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FIT for CAREER

Cultural Kaleidoscope

UNITED WE STAND

online meeting 8-04-22



Erasmus+

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INTRODUCTION



We all have a unique cultural background. But despite all the differences between such diverse cultures, we're all still human beings living in the same world and by this we are very similar. If you think about the interculturality more on the very deep and basic level, all of our cultures are built up on the same solid basis of the main humanistic values, core, moral principles and ideas.

Countries we are going to "visit"

ITALY_Sicily

- WHO WE ARE

Italians are hospitable, caring, and collective, sometimes we speak aloud and we often gesticulate but we are cheerful people. We come from ancient times and from then on we cherished our artistic traditions, which reflect a unique culture and landscape. We love music, and we have been creating worldwide famous songs and compositions for centuries. Literature has always played a vital role in Italy's cultural and national identity. Italy is often referred to as an open-air museum. We value traditions, family, and religion.



ITALY_Sicily

- OUR TYPICAL FOOD

- **CANNOLO** of Sicily is a crisp outer pastry shell combined with sweetened ricotta cheese inside of it.
- **ARANCINA** or Arancino is a rice ball that is stuffed with tomato sauce, peas and meat then fried
- **LASAGNA**(or "Lasagne") is an absolute must-try in general, and consists of baking sheets of lasagna pasta with ragù, béchamel sauce and parmigiano.
- **PIZZA NAPOLETANA** - there is nothing else to add, just that we are talking about the essence of Italian cooking.
- **GELATO**, either in a cup or in a cone, is one of those undeniable pleasures of life that goes hand in hand with the magical atmosphere of all of Italy. You can choose from many different tastes



ITALY_Sicily

- OUR GAME

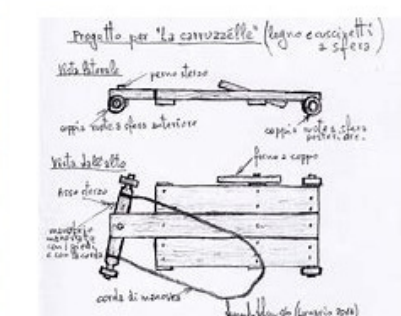
U CALACIPITU

Before there were televisions and computer games, kids played outdoors, often scrounging materials to make homemade toys for street games. The post war years in Italy were lean times, so the Italian culture of street games was widespread, with the favorite item being a carretto - a rudimentary go-kart.

Every year in May, a celebration of Italian street games takes place in Ragusa Ibla, where wooden tops, marbles, and games made from bicycle rims are played in the streets, but the focus is on what is locally known as u calacipitu, a rough and ready hand-built go-kart.

Three calacipitu facts are of vital importance:

1. It must be made with found or filched materials
2. It must be dangerous, so it must not have brakes (use your feet)
3. It must make a lot of noise



La "carrozza" o "carretto"

ITALY_Sicily

- OUR TYPICAL DANCE

TARANTELLA

The most well-known Sicilian folk dance is the Tarantella, it is danced to traditional music notes that bring to mind the ancient times of authentic Sicily. Symbol of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, the term tarantella derives from taranta, a word that indicated a poisonous spider whose bite pushed the victim to agitated and frenetic movements ... which then inspired the dance!

Others argue that after such a bite it was necessary to move a lot and sweat to expel the poison. The dance was so enthralling that over time it was included in every party and ceremony.

It was even used as a healing practice to drive away negative energies.

What is certain is that it causes immense happiness and an infinite series of laughter and therefore contagious happiness!



ITALY_Sicily

- OUR RITUAL

At Easter, there are some interesting celebrations, rituals and traditions in Italy. For example; every family has a big extensive lunch, whereby all kinds of dishes like home made lasagna (al ragu), rollè di tacchino, pastiera napoletana, Easter eggs... are prepared. The Monday following Easter, Pasquetta is also a holiday throughout Italy, while the days before Easter in Italy include solemn processions and Masses. Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto, has its own procession as well, which takes place on the Good Friday.

Barcellona P.G. offers on the occasion of the Good Friday, two separate processions, each consisting of thirteen Varette decorated with flowers, traditionally distinct, reproducing the Mystery of the Cross.

They unfold in a wealth of flowers and lights, followed by groups of men singing the Vexilla, an ancient pattern, built on the lines of the Latin poet Venantius Fortunatus (530-601) Vexilla Regis. Each Varetta represents a single event. The most solemn moment is the meeting of the two processions on the bridge Longano of Barcellona P.G. according to the ancient tradition.



Tradizioni Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto - Sicilia



ITALY_Sicily

- OUR FAIRY-TALE



This is the story of a Sicilian boy named Cola but everyone called him “Colapesce (pesce=fish)” because he loved the sea and he spent his days swimming and diving.

He lived in Messina, a beautiful city in the east coast of Sicily, with his mother. She didn’t like Cola’s strange habits and she was used to tell him: “You will change into a fish sooner or later”!

Colapesce was used to go out and tell to everyone about the wonderful treasures he was seeing while diving.

One day Federico II king of Sicily, heard about Colapesce and about his strange adventures. The king was curious and challenged Colapesce by throwing a goblet, his crown, and eventually a ring into the choppy waters near the Strait of Messina. Colapesce retrieved each one. However, during his dives, Colapesce discovered that Sicily was held up by three columns- one in good condition, a second with cracks in it, and a third (the one under Messina, Catania, and Mount Etna) crumbling. Fearing that Sicily would collapse and fall into the sea if the third column wasn’t reinforced, Colapesce told Frederick that he would remain underwater to support the island himself. Everybody said that our hero Colapesce had become half man and half fish and he’s still deep under the sea, holding Sicily up with his strength, and when he moves to adjust himself, that is why we feel the earth move under our feet!



Czech Republic

- WHO WE ARE

Typical Czech people

True Czech men you can find every Friday evenings in beer pubs. They usually watch football or ice hockey and they very swear to this. When we travel from our country you sure know our men because they wear socks in sandals and they almost always have a risk in their hands. Speaking about Czech women, everyone says they are the most handsome in whole Europe. We are very tolerant, patient and we like to take care of our men. Czech grandmas are the best cooks of the world. We love their food! In society we act very detached, shy maybe closed community. But when other people know us better, they usually find out we are very friendly and good friends.



Czech Republic

• OUR TYPICAL FOOD

Svíčková

- It's a sauce from vegetable, beef and cream
- serves with dumpling, cranberries
- lunch



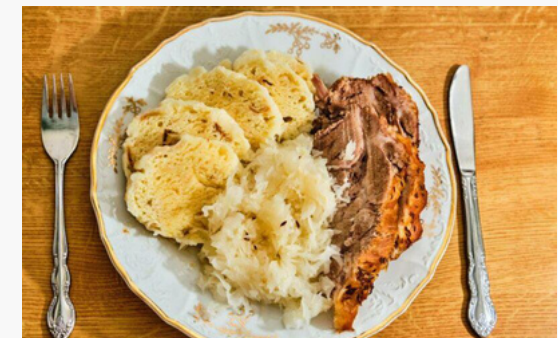
Fried cheese

- eidam wrapped in breadcrumbs
- serves with fries or potatoes, ketchup
- lunch/dinner



Knedlo vepřo zelo

- dumpling, pork, sauerkraut
- lunch



Honzovy buchty

- yeast dough with plum jam, poppy seed, curd inside
- sprinkle with sugar



Czech Republic

- **OUR GAME**

-Futnet ("nohejbal" in czech)

It is sport with a ball, quite similar to volleyball, but you can not use your hands to play. There are usually 3 players on each side of the field with net in the middle. Players try to hit the ball with their body, so it lands on the opposite side of the field. Most of the time, they use their legs to play, but you can play with any part of your body, except from shoulder to tips of fingers. This sport dates back to 1920 when Czechoslovakian football players started playing it.

- "Člověče nezlob se"

This is a typical board game every kid in Czechia has played at least once in their life. It is really simple, yet really fun for all (not only children)! As a player, you obtain 4 little figures of certain colour and your goal is, to lead them back "home". To get it, you must throw a dice. Regularly you play with another 3, or 5 people and the one, who can get all 4 figures in home the quickest, wins the game.



Czech Republic

- OUR TYPICAL DANCE

The Polka

The polka is originally a Czech dance and a genre of dance music familiar throughout all of Europe and the Americas. It originated in the middle of the nineteenth century in German-influenced Bohemia, now part of the Czech Republic. The polka remains a popular folk music genre in many western countries, and is performed by many folk artists.

The term polka possibly comes from the Czech word "půlka" ("half"), referring to the short half-steps featured in the dance.

The most famous song, played in this genre is called „Škoda lásky“, written by the Czech composer Jaromir Vejvoda. It's world known as a song, sang by the soldiers on both sides in WW2. The American name for this song is „Roll out the barrel“ or Rosamunde in Germany.



Czech Republic

- **OUR RITUAL**

Tradition in the Czech Republic:

Burning of witches

On the evening of April 30th, Czech people built a bonfire, And on top, they placed a dummy. Then they set fire And let the dummy burn. The dummy got some old things like shirts, trousers, boots. The people dance around the bonfire or through the flames and drink anything they want. This celebration Is celebrated because Czech people in history believe in the witches And they want to be separated and stifle their magic power. Now these days Is just about fun, friends and maybe little drinking.



Czech Republic

- **OUR FAIRY-TALE**

Honza almost king

Honza is favorite figure of fairytale in the Czech Republic, which goes to the world to find happiness. But he is not stupid, he is clever, young and handsome boy.

He likes people and hate injustice. He doesn't want kingdom or princess, but he is trying to make people to be happy and lucky by work and sence.

Honza doesnt fight with supernatural propertiers but with human malice, stupidity and envy.

The little mole

This is a fairytale for kids from the Czech republic. The little mole has a lot of adventure and he is in friendship with mouse. All of animals don't talk but they can understand each other anyways. This fairytale has a more parts, for example The little mole and trausers, The little mole and medicine, The little mole in the town. The little mole and trausers is part in which the mole and other animals made trausers and the mole is wearing them. The little mole is very hardworking, clever and friendly.



SPAIN

- WHO WE ARE

The Spaniards are friendly, kind and active, ¡really active! Especially if compared to the majority of Europeans. They like to meet friends for a drink, enjoy the good weather, good food and parties.

The Spaniards likes to go out to dancing, but not all dance flamenco. Spaniards likes the traditional Spanish food, but they don't eat paella every day. They are cheerful, hospitable and very funny. Not going to bore you if you spend time with a Spanish girl or boy.



SPAIN

- **OUR TYPICAL FOOD**

Since each of Spain's regions has its own specialties, it is difficult to say that there is a single national dish of Spain. Historically, Spain was divided into small kingdoms, each one with its own language, culture, and cuisine. But there are a few dishes that have gained popularity all over Spain and some internationally that can be considered the country's national dishes.

- The tortilla Espanola is the Spanish version of the omelet. In Spain, it is called tortilla de patata (potato omelet) because it is made with potatoes and eggs, along with onion for flavour.



- The gazpacho (andalusian cold tomato soup) This refreshing gazpacho dish originated in the hot and dry region of Andalucia. Served chilled, this tomato soup is silky smooth, it is simply made of fresh vegetables, a bit of bread, and oil and vinegar.



- The Paella is the Spanish most well-known dish, in which fish, shellfish, meat, pork, and chicken might be variously used. No matter what protein is added, no paella de marisco would be complete without its signature seasoning of saffron, which also contributes to the dish's orange hue.



SPAIN

- **OUR TYPICAL DANCE**
Flamenco

Flamenco , in its strictest sense, is an art form based on the various folkloric music traditions of southern Spain, developed within the gitano subculture of the region of Andalusia, but also having a historical presence in Extremadura and Murcia. In a wider sense, it refers to a variety of both contemporary and traditional musical styles typical of southern Spain. Flamenco is closely associated to the gitanos of the Romani ethnicity who have contributed significantly to its origination and professionalization. However, its style is uniquely Andalusian and flamenco artists have historically included Spaniards of both gitano and non-gitano heritage.

It is believed that the flamenco genre emerged at the end of the 18th century in cities and agrarian towns of Baja Andalusia, highlighting Jerez de la Frontera as the first written vestige of this art



SPAIN

- OUR RITUAL

Easter Week in Sevilla

These celebrations are famous for their statues of the Virgin Mary with canopies: they are Baroque statues with silver and gold crowns, embroidered cloaks and velvet tunics which only reveal face and hands.

Seville has been holding its Easter week celebrations since the 16th century, and they have become universally famous. Some 50,000 people put on traditional robes to parade in the 58 organised processions, while the "costaleros" carry the pasos (religious statues) on their shoulders. There are processions in the evening and at night every day. Each brotherhood sets out from its church and has an established route, although they must all pass the so-called "official section", which starts in Calle Campana Street and finishes passing through the Cathedral. Once each procession has left the Cathedral, it returns to its church on a different route to that followed on the way out. The saetas are very emotional moments of the processions: these are flamenco songs, recited a cappella from the balconies in honour of the statues.



SPAIN

• OUR FAIRY-TALE

The legend of SUSONA BEN-SUSON.

The story takes place in the year 1480, in the final years of the Jewish community in SEVILLE. By this time, as the newly-emerging kingdom of Spain sought to strengthen itself through enforced conformity to Catholicism, many Jews had already left or converted to Christianity, but suspicion among some Christians that these conversos were not true converts, and hoped to bring about a restoration Judaism, had recently led to the creation of the Spanish Inquisition, charged with rooting out heresy and religious dissent wherever it was to be found. Don Diego de Susona, a wealthy merchant, was one such converso, and alarmed by the threat to his position, he convened a secret meeting of prominent conversos to discuss the possibility of armed insurrection.

His daughter SUSONA, however, had a Christian boyfriend, a young noble, who she feared would be put in danger by an uprising, and she revealed the plot to him. Her boyfriend promptly reported them to the authorities, and the conspirators were duly arrested and brought before the Inquisition, tried and executed. Stricken with remorse at the consequences of her action, SUSONA never again left her house, and when she died she had her head hung up outside the house (where it remained as late as the 18th century) as a testament to her grief and the duplicity of Christians.



In a little square between the Plaza Dona Elvira and Calle Agua is the scene of one of SEVILLE'S popular stories.

The spot is marked by a tile on the wall bearing a picture of a skull, which marks the place where in times gone by hung the head of the beautiful SUSONA, a silent witness to the tragedy that she had brought upon herself.



BULGARIA

- WHO WE ARE

Bulgarians are warm and friendly to foreigners but sometimes they find it hard to express their amiability in English. Furthermore, most of the middle-aged and older people speak better Russian than English. Only Bulgaria and a few other countries around the world use their own alphabet - Cyrillic, created in the 9th century by the holy brothers Cyril and Methodius.

Today, Bulgaria welcomes many tourists enjoying the snow slopes in the mountains, the boundless Black Sea beaches and the Bulgarian hospitality.

You are always welcome in Bulgaria



BULGARIA

- OUR TYPICAL FOOD

Banitza (Баница) - You can't go to Bulgaria and not have a piece of banitza! It's a Bulgarian national food staple. Banitza is a tasty baked pie made of filo pastry, eggs, yogurt and brined cheese. Banitza is often coupled with a bowl of thick natural Bulgarian yogurt.

Tarator (Таратор) - This is a lovely and very refreshing traditional Bulgarian dish. Tarator is perfect to have in summer when the temperatures hit an impossible high. It is made of yogurt, thinned with water, and grated or cubed cucumber. It is seasoned with dill, (optional) garlic, salt, vinegar and a glug of oil.

Stuffed peppers (Пълнени чушки) - This is a traditional dish you must try! It's very healthy, tasty and it can be made either with meat or purely vegetarian. You need peppers, then you fill them up with a mixture of seasoned and lightly fried minced meat and rice, put them in a large pot, cover them with water and simmer them for a while. Serve and enjoy.



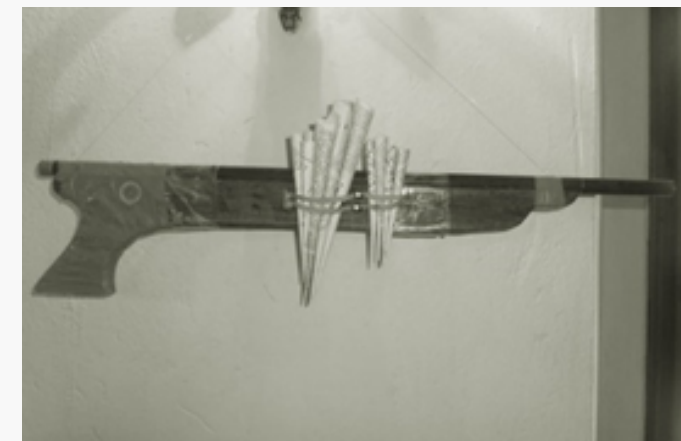
BULGARIA

- OUR GAME

Dodgeball - This is an outdoor sports game in where players try to hit other players with a ball and avoid being hit.

Funnels - It is an outdoor game mostly played by boys divided in two teams. A sheet of paper needs to be rolled to make a funnel and then blow out through metal or plastic tube.

Rubber band game - It's an outdoor game played by girls. The players are jumping between a rubber band stretched by two other kids. When you move up the rubber band the difficulty of the game is getting harder and harder.



BULGARIA

- OUR TYPICAL DANCE

HORO

Performed for enjoyment at festive gatherings, it has many varieties, the moods of which range from solemn to exuberant. Horos are danced in linked circles, in serpentine chains, and in straight lines. Women's steps are often simple and subdued, men's steps complicated. Frequently, the music, especially for women's dances, is sung.



BULGARIA

- **OUR RITUAL**

Kukeri (Mummers) - Mummery is among the most vivid Bulgarian customs. What unites them are their rituals, their large masks, decorated with bells and leather, and the purpose of their rituals - to chase away the evil spirits, to purify the society and nature of evil spirits and bring prosperity, good harvest and health.

Nestinari (Fire dancers) - The nestinars (fire dancers) dance over the coals, they are dedicated to the mystery of the ritual. Peak time is on 3 June, when Christians celebrate the day of St. Constantine and St. Helena. These saints are considered patrons of fire dancers.



BULGARIA

- **OUR FAIRY-TALE**

Orpheus and Eurydice

Orpheus and Eurydice - It's a love and tragical story from Ancient Greek and Thracian mythology. After the wedding day, a snake bites Eurydice's leg, causing her death. To get her back, desperate, Orpheus descended into the Underworld of the god Hades. For this purpose he entered the Underworld through the cave of the Devil's Throat. With his magical music, he managed to soften Hades's heart and he allowed him to go out together with Eurydice, but on the condition that Orpheus left the underworld in front of her and without looking back. Orpheus made the dangerous exit route without looking back at his beloved. When they both reached the surface, Orpheus, driven by impatience, looked back but Eurydice had not yet fully come to light and at that moment Eurydice vanished into thin air., And this time forever...

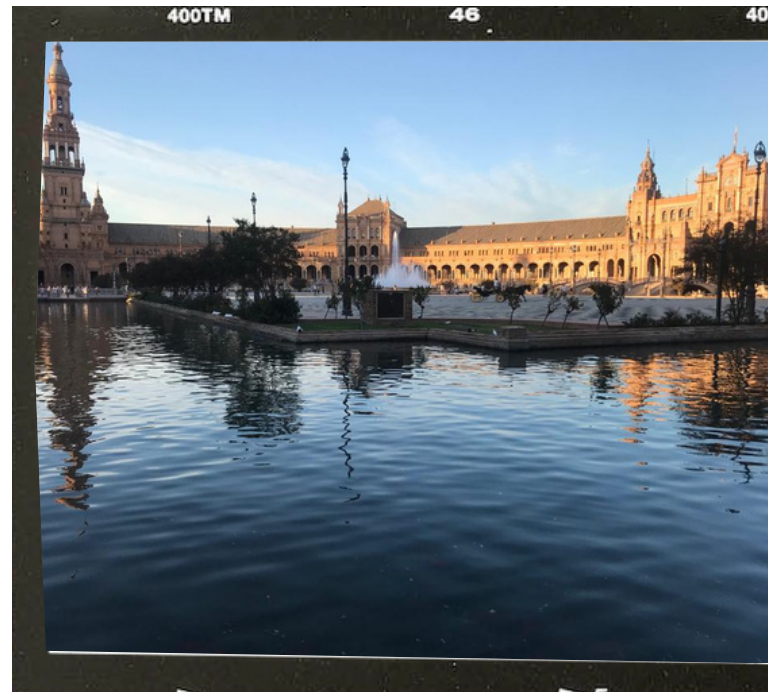




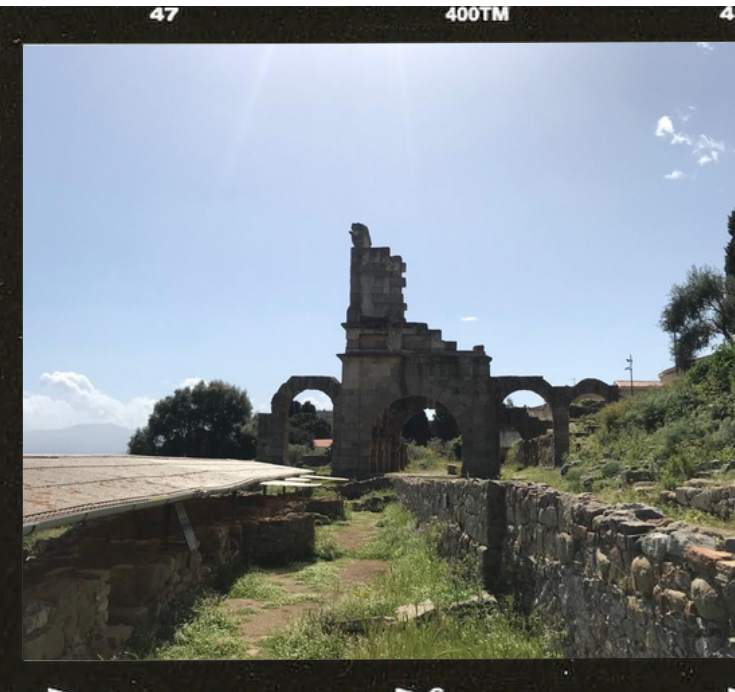
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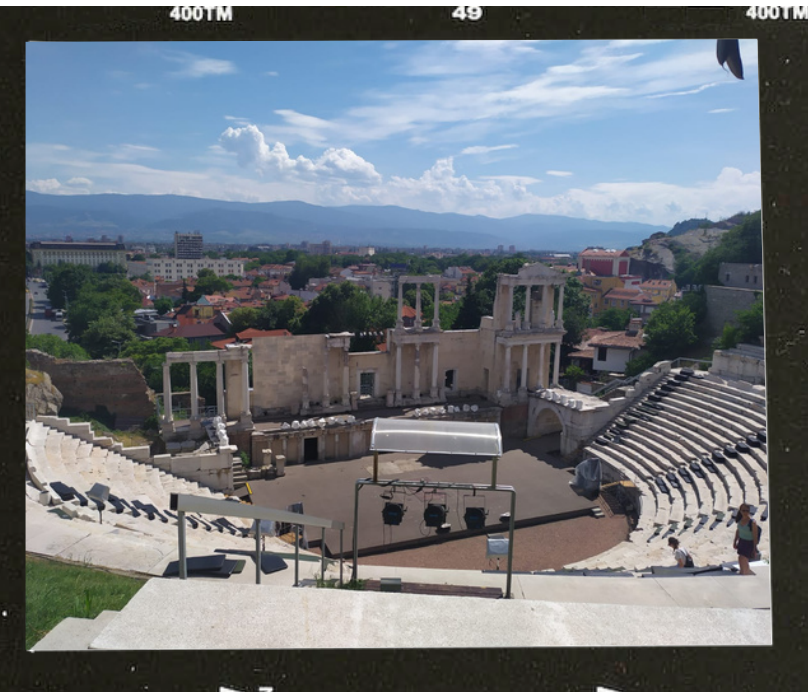
Mobilty in Czech Republic



Mobilty in Spain



Mobilty in Sicily



Mobilty in Bulgaria

