



CHOOSE POSITIVITY
DEFAULT TO TRANSPARENCY
FOCUS ON SELF-IMPROVEMENT
BE A NO-EGO DOER
LISTEN FIRST, THEN LISTEN MORE
COMMUNICATE WITH CLARITY
MAKE TIME TO REFLECT
LIVE SMARTER, NOT HARDER
SHOW GRATITUDE
DO THE RIGHT THING

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Erasmus+



BREAK BARRIERS-NO PREJUDICES

*10 important things
about... my country*

Joint work

SECOND LTТА

MACIN, ROMANIA

22ND—26TH MAY 2017



10 important things about Italy

- 1.The capital of Italy is Rome (also known as the Eternal City) and is almost 3,000 years old.
- 2.The highest mountain in Europe, Mont Blanc, is located in Italy.
- 3.In Italy there are three active volcanoes: Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli.
4. Italy surround two of the world's smallest countries, San Marino in Northern Italy and the Vatican city in Rome.
5. The Italian main dishes contain: pork and beef, seafood as well as potatoes, rice and pasta (wheat and egg noodles) products and of course, tomatoes.
- 6.The name Italy comes from the word "italia", meaning "calf land," perhaps because the bull was a symbol of the Southern Italian tribes.
7. Italy is said to have more masterpieces per square mile than any other country in the world.
- 8.Italians suffer more earthquakes than any other Europeans. In 1693, an estimated 100,000 people died in an earthquake in Sicily. The most deadly recent quake in Italy occurred in Naples in 1980, killing 3,000 people.
- 9.Over 50 million tourists a year visit Italy. Tourism is vital to Italy's economy and provides nearly 63% of Italy's national income.
- 10.The Leaning Tower of Pisa was built in 1173 and began to lean soon after, probably due to a poorly laid foundation. During WWII, the Nazi's used it as a watch tower. After reconstruction efforts in 2008, engineers declared the tower would be stable for at least another 200 years.

Made by:

ITALY TEAM

Finizio Paolo
Giulia Ricci,
Gaia Forlano,
Djamila Manzone
Anthea Cotellessa,
Lorenza Vedilei,

ROMANIAN TEAM

Lombardi Romeo
Stoian George
Apostol Alexandru
Geru Ștefan
Armanaschi Mateo
Zamfir Rareș

SLOVENIAN TEAM

Arta Durmishi
Urška Napotnik
Melisa Oblak
Maks Proje

TURKISH TEAM

Yağmur Tuna
Arda Alkan
Gizem Mutlu
Pelin Akbulut
Mehmet Mentеше

"WE ARE INCREASINGLY RECOGNISING AND ACCEPTING, RESPECTING AND CELEBRATING, OUR CULTURAL DIVERSITY."



CULTURE—SOME DEFINITIONS

- Culture refers to the cumulative deposit of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notions of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and group striving.
- Culture is the systems of knowledge shared by a relatively large group of people.
- **Culture is communication, communication is culture.**

THEORY OF CULTURAL DETERMINISM

The position that the ideas, meanings, beliefs and values people learn as members of society determines human nature. People are what they learn. Proper attitude of an informed human being could only be that of **tolerance.**

CULTURAL RELATIVISM

Different cultural groups think, feel, and act differently. There is no scientific standards for considering one group as intrinsically superior or inferior to another. Studying differences in culture among groups and societies presupposes a position of cultural relativism. It does not imply normalcy for oneself,

nor for one's society. It, however, calls for judgment when dealing with groups or societies different from one's own. Information about the nature of cultural differences between societies, their roots, and their consequences should precede judgment and action. Negotiation is more likely to succeed when the parties concerned understand the reasons for the differences in viewpoints.



10 important things about Romania

1. Built by former Romanian dictator, Nicolae Ceaușescu, Bucharest's Palace of the Parliament is the largest, heaviest, and most expensive civil administration building on the planet.
2. Danube Delta in Romania is the best preserved on the continent. It features no less than 23 natural ecosystems
3. Somewhere along the Danube, near the small city of Orsova, in southwestern Romania, lies a 55 m high rock sculpture depicting Decebalus, the last king of Dacia.
4. Nadia Comaneci was the first gymnast to receive a perfect score of ten in an Olympic competition. She made history in Montreal in 1976.
5. Nicolae Paulescu discovered pancreatine, later named insulin.
6. Romania is the twelfth largest wine producer in the world and the sixth largest in Europe.
7. Romania's famous Peles Castle, located in Sinaia mountain resort, was the first completely electrified castle in Europe. The electricity was produced by the castle's own plant.
8. Merry Cemetery is not only a very unique burial site, but also an open-air museum and a tourist attraction in its own right.
9. Romania inspired Bram Stoker's novel Dracula and Jules Verne's The Castle in the Carpathians.
10. George Enescu, one of Romania's greatest musicians, was one of the greatest composers of the 20th century. A very popular festival in Romania was named after him – the George Enescu festival.

10 important things about Slovenia

1. There are over 10,000 caves in Slovenia. The best known, Postojna, runs for around 20km.
2. The capital, Ljubljana, translates to The Loved One.
3. The world's oldest vine, at 400 years old, is in Maribor. Pre-aged wine. Nice.
4. The world's second largest ski jump is here and been the site of 60 world record jumps.
5. Slovenia's War of Independence in 1991, also known as the Ten-Day War claimed 76 lives. It was also the first war in Europe since World War II.
6. In 1995, archaeologists dug up the Divje Babe Flute, which is a flute made of the femur of a bear. It is believed to be 55,000 years old.
7. Hayracks are a unique cultural symbol of Slovenia and the country is also known as the Land of Hayracks.
8. Slovenia is famous for its own patented brand of beautiful white show horses. 425 years old Lipica Horse farm, located in Slovenia breeds its own unique white horse that's found nowhere else.
9. Slovenia has a total coastline of 46.6 km.
10. Slovenia is famous for its water tourism. It's a water paradise with 27,000 km of rivers and streams.

10 important things about Turkey

1. The star and crescent design appears on Ottoman flags beginning in the late 18th or early 19th century. The introduction of the white star and crescent on red as the flag of the Ottoman Empire dates to the Tanzimat reforms of 1844.
2. Starting around 1200 BC, the coast of Anatolia was heavily settled by Aeolian and Ionian Greeks. Numerous important cities were founded by these colonists, such as Miletus, Ephesus, Smyrna (now İzmir) and Byzantium (now Istanbul), the latter founded by Greek colonists from Megara in 657 BC.
3. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder and first President of the Turkish Republic, visiting Istanbul University after its reorganization in 1933 as a mixed-gender institution of higher education with multiple faculties.
4. Eighteen female MPs joined the Turkish Parliament with the 1935 general elections. Turkish women gained the right to vote a decade or more before women in such Western European countries as France, Italy, and Belgium — a mark of Atatürk's far-reaching social changes.
5. Pork in Turkey started to be sold after 2001. Pork is usually sold in holiday regions for foreign tourists.
6. Turkey is in the first place in hazelnut, tea and fig production in the world.
7. The population of Istanbul is more than the population of 131 countries.
8. Bas-reliefs of the Byzantine emperor Justinian the Great and Ottoman emperor Suleiman the Magnificent in the chamber of the U.S. House of Representatives. Some of their contributions to the world's judicial systems are still in effect today.
9. The longest surname ever registered in Turkey is “Ayyıldızlı Bayrak Tasiyan Kahramanoglu”
10. The European section of Turkey, East Thrace (the easternmost region of the Balkan peninsula), forms the borders of Turkey with Greece and Bulgaria. The Asian part of the country is comprised mostly by the peninsula of Anatolia, which consists of a high central plateau with narrow coastal plains, between the Köroğlu and Pontic mountain ranges to the north and the Taurus Mountains to the south.