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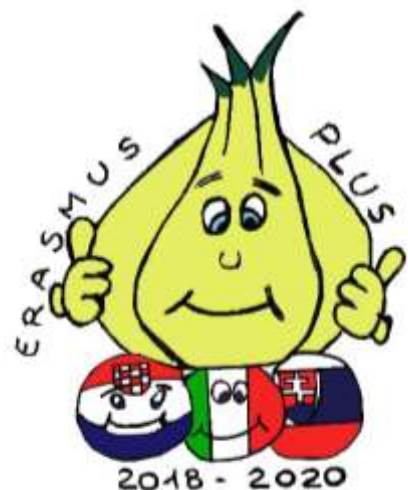
ERASMUS PLUS KA2 2018/2020

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Cooperation for Innovation and the exchange of good
practices Strategic Partnership for school

GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER AT THE TABLE. TRADITIONS AND IDENTITY



Istituto Comprensivo "Nicolò Tommaseo" - Conselve - Italy
Zakladna skola Domaniza 103 – Domaniza – Slovakia
TOS-SEI "Edmondo De Amicis" Buje – Buje - Croatia



Project description

INTRODUCTION:

Europe lives in a context of increasing migration and is experiencing the presence of different cultures and beliefs from the most varied backgrounds. In the current social framework meeting other people which are "different" is no longer limited to occasional episodes but falls within the situations of everyday life. The "N. Tommaseo" Institute in collaboration together with its partners - Zakladna škola Domaniza SK and the Italian school "E. De Amicis" in Buie HR - intends to play a fundamental role as a mediator of social inclusion aimed at avoiding separation on ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural grounds. For many years the Institute has been twinned with a Hungarian school to promote mutual knowledge between students and teachers. The aim is also to exchange good educational practices.

CLASSES INVOLVED

2 classes of each partner school with students aged 11-12 and their teachers will participate in the project activities. Small groups of 5 students and 3 teachers for each school will travel, with a support teacher for a disabled pupil of the Italian school.



Through the project "**GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER AT THE TABLE**" we intend to create a permanent sharing process to promote cultural exchanges among European schools. The project has the essential objective of educating about cultural diversity through the values of respect and knowledge, promoting legality and solidarity.

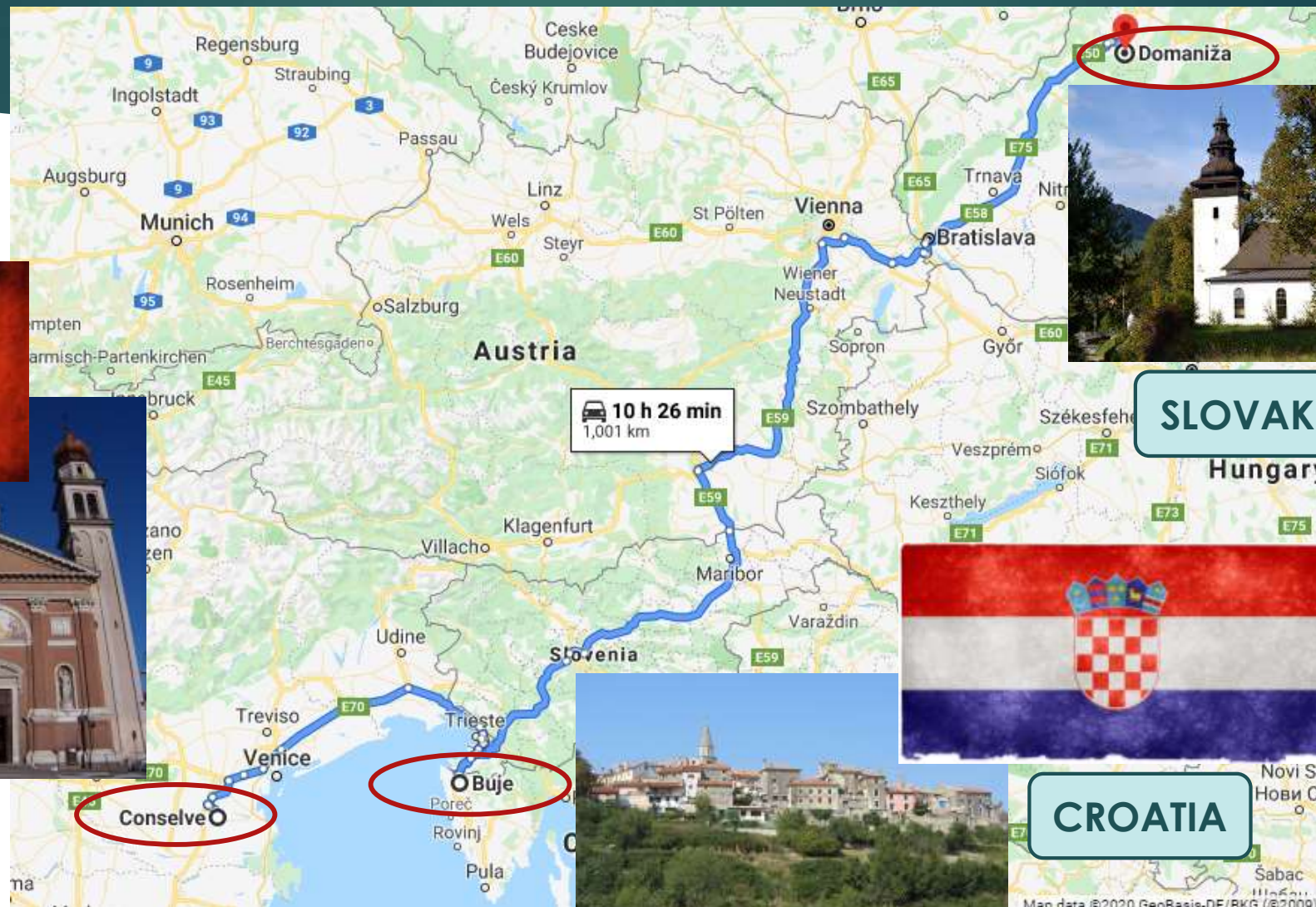
Project description

The project focuses on the search for one's identity through food. Food with all its nutritional, cultural, symbolic and ritual meanings offers the possibility to understand the food-nutrition combination in a conscious way. It will also allow the students to get more deeply familiar with their own cultural identity. This awareness should convey, on the one hand, security of one's roots and on the other, to lead to greater openness and understanding of peers of other realities through their habits, traditions and customs. The fundamental topics of the project are: food and identity (identity foods, common sense, distant roots, combinations) and food and celebration (an ancient bond). The activities include readings, creation of argumentative or informative texts using English and the languages of the countries involved, interviews with parents, grandparents, restaurateurs, film-making, cooking workshops, creation of an interactive electronic document with texts, photos and videos. The methodology used is mainly based on the development of real life tasks.

At the end of the project the following results are expected:

- overcoming the local and national perspective to include the European and global ones;
- raising awareness of interculturality and of the value of respect for diversity;
- fostering an effective exchange of educational, cultural and good practice experiences;
- developing knowledge, skills and competences with different experiences compared to the normal school practices, enhancing individual skills and performing real life task materials of the project to facilitate information transfer and effective exchange of experiences;
- cultivating the conscious and responsible use of new technologies and social media;
- sharing on e-Twinning the experiences and what learnt during the project through the exchange of materials in order to promote new projects in the future.

Countries involved in the project



ITALY



SLOVAKIA



CROATIA



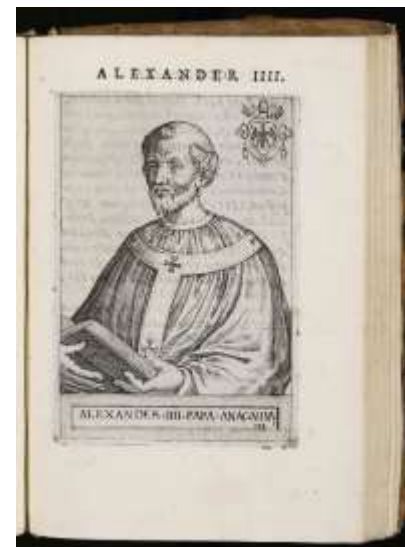
History of Conselve

Since the Neolithic Age different peoples lived in these territories. Also the Romans had settlements here and after the fall of the Roman Empire barbarian tribes arrived: Longobards, Visigoths, Huns. During the Carolingian period Conselve had a feudal castle; unfortunately there's no trace of its existence. The first feudal families which were Paduan noble families were the Da Baone-Conti, then came the Da Carrara. One of the gloomiest episodes in the history of this town occurred in the middle of the XIIIth century when it was razed to the ground in the war between Ezzelino da Romano and Pope Alessandro IV.

Conselve is a town in Pianura Padana, south of Padova, the provincial capital; it's in a region called the Veneto and it has 10.000 inhabitants.

Its name appeared for the first time in a document of 954 a.D. as "Caput Silvae" which means "place at the beginning of a wood".

Also the names of the places and villages around Conselve take their names from woods, ponds, bogs that were features of this settlement.



Ezzelino da Romano and Pope Alessandro IV

History of Conselve

In the XVth c. Conselve was governed by the Serenissima Repubblica of Venice which started a series of land drainages which gave this settlement a certain welfare.

With the Campoformio Treaty of 1797 Conselve passed under the Hasburg domain from which it was freed in July 1866 when it became part of the Reign of Italy.

Several villas built between 1400 and 1700 are vestiges of the period of Serenissima. Among the most ancient villas we find Villa Lazara, nowadays the parish youth centre, which gave hospitality to famous people such as Henry III of Valois (1574) who soon after became the king of France, Saint Gregorio Barbarigo in 1683 and the Cardinal Rezzonico who became Pope Clemente XIII in 1758.



Also the Town Hall, Villa Malipiero-Zen-Schiesari, was built by Venetian Counts, the Zen, at the beginning of XVIIth c.: it is what came from the restoration and enlargement of a pre-existing building of 1300.

But throughout Conselve streets you can admire other elegant buildings of the period of the Republic of Venice such as, for example, Palazzo Ferrante-Deganello, Ca' Sagredo and Villa Conti-Schiesari.

San Lorenzo Church dates back to the first half of the '700; it was built in the site of a pre-existing parish church mentioned in documents dating back to the XIth c.. Inside the classic style aisleless building you can find the altarpiece of Saint Lorenzo martyrdom which dates to the beginning of '600 and which is attributed to Tintoretto's School.

History of Buje



> INSPIRED BY
ITS PEOPLE AND BY A
RICH TRADITION

> PROUD OF ITS ROOTS
AND LOCAL CULTURE



A CITY WHERE
MULTICULTURAL
COMMUNITY IS AN
OPPORTUNITY AND
AN ADDED VALUE



History of Buje

- ❑ The existence of life in Buje territory was first recorded in the Palaeolithic Age. In the Bronze Age prehistoric structures were built, about twenty of which were found.
- ❑ Istri inhabited citadels until the arrival of the Romans. During that period some villages disappeared, while others became towns. The Roman rule left its traces in the names of villages such as Castelvenero, dedicated to goddess Venus.
- ❑ After the Fall of Rome in the 5th century, the Ostrogoths came to power but then the Byzantines arrived in the 6th century. During that period the defence systems for enhancing the security of villages were built.
- ❑ Franks came in the 8th century and the inhabitants were introduced to a new feudal system.
- ❑ Buje fell under the rule of the patriarch of Aquileia in the 10th century, when the name of Buje was mentioned for the first time (Castrum Bugle or Bullea).



History of Buje

- ❑ The Middle Ages were marked by the intense construction of houses, palaces, towers and walls.
- ❑ In the early 15th century, after a long period of resistance, Buje fell under the rule of Venice Serenissima, which destroyed the city's walls and towers but then rebuilt some and built new buildings. This century brought the immigration of Croats, Albanians and Montenegrins who were fleeing from the Turks.
- ❑ With the fall of the Venice Republic in the late 18th century, the area came under a brief French rule and later became part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.



*Tower of S.Martin in Old Town,
rebuilt in 1459 by Serenissima*

History of Buje

- During the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, in 1902 the Parenzana Railway was built, which was important for the boosting of local economy and flourishing of local products production and selling (at home and abroad); in 1905 the *Cantina Vinicola* was opened in Buje and it was among the first ones in Istria.



Today the old railway is a bike and walking track as part of Eurovelo 12.

It is used for developing tourism and sustainable growth of our small town.



History of Buje

It boosts local economy

It helps promoting and selling local products and natural and cultural sites located nearby the route.

- ❑ An old school in Triban was reconverted into a Hostel during EU project Parenzana Magic (EU interreg SI-HR) in order to help sustainable growth of the small rural area of Triban.



History of Buje



A territory where high values are protect and highlighted

- ❑ After the First World War, in 1920 Buje area falls under Reign of Italy that changes its demography and economy. Buje witnesses a change from mainly agricultural economy to a small-medium craft shops and services (lawyers, notars, etc) opening all over the territory, mainly owned by Italian population, which then resulted in Italian people becoming the majority of population in this territory, and with an increase of italian culture and traditions (nowdays kept alive in various local Italian communities spread all over the area).
- ❑ In 1932 in Buie the electricity and water distribution system was created and many administrative buildings were built.
- ❑ On the other side, the political wings of fascism brought intolerance towards slavic people up to the point to close croatian schools and fire many slavic speaking people from working places.

Water distrubution system



History of Buje

A territory where multiculturalism is an opportunity for growth

- ❑ After 1945 Buje and its surroundings became part of the Free Zone of Trieste and soon after an integral part of the former Yugoslavia. Many of the Italians who did not want to accept the new system left the territory and from 1954 an exodus wave brought a lot of Italian abroad. Taking in consideration that Buje once was an administration ruling a wider area (covering areas where today are Umag, Novigrad, Oprtalj, Groznjan), numbers and statistic of Italian population were predominant at that time.
- ❑ Yugoslavia put a lot of efforts to repopulate the territory and to boost slavic culture thus opening the most known and equipped "Cultural Center" for that time in Yugoslavia (kotor Buje and "Dom Kulture"). It boosted economy too in order to develop this territory by opening important wood and electronic industries (the famous factory Digitron, where the first calculator comes from, gave the name to Digitron industry).



Open Society University in Buje

History of Buje

In 1990 the collapse of Yugoslavia brought to the settlement of new states, among which Croatia and nearby Slovenia, that had their Declaration of independence signed in 1991. With its Declaration of independence in 1991, Buje became an integral part of Croatia as well.

Bilinguism and multiculturalism as well as tolerance and respect for all, were all main issues since then and a tremendous effort is put day by day in our territory to defend these values, both by local authorities and citizens, despite some political tensions willing to create instability.

The effort to give dignity and value to everyone is done by supporting local events representing local cultures and traditions during the whole year (Šparugada-Asparagus festival in Spring; Oleum Olivarum-Virgin Olive oil festival every Spring; Days of Grapes every Autumn; Wine and Walks through yards; Muškati wine in Momjan and many others)



Slovakia- Little Big Country

