

Dictionary of cultural terms

*Discover, Understand and Appreciate
Do teenagers and tradition go together?*

2012_2014



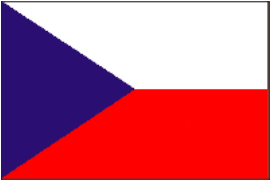





Education and Culture
Lifelong learning programme
COMENIUS







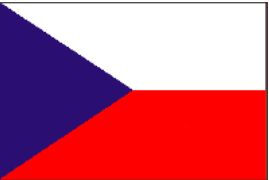







**HISTORY AND CULTURE
MYTHS AND LEGENDS
TRADITIONAL MUSIC AND DANCE
HANDICRAFT
MISCELLANEOUS**

Dictionary of cultural terms

I HISTORY AND CULTURE

1.Revolution		
	<p>The Velvet Revolution was a non-violent transition of power in former Czechoslovakia on 17. November 1989. It was against one party Communist government. Students and dissidents were protesting with the keys in their hands. Our country became a parliamentary republic.</p>	
	<p>1848 bourgeois revolution in Moldavia and Wallachia marked the passing from the Middle Age to the Modern Age. The most important revolutionars had taken part in the French Revolution, then they returned back and started the fight against the authorities. Sfantu Gheorghe played an important role in the Hungarian Revolution against the Habsburgic Empire. The Hungarians from this region were organized in this town by Gábor Áron, a well known secler handyman, who made guns from the iron of the churchbells.</p>	
	<p>During its modern history Poland has gone through a few uprisings and revolutions. In the 19th century there were two significant uprisings against Russian Empire which governed, after the partition of Poland, eastern parts of the former Polish state. They were called November Uprising (1830-1831) and January Uprising (1863). During the World War II the most important uprising was Warsaw Uprising in 1944 against Nazi occupation of Poland. It was the biggest uprising in occupied Europe. In 1989 Poland was the first communist country in Europe which managed to free from communist rule and became an independent and democratic country.</p>	

	<p>The German Revolution was the politically driven civil conflict in Germany at the end of World War I, which resulted in the replacement of Germany's imperial government with a republic. The revolutionary period lasted from November 1918 until the formal establishment of the Weimar Republic in August 1919.</p>	
	<p>April 25, 1974 or the <i>Revolution of the Carnations</i> is the name given to the military “coup d'état” that peacefully overthrew the Estado Novo - a dictatorial regime led by António de Oliveira Salazar who ruled over Portugal since 1933. The Military forces joined the people and managed to implement a democratic regime and establish a new Constitution.</p>	



2. Castle		
	<p>Karlštejn is a large Gothic castle founded in 1348 by Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia. It is near Prague in a small town with the same name, Karlštejn. The castle served as a place for safekeeping the Bohemian crown jewels, holy relics, and other royal treasures.</p>	
	<p>Peleş Castle (<i>Romanian: Castelul Peleş [kas'telul 'peleʃ]</i>) is a Neo-Renaissance castle in the Carpathian Mountains, near Sinaia, in Prahova County, Romania, on an existing medieval route linking Transylvania and Wallachia, built between 1873 and 1914. It was the Romanian Royal Residence of Carol of Hohenzollern who was of German origins</p>	
	<p>Wawel - the best known castle in Poland; the complex consists of several buildings and fortifications - the most important of them are Royal Castle and Wawel Cathedral. From 14th century to the beginning of 17th century it was the formal seat of Polish monarchy and the capital of Poland. It was a place of coronation of the kings of Poland and also their burial place.</p>	
	<p>Neuschwanstein Castle (New Swanstone Castle) is a nineteenth-century Romanesque Revival palace on a rugged hill above the near Füssen in southwest Bavaria, Germany. The palace was commissioned by Ludwig II of Bavaria as a retreat and as a homage to Richard Wagner.</p>	







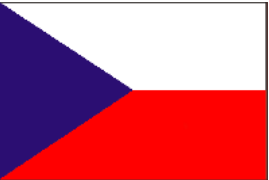


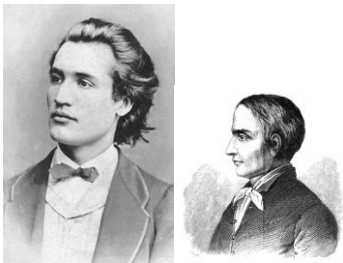


The Castle of Guimarães is the principal medieval castle in the municipality Guimarães, in the northern region of Portugal. It was ordered constructed by D. Mumadona Dias in the 10th century in order to defend its monastery from attacks by Moors and Norman.




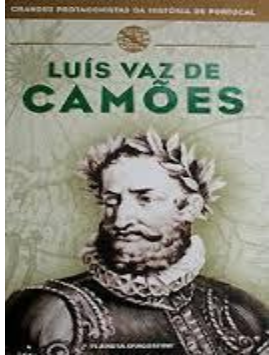
The castle is a military fortification grounded primarily in the late Romanesque period, and elaborated during the early Gothic epoch of Portuguese architecture. It includes several Gothic characteristics, owing to its remodeling at the end of the 13th century. Classified as a National Monument in 2007 was elected informally as one of the Seven Wonders of Portugal.

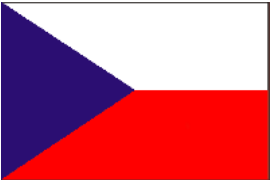






<p>3 Regime/ Democracy</p>		
	<p>The Czech Republic is a pluralist multi-party parliamentary representative democracy, with the Prime Minister as head of government. The Parliament (Parlament České republiky) is bicameral, with the Chamber of Deputies (Poslanecká sněmovna) (200 members) and the Senate (Senát) (81 members). Our first president is Václav Havel (in the picture).</p>	
	<p>Democracy was introduced after the Romanian revolution in December 1989, after 50 years of communist regime. The most violent transition to democracy in Europe was in Romania, which implied the execution of the communist president Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife, Elena.</p>	
	<p>Democracy started in Poland in 1989. The roundtable Talks between anti-communist trade union Solidarność and the communist government led to semi-free elections won by the representatives of opposition. A new, non-communist government (first in Easter Europe since 1946) was organised. It introduced a set of deep political and economic reforms. Polish constitution was also changed.</p>	





	<p>Democracy started in Germany with the “Weimarer Republik”, unfortunately Hitler turned this system into a dictatorship. After WW II the Bundesrepublik Deutschland was created, suffering from the separation into East and West Germany. In 1990 Germany was reunificated and has always played a decisive role in Europe since then.</p>	
	<p>Portugal began to have elected governments with the end of absolute monarchy (in 1820), but during this time, the democratic system went through several periods where public freedoms of expression, assembly and association were limited. Of these, the Salazar regime, which ended on April 25, 1974, stands out for its almost 50 years of duration and by its proximity. The first free elections and universal suffrage took place a year later. (in which all of age who wanted citizens could vote). Either in 1833 or in 1974, Portugal was one of the few democracies in the world. Today, fortunately, in most countries of the world, citizens elect their rulers.</p>	

4 Author		
	<p>Karel Čapek (January 9, 1890 – December 25, 1938) was a Czech writer of science fiction and war literature. He wrote the theatre play R. U. R. that invented the word robot to the whole world. He wrote also Krakatit, The White Disease, War with the Newts etc.</p>	
	<p>The most important Romanian poet is Mihai Eminescu (1850-1889) representing the Romantic movement. We also consider a relevant personality of our region the orientalist Kőrösi Csoma Sándor (1784-1842), who set off to Asia in 1820 and spent his lifetime studying the Tibetan language and Buddhist philosophy. He wanted to find the origins of the Hungarians. His most important achievement is the first Tibetan-English dictionary and grammar book, and he is considered the founder of Tibetology.</p>	
	<p>Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855) - widely regarded as Poland's greatest poet, a principal figure in Polish Romanticism. Sometimes he is compared to Byron or Goethe. His most important works are: "Pan Tadeusz" (national epic poem; compulsory reading in Polish schools), "Dziady" (the title refers to an ancient Slavic feast commemorating the dead).</p>	

	<p>Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, 28 August 1749 – 22 March 1832) was a German writer and statesman. His work includes poetry written in a variety of metres and styles; prose and verse dramas; memoirs; an autobiography; literary and aesthetic criticism; treatises on botany, anatomy, and colour; and four novels. In addition, numerous literary and scientific fragments, more than 10,000 letters, and nearly 3,000 drawings by him are extant.</p>	
	<p>Luís Vaz de Camões was born in 1524 in Lisbon and died on 10 June 1580 in Lisbon too. He is considered the greatest Portuguese writer and his type of writing has been compared to Shakespeare's, Vondel's, Homer's, Virgil's and Dante's. He wrote a considerable amount of lyrical poetry but he is best remembered for his epic work: <i>Os Lusíadas</i> (The Lusiads). The influence of his masterpiece <i>Os Lusíadas</i> is so profound that Portuguese language is called "the language of Camões".</p>	

5 Food and drinks		
	<p>Vepřo-knedlo-zelo is in English Roast Pork with Dumplings and Sauerkraut. It consists of cabbage and is either cooked or served pickled. There are different varieties, from sour to sweet. The typical drink is, of course, beer.</p>	
	<p>Kürtös kalács: it is a kind of yeast cake, rolled on special wooden tools, baked on open ember, and covered with sugar or grated nuts. It is very popular in traditional markets or different festivals</p> <p>Stuffed cabbage: The cabbage rolls are made with ground pork, beef, rice, sliced smoked pork butt, sauerkraut and fresh cabbage. More traditional recipes would be made with whole soured cabbage heads. It is often served on Christmas Eve, or at wedding dinners.</p> <p>Gulyas: it is a soup basically made of potatoes and meat with a lot of red pepper. Originally it is made on open ember in a large cauldron, but it can also be done indoors. People often prepare it when they go out for a picnic.</p> <p>Natural sparkling mineral water: as our region used to be an active volcanic area in the past, there are over 1500 natural sparkling mineral water springs, each having different components. Some of them have healing effects on different diseases. Most of the local people take this mineral water home in bottles to drink it.</p>	   

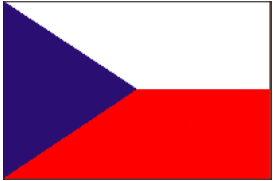


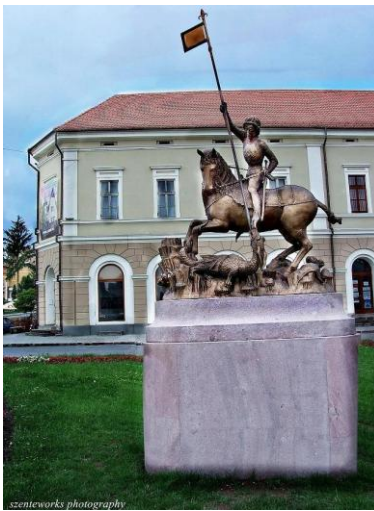
	<p>Mititei: it is a specially prepared and spiced meat, which is shaped in small rolls, and fried on open ember. It is very popular in markets, festivals, or on picnics</p>	
	<p>Polish cuisine is rich in meat (pork, chicken, beef) and winter vegetables (potatoes, onions, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflowers). It is also famous for its soups and different kinds of dumplings. Typical meals are very hearty and often contain a lot of meat.</p> <p>Soups:</p> <p>Żurek – sour rye soup with sausage and egg Kapuśniak – sour cabbage soup Grochówka – pea soup Rosół – broth</p> <p>Main courses:</p> <p>Kotlet schabowy – breaded pork chop Żeberka – spare pork ribs Kaczka – roasted duck with apple stuffing Kurczak – roasted chicken Bigos – stew made from sauerkraut with chunks of various meats and sausages Gołąbki – cabbage parcels stuffed with minced meat and rice</p> <p>Poland is also known for strong alcohol drinks especially vodka which is treated as the best drink of its kind in the world.</p>	




	<p>Beer is the national drink in Germany. Germany are very proud of the “German Beer Purity Law” dating from 1516. Of course, there are vinyards, too and especially good white wine is produced in Germany. The Oktoberfest is known all over the world, and roast chicken, roast pork and Brezen are the most common food.</p>	
	<p>Port wine (also known as Vinho do Porto, is a Portuguese fortified wine produced exclusively in the Douro Valley in the northern provinces of Portugal. It is typically a sweet, red wine, often served as a dessert wine though it also comes in dry, semi-dry, and white varieties. Port wine is produced from grapes grown and processed in the world's first wine region to have a formal demarcation- the Douro region. This wine produced since the 18th century is fortified by “aguardente” in order to stop its fermentation, leaving residual sugar in the wine, and to boost the alcohol content. This long tradition of viticulture in the Alto Douro Wine Region has produced a cultural landscape of exceptional beauty that reflects its technological, social and economic evolution recognized by UNESCO in 2001.</p>	




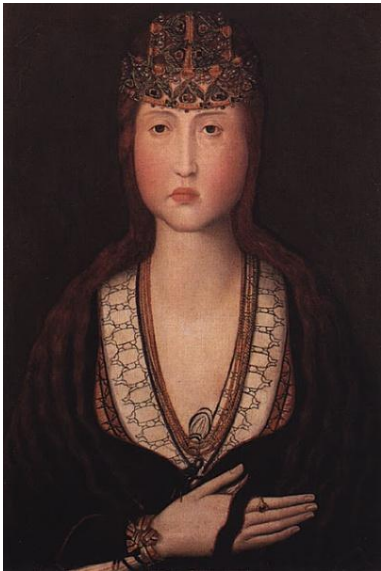
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MYTHS

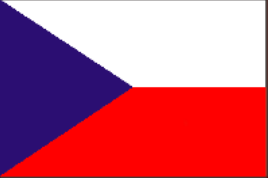





AND LEGENDS





<p>1 Legend</p>		
	<p>In Trutnov it is said that the "dragon" was killed in his den by the servants of Sir Albrecht. A few years later Prince Oldrich summoned an assembly to Brno to appoint his son as Margrave of Moravia. One of them was Sir Albrecht, who came with all his entourage, bringing the stuffed crocodile as a gift for the Prince. The Prince is said to have had it hung by three chains in the entrance gate of the Town Hall for all to see. But there are more different versions of this legend.</p>	
	<p>The name of the town comes from the protector saint of the first fortified church, around which town was built, the knight Saint George. Its legend is known in many European cultures:</p> <p>The town Silene in Lybia had a pond, as large as a lake, where a plague-bearing dragon dwelled that envenomed all the countryside. To appease the dragon, the people of Silene used to feed it two sheep every day, and when the sheep failed, they fed it their children, chosen by lottery. It happened that the lot fell on the king's daughter, who is called Sabra in some versions of the story. The king, distraught with grief, told the people they could have all his gold and silver and half of his kingdom if his daughter were spared; the people refused. The daughter was sent out to the lake, dressed as a bride, to be fed to the dragon.</p> <p>Saint George by chance rode past the lake. The princess, trembling, sought to send him away, but George vowed to remain. The dragon reared out of the lake while they were conversing. Saint George fortified himself with the Sign of the Cross, charged it on horseback with his lance, and</p>	

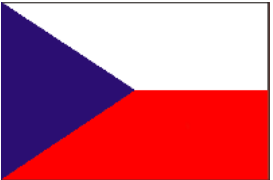
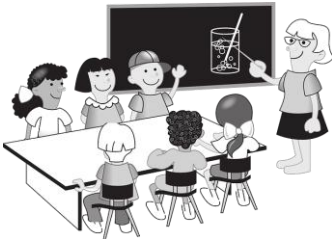


	<p>gave it a grievous wound. He then called to the princess to throw him her girdle, and he put it around the dragon's neck. When she did so, the dragon followed the girl like a meek beast on a leash.</p> <p>The princess and Saint George led the dragon back to the city of Silene, where it terrified the people at its approach. But Saint George called out to them, saying that if they consented to become Christians and be baptised, he would slay the dragon before them. The king and the people of Silene converted to Christianity, George slew the dragon, and the body was carted out of the city on four ox-carts. "Fifteen thousand men baptized, without women and children." On the site where the dragon died, the king built a church to the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint George, and from its altar a spring arose whose waters cured all disease.</p>	
 	<p>Legend about Prince Popiel</p> <p>Prince Popiel was a legendary 9th century ruler of Goplans and Polans tribes. He was cruel, corrupt and greatly influenced by his power-hungry wife. His advisors, who were also his uncles, wanted to dismiss him, however all of them were poisoned during a feast organised by Popiel. Instead of cremating their bodies he ordered to throw them into Gopło Lake. When people saw what Popiel and his wife had done, they rebelled. The couple escaped to a tower near the lake, but then a huge throng of mice and rats (feeding on Popiel's uncles bodies) rushed into the tower and devoured Popiel and his wife alive.</p> <p>On the shore of Gopło Lake you can see a medieval tower called Mouse Tower, which reminds of the story.</p>	



	<p>In February 1428 Albrecht III, the only son and heir of the Duke of Wittelsbach Ernst, regent of the Duchy of Bavaria-Straubing and Munich, got to know and fell in love with the daughter of a barber, Agnes Bernauer of Augsburg. In the Middle Ages barber was considered to be dishonorable. Children from such a connection were excluded from the succession. Nevertheless, Albrecht married Agnes.</p> <p>In case of Albrechts death, members of the Wittlesbach family would take Albrechts place. Since Albrecht didn't want to be seperated from Agnes, the duke had no choice but to have her executed for treason, witchcraft and state damage.</p> <p>While Albrecht was hunting, Agnes Bernauer was drowned on 12 October 1435 in the Danube in Straubing.</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Joana, Princess of Portugal</p> <p>Princess Joan, daughter of King Afonso V, showed a great religious vocation at a very young age. The king's eldest daughter, despite being forced to live in court, distanced herself as much as possible from parties and gatherings and spent her time praying and meditating. The princess was very beautiful and had many fervent admirers among the royalty. Nevertheless she refused all of them as she wanted to become a nun. So, Princess Joana was granted royal permission to enter in a Convent nearby. Later on she moved to the Convent of Santa Clara de Coimbra but she thought this was quite a rich convent and her intention was to help the poor.</p> <p>In due course, and without the royal consent, the Princess decided to get into an extremely poor convent – Convent of Jesus, in Aveiro. The people didn't like her resolution at all. Everybody argued that Convent of Jesus was a degrading and undignified place for a Princess to live in. Yet, her charity was so great that soon Princess Joana became known for her</p>	





	<p>humbleness and dedication to the poor.</p> <p>One day the beautiful Princess became seriously ill with high fever and died in huge pain. It was said she died from a pestilence. When her funeral was passing right by the gardens of the convent, the flowers she had once carefully grown fell on her coffin paying her a last tribute. After this first miracle many others followed and were credited to Princess Joana. Therefore, two hundred years later, Pope Innocent XII canonized her. It was then that she became Princess Saint Joana of Aveiro.</p>	
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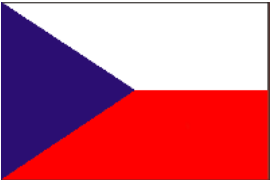




2 Animal		
	<p>Czech lion is the symbol of the Czech Republic. We have it in our coat of arms. It is used from the 13. century. First, we used the lion with only one tail but now it has two tails and noone knows why.</p>	
	<p>Dragon: is a mythical character which appears in most of the Hungarian and Romanian folk tales. It's a symbol of the evil, that takes away the king's daughter. The hero of the tales rescues the girl by killing the dragon. This animal also appears in the legend of Saint George, and has the same role as in the folk tales</p> <p>The aurochs: is now an extinct species of bovine, and it is a symbolic animal in Moldova's coat of arms.</p>	
	<p>Eagle The White Eagle emblem originated when Poland's legendary ruler Lech saw a white eagle's nest. When he looked at the bird, a ray of sunshine from the setting sun fell on its wings, so they looked like tipped with gold. The rest of the eagle was white. Lech was so delighted that he decided to choose an eagle as his emblem</p>	















	<p>Wolpertinger: Bavarian folklore tells of the it, a mythological hybrid animal allegedly inhabiting the alpine forests of Bavaria in Germany. It has a body comprised from various animal parts — generally wings, antlers, tails and fangs, all attached to the body of a small mammal. The most widespread description portrays a horned rabbit or a horned squirrel.</p> <p>Stuffed "wolpertingers", composed of parts of actual stuffed animals, are often displayed in inns or sold to tourists as souvenirs in the animals' "native regions".</p>	
	<p>Bicho Papão or Coca (the Portuguese correspondent to Boogeyman) is an imaginary creature from the Portuguese, Brazilian and Iberian mythology. It's a mutant being that is attracted by naughty or disobedient children and then eats them. Parents used to use this creature to scare and prevent children to disobey their orders. People say that if you behave incorrectly the Boogeyman will appear and eat you.</p>	

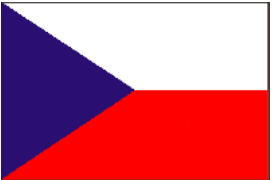




<p>3 Anecdote</p>		
	<p>Teacher asks students: "Who are the people who take things that do not belong to them?" The children do not understand, so she says: "What would I be, if I put my hand in your pocket, Pepa, and take 50 Czech Crowns from you." And Pepa replied: "A magician?"</p>	
	<p>Pacala (from the Romanian <i>a pacali</i>, "to dupe") is a fictional character in Romanian folklore, literature and humour. An irreverent young man, seemingly a peasant, he reserves contempt and irony for the village authorities (whether priest, boyar or judge), but often plays the fool.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Boyar and Pacala</u></p> <p>Pacala, in a dark afternoon, was sitting near the edge of a forest. Suddenly he saw a carriage coming towards him. Scared, he grabbed a large tree trunk laying next to him and rose it straight up his head. In that mysterious carriage was actually the Boyar, his lady and the driver. When the Boyar saw Pacala, told the driver to stop the carriage: Hello! - said the Boyar from the cart window. Hello to you, too - answered Pacala laying the trunk down slowly. What are you doing here? Well, sir, I was just putting this trunk of tree down so it can relax a little. But, tell me, where are you going? I've heard of a so-called „Pacala”, who fools people. I'm going to find him to try if he can fool me as well. Don't go anywhere, sir, because I'm Pacala. But there's a problem: I can't</p>	





	<p>trick you right now, I forgot my „fooler” at home. Get out of the cart, sir, so I can go home and bring it as fast as I can. You can remain here and hold this piece of wood so it doesn’t move.</p> <p>When the Boyar was holding the wood as well as he could so it wouldn’t move, Pacala got in the cart and left. It’s night and Pacala didn’t come. The boyar stood there. The next day a man walked by: Good morning! - the man said. Good morning... - answered the Boyar. Why do you stay there all alone? I’m waiting for Pacala to come with my carriage from home with his fooler, so he can fool me. He said he will come as fast as he could, but he didn’t yet. Well, sir, isn’t this enough?! He didn’t just left with your lady, but with the cart and the horses, too! And so, the Boyar remained fooled and without his lady, his carriage and his horses.</p>	
 	<p>In Poland there are quite a few jokes about “baca” - a man who is in charge of a group of shepherds in Podhale Region. Here is one of them:</p> <p>An accident happened on the mountain road. A police officers asks “baca” who was sitting nerby: - How did it happen? -Can you see that tree over there? - asks “baca” the police officer. -Yes, I can. - But the driver didn’t see it.</p>	

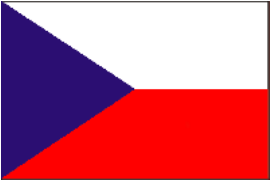


	<p>“Angel Aloisius - Ein Münchner im Himmel” (Alois, the Angel from Munich) Based on a 1911 book by Ludwig Thoma. Alois was a porter at the Munich Central Station and loved to drink and smoke, until death took him by surprise. Now he has to learn to play the harp in Heaven but is frustrated in his first lesson and curses and swears while he plucks the strings. St. Peter notices his dissatisfaction and makes him instead a messenger for the Bavarian Parliament. Unfortunately Aloysius makes a detour at the Oktoberfest and fails to show up at the parliament, which explains why Bavarian politics makes such ungodly decisions!</p>	
	<p>An ant, passing by the train line, pinches her foot, after many efforts and seeing that the train is very close, she gives up and says: -Screw it, if it derails, it derailed...</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Manuel Maria de Barbosa l'Hedois du Bocage (Portuguese writer and poet 1765-1805)</p>	



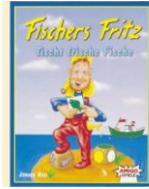


4 Proverb		
	<p>“Mluvíti sříbro, mlčeti zlato.” The translation is: “To speak is like silver, to be silent is like gold.” It means that sometimes it is better to be silent than to speak a lot.</p>	
	<p>A Romanian and a Hungarian proverb refer to the same thing: having a good day, or having a successful work. However we can notice the difference, how these proverbs represent it. In Romanian: A good day is known from the morning. In Hungarian: Praise the day at the sunset.</p>	
	<p>“Gdyby kózka nie skakała, to by nózki nie złamała” Literal translation: If a goat didn't jump, it wouldn't break its leg”. It means that it's better to careful than sorry. “Bez pracy nie ma kołaczy” Literal translation: “With no work there is no cake/bread”. It means that if you don't work you shouldn't expect any salary/benefits.</p>	

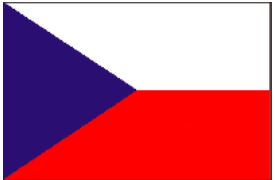



	<p>Des konst in da Pfeifa raucha! (Bavarian spelling!)</p> <p>You can smoke it in a pipe! (translated literally)</p> <p>It means: You can forget it!</p>	
	<p>“Não deixes para amanhã o que podes fazer hoje”</p> <p>"Don't leave for tomorrow what you can do today" – As much as we don't want to do anything today, we shouldn't leave it for tomorrow because then it may be too late.</p>	<p>Mais vale  na  do que </p> <p>Quem sai na  é pra se </p> <p>A  faz a </p> <p>Em  fechada não entra  Bz22</p> <p>O que os  não vêem o  não sente.</p>





5 Riddle		
	<p>Běžím, běžím, nemám dech. Přitom ležím na zádech. Kdo jsem? In English: I am running, but I do not have any breath. And meanwhile, I lie on the back. Who am I? (a river)</p>	
	<p>Mă compun din mărgele, înșirate de mâinile tale Din mic mare eu te fac De ești cusut, eu te desfac</p> <p>In English: I'm made of pearls, strung by your hands, From the small you are I grow you great If you are sewn, I'll untie you (a book)</p>	
	<p>Here is one of Polish old riddles:</p> <p>When you take care of it, you don't have it When you don't care of it, you have it.</p> <p>Answer:</p>	

	<p>“Oktoberfest” It is supposed to take place in October, isn't it? But it starts in September and ends the first weekend in October!</p>	
	<p>Green was my birth, In Black I got dressed, To give light to the world, One thousand torments I suffered. Answer: Olive</p>	

6 Game/ Tongue twister		
	<p>Tři sta třicet tři stříbrných stříkaček stříkalo přes tři sta třicet tři stříbrných střech. The translation: 333 silver hoses sprayed over 333 silver roofs. The letter “ř” is really hard. Most of the people who are not native speakers cannot pronounce it.</p>	
	<p>In both Romanian and Hungarian there are short rhythmic verses which children say syllable by syllable, standing in a circle to choose someone in a game (eg. the one who seeks in the hide and seek game).</p> <p>Ec-pec kimehtsz, holnapután bejöhetsz, cénára cinegére, ugorj cica az egérre, fuss (Hungarian)</p> <p>Ala-bala, portocala lesi, badita, la portita Ca te-asteapta Talion Talion, fecior de domn, Cu caruta satului, Cu caii imparatului, Cu biciul cumnatului. Clant, zbant, dorobant, Cioc, boc, treci la loc. (Romanian)</p>	

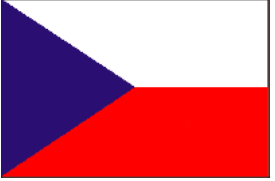



	<p>Sometimes when Polish people meet foreigners they want to show how difficult Polish language is and ask them to repeat sentences stuffed with words difficult to pronounce. Consequently Polish tongue twisters concentrate on difficult sounds clusters like “rz”, “sz”, “cz” and sound like “ł,ę,ą” which are specific for Polish.</p> <p>“W czasie suszy szosa sucha” “W Szczepreszynie chrząszcz brzmi w trzcinie” “Grzegorz Brzęczyszczkiewicz, Chrząszczyżewoszczyce powiat Łękołody” (quotation from a Polish comedy about World War II when a Polish prisoner gives his name, surname and the place of living to a Nazi soldier)</p>	
	<p>Fischers Fritz fischt frische Fische. Frische Fische fischt Fischers Fritz.</p>	
	<p>“Trazei três pratos de trigo para três tigres tristes comerem”. Bring three dishes of wheat to three sad tigers eat.</p>	







7 Folk verse		
	<p>Kdyby byla Morava jako je Slezko dala bych ti huběňku až by to plesklo ale že je Morava malučká ošidila dcérečka synečka.</p> <p>If Moravia was like Silesia, I would give you a noisy kiss, but because Moravia is so small, daughter betrayed the son.</p>	
	<p>Două frunze, două paie Luați Ciulandra la bătaie Frunză verde busuioc, Bateți Ciulandra pe loc</p> <p>This verse is shouted while dancing</p>	
	<p>Joniczek trowe siecze Kosa mu kosić nie chce Trowa sie łogibo Janiczek sie dziwo Słoneczko wysoko je</p> <p>Folk song from Silesian Beskid</p>	

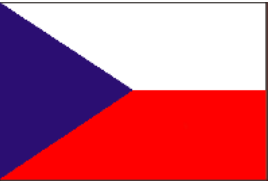




	<p>“Mia san mia!”</p> <p>We are we (Bavarians are proud of themselves!)</p> <p>Also used by the football Bayern Munich!</p>	
	<p>Não sou esperto nem bruto Nem bem nem mal educado; Sou simplesmente o produto Do meio em que fui criado.</p> <p>António Aleixo</p> <p>I'm not smart or stupid Neither good or poorly educated I am simply the product Of the context in which I was raised</p>	

III

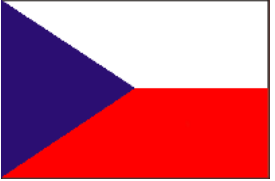





TRADITIONAL FOLK MUSIC AND DANCE





<p>1 Folk music</p>		
	<p>There is a lot of styles of Moravian traditional folk music, they vary by location and function, but most of them are characterized by a specific melodic related to the Eastern European musical world. Moravian folk bands are mainly centered around a string section and a large cimbalom, which are often complemented by other instruments.</p>	
	<p>Doina is a Romanian folkloric genre sung to express various feelings such as sorrow, desire, love or alienation.</p>	 <p>SI PE MI - NE TOT A - SA PE MI - NE MA - BA - TE GAN - DUL PE MI - NE MA - BA - TE GAN - DUL SA LAS CAM - PUL SA IAU CRAN - GUL CRAN - GUL PLIN CU FLO - RI - GE - LE SI NE - VES - TE TI - NE - RE - LE DE DRAG SA TI PE - TRECI CU E - LE DE DRAG SA TI PE - TRECI CU II - LE. Doria pur</p>







	<p>Musical traditions of Cieszyn Silesia are very rich and we can divide the region into 2 musical subregions: highland and downland.</p> <p>In the highland part of the region the music is slightly faster and traditional band consists of the following instruments: bagpipes, violins, bass.</p> <p>In the lowland part of the region the music is slow and traditional band consist of the following instruments: violin, bass, clarinet.</p>	
	<p>The Zwiefacher is a south German folk dance with a quick tempo and changing beat patterns.</p> <p>When dancing it, the couple turn very quickly in close position, similar to the Waltz.</p>	
	<p>The word Fado refers to “destiny”. Fado is a musical Portuguese style; it is sung by a fadista, and accompanied by the Portuguese guitar. The fadista sings resignation, fatefulness, melancholia, longing... Who sings fado usually wears a black costume. Amália Rodrigues, known as the Queen of Fado, was the most significant fadista and responsible for its fame worldwide.</p> <p>On 27th November 2011, fado became a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage.</p>	

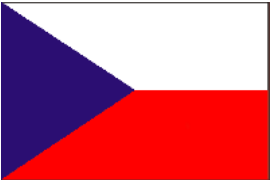



2 Costume		
	<p>In the Czech Republic, every region has it's own costume. The costumes are usually decorated a lot (lots of colors, ribbons, headdresses). They are often used during traditional celebrations or festivals when worn by members of folklore ensembles. In some families, costumes are handed down from generation to generation as they wish to preserve the tradition.</p>	
	<p>Romanian folk costumes vary region to region. The most common feature of them is a white blouse decorated with colourful embroideries, a long white skirt for women with a darker colour weaved apron in their front and in the back as well. It is common for men to wear long white embroidered shirts, wide white trousers and a wide leather belt.</p> <p>The Hungarians of our region wear a different folk costume. For women it is a red and black striped skirt, a white blouse, a red and black waistcoat and a white apron. Men wear white shirts, black woollen waistcoat, tight, white woollen trousers, with a special black embroidery on them, and long, black leather boots.</p>	 




	<p>Each region in Poland has its own folk costumes. The most famous of them are Kraków folk costume and Łowicz folk costume.</p>	
	<p>There various costumes all over Germany, with huge local differences. The most common German costume is for sure the “Lederhose” (leather trousers) usually worn in Bavaria.</p>	
	<p>Traditionally speaking, each region of Portugal has its own <i>fashion style</i>. People dress up in a variety of ways ranging from working clothes to colourful costumes.</p> <p>Some of the best examples of the regional costumes are these from Aveiro region which reflect the activities of its inhabitants.</p> <p>Fisherman - Fishing, one of the main activities of this region, was a very hard work and hardly ever productive. Fishermen dressed with the greatest simplicity as they had few possessions. The hardness of the work required clothing which facilitated their movements, both in their tasks as when walking great distances on foot to sell the product of their work.</p> <p>The Fishwife - Fishing influenced the life of the Peixeira for good, especially those whose husbands were fishermen. It was up to her, in most cases, the task of selling the fish. Often barefoot or with flip flops, this woman did not run, she flew!</p>	

3 Instrument		
	<p>Cimbalom is a string musical instrument, which is typical for the folk music in countries of Eastern Europe. This instrument is often used as a basis for Moravian folk music ensembles.</p>	
	<p>Pan-pipe String instruments like the violin, the big bass, or the viola are the most widely spread at traditional folk parties. In Hungarian folk parties traditionally the gipsies played the music. Brass bands are also popular in the villages of our region. They play live in the most important marches.</p>	
	<p>Bagpipes (Gajdy) A traditional instrument consisting of a big bag made of goat skin (you pump air there using smaller bag) and two pipes: one pipe is used to play the melody and the other gives low constant sound.</p>	

	<p>Brass instruments are well-known all over Germany with brass orchestra in nearly every village. The tuba, the largest and lowest-pitched brass instrument., produces a very deep sound.</p> <p>A person who plays the tuba is known as a tubaist. In Bavaria there is also a saying. "Und die Tuba bläst der Huber" which means that there is a guy named "Huber" in every village and he is part of a brass orchestra.</p>	
	<p>The Portuguese guitar has its origins in the European zither best known and played since the XIV century. It is the most symbolic and important instrument in Portugal. It is associated to fado because it is essential for this type of music. <i>Fado</i> and <i>saudade</i> are words naturally associated with the Portuguese guitar.</p>	

	<p>Polonez (Polonaise) The most important historic national dance of Poland. Probably it is of peasant origin and it was mentioned for the first time in 15th century. Later the dance became popular among nobility and burghers. Polonez is a slow dance, it's rather like walking than dancing. It is also the first dance during "<i>studniówka</i>" - "hundred-days party" organised by students about 100 days before <i>matura exam</i> - A level exams.</p>	
	<p>The Zwiefacher is a south German folk dance with a quick tempo and changing beat patterns. When dancing it, the couple turn very quickly in close position, similar to the Waltz.</p>	
	<p>Each region of Portugal has its own style of dance and songs with the most traditional tunes played at a slower rhythm compared to those heard in Spain. Some of the best examples of the regional dances are the <i>vira, chula, corridinho, Tirana, fandango and Malhão</i>, where couples perform a lively dance usually to a fast beat of hand-clapping, guitars and accordions. Many of these dances reflect the courting and matrimonial traditions of the area and are often passionate and exciting to watch. During many of these traditional dances, people dress up in a variety of ways ranging from working clothes to colourful costumes.</p>	

5 Christmas songs		
	<p>In the Czech Republic, we have a lot of traditional christmas songs which we sing on Christmas holidays (mostly on Christmas Eve). This is one example of a czech christmas carol: Narodil se Kristus Pán, veselme se, z růže kvítek vykvet nám, radujme se. Z života čistého, z rodu královského, nám, nám narodil se.</p>	
	<p>Colinde: on Christmas Eve Romanian people go house by house and sing Christmas songs. One of them goes like this:</p> <p>Ne-au sosit colindatori, Florile dalbe, Noaptea pe la cantatori.</p> <p>Si ne zic mereu, mereu, Florile dalbe, Si-L aduc pe Dumnezeu.</p> <p>Dumnezeu adevarat, Florile dalbe, Soare-n raze luminat.</p> <p>Ne-au sosit colindatori, Florile dalbe, Noaptea pe la cantatori.</p>	

	<p>“Bóg się rodzi” (God is Being Born)</p> <p>Bóg się rodzi, moc truchleje, Pan niebiosów obnażony! Ogień krzepnie, blask ciemnieje, Ma granice Nieskończony. Wzgardzony, okryty chwałą, Śmiertelny Król nad wiekami! A Słowo Ciałem się stało I mieszkało między nami.</p> <p>God is born and night is shaken He the Heaven’s King lies naked. The living Word knows brightness darkened, He the Limitless takes limit. Born disdained yet worship given, Mortal, yet the Lord eternal. And the Word became flesh And dwelt among us</p>	
	<p>Stille Nacht - Silent Night</p> <p>Stille Nacht! Heilige Nacht! Alles schläft; einsam wacht Nur das traute heilige Paar. Holder Knab im lockigten Haar, Schlafe in himmlischer Ruh! Schlafe in himmlischer Ruh!</p>	



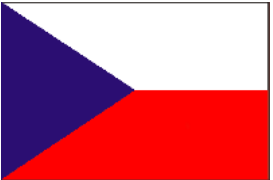





Eu hei-de dar ao menino





Eu hei-de dar ao menino
uma fitinha para o chapéu
e ele também me há-de dar
um lugarzinho no céu
Arre burriquito,
vamos a Belém,
ver o Deus menino
que a Senhora tem,
que a Senhora tem,
que a senhora adora,
arre burriquito
vamos lá embora

I'll give the little Lord

"I'll give the baby Jesus
A ribbon for his hat,
And in turn He'll give me
A tiny place in Heaven.
Hurry up, little donkey
Let's go to Bethlehem
To see the baby Jesus
That Lady Mary gave birth,
That Lady Mary gave birth
That Lady Mary loves
Hurry up, little donkey
Let's go away"

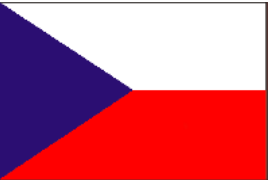












6 Festivals		
	<p>Multiple folklore shows and festivals are organized in the Czech Republic throughout the year. They are a display of rich Czech traditions and folklore. At the festivals, various folklore groups perform folk dances, traditional folk songs and play musical instruments and they usually wear traditional costumes.</p>	
	<p>Probably the best known Transylvanian festival is the Festival of Medieval Arts and Crafts in Sighisoara.</p> <p>In Sfantu Gheorghe the most important festival of the year is The Saint George Days in April. It lasts one week and it attracts more and more people. During the week there are various cultural events, and at the weekend there is a large fair in the town centre, including traditional handicrafts, funfair games for children, open air concerts in more stages, and it ends with fireworks.</p>	
	<p>Tydzień Kultury Beskidzkiej (The week of Beskid Culture)</p> <p>One of the biggest folk festivals in Europe held each year in the town of Wisła, Szczyrk, Bielsko-Biała. Despite its name, during the festival you can see folk groups from all over the world.</p>	

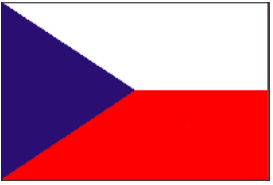





	<p>The Oktoberfest (Munich beer fair) is the largest fair all over the world. Millions of people come to party and drink Bavarian Beer and enjoy the exceptional food served in the huge beer tents.</p>	
	<p>There are many and varied feasts, shows and festivals around the country. Aveiro region is particularly rich in traditions related to the Ria de Aveiro and to the sea and its people.</p> <p>Festa de S. Gonçalo (Aveiro) – It is a traditional festival, performed at the chapel of the patron saint of the people of Beira-mar, S. Gonçalo, on the closer Sunday of the 10th January.</p> <p>In this festival people throw kilos of cavacas (a hard sweet) to the people who try to catch them as they can, with nets, umbrellas, etc.</p> <p>It is believed that this saint helps solving problems within a married couple.</p>	





IV

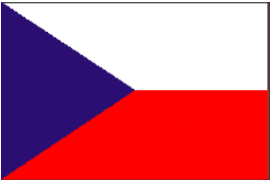



HANDICRAFTING







1 Guilds		
	<p>During middle-ages there were many guilds in every district city. Many of them were all across the Europe. But some of them took place in specific location. For example gingerbread guild in Pardubice.</p>	
	<p>The craftsmen were very well organized in guilds. There were several guilds in a town, like the potters, the shoemakers, the smiths, the gingerbread makers. Each of them had their own symbols like coats of arms or flags which were used in fairs. In smaller villages one guild was more developed like tile or brick making where good clay could be found, or straw sunhat making.</p>	
	<p>Crafts has a long tradition in Cieszyn. Professional associations have been active in the town since medieval times. After centuries of mastering their skills, many of craftsmen produced top class products. One of the most famous product associated with Cieszyn was a hunting rifle called Cieszynka.</p>	

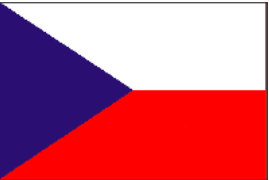





	<p>Guilds have always played a very important role in Germany. Still today members put on their typical clothes taking part in parades, for example.</p>	
	<p>In Portugal there used to be many guilds, Mesteirais. Traditionally, craftsmen used to make everything and organized themselves in <i>mesteirais</i>. Though we are living a revival of this <i>métier</i>, nowadays craftsmen can only be seen during exhibitions or traditional fairs. It is in the north of Portugal where some handicrafts undoubtedly withstand time. In Porto we can still see some traces of these guilds in the city toponymy. <i>Rua dos Caldeireiros</i> is one example of it.</p> <p>Corações de Viana, Hearts of Viana do Castelo, is a typical and secular jewellery made of gold or silver filigree, which has become the latest fashion.</p> <p>In the centre of Portugal one can find another Portuguese icon. “ Zé Povinho” was created in 1875 by the ceramist Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro. It represents the Portuguese working-class indignation and anger. With its <i>manguito</i>, V-sign, he wanted to show that the people were fed up with the government abuses. Nowadays they are made in Rafael Bordalo Industries.</p>	 <p><i>Corações de Viana</i></p> 





2 Textile		
	<p>Since prehistorical age textiles were one of most important commodities. It even worked as society level sign to people around. Traditional costumes are worn all around Czech Republic. Nowadays these costumes are main attractions of many parades taking part mainly in the summer.</p>	
	<p>Wool is widely used for making various objects in Transilvania: woollen blankets, carpets, felt, knitting, weaving</p> <p>Specific embroideries are used to decorate table clothes, towels, pillow cases or folk costumes</p>	
	<p>The hand making of Koniakowska lace has more than 200 years of tradition; thanks to it the village of Koniaków is well known in Poland.</p>	

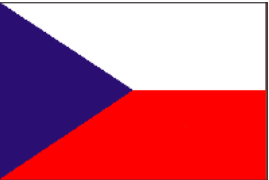





	<p>A Loden cape is a coat of Bavarian/Tyrolean origin, made of a thick, water resistant woollen material with a short pile. The fabric is derived from the coarse, oily wool of mountain sheep and has a traditional bluish-green colour. The name is derived from Middle High German 'lode' or from Old High German 'lodo', meaning 'coarse cloth'</p>	
	<p>It is believed that the origin of “lenços dos namorados” goes back to XVII – XVIII centuries when single young ladies spent their time embroidering, in the north of Portugal. As time went by, these “scarves” were adapted to folk women’s everyday life.</p> <p>At first, these scarves were part of women’s clothing and had only a decorative function. These squared scarves were made of linen or cotton embroidered according to each ones taste.</p> <p>The “lenços dos namorados” represent the feeling of the girl in relation to the boy in which she writes little love verses, or symbols. One can easily realize that these scarves often show misspelling which indicate the lack of education of the time.</p>	





3 Ceramics		
	<p>Spas are areas where precious ceramic clay is found. In west Bohemian in Karlovy vary or Mariánské lázně are made traditional ceramics.</p>	
	<p>Traditional and specific ceramics is made in a Hungarian village, Korond</p> <p>Specific Romanian ceramics is made in Horezu. This was included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2012. These ceramics are so specific, and unique, that they got the names ceramics of Korond, or ceramics of Horezu.</p>	

	<p>Cieszyn craftsmen were heavily influenced by the Haban pottery. The museum in Cieszyn has got the biggest collection of Haban pottery in Poland.</p>	
	<p>Meissen porcelain or Meissen china is the first European hard-paste porcelain that was developed around 1708. The production of porcelain at Meissen, near Dresden, started in 1710 and attracted artists and artisans to establish one of the most famous porcelain manufacturers, still in business today as <i>Staatliche Porzellan-Manufaktur Meissen GmbH</i>.</p>	
	<p>Azulejo or Blue and White Portuguese Tile</p> <p>Introduced by the Moors, the Hand Painted Tile (Murals and Panels) is an illustrative aspect of the Portuguese culture which reveals some of its deepest atmospheres and history. It is a form of Portuguese or Spanish painted tin-glazed, ceramic tile work. Tiles have been an important showcase of the national artistic expression for more than 5 centuries as they are applied on walls, floors and even ceilings.</p>	<p>Portuguese clay tiles hand painted by J. Oliveira and factory <i>Aleluia</i> (Aveiro), in 1937</p> 

4 Leather		
	<p>Leather was important material. It was used as resistant material, therefore as material for work-clothes and shoes. Having good leather shoes was also a sign of wealth and prestige.</p>	
	<p>Romanian people used furry sheep leather to make warm coats and waistcoats of them. They also decorated these with colourful embroideries.</p>	
	<p>Traditionally in Cieszyn Silesia people used sheep, pig or cow skin to make leather parts of clothing like waistcoats, belts and shoes.</p>	

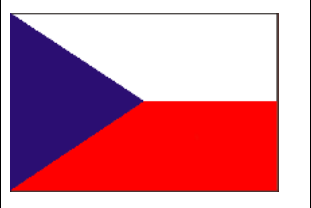

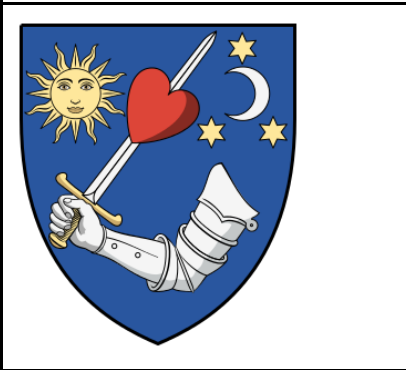


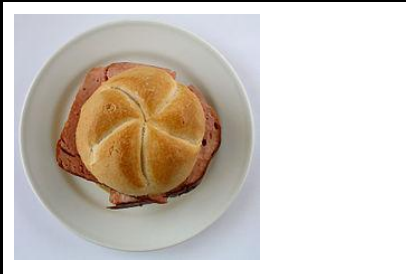
	<p>Leather trouser</p> <p>Thjere are long and short ones, according to the region. The leather comes from deer or goats, and can be coloured.</p>	
	<p>Correeiro (person who crafts using leather as the core material) and shoemakers were important professions.</p> <p>Nowadays, leather is used in the manufacture of shoes which are exported and considered of great quality.</p>	

<p>5 Wood</p>		
	<p>During middle-ages until modern times everything was made of wood. Therefor carpenters were very cherished and respected. It also happens to be an art.</p>	
	<p>Carved gates and furniture are specific Hungarian works of art in Transilvania.</p>	
	<p>In the past wood was the basic material to built houses and churches. Some of the building survived and now attract visitors who want to discover traditional architecture.</p>	

	<p>Wurzelsepp</p> <p>A wooden figure, carved from from one piece (root) wood</p>	
	<p>Cork is the bark harvested from the cork oak. Due to its flexibility, elasticity and impermeability, it's used in many products, such as wine toppers, boats, furniture and nowadays, clothing, and even umbrellas. It provides acoustic and thermal isolation, and is fire resistant, so it's used in construction as well. It's harvested in intervals of nine to thirteen years. It's mostly harvested in the Alentejo, a southern region in Portugal, but it is harvested in Spain also.</p>	

V

Miscellaneous

		
	<p>The county's coat of arms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arm holding a sword: the symbol of heroism • The heart: generosity • The sun and the half-moon: the old Secler (Hungarian) coat of arms • 3 stars: the 3 chairs (the chairs/"seats" used to be regional administrative formations in the old Secler society) 	
		
	<p>Leberkäse/Leberkässemel</p> <p>Literally "liver cheese" does not contain any liver or cheese. A slice of it in a roll, is the most common snack in bavaria. You can add some mustard and enjoy!</p>	



The **Portuguese flag** displays three important symbols: the field colours, the armillary sphere and the national shield, which make up the coat of arms.

Green represents Hope.

Red represents the blood of those who died serving the nation.

The **armillary sphere** was an important astronomical and navigational instrument for the Portuguese sailors who ventured into unknown seas, during the *Discoveries*.

The **shield** rests over the armillary sphere. The evolution of the Portuguese flag is inherently associated with the evolution of the shield.

