</p> <p><b>The craft of Aubusson tapestry</b></p> <p>A centuries-old tradition, consists of weaving an image using processes practised in Aubusson and a number of other localities in the Creuse region of France. This craft produces mainly large decorative wall hangings but also rugs and pieces of furniture .</p> <p><b>Scribing tradition in French timber framing</b></p> <p>The purpose of the scribing tradition is to master in three dimensions the design of a complex wooden building. This traditional expertise runs counter to modern standardization by emphasizing the role of the builder in the construction process and giving a creative impulse to the structures themselves</p>	<p>Known as Louis the Great (<i>Louise le Grand</i>) or the Sun King (<i>le Roi-Soleil</i>), was a monarch of the House of Bourbon who ruled as King of France from 1643 until his death. His reign of 72 years and 110 days is the longest of any monarch of a major country in European history.</p> <p><b>René Descartes</b></p> <p>He was a French philosopher, mathematician and scientist. Dubbed the father of modern western philosophy, much of subsequent Western philosophy is a response to his writings, which are studied closely to this day.</p> <p><b>Maximilien François Marie Isidore de Robespierre</b></p> <p>He was a French lawyer and politician, and one of the best-known and most influential figures of the French Revolution and the Reign of Terror.</p>	<p>Metropolitan France is situated mostly between latitudes 41° and 51° N, and longitudes 6° W and 10° E, on the western edge of Europe, and thus lies within the northern temperate zone.</p>
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<p><b>I R E L A N D</b></p>	<p>Ireland is an island in the North Atlantic separated from Great Britain to its east by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St George's Channel. It is the second-largest island of the British Isles, trailing only Great Britain, the third-largest in Europe, and the twentieth-largest on Earth. The main country, Republic of Ireland, has 4,595 millions habitants</p>	<p><b>Skellig Michael</b></p> <p>Is the larger of the two Skellig Islands located 11.6 km west of the Iveragh Peninsula in County Kerry, Ireland. A Christian monastery was founded on the island at some point between the 6th and 8th century and remained continuously occupied until its abandonment in the late 12th century. The remains of the monastery, along with most of the island itself, became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1996.</p> <p><b>The Giant's Causeway</b></p> <p>It is an area of about 40,000 interlocking basalt columns, the result of an ancient volcanic eruption. It is also known as Clochán an Aifir or Clochán na bhFomhórach in Irish and that Giant's Causeway in Ulster-Scots.</p>	<p>Ireland has no intangible heritage</p>	<p><b>Michael Collins</b></p> <p>Michael Collins played a major part in Ireland's history after 1916 he was involved in the Easter Uprising in 1916.</p> <p><b>Bono</b></p> <p>Paul David Hewson, known by his stage name Bono, is an Irish singer-songwriter, musician, venture capitalist,</p>	<p>Being part of the UK, the country borders Northern Ireland, the only other country on Ireland's island.</p>	<p>The magnificent scenery of Ireland's Atlantic coastline faces a 2,000-mile-(3,200-km-) wide expanse of ocean. Washed by abundant rain, the country's pervasive grasslands create a green-hued landscape that is responsible for the popular sobriquet Emerald Isle.</p>

				<p>businessman, and philanthropist.</p> <p><b>Benjamin Guinness</b></p> <p>He was the grandson of Arthur Guinness, who founded the Guinness Brewery in 1759. Under Benjamin Guinness, the stout brand became famous, and the business grew into the largest of its kind in the world.</p>		
<p><b>I C E L A N D</b></p>	<p>Iceland's highest peak is Hvannadalshnjúkur, standing 2,119 m (6,852 ft) over sea level.</p> <p>Þjórsá is Iceland's longest river at 230 kilometres. It is a glacier river and has its source on the glacier Hofsjökull. It flows out through narrow gorges in the highlands of Iceland.</p> <p>Eyjafjallajökull is one of the smaller ice caps of Iceland, situated to the north of Skógar and to the west of Myrdalsjökull. The ice cap covers the caldera of a volcano with a summit elevation of 1,651 meters. The volcano has erupted relatively frequently since the last glacial period, most recently in 2010.</p>	<p><b>Þingvellir (Thingvellir)</b></p> <p>It is the National Park where the Althing, an open-air assembly representing the whole of Iceland, was established in 930 and continued to meet until 1798. Over two weeks a year, the assembly set laws - seen as a covenant between free men - and settled disputes. The Althing has deep historical and symbolic associations for the people of Iceland. The property includes the Þingvellir National Park and the remains of the Althing itself: fragments of around 50 booths built from turf and stone. Remains from the 10th century are thought to be buried underground. The site also includes remains of agricultural use from the 18th and 19th centuries. The park shows evidence of the way the landscape was husbanded over 1,000 years.</p> <p><b>Surtsey, a volcanic island</b></p> <p>Approximately 32 km from the south coast of Iceland, it is a new island formed by volcanic eruptions that took place from 1963 to 1967. It is all the more outstanding for having been protected since its birth, providing the world with a pristine natural laboratory. Free from human interference, Surtsey has been producing unique long-term information on the colonisation process of new land by plant and animal life. Since they began studying the island in 1964, scientists have observed the arrival of seeds carried by ocean currents, the appearance of moulds, bacteria and fungi, followed in 1965 by the first vascular plant, of which there were 10 species by the end of the first decade. By 2004, they numbered 60 together with 75 bryophytes, 71 lichens and 24 fungi. Eighty-nine species of birds have been recorded on Surtsey, 57 of which breed</p>	<p>Iceland has no intangible heritages</p>	<p><b>Halldór Kiljan Laxness</b></p> <p>He was a twentieth-century Icelandic writer. He received the 1955 Nobel Prize in Literature; he is the only Icelandic Nobel laureate.</p> <p><b>Kári Stefánsson</b></p> <p>He is an Icelandic neurologist, who is the President, Chairman, CEO and co-founder of deCODE Genetics. He has pioneered the monitoring of the DNA of a large fraction of an entire country's population leading to a complete genealogy of its native inhabitants. This has led to the discovery of the neuregulin-</p>	<p>Iceland is relatively large island in the Atlantic Ocean. The nearest neighboring country is Greenland, just 286 km (180 miles) away, followed by the Faroe Islands 420 km (260 miles), Scotland 795 km (495 miles) and Norway 950 km (590 miles).</p>	<p>In its widest parts Iceland measures 500 km (305 miles) east to west and 300 km (185 miles) north to south. The coastline is 4,970 km, and Iceland maintains a 200 nautical-miles exclusive economic zone. It is possible to drive right around the island on the lovely coastal route on a 10-day holiday. With almost 80% of the country uninhabited, much of Iceland's terrain consists of plateaux, mountain peaks, and fertile lowlands. There are many long, deep fjords and glaciers, including Europe's largest, Vatnajökull. The landscape is</p>

		elsewhere in Iceland. The 141 ha island is also home to 335 species of invertebrates.		l gene's association with schizophrenia  <b>Björk</b>  She is an Icelandic experimental singer-songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, and occasional actress. Björk has won several awards in music, several acting.		characterized by waterfalls, geysers, volcanoes, black sand beaches and otherworldly steaming lava fields.
<b>P O R T U G A L</b>	<p>The landscape of Pico vineyards obtained in 2004. This landscape encompasses Lajido the sites of the Old Creation and the Lajido Santa Luzia.</p> <p>The Forest Laurissilva, Madeira is a type of subtropical rainforest, composed of family trees of Lauraceae and Macaronesia.</p> <p>Serra da Estrela is the name given to the mountain range and where are the highest altitudes of Portugal, the second highest mountain in Portugal .</p> <p>The Mondego River is the fifth largest Portuguese river and the first of all those who have run their course entirely in Portugal. It is the river that bathes the city of Coimbra, the most sung poetry and songbook in</p>	<p><b>Douro</b></p> <p>Recognizing the importance of the landscape and traditional activities wine production, in 2001 UNESCO classified as World Heritage 24 600 hectares of the Alto Douro Region. Built in 1756 on the initiative of the Marquês de Pombal government, as the first demarcated region and regulated in the world, the Alto Douro Wine Region is a traditional region that lives around of wine production, it has the most famous Port wine, the latest wines with high quality table.</p> <p><b>Rock art from Coa Valley</b></p> <p>Côa Valley was listed by UNESCO in 1998. The Côa Valley is a rock work of art started in Paleolithic</p> <p><b>Historical Center of Guimarães</b></p> <p>This monument is located in Guimarães in Portugal. Guimarães is one of the cities with a great past, whose history is associated with the foundation of the Portuguese identity. The Historical Center of Guimarães was listed by UNESCO in 2001. Guimarães has become one of the biggest national "Places of memory". Guimarães was in 2012 the European capital of culture.</p> <p><b>Historical Center of Porto</b></p> <p>The Historical Center of Porto is one of the oldest areas of city. It's classified as World patrimonial of UNESCO since 1996. The city of Porto, built along the hillsides overlooking the mouth of the Douro river, is an outstanding urban landscape</p>	<p><b>Mediterranean Diet</b></p> <p>The Mediterranean diet is not only an eating habit but also a balanced lifestyle that favours the consumption of vegetal products. Also highlights the fresh fruit and the olive oil as the main source of fat. Exercising regularly is also important in this diet.</p> <p><b>Fado</b></p> <p>Fado is a Portuguese musical genre that presents three fundamental elements: the singer (fadista), the portuguese guitar and the classical guitar; The most known "fadistas" are Amália Rodrigues and Mariza.</p> <p><b>Cante alentejano</b></p> <p>"Cante alentejano" is a traditional Portuguese musical genre from Alentejo; This genre doesn't use any instruments and incorporates music and poetry.</p>	<p><b>José Sousa Saramago</b></p> <p>He was a Portuguese writer. Was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1998. He also won in 1995, the Camões Prize, the most important literary prize of the Portuguese language. Saramago was considered responsible for the effective international recognition of prose in Portuguese.</p> <p><b>António Salazar</b></p> <p>He was a Portuguese nationalist statesman who, in addition to head various ministries, he was</p>	<p>It is located in the Iberian Peninsula and has boards with Spain and the Atlantic Ocean. It is shaped like a rectangle, and it is located in the Westest side of Europe and North of the African continent. Portugal's area is about 92212 km2, and the last population counting (2013) was of 10.46 million people</p>	<p>The North River Tagus there is a predominance of mountainous areas and plateaus. The highest point on the continent is the Serra da Estrela, with 1993 meters of altitude. On the contrary, the South we find vast plains (Lezíria Ribatejo and Alentejo) and small elevations (Arrabida, Monchique,). As for the autonomous regions, there is the Pico (Azores), with 2351 meters of altitude, the largest Portuguese elevation. The island of Madeira is also quite hilly.</p>



	<p>Portuguese .</p> <p>Algarve is a region, and traditional province of mainland in Portugal. It is the most important tourist region in Portugal and one of the most important in Europe.</p> <p>Averlooking the Atlantic Ocean, the slopes of the Arrabida Chain are covered with the most characteristic vegetation of the region Mediterranean maquis – a product of its particular mild climate.</p> <p>Sintra was the first cultural landscape in Europe to be classified by UNESCO in 1995.This is an extraordinary complex that covers a part of the Serra de Sintra and the Historic Town Centre.</p> <p>The rio Tejo is the longest river of Portugal . The estuary is protected by the Tagus Estuary Natural Reserve.</p>	<p>with a 2,000-year history.</p> <p><b>Batalha's Monastery</b></p> <p>Batalha’s Monastery was built in order of the King D.João I , in order to keep a promise that he made when he won the Aljubarrota battle, in 14th 1385. The construction took over 150 years, so it has several styles, like Gothic (predominant), Manuelino and some Renaissance elements.</p> <p><b>Monastery of Alcobaça</b></p> <p>The monastery of Santa Maria de Alcobaça, also known as Royal Abbey Maria de Alcobaça or more simply as the Monastery of Alcobaça is the first Gothic work built on Portuguese soil. It was classified as World Heritage by UNESCO in 1989 and a National Monument since 1910 and was also elected as one of the seven wonders of Portugal.</p> <p><b>Covent of Christ</b></p> <p>The Convent of Christ in Tomar, is a unic Fortification. Its construction is due to Gualdim Pais, a Grand Master of the Order Templar. Was built five centuries ago. This fortress has played an important role, not only in reconquer, as well as seat of Christ order of knights. In 1983, the Convent of Christ became UNESCO cultural heritage</p> <p><b>Jerónimos Monastery</b></p> <p>Jeronimos Monastery or Monastery of Santa Maria de Belém is a monument of the sixteenth century. It is located in Lisbon, near the Tagus River estuary. In 1983 UNESCO classified the Jeronimos Monastery, as "Cultural Heritage of all Humanity".</p> <p><b>Tower of Belém</b></p> <p>The Tower of Belém is one of the most significant monuments of the city of Lisbon. Located on the right bank of the Tagus River, in the town of Bethlehem, where once existed the beach of Bethlehem. Initially surrounded by the waters around its perimeter has been progressively involved the beach, to be incorporated today to the mainland. Tower of Belém was listed by UNESCO in 1983. The monument stands out for demonstrated nationalism, as it is all surrounded by decorations</p>		<p>president of the Council of Ministers and teacher of Political Economy, Finance and Social Science Economics, University of Coimbra. He went down in history as the statesman who longer ruled Portugal, playing dictatorship in office between 1932 and 1933, and in an authoritarian way since the beginning of the Second Republic to be removed in 1968.</p> <p><b>Amália Rodrigues</b> was a Portuguese <i>fadista</i> (fado singer in direct translation) and actress. Known as the <i>Rainha do Fado</i> ("Queen of Fado"), Amália Rodrigues helped popularize fado</p>		
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		Coat of arms of Portugal.  <b>Évora's Temple</b>  Evora's temple was built in the first century A.D. It is located in Largo Conde de Vila Flor and it is considered one of the most famous and distinguished landmarks of the city. This temple represents the roman's presence in Portugal. Évora's Temple was listed by UNESCO in 1988.				
<b>S P A I N</b>	With an area of 505,990 km <sup>2</sup> , Spain is the second largest country in Western Europe and the European Union, and the fourth largest country in Europe. There are five major rivers, four of which (the Duero, Tagus, Guadalquivir and Guadiana) flow into the Atlantic and one (Ebro) into the Mediterranean.  The Aranjuez Cultural Landscape is a singular entity of complex and historic relationships between nature and human activity. The Tagus and Jarama rivers are the two main arteries of the Aranjuez Cultural Landscape, an extensive area in the south of the Autonomous Community of Madrid. The Stadium of Santiago Bernabéu was inaugurated on 14 December 1947 and is owned by Real Madrid C.F. It has a current capacity of 85. 454 spectators.	<b>Tower of Hercule</b>  It is a lighthouse built by the Romans in the first century A.D. It is now considered UNESCO heritage. The walls of Lugo were built in the later part of the 3rd century to defend the Roman town of Lucus. The entire circuit survives intact and is the finest example of late Roman fortifications in western Europe. This Cistercian abbey in Catalonia is one of the largest in Spain. At its centre is a 12th-century church. The austere, majestic monastery, which has a fortified royal residence and contains the pantheon of the kings of Catalonia and Aragon, is an impressive sight.  <b>University and Historic Precinct of Alcalá de Henares</b>  Founded by Cardinal Jiménez de Cisneros in the early 16th century, Alcalá de Henares was the world's first planned university city. It was the original model for the Civitas Dei (City of God), the ideal urban community which Spanish missionaries brought to the Americas. It also served as a model for universities in Europe and elsewhere. The Vizcaya Bridge is a transporter bridge that links the towns of Portugalete and Las Arenas (part of Getxo) in the Biscay province of Spain, crossing the mouth of the Nervion River.  <b>Alhambra, Generalife and Albayzín, Granada</b>  Rising above the modern lower town, the Alhambra and the Albaycín, situated on two adjacent hills, form the medieval part of Granada. To the east of the Alhambra fortress and residence are the magnificent gardens of the Generalife, the former rural residence of the emirs who ruled this part of Spain in the 13th and 14th centuries. The residential district of the Albaycín is a rich repository of Moorish vernacular architecture, into which the traditional Andalusian architecture blends harmoniously.	<b>Las Médulas</b>  In the 1st century A.D. the Roman Imperial authorities began to exploit the gold deposits of this region in north-west Spain, using a technique based on hydraulic power. After two centuries of working the deposits, the Romans withdrew, leaving a devastated landscape. Since there was no subsequent industrial activity, the dramatic traces of this remarkable ancient technology are visible everywhere as sheer faces in the mountainsides and the vast areas of tailings, now used for agriculture.  <b>Flamenco</b>  Flamenco is an artform native to the Spanish regions of Andalusia, Extremadura and Murcia. It includes cante (singing), toque (guitar playing), baile (dance), jaleo (vocalizations and palmas (handclapping) and pitos (finger snapping). On November 16, 2010 UNESCO declared flamenco one of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.	<b>Cervantes</b>  He was a Spanish novelist, poet, and playwright. His major work, Don Quixote, considered to be the first modern European novel, is a classic of Western literature, and is regarded amongst the best works of fiction ever written.  <b>Salvador Dalí</b>  He was a Spanish surrealist painter, regarded as one of the best painters of all time. His skills are often attributed to the influence of Renaissance masters.  <b>Antoni Gaudí</b>  He was a famous Catalan architect and leading figure of the Catalan Modernism. Gaudi's works reveal a unique and individual style and	Spain is located on the Iberian peninsula (Portugal and Spain), in southwestern Europe. It is located between Portugal (to the left) and France (to the right).	The Pyrenees is a range of mountains in southwest Europe that forms a natural border between France and Spain. It separates the Iberian Peninsula from the rest of continental Europe, and extends for about 491 km from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea.

<p>The Museu Picasso, located in Barcelona, houses one of the most extensive collections of artworks by the 20th century spanish artist Pablo Picasso</p>	<p><b>Catalan Romanesque Churches of the Vall de Boí</b></p> <p>The narrow Vall de Boí is situated in the high Pyrénées, in the Alta Ribagorça region and is surrounded by steep mountains. Each village in the valley contains a Romanesque church, and is surrounded by a pattern of enclosed fields. There are extensive seasonally-used grazing lands on the higher slopes.</p> <p><b>La Lonja de la Seda de Valencia</b></p> <p>Built between 1482 and 1533, this group of buildings was originally used for trading in silk (hence its name, the Silk Exchange) and it has always been a centre for commerce. It is a masterpiece of late Gothic architecture. The grandiose Sala de Contratación, in particular, illustrates the power and wealth of a major Mediterranean mercantile city in the 15th and 16th centuries.</p> <p><b>Palau de la Música Catalana and Hospital de Sant Pau, Barcelona</b></p> <p>These are two of the finest contributions to Barcelona's architecture by the Catalan art nouveau architect Lluís Domènech i Montaner. The Palau de la Música Catalana is an exuberant steel-framed structure full of light and space, and decorated by many of the leading designers of the day. The Hospital de Sant Pau is equally bold in its design and decoration, while at the same time perfectly adapted to the needs of the sick.</p> <p><b>Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza</b></p> <p>The urban morphology of the two small cities of Úbeda and Baeza in southern Spain dates back to the Moorish 9th century and to the Reconquista in the 13th century. An important development took place in the 16th century, when the cities were subject to renovation along the lines of the emerging Renaissance.</p>		<p>are mostly in the city of Barcelona.</p> <p><b>Francisco Goya</b></p> <p>Known as "Goya, Bumpy", their artistic works of art include a large representative selection of portraits, landscapes, mythological scenes, tragedy, comedy, satire, farce, gods and demon.</p> <p><b>Joan Miró i Ferrà</b></p> <p>He was a sculptor, painter, engraver and ceramist Catalan surrealist. In 1958, he made the mural for the UNESCO building in Paris, having won the International Prize of the Guggenheim Foundation.</p>		
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The highest point of Luxembourg is the Buurgplaz, with 559 metres. The Luxembourg eastern boundary is formed by three rivers, the Moselle, the Sûre and the Our. The Moselle river flows through northeastern France, Luxembourg and western Germany. The Our is a river of Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany. It is a left tributary to the river Sauer/Sûre. Its total length is 78 kilometres. The Sauer is a tributary to the Moselle. It runs through Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany. The Moselle Valley is a region in north-eastern France, south-western Germany and eastern Luxembourg, centered on the river Valley formed by the Moselle. The Moselle has been promoted as a quality white wine-producing region.

**The city of Luxembourg**

Because of its strategic position, Luxembourg was, from the 16th century until 1867, when its walls were dismantled, one of Europe's greatest fortified sites. The Luxembourgian wall was a fine example of military architecture and it stood through several European powers: The Holy Roman Emperors, the House of Burgundy, the Habsburgs, the French and Spanish kings, and finally the Prussians. Despite the partial demolition of the wall, the city remains a perfect example of a once fortified Western European city.

**The “Dancing procession of Echternach”**

It is an annual Roman Catholic dancing procession held at Echternach, Luxembourg. It takes place every Whit Tuesday in the streets of Echternach, in honour of Willibrord, who established the Abbey of Echternach. The procession draws thousands of tourists and pilgrims from around the world. In 2010, it was inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

**Henri Owen Tudor**

He was a Luxembourgish engineer, inventor, and industrialist. He developed the first practical lead-acid battery in 1886.

**Jonas Ferdinand Gabriel Lippmann**

He was a Franco-Luxembourgish physicist and inventor, and Nobel laureate in physics.

**Robert Schuman**

He was a Luxembourg-born French statesman. Twice Prime Minister of France, Minister of Finance and a Foreign Minister, he was instrumental in building post-war European and trans-Atlantic institutions and is regarded as one of the founders of the European Union, the Council of Europe and NATO.

It is a landlocked country in western Europe. It is bordered by Belgium to the west and north, Germany to the east, and France to the south. The country is about 2,586 square kilometres (998 sq mi) in size, and measures 82 km (51 mi) long and 57 km (35 mi) wide.

The Luxembourg plateau, in south-central Luxembourg, is a large, flat, sandstone formation, and the site of the Luxembourg has craggy terrain and thick forests. The Moselle valley is the lowest-lying region, running along the southeastern border. The border between Luxembourg and Germany is formed by three rivers: the Moselle, the Sauer, and the Our. The valleys of the mid-Sauer and Attert form the border between the Gutland and the Oesling.

The tallest mountain in the UK is the 4409 Ben Nevis and it's situated in Scotland.  
The longest river in the UK is the River Severn which goes through England and Wales on the Bristol Channel. This river has 354km.  
The coldest place in the UK is on a little village on the top of Scotland called Altnaharra, where there is no summer.

The area around Blaenavon is evidence of the pre-eminence of South Wales as the world's major producer of iron and coal in the 19th century. All the necessary elements can still be seen - coal and ore mines, quarries, a primitive railway system, furnaces, workers' homes, and the social infrastructure of their community.

Darwin's Landscape Laboratory is very important to Humanity. The landscape is used as a resource for science. Here we can find Darwin's house and the experimental garden.

**Dorset and East Devon Coast**  
Also known as Jurassic Coast, has one of the most geological and geomorphological components due to his 185 million years of history in Earth. This coast provides immeasurable and almost continuous succession of Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous rock formations.

**Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coas**  
Located on Northern Ireland, the **Giant's Causeway and Causeway Coast** as a unique component that is the disclosure of some 40,000 large, regularly shaped polygonal columns of basalt in impeccable horizontal segments.

**The Blaenavon Ironworks and Big Pit**  
The Blaenavon Ironworks and Big Pit, together with the outstanding relict landscape of mineral exploitation, manufacturing, transport, and settlement. This scenerio offers us a way to see and understand the industrialisation process.

**The Blenheim Palace**  
The Blenheim Palace is situated in Oxfordshire and it was designed by John Vanbrugh between 1705 and 1722. This palace was built in honor of John Churchil, the Duke of Marlborough in commemoration for his victory in 1704 over French and Bavarian troops.

**Christ Church Cathedral Canterbury**  
Christ Church Cathedral Canterbury in Kent, South East England, a breath-taking mixture of Romanesque and Gothic architecture. This church has been the primary church in England and it has stayed that way for nearly five centuries.

**The Castles and Town Walls of King Edward**  
The Castles and Town Walls of King Edward in Gwynedd are situated in Wales. The castles are the Castle of Beaumaris, the Castle of Harlech and the town walls of Caernarfon and Conwy.

**New Lanark**  
It is a small 18th- century village set in a sublime Scottish landscape New Lanark is a unique reminder that the creation of wealth does not automatically imply the degradation of its producers. The village offered a cultural response to the challenges presented by industrial society and was the test-bed for ideas that sought to improve the human condition around the world..

**Sir Winston Churchill**  
He was a Prime Minister of the United Kingdom during the World War Two. He became important and significant owing to his inspiring speeches. and his successful career in leading Britain through World War Two.

**Princess Diana**  
Diana married the Prince of Wales and became Princess of Wales, their marriage was one of the biggest "happenings" in the century with over 750 million audience in global television. She was best-known for her car accident that got her killed.

**Elizabeth Alexandra Mary**  
She is the Queen of the United Kingdom. Elizabeth II is the most respected persons in the UK.

The United Kingdom is an ensemble of countries, which are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. All this countries belong to two islands therefore all the countries have almost bounderies with each other, being England in the same island has the Wales and Scotland and Northern Ireland is situated in the other island near the Republic of Ireland. This islands are surrounded by the English Channel, North Sea, Atlantic Ocean and Irish Sea, Atlantic.

The U K has area of 243,610 square kilometers ( being 241,930 square kilometers of land and 1,680 square kilometers of water).  
east, south and southeast by the presence of plains and low mountains ;  
mountains in the north central region.  
Lowest point are The m Fens with -4 meters.  
Highest point is the Ben Nevis mountain with 1343 meters

	<p>The Lake District is a landscape of highlands, valleys, long narrow lakes. Lake District has a significant agricultural tradition.</p>	<p><b>The City of Bath</b></p> <p>The City of Bath was built by the romans in the first century AD. They used this as a thermal spa. Between the reigns of George I, II and III the City of Bath became a dignified spa city.</p> <p><b>The Roman lines</b></p> <p>The Roman lines represented the frontiers of the Roman Empire in the 2nd century AD. It had over 5,000km from the Atlantic coast of northern Britain, through Europe to the Black Sea, and from the Black Sea to the Red Sea and across North Africa.</p> <p><b>Stonehenge</b></p> <p>Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites are one of the greatest group of megaliths in the world. They are situated in Wiltshire, England.</p> <p><b>Heart of Neolithic Orkney</b></p> <p>Heart of Neolithic Orkney is a group of Neolithic stones, two ceremonial and a settlement. They are situated in Scotland and they have more than 5000 years.</p>		<p><b>The Beatles</b></p> <p>They were a rock band formed in Liverpool, England in the 60's. They were a 4 member group with names like John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. In their time and until now they are the most influential rock band in the world.</p> <p><b>Sir Isaac Newton</b></p> <p>He was an British physicist and mathematician who discovered the universal gravitation (the gravity law). Some say that he had a capacity to see over 3 centuries</p>		
<p><b>T U R K E Y</b></p>	<p>The largest city: Konya 38,873 km<sup>2</sup> The smallest city: Yalova 166.85 km<sup>2</sup> The most crowded city: Istanbul 14.377.018 inhabitants The least crowded city: Ardahan 100.809 inhabitants The highest mountain : Mount Ağrı 5.137m The largest Lake: Lake</p>	<p><b>Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites</b></p> <p>Located on the central Anatolia plateau within a volcanic landscape sculpted by erosion to form a succession of mountain ridges, valleys and pinnacles known as "fairy chimneys" or hoodoos, Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia cover the region between the cities of Nevşehir.</p> <p><b>Hierapolis – Pamukkale</b></p> <p>Deriving from springs in a cliff almost 200 m high overlooking the plain, calcite-laden waters have created at Pamukkale (Cotton Palace) an unreal landscape, made up of mineral forests, petrified waterfalls and a series of terraced basins. At the end of the 2nd century B.C. the dynasty of the Attalids, the</p>	<p><b>The Arts of the Meddah, Public Storytellers</b></p> <p>The meddah or story teller played in front of a small group of viewers, such as a coffeehouse audience. The play was generally about a single topic, the meddah playing different characters, and was usually introduced by drawing attention to the moral contained in the story.</p>	<p><b>Mustafa Kemal ATATURK - The Father of Turks</b></p> <p>He was a Turkish army officer, revolutionary, and the first President of Turkey. He is credited with being the founder of the Republic of Turkey. His surname, Atatürk (meaning "Father of</p>	<p>Turkey is located on the geographic coordinates of 39.1667° N latitude and 35.6667° E longitude in Asia. Turkey is a parliamentary republic in Eurasia, largely located in Western Asia,</p>	<p>The area of Turkey is 783,562 km<sup>2</sup> (302,535 sq mi); land: 770,760 km<sup>2</sup> (297,592 sq mi), water: 9,820 km<sup>2</sup> (3,792 sq mi). Turkey extends more than 1,600 km (994 mi) from west to east but generally less than 800 km (497 mi) from north to south. The total</p>

<p>Van 12.500 m<sup>2</sup>  The longest river: Kızılırmak 1.355 km<sup>7</sup>  The longest shoreline: Aegean Shoreline 2805 km  The most popular city: Istanbul  The largest plain: Konya 4000km<sup>2</sup>  The largest island: Gökçeada 286km<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>kings of Pergamon, established the thermal spa of Hierapolis. The ruins of the baths, temples and other Greek monuments can be seen at the site.</p> <p><b>Pergamon and its Multi-layered Cultural Landscape</b></p> <p>Pergamon was founded in the 3rd century BC as the capital of the Attalid dynasty. Located in the Aegean Region, the heart of the Antique World, and at the crossroads between Europe and the Middle East, it became an important cultural, scientific and political center</p> <p><b>Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği</b></p> <p>Located on the slopes below the castle of Divriği, Sivas Province in central eastern Turkey, the Great Mosque and Hospital of Divriği is a remarkable building combining a monumental hypostyle mosque with a two storey hospital, which includes a tomb</p> <p><b>Selimiye Mosque and its Social Complex</b></p> <p>The square Mosque with its single great dome and four slender minarets, dominates the skyline of the former Ottoman capital of Edirne. Sinan, the most famous of Ottoman architects in the 16th century, considered the complex, which includes madrasas (Islamic schools), a covered market, clock house, outer courtyard and library, to be his best work.</p> <p><b>Historic Areas of Istanbul :</b> Topkapı Palace / Hagia Sophia /</p> <p>The Sultanahmet Mosque / Hagia Irene / Zeyrek Mosque / Süleymaniye Mosque / Little Hagia Sophia / Walls of Constantinople</p> <p>With its strategic location on the Bosphorus peninsula between the Balkans and Anatolia, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, Istanbul has been associated with major political, religious and artistic events for more than 2,000 years. Its masterpieces include the ancient Hippodrome of Constantine, the 6th-century Hagia Sophia and the 16th-century Süleymaniye Mosque, all now under threat from population pressure, industrial pollution and uncontrolled urbanization.</p>	<p><b>Sama (Sufism)</b></p> <p>Sama is a Sufi ceremony performed as dhikr. Sama means "listening", while dhikr means "remembrance". These rituals often includes singing, playing instruments, dancing, recitation of poetry and prayers, wearing symbolic attire, and other rituals. It is a particularly popular form of worship in the Chishti order of the Indian subcontinent. In 2008, UNESCO confirmed the "The Mevlevi Sama Ceremony" of Turkey as one of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.</p> <p><b>Karagöz and Hacivat</b></p> <p>Karagöz and Hacivat are the lead characters of the traditional Turkish shadow play, popularized during the Ottoman period and then spread to most nation states that comprised the Ottoman Empire and most prominently in Turkey and Greece. The central theme of the plays are the contrasting interaction between the two main characters. They are perfect foils of each other: In the Turkish version Karagöz represents the illiterate but straightforward public, whereas Hacivat belongs to the educated class, speaking Ottoman Turkish and using a poetical and literary language.</p> <p><b>Ashik</b></p> <p>An ashik is a mystic bard, balladeer, or troubadour who accompanied his song—be it a story (Persian: dastan, a traditional epic or a romantic tale) or a shorter original composition—with a long necked lute (saz). Turkish term that ashik superseded was ozan. In the early armies of the Turks, as far back as that of Attila, the ruler was invariably accompanied by an ozan. The heroic poems, which they recited to the accompaniment of the kopuz, flattered the sensibilities of an entire people.</p>	<p>the Turks"), was granted to him in 1934 and forbidden to any other person by the Turkish parliament.</p> <p>Atatürk was a military officer during World War I. Following the defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I, he led the Turkish National Movement in the Turkish War of Independence. His military campaigns led to victory in the Turkish War of Independence. Atatürk then embarked upon a program of political, economic, and cultural reforms, seeking to transform the former Ottoman Empire into a modern and secular nation-state.</p> <p><b>Mevlana</b></p> <p>He was a 13th-century Persian - Turk poet, jurist, Islamic scholar, theologian, and Sufi mystic. Rumi's influence transcends national borders and ethnic divisions. Rumi has been</p>	<p>with the smaller portion of Eastern Thrace in Southeast Europe. Turkey is bordered by eight countries: Syria and Iraq to the south; Iran, Armenia, and the Azerbaijani exclave of Nakhichevan to the east; Georgia to the northeast; Bulgaria to the northwest; and Greece to the west. The Black Sea is to the north, the Mediterranean Sea to the south, and the Aegean Sea to the west. The Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles (which together form the Turkish Straits) demarcate the boundary between</p>	<p>land area is about 783,562 km<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Anatolia, is a large, roughly rectangular peninsula, situated bridge-like between Europe and Asia. The Anatolian part of Turkey accounts for 97% of the country's area. It is also known as Asia Minor, Asiatic Turkey or the Anatolian Plateau. The term Anatolia is most frequently used in specific reference to the large, semiarid central plateau, which is rimmed by hills and mountains that in many places limit access to the fertile, densely settled coastal regions.</p>
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**Ephesus**

Located within what was once the estuary of the River Kaystros, Ephesus comprises successive Hellenistic and Roman settlements founded on new locations, which followed the coastline as it retreated westward. Excavations have revealed grand monuments of the Roman Imperial period including the Library of Celsus and the Great Theatre. Little remains of the famous Temple of Artemis, one of the "Seven Wonders of the World," which drew pilgrims from all around the Mediterranean.

**Hattusha: the Hittite Capital**

The archaeological site of Hattusha, former capital of the Hittite Empire, is notable for its urban organization, the types of construction that have been preserved (temples, royal residences, fortifications), the rich ornamentation of the Lions' Gate and the Royal Gate, and the ensemble of rock art at Yazilikaya. The city enjoyed considerable influence in Anatolia and northern Syria in the 2nd millennium B.C.

**Mount Nemrut**

The mausoleum of Antiochus I (69–34 B.C.), who reigned over Commagene, a kingdom founded north of Syria and the Euphrates after the breakup of Alexander's empire, is one of the most ambitious constructions of the Hellenistic period. The syncretism of its pantheon, and the lineage of its kings, which can be traced back through two sets of legends, Greek and Persian, is evidence of the dual origin of this kingdom's culture.

**Xanthos-Letoon**

Made up of two neighboring settlements located in the southwestern part of Anatolia, respectively within the boundaries of Antalya and Muğla Provinces, Xanthos-Letoon is a remarkable archaeological complex. It represents the most unique extant architectural example of the ancient Lycian Civilization, which was one of the most important cultures of the Iron Age in Anatolia.

**City of Safranbolu**

From the 13th century to the advent of the railway in the early

**Nowruz – The New Day**

Nowruz marks the first day of spring or Equinox and the beginning of the year in the Persian calendar. It is celebrated on the day of the astronomical Northward equinox, which usually occurs on March 21 or the previous/following day depending on where it is observed. The moment the sun crosses the celestial equator and equalizes night and day is calculated exactly every year and families gather together to observe the rituals.

**Traditional Sohbet Meetings**

The traditional Sohbet meetings is a Turkish social practice of community conversations. The communities consist exclusively of men above a certain age (typically 15 or 16), regardless of ethnicity, religion or status. The members must have honest families, trustworthy to keep secrets, respectful of their elders, and not gamble or display public drunkenness. In addition to conversations, the meetings may also include dancing, music, plays, and feasts of traditional dishes.

**Kırkpınar - Oil Wrestling Festival**

Kırkpınar is a Turkish oil-wrestling tournament. It is held annually, usually in late June, near Edirne, Turkey since 1346. Before each bout, the wrestlers pour olive oil over their entire bodies, and the matches take place in an open, grassy field, with the contestants naked except for trousers made of leather, which extend to just below the knee. It now holds a Guinness World Record for the longest running sports competition

**Jem (Alevism)**

The central Alevi communal worship service is called a cem (Turkish: Cem or Âyîn-i Cem, meaning congregational or assembly meeting), which is performed in special

described as the "most popular poet and the "best selling poet" in the United States. Sufism is accepted as Turkey's intangible heritage.

**Orhan Pamuk**

He is a Turkish novelist, screenwriter, academic and recipient of the 2006 Nobel Prize in Literature. One of Turkey's most prominent novelists, his work has sold over eleven million books in sixty languages, making him the country's best-selling writer. Pamuk is the author of novels including *The White Castle*, *The Black Book*, *The New Life*, *My Name Is Red*, *Snow* and *The Museum of Innocence*. He is the Robert Yik-Fong Tam Professor in the Humanities at Columbia University, where he teaches writing and comparative literature.

**İbni Sina**

He was a Persian -

Thrace and Anatolia; they also separate Europe and Asia. Turkey's location at the crossroads of Europe and Asia makes it a country of significant geostrategic importance.



20th century, Safranbolu was an important caravan station on the main East–West trade route. The Old Mosque, Old Bath and Süleyman Pasha Medrese were built in 1322. During its apogee in the 17th century, Safranbolu's architecture influenced urban development throughout much of the Ottoman Empire.

**Archaeological Site of Troy**

The Archaeological Site of Troy has 4,000 years of history. Its extensive remains are the most significant and substantial evidence of the first contact between the civilizations of Anatolia and the burgeoning Mediterranean world. Excavations started more than a century ago have established a chronology that is fundamental to the understanding of this seminal period of the Old World and its cultural develop

**Neolithic Site of Çatalhöyük**

The vast archaeological site of Çatalhöyük comprises two tells rising up to 20 meters above the Konya plain on the Southern Anatolian Plateau. Excavations of the Eastern tell have revealed 18 levels of Neolithic occupation dating from 7,400-6,200 BC that have provided unique evidence of the evolution of prehistoric social organisation and cultural practices, illuminating the early adaptation of humans to sedentary life and agriculture.

**Bursa and Cumalıkızık: the Birth of the Ottoman Empire**

Located on the slopes of Uludağ Mountain in the north-western part of Turkey, Bursa and Cumalıkızık represent the creation of an urban and rural system establishing the first capital city of the Ottoman Empire and the Sultan's seat in the early 14th century. In the empire's establishment process, Bursa became the first city, which was shaped by kulliyes, in the context of waqf (public endowments) system determining the expansion of the city and its architectural and stylistic traditions.

**Diyarbakır Fortress and Hevsel Gardens Cultural Landscape**

Located on an escarpment of the Upper Tigris River Basin that is part of the so-called *Fertile Crescent*, the fortified city of Diyarbakır and the landscape around has been an important centre since the Hellenistic period to the present. The site

houses called as Cem Evi. Alevi believe that the Jem has its roots in an original worship and teaching meeting of forty spiritual individuals Kırklar Majlisi led by Ali. It takes place in a Cem Evi

**Keşkek**

Keşkek, is a sort of ceremonial meat or chicken and wheat or barley stew found in Turkish, Iranian and Greek cuisines. In 2011, Keşkek is an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Turkey confirmed by UNESCO.

**Macun**

Macun (in Turkish also Macun şekeri) is a soft, sweet and colorful Turkish toffee paste. It is a street food that may be prepared with many herbs and spices. Macun originated from spicy preparations of Mesir macunu, a traditional Turkish herbal paste from the classical antiquity time period. During classical antiquity, macun was consumed as a pharmaceutical medicine.

**Turkish Coffee**

Turkish coffee (Turkish: Türk kahvesi) is a method of preparing unfiltered coffee. Roasted and then finely ground coffee beans are simmered (not boiled) in a pot (cezve), optionally with sugar, and served in a cup where the grounds are allowed to settle. At present, it is found in the Eastern Europe, North Africa, the Caucasus, the Balkans, and Middle East. Turkish Coffee is an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Turkey confirmed by UNESCO.

Turk polymath who is regarded as one of the most significant thinkers and writers of the Islamic Golden Age. Of the 450 works he is known to have written, around 240 have survived, including 150 on philosophy and 40 on medicine. His most famous works are *The Book of Healing* – a philosophical and scientific encyclopedia, and *The Canon of Medicine* – a medical encyclopedia which became a standard medical text at many medieval universities and remained in use as late as 1650.

**Aziz Sancar**

He is a Turkish-American biochemist and molecular biologist specializing in DNA repair, cell cycle checkpoints, and the circadian clock. In 2015, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry along with Tomas Lindahl and Paul L. Modrich for their mechanistic studies

		encompasses the Amida Mound, known as İçkale (inner castle), the 5.8km-long city walls of Diyarbakır with their numerous towers, gates, buttresses, and 63 inscriptions from different periods, as well as Hevsel Gardens, a green link between the city and the Tigris that supplied the city with food and water.		of DNA repair.		
<b>M O N T E N E G R O</b>	<p>The longest canyon: The Tara River Canyon</p> <p>The only Fjord : Kotor Bay</p> <p>The biggest lake: Lake Skadar</p> <p>The river, having the most complex ecosystem: River Bojana .</p> <p>The longest river: The Big Beach.</p> <p>The highest peak: Bobotov Kuk.</p> <p>The highest railroad bridge: Mala Rijeka Viaduct.</p> <p>The largest city: Podgorica</p>	<p><b>Durmitor mountain and Durmitor national park</b></p> <p>Durmitor, which means “sleeping” in one of Montenegro’s ancient dialects, was listed on UNESCO’s ‘World Heritage List’ in 1980 along with the Tara, Draga, and Susica rivers, who’s canyons cut large swaths through Durmitor National Park, and who’s waters feed from its snows. In Durmitor National Park, the Tara River Canyon is a monument in its own right, running 80 kilometers (about 50 miles) and 1’300 meters, or 4’250 feet deep</p> <p><b>Region of Kotor</b></p> <p>In the Middle Ages, this natural harbour on the Adriatic coast in Montenegro was an important artistic and commercial center with its own famous schools of masonry and iconography. A large number of the monuments (including four Romanesque churches and the town walls) were seriously damaged by the 1979 earthquake but the town has been restored, largely with UNESCO’s help.</p>	There aren’t any intangible heritages	<p><b>Prince Danilo II of Montenegro</b></p> <p>He introduced a new legal code in 1855 that guaranteed civil and religious freedoms.</p> <p><b>King Nikola I Petrović Njegoš</b></p> <p>He was the only king of Montenegro, reigning as a king from 1910 to 1918 and as a prince from 1860 to 1910. He was also a poet who wrote "Onamo, 'namo," the popular anthem of Montenegro.</p> <p><b>Anto Gvozdenović</b></p> <p>He was a Montenegrin, Russian, and French general, a member of the Imperial Russian Privy Council, and a diplomat and statesman. He was the ambassador of Montenegro to the United States of America.</p>	<p>Montenegro (meaning "Black Mountain") is a sovereign state in Southeastern Europe. It has a coast on the Adriatic Sea to the south-west and is bordered by Croatia to the west, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the northwest, Serbia to the northeast and Albania to the south-east.</p>	<p>Montenegro is a small, mountainous state in south-west Balkans. Montenegro borders Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Kosovo, Albania and the Adriatic Sea. While being a small country at 13,812 km² (5,332 sq mi), it is very diverse regarding the terrain configuration.</p>

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The highest mountain : Mount Shkhara

The deepest cave: The Krubera Cave

The largest river : Mtkvari

The largest river in Western Georgia : Rioni River

The largest city : Tbilisi

**Upper Svaneti**

These upper lands of Georgia's alpine region of Svaneti were recognized by UNESCO as an "exceptional example of mountain scenery with medieval-type villages and tower-houses", which were often family-built and served to protect against invaders for centuries.

**Gelati Monastery**

It is a masterpiece of the Georgian Golden Age ,was built in 1106 by King David IV and was one of the main cultural and intellectual centers in Georgia throughout the Middle Ages. It had an Academy which employed some of the most celebrated Georgian scientists, theologians and philosophers, many of whom had previously been active at various orthodox monasteries abroad, one of which was the Mangan Academy in Constantinople.

**Bagrati cathedral**

Bagrati Cathedral of the Dormition is an early-11th century masterpiece of medievalGeorgian architecture

**Historical monument of Mtskheta**

The classification includes two of Georgia's most ancient religious structures: the Svetitskhoveli (Cathedral of the Living Pillar) and the Jvari Monastery (Monastery of the Cross), as well as the historical area of Mtskheta in which the two are situated. The monuments trace their origin to the dawn of Christianity in Georgia in the first half of the first millennium A.D. and were judged by UNESCO to be a testament of "the high artistic and cultural level attained by this ancient kingdom."

**Georgian Poliphonic singing**

Popular singing has a highly valued place in Georgian culture. Polyphonic singing, in the Georgian language, is a secular tradition in a country whose language and culture have often been oppressed by invaders.

**Ancient Georgian traditional qvevri wine-making method**

Qvevri wine-making is practised throughout Georgia, particularly in village communities where unique varieties of grapes are grown. The Qvevri is an egg-shaped earthenware vessel used for making, ageing and storing the wine. Knowledge and experience of Qvevri manufacture and wine-making are passed down by families, neighbours, friends and relatives, all of whom join in communal harvesting and wine-making activities.

**Eduard Shevardnadze**

He was a Georgian politician and diplomat. He served as First Secretary of the Georgian Communist Party (GPC). Shevardnadze was responsible for many key decisions in Soviet foreign policy during the Gorbachev Era.

**Tamar of Georgia**

Tamar the Great reigned as Queen regnant of Georgia from 1184 to 1213, presiding over the apex of the Georgian Golden Age. A member of the Bagrationi dynasty, her position was to be the first woman to rule Georgia.

**David IV**

He, also known as David the Builder. Popularly considered to be the greatest and most successful Georgian ruler in history and an original architect of the Georgian Golden Age.

Georgia is situated in the South Caucasus between latitudes 41° and 44° N, and longitudes 40 ° and 47° E, with an area of 67,900 km<sup>2</sup> ( 26,216 sq mi, it is in Eurasia, located on the crossroads of Eastern Europe and West Asia. Nestled between the Greater Caucasus and Lesser Caucasus mountain ranges, it is bounded to the west by the Black Sea, to the north and northeast by Russia, to the south by Turkey and Armenia, and to the southeast by Azerbaijan. Its 2015 population is about 3.75 million

It is a very mountainous country. The Likhi Range divides the country into eastern and western halves. Historically, the western portion of Georgia was known as Colchis while the eastern plateau was called Iberia. Because of a complex geographic setting, mountains also isolate the northern region of Svaneti from the rest of Georgia.

				<p><b>"Kakutsa" Cholokashvili</b></p> <p>He was a Georgian military officer and a commander of an anti-Soviet guerrilla movement in Georgia. He is regarded as a national hero in Georgia.</p>		
<b>K O S O V O</b>	The longest river: Sitnica	<p><b>Medieval monuments of Kosovo</b></p> <p>The four edifices of the site reflect the high points of the Byzantine-Romanesque ecclesiastical culture, with its distinct style of wall painting, which developed in the Balkans between the 13th and 17th centuries. The Dečani Monastery was built in the mid-14th century for the Serbian king Stefan Dečanski and is also his mausoleum. The Patriarchate of Peć Monastery is a group of four domed churches featuring series of wall paintings. The 13th-century frescoes of the Church of Holy Apostles are painted in a unique, monumental style. Early 14th-century frescoes in the church of the Holy Virgin of Ljevisa represent the appearance of the new so-called Palaiologian Renaissance style, combining the influences of the eastern Orthodox Byzantine and the Western Romanesque traditions. The style played a decisive role in subsequent Balkan art.</p>	There aren't any intangible heritages	<p><b>İbrahim Rugova</b></p> <p>He was the first President of the partially recognised Republic of Kosovo, serving from 1992 to 2000 and again from 2002 to 2006, and a prominent Kosovo Albanian political leader, scholar, and writer.</p>	<p>Kosovo is a disputed territory and partially recognized state in Southeastern Europe. It has an area of 10,887 square km. It lies between latitudes 42° and 43° N, and longitudes 20° and 22° E. The border of Kosovo is approximately 702 km (436 miles) long. It borders Albania to the southwest (112 km), Macedonia to the southeast (159 km), Montenegro to the west (79 km), and Central Serbia to the</p>	<p>Considering its small size, Kosovo has a great variety of topographical features. It is surrounded by several mountains. The central region is mainly hilly, but two large plains spread over Kosovo's west and east, respectively, Metohija plain and Kosovo plain. In the terms of hydrography, Kosovo has limited water resources. The main rivers in the country are the White Drin, running towards the Adriatic Sea, the South Morava in the Goljak area, and Ibar in the north. Sitnica, a tributary of Ibar, is the longest river lying completely within Kosovo.</p>
	The highest mountain : Deravica					
	The largest lake: Gazivoda Lake					
	The largest city: Pristina					
				<p><b>Ramiz Sadiku</b></p> <p>He was an Albanian law student and one of the organizers of the anti-fascist uprising in Kosovo. He was posthumously awarded both the Order of the People's Hero and the Hero of Albania.</p>		
				<p><b>Atifete Jahjaga</b></p> <p>She is a Kosovar politician and the fourth President of</p>		

				Kosovo. She is the first female President of the Republic of Kosovo, the first non-partisan candidate, and the youngest female head of state to be elected to the top office..	north and east (352 km).	
<b>B E L G I U M</b>	<p>The highest point: Signal de Botrange</p> <p>The longest river: Scheldriver</p> <p>The largest lake : The eau d'heure</p> <p>The largest city: Brussel</p>	<p><b>Neolithic Flint Mines of Spiennes</b></p> <p>The Neolithic flint mines of Spiennes are Europe's largest and earliest neolithic mines, located close to Walloon village of Spiennes, southeast of Mons, Belgium. The mines were active during the mid and late Neolithic (4300–2200 BC). The site and its surroundings were added to the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites in 2000.</p> <p><b>Belfries of Belgium and France</b></p> <p>A total of 56 belfries are considered as World Heritage. Among them are 33 Belgian belfries: Antwerp (Cathedral of Our Lady &amp; Antwerp City Hall), Herentals, Lier, Mechelen (St. Rumbold's Cathedral &amp; city hall), Bruges, Diksmuide, Kortrijk, Lo-Reninge, Menen, Nieuwpoort, Roeselare, Tielt, Veurne, Ypres, Aalst, Dendermonde, Eeklo, Ghent, Oudenaarde, Leuven, Tienen, Zoutleeuw, Sint-Truiden, Tongeren, Binche, Charleroi, Mons, Thuin, Tournai, Gembloux and Namur. The belfries are built in Gothic, Romanesque, Baroque and Renaissance styles.</p> <p><b>Flemish Beguinages</b></p> <p>Béguinages are collections of small buildings used by Beguines. These were various lay sisterhoods of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in the 13th century in the Low Countries, comprising religious women who sought to serve God without retiring from the</p>	<p><b>Shrimo Fishing on Horseback in Oostduinkerke</b></p> <p>A special tradition remains in one coastal town in Belgium. It combines the power of horses and the will of men, to bring us a tiny, sweet gift from the sea – the Belgian Grey Shrimp.</p> <p><b>Marches of Entre-Sambre-et-Meuse</b></p> <p>The Marches of Entre-Sambre-et-Meuse are a major component of the cultural identity of the eponymous region found between the rivers of Sambre and Meuse in Wallonia, Belgium. The marches commemorate the dedication of churches of many villages and small towns honouring the Saint to whom the religious buildings are dedicated. The whole villages and towns participate.</p> <p><b>Leuven age set ritual repertoire</b></p> <p>The Leuven age set ritual repertoire is a rite of passage in a man's life centering on the ten years leading up to his fiftieth birthday. For men living in or around Leuven, Belgium, a journey of socio-cultural and philanthropic activities and ceremonies commences at the age of forty with the forming of an age set and culminates at the age of fifty on Abraham Day, with a celebration in the city's central park around the statue of the prophet Abraham.</p>	<p><b>Adolphe Quetelet</b></p> <p>He was an astronomer, mathematician, statistician and sociologist who introduced statistical methods to the social sciences.</p> <p><b>Christian de Duve</b></p> <p>He was a cytologist and biochemist, Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for describing the structure and function of organelles (lysosomes and peroxisomes) in biological cells.</p> <p><b>Pierre René, Viscount Deligne</b></p> <p>He is a Belgian mathematician. He is known for work on the Weil conjectures, leading to a complete proof in 1973. He is the</p>	<p>Belgium officially the Kingdom of Belgium, is a sovereign state in Western Europe. It covers an area of 30,528 square kilometres (11,787 sq mi), bordering the North Sea. Belgium shares borders with France (556 km), Germany (133 km), Luxembourg (130 km) and the Netherlands (478 km). It lies between latitudes 49°30' and 51°30' N, and longitudes 2°33' and 6°24' E.</p>	<p>Belgium has three main geographical regions: the coastal plain in the north-west, the central plateau, and the Ardennes uplands in the south-east. The coastal plain consists mainly of sand dunes and polders. The second geographical region, the central plateau, lies further inland. This is a smooth, slowly rising area that has many fertile valleys and is irrigated by many waterways. Here one can also find rougher land, including caves and small gorges. The third geographical region, called the Ardennes, is more rugged than the first two. It is a thickly forested plateau, very rocky and not very good for farming.</p>

**Historic centre of Brugge**

Brugge is the capital and largest city of the province of West Flanders in the north-west of Belgium. Along with a few other canal-based northern cities, such as Amsterdam, it is sometimes referred to as "The Venice of the North". Bruges has a significant economic importance thanks to its port. At one time, it was considered the "chief commercial city" of the world.

**La grand Place, Brussels**

The Grand Place is the central square of Brussels. It is surrounded by guildhalls, the city's Town Hall, and the Breadhouse. The square is the most important tourist destination and most memorable landmark in Brussels.

**Major mining sites of Wallonia**

During the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, mining and the heavy industry that relied on coal formed a major part of Belgium's economy. Most of this mining and industry took place in the sillon industriel ("industrial valley" in French), a strip of land running across the country where many of the largest cities in Wallonia are located. The named locations of this World Heritage Site are all situated in or near the area of the sillon industriel.

**Major town houses of the architect Victor Horta**

The architect Victor Horta was well known for creating buildings in the Art Nouveau style fashionable at the time. Four of his most notable surviving works, Hôtel Tassel, Hôtel Solvay, Hôtel van Eetvelde and Maison & Atelier Horta, are listed as World Heritage Sites.

**Notre-Dame cathedral in Tournai**

Notre-Dame Cathedral is a Roman Catholic church, see of the Diocese of Tournai in Tournai. Begun in the 12th century on even older foundations, the building combines the work of three

**Houtem Jaarmarkt, annual winter fair and Livestock market at Sint-Lievens-Houtem**

Houtem Jaarmarkt is an annual trading fair taking place in the village of Sint-Lievens-Houtem in the south-east of the Belgian province of East Flanders. Every year, on 11 and 12 November, the village becomes the site of the country's last substantial open-air market for trading cattle and purebred horses.

**Krekelingen and Tonnekensbrand, end of winter bread and fire feast at Geraardsbergen**

The city of Geraardsbergen holds its annual market on the first Monday in March and celebrates the end of winter on Sunday eight days earlier, with the festival of Krakelingen and Tonnekensbrand.

**Procession of the holy blood in Bruges**

Each spring, 30,000 to 45,000 spectators gather in the heart of the Belgian city of Bruges to watch the Procession of the Holy Blood on Ascension Day, forty days after Easter.

**Carnival of Binche**

The carnival of Binche is an event that takes place each year in the Belgian town of Binche during the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday preceding Ash Wednesday. The carnival is the best known of several that take place in Belgium at the same time and has been proclaimed as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity listed by UNESCO. Its history dates back to approximately the 14th century.

winner of the 2013 Abel Prize, 2008 Wolf Prize, and 1978 Fields Medal.

**Audrey Hepburn**

She is a theater actress, philanthropist, film actress Audrey Hepburn, star of Breakfast at Tiffany's, remains one of Hollywood's greatest style icons and one of the world's most successful actresses.

**Albert Claude**

He was a Belgian medical doctor and cell biologist who shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1974 with Christian de Duve and George Emil Palade

design periods with striking effect, the heavy and severe character of the Romanesque nave contrasting remarkably with the Transitional work of the transept and the fully developed Gothic of the choir. The transept is the most distinctive part of the building, with its cluster of five bell towers and apsidal (semicircular) ends.

**Platin-Moretus house-workshop-museum complex**

The Plantin-Moretus Museum is a museum in Antwerp about early-modern printing in general and the famous printers Christophe Plantin and Jan Moretus in particular. It is located in their former residence and printing establishment, Plantin Press, at the Friday Market.

**Stoclet house**

The Stoclet Palace was a private mansion built by architect Josef Hoffmann between 1905 and 1911 in Brussels, Belgium, for banker and art lover Adolphe Stoclet. It was one of the most refined and luxurious private houses of the twentieth century and was lavishly decorated inside, including works by the artist Gustav Klimt.

**The four lifts on the canal du center and their environs, La Louviere and Le Roeulx**

The lifts on the old Canal du Centre are a series of four hydraulic boat lifts near the town of La Louvière in the Sillon industriel of Wallonia. Along a particular 7 km (4.3 mi) stretch of the Canal du Centre, which connects the river basins of the Meuse and the Scheldt, the water level rises by 66.2 metres (217 ft). To overcome this difference, the 15.4-metre lift at Houdeng-Goegnies was opened in 1888, and the other three lifts, each with a 16.93 metres (55.5 ft) rise, opened in 1917.

**Processional giants and dragons in Belgium and France**

The traditional procession of giants and dragons encompasses an original ensemble of festive rituals in Europe. The event essentially consists of a procession of huge effigies of giants, animals or dragons within the scope of popular manifestations and ritual representations.

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The highest mountain: Mount Korab

The biggest lake and considered to be one of the oldest lakes and biotopes in the world: Lake Ohrid

The largest river in this Aegean basin : Vardar

The biggest National Park : Mavrovo

The biggest city in Macedonia: Skopje

**Ohrid Region**

It is rich in picturesque houses and monuments, and tourism is predominant. It is located southwest of Skopje, west of Resen and Bitola. In 1979 and in 1980, Ohrid and Lake Ohrid were accepted as Cultural and Natural World Heritage Sites by UNESCO. In fact, Ohrid is one of only 28 sites that are part of UNESCO's World Heritage that are both Cultural and Natural sites.

There aren't any intangible heritages

**Alexander the Great**

Alexander the Great served as king of Macedonia from 336 to 323 B.C. During his time of leadership, he united Greece, reestablished the Corinthian League and conquered the Persian Empire.

**Elena Rist**

She is a Macedonian singer and songwriter. She represented Macedonia in the Eurovision Song Contest 2006 in Athens with the song "Ninanajna", and finished in 12th place, the highest ever finish for Macedonia. Risteska is also an occasional songwriter, writing for artists such as 4Play, Lambe Alabakoski, and Aleksandra Pileva

Macedonia has a total area of 25,713 km<sup>2</sup> ( 9,928 sq mi). It lies between latitudes 40° and 43° N, and mostly between longitudes 20 ° and 23° E (a small area lies east of 23°). Macedonia has some 748 km (465 mi) of boundaries, shared with Serbia (62 km or 39 mi) to the North, Kosovo (159 km or 99 mi) to the northwest, Bulgaria (148 km or 92 mi) to the east, Greece ( 228 km or 142 mi) to the south, and Albania (151 km or 94 mi) to the west.

Macedonia is a landlocked country that is geographically clearly defined by a central valley formed by the Vardar river and framed along its borders by mountain ranges. The terrain is mostly rugged, located between the Šar Mountains and Oso govo, which frame the valley of the Vardar river, to be one of the oldest lakes and biotopes in the world.



# R U S S I A

The largest river system flowing to the Arctic Ocean: Yenisei

The highest in the Caucasus Mountains: Mt. Elbrus's peak

The largest (by volume) freshwater lake in the world: Lake Baikal

The largest enclosed inland body of water on Earth : The Caspian Sea

The Altai Mountains are a mountain range in Central Asia

## Kremlin

A **kremlin**, fortress; same root as in Kremen is a major fortified central complex found in historic Russian cities. This word is often used to refer to the most famous one, the Moscow Kremlin, or to the government that is based there.

## Red Square

Red Square is a city square in Moscow, Russia. It separates the Kremlin, the former royal citadel and currently the official residence of the President of Russia, from a historic merchant quarter known as Kitai-gorod.

## Saint Basil's Cathedral

The Cathedral of Vasily the Blessed commonly known as Saint Basil's Cathedral, is a church in Red Square in Moscow, Russia. The building, now a museum, is officially known as the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Most Holy Theotokos on the Moat or Pokrovsky Cathedral.

## St. Peterburg (Sankt-Peterburg )

Saint Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia. It is politically incorporated as a federal subject (a federal city). It is located on the Neva River at the head of the Gulf of Finland on the Baltic Sea. In 1914 the name of the city was changed from Saint Petersburg to Petrograd, in 1924 to Leningrad , and in 1991, back to Saint Petersburg.

It includes (left to right): Peter and Paul Fortress on Zayachy Island, Smolny Cathedral, Moyka river with the General Staff Building, Trinity Cathedral, Bronze Horseman on Senate Square, and the Winter Palace.

## Moscow

Moscow is the capital and the largest city of Russia with 12.2 million residents within the city limits and 16.8 million within the urban area. Moscow is one of three independent cities which are operated as separate subjects of the Russian Federation (the others are Sevastopol and Saint Petersburg). Moscow is the seat of power of the Government of Russia, being the site of the Moscow Kremlin, a medieval city-fortress that is today the residence of the Russian president. The Moscow Kremlin and Red Square are also one of several World Heritage Sites in the

## The Semeiskie

They have a long oral tradition, in speech as well as vocal music. The Semeiskie songs are notable for their polyphonic dissonance in both sacred and secular music. The themes of the songs vary widely, from religious texts to everyday songs. The cultural space and oral culture of the Semeiskie was placed on the UNESCO List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2001

## Olonkho

It is a heroic epic tale of the Yakuts and one of the oldest epic arts of the Turkic peoples. The term refers to the entire Sakha epic tradition as well as its central epic, which is still performed in the Sakha Republic. The poetic tales are performed by a singer and story-teller in two parts: a sung part in verse alternates with a prose part composed of recitatives.

## Ivan Pavlov

He was a Russian biologist, who came out with an important work on animal and human reflexes ("pavlov's dog"). He won Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1904

## Ivan Alekseyevich Bunin

He was the first Russian writer to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. He was noted for the strict artistry with which he carried on the classical Russian traditions in the writing of prose and poetry.

## Pyotr Leonidovich Kapitsa

He was a leading Soviet physicist and Nobelist. In 1978, Kapitsa won the Nobel Prize in Physics "for his basic inventions and discoveries in the area of low-temperature physics" and was also cited for his long term role as a leader in the development of this area..

Extending across the entirety of northern Asia and much of Eastern Europe, Russia spans eleven time zones and incorporates a wide range of environments and landforms. Russia is the largest country in the world; its total area is 17,075,400 square kilometres (6,592,800 sq mi). It lies between latitudes 41°a nd 82° N, and longitudes 19 ° E and 169° W. From northwest to southeast, Russia shares land borders with Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland (both with Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine,

Russia has a wide natural resource base, including major deposits of timber, petroleum, natural gas, coal, ores and other mineral resources.

Most of Russia consists of vast stretches of plains that are predominantly steppe to the south and heavily forested to the north, with tundra along the northern coast. Russia possesses 10% of the world's arable land. Russia has an extensive coastline of over 37,000 km (22,991 mi) along the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, as well as along the Baltic Sea, Sea of Azov, Black Sea and Caspian Sea. The Barents Sea, White Sea, Kara Sea, Laptev Sea, East Siberian Sea, Chukchi Sea, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, and the Sea of Japan are linked to Russia via the Arctic and Pacific. Russia has thousands of rivers and inland

city. Both chambers of the Russian parliament (the State Duma and the Federation Council) also sit in the city.

**Yuri Alekseyevich Gagarin**

He was a pilot and cosmonaut. He was the first human to journey into outer space, when his Vostokspacecraft completed an orbit of the Earth on 12 April 1961.

**Mikhail Gorbachev**

He was the Soviet leader who abolished the USSR. He was awarded the Otto Hahn Peace Medal in 1989, the Nobel Peace Prize in 1990 and the Harvey Prize in 1992.

Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, and North Korea. It shares maritime borders with Japan by the Sea of Okhotsk and the U.S. state of Alaska across the Bering Strait.

bodies of water, providing it with one of the world's largest surface water resources. Its lakes contain approximately one-quarter of the world's liquid fresh water

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