



ȘCOALĂ EUROPEANĂ DE 12 STELE

Proiect nr. 2017-1-RO01-KA101-036458

PROIECT FINANȚAT DE UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ
PRIN PROGRAMUL ERASMUS+ ACȚIUNEA KA1

E-TWINNING PROJECT
United through culture and
tradition
2018 – 2019

PARTICIPANTS:

SECONDARY SCHOOL NO.12 TIMIȘOARA, ROMANIA

ZAGORIANAKOU SCHOOLS, GLYKA NERA, GREECE

PRIMARY SCHOOL IN MOSZCZANKA, POLAND

Acest material a fost realizat în cadrul proiectului Erasmus+

ȘCOALĂ EUROPEANĂ DE 12 STELE

CONTRACT NR. 2017-1-RO01-KA101-036458

ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR. 12, TIMIȘOARA



Cofinanțat prin
programul Erasmus+
al Uniunii Europene



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INTRODUCTIONS

Traditions and customs manage to highlight what is most beautiful and spiritual in it, to show the sensibility and wealth at its disposal. So the "United through culture and tradition" project wishes to unite through inherited dowry and to make known the values of each state.

The main objectives of the project were:

- Promotion of traditional values through different means (song, dance, literary / plastic creations);
- Awareness of the importance of traditions and customs for each country;
- Developing the ability to speak in English as a result of communicating with European partners.

The project stages have been pursued:

- Making drawings with popular motives and a brief presentation of them, as well as their importance on traditional objects;
- Presenting a folk costume specific to each partner country and mentioning the component elements (in English);
- Christmas traditions and customs – power-point
- Presentation of a popular dance (short film)
- Dramatizing a piece of a literary work illustrating a habit / tradition (video);
- Marshal (Mărțișor) in the Romanian tradition - presentation of a legend in English;
- Easter - customs and traditions from us (each partner country will make a brief presentation of these traditions);
- A popular song translated into English and interpretation of a song in the language of the country of origin;

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTIONS
2. TABLE OF CONTENTS
3. SCHOOL ACTIVITIES
 - 3.1. Drawings with popular motives
 1. ROMANIA
 2. GREECE
 3. POLAND
 - 3.2. Presentation of a folk costume
 1. ROMANIA
 2. GREECE
 3. POLAND
 - 3.3. Christmas traditions
 1. ROMANIA
 2. GREECE
 3. POLAND
 - 3.4. Presentation of a popular dance
 1. ROMANIA
 2. GREECE
 3. POLAND
 - 3.5. A piece of a literary - dramatisation
 1. ROMANIA
 2. GREECE
 3. POLAND
 - 3.6. Presentation of a legend
 1. ROMANIA
 2. GREECE
 3. POLAND
 - 3.7. Easter - customs and traditions
 1. ROMANIA
 2. GREECE
 3. POLAND
 - 3.8. Popular song
 1. ROMANIA
 2. GREECE
 3. POLAND
4. Conclusions

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Drawings with popular motives

Popular motives give identity to a country or person and allow a close relationship between the inhabitants of a country or region. Knowing these popular motives and finding them in other cultures allows for a rapprochement between the inhabitants.

ROMANIA



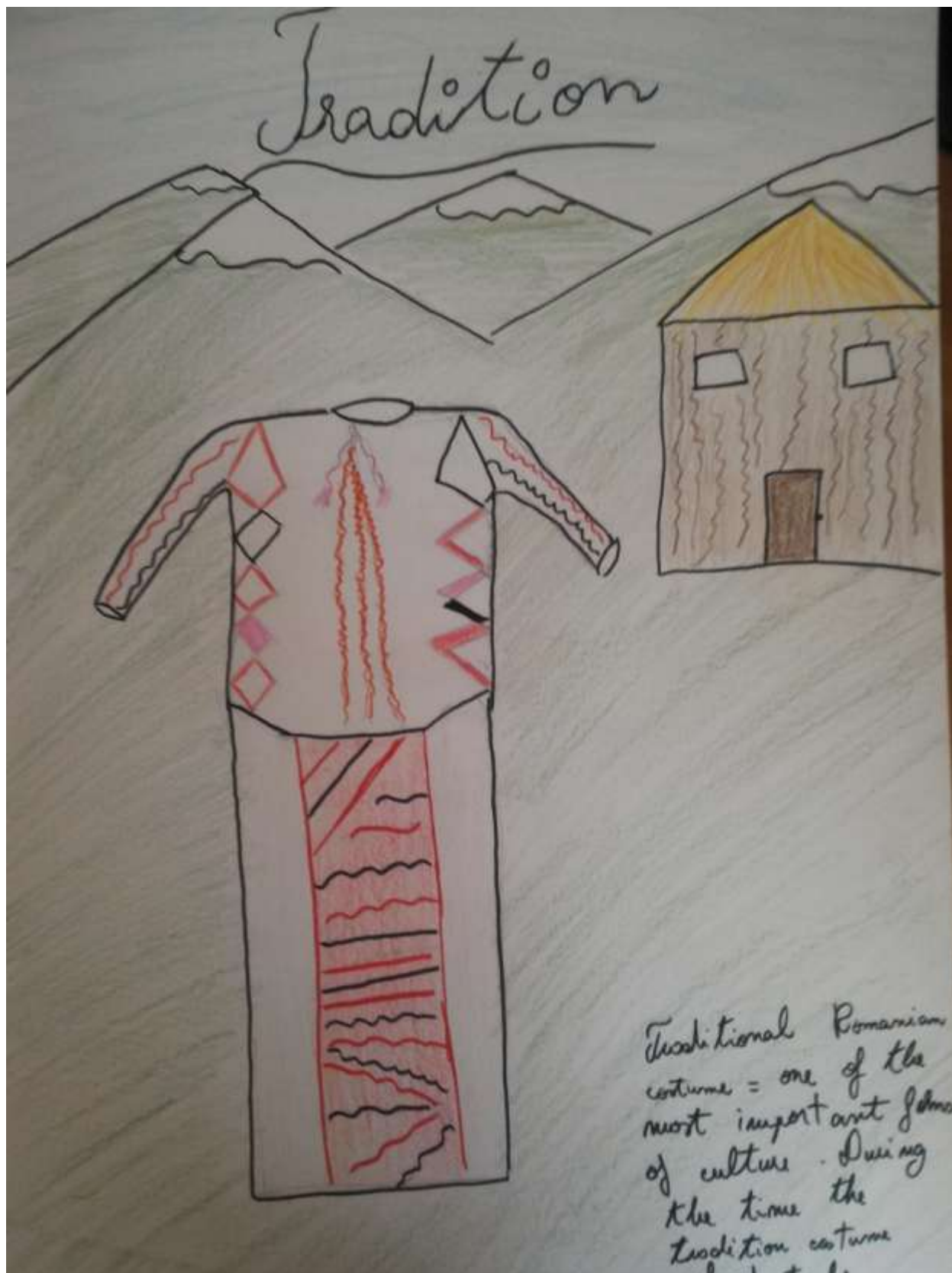
Traditions

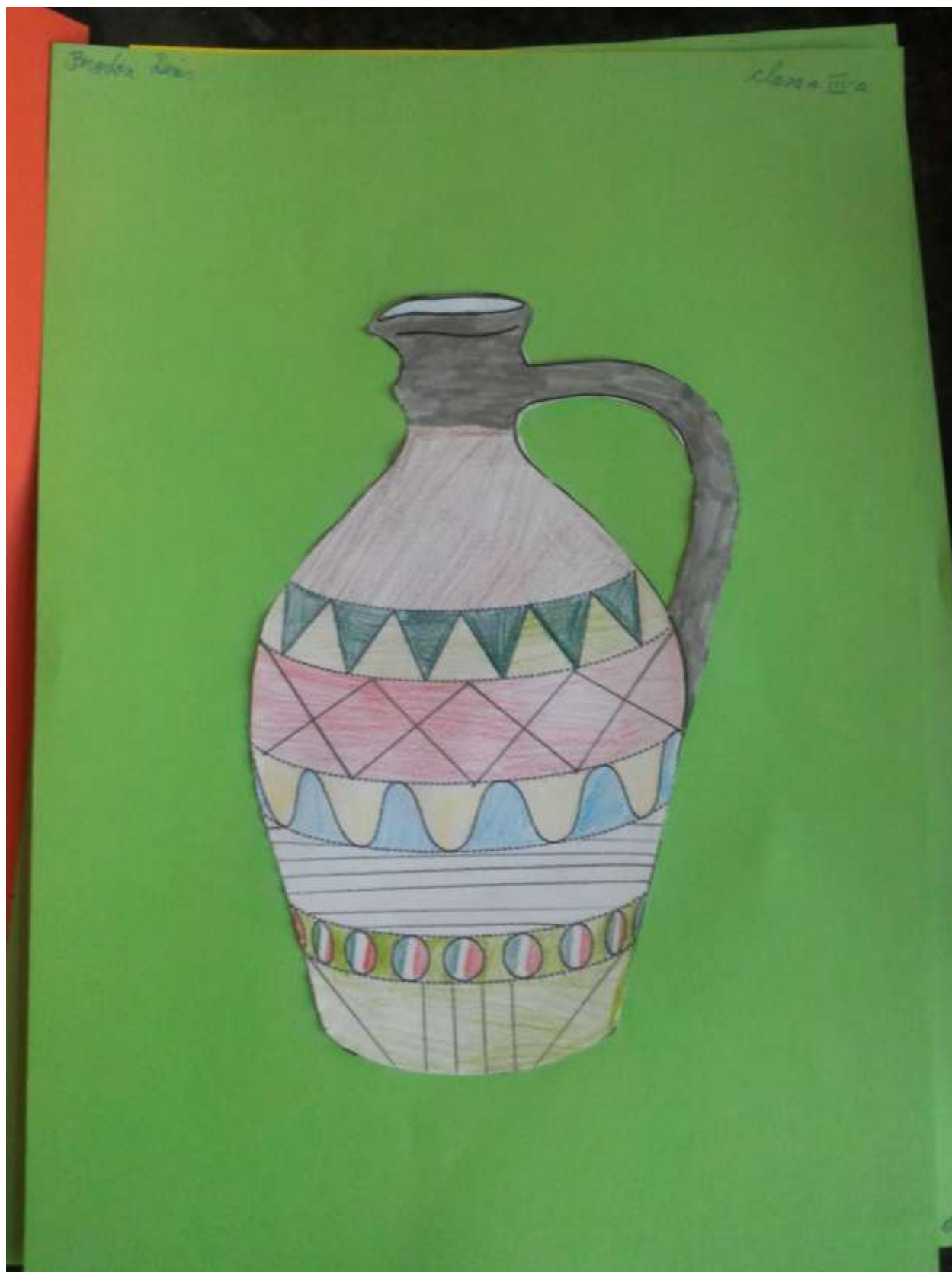
National embroideries mean the entire cultural heritage.
 It's about a whole - of - a kind legends, fables, colors and meanings

Types of symbols:

- abstract symbols: cosmic, zoomorphic and anthropomorphic
- realistic floral and vegetal symbols: plants, leaves, flowers, fruits
- geometric and abstract symbols.

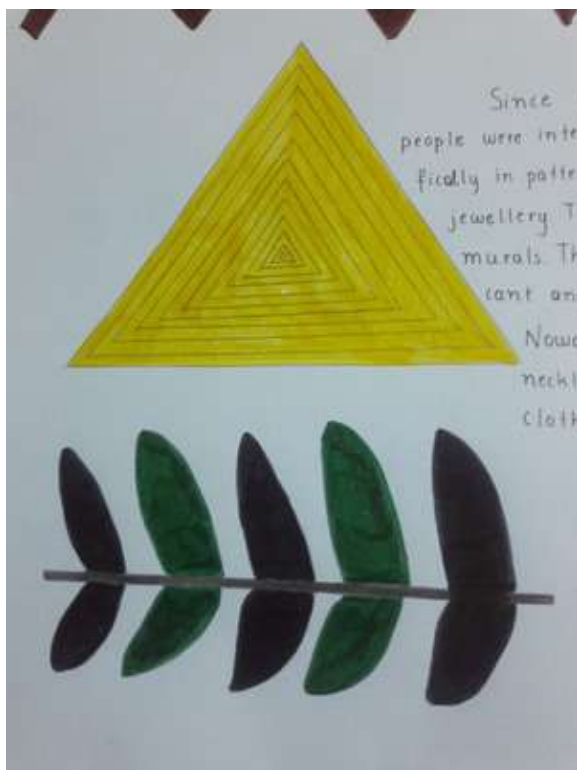
hook = good condition
 snakes = magic
 crosses = spirit and resolution
 rays = the thread of life
 straight lines = the right in life

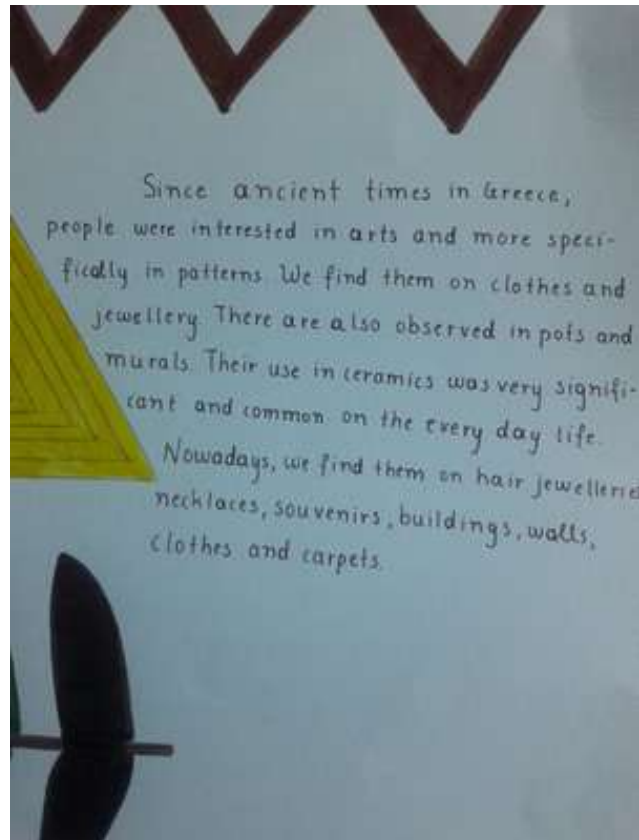
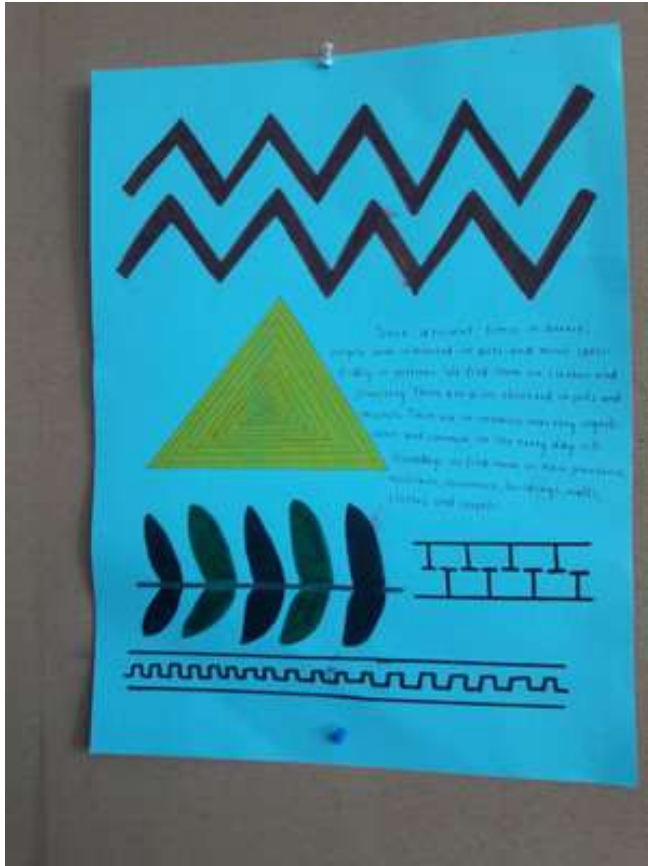






GREECE



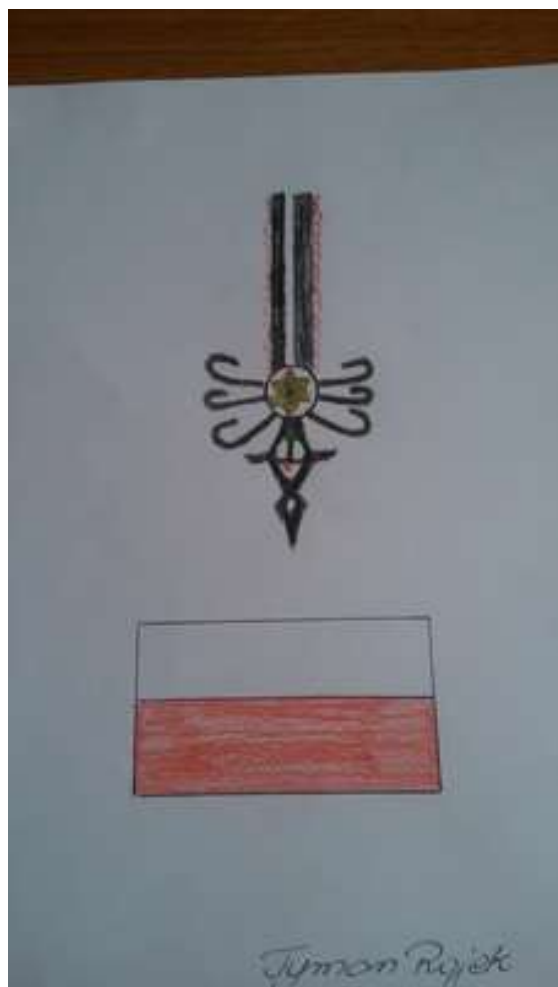


POLAND













Presentation of a folk costume

ROMANIA

POPULAR COSTUME FROM SUCEAVA, MOLDOVA



The popular shirt is wrinkled and has a sleeve with patterns from neck.

Altița the ornament from the top of the sleeve, has a rectangular shape and variable dimensions.

Lap(Poala) is a continuity of the shirt. It is white, and at the bottom, it has a similar ornament as the shirt.

Catrinta is one of the simplest pieces, made up of a straight fabric. It is rectangular and dark-coloured.

The Girdle is woven in the Moldavian area. The girdle is used to fasten the shirts and to support catrinta (the skirt).

POPULAR SUIT FROM ARDEAL



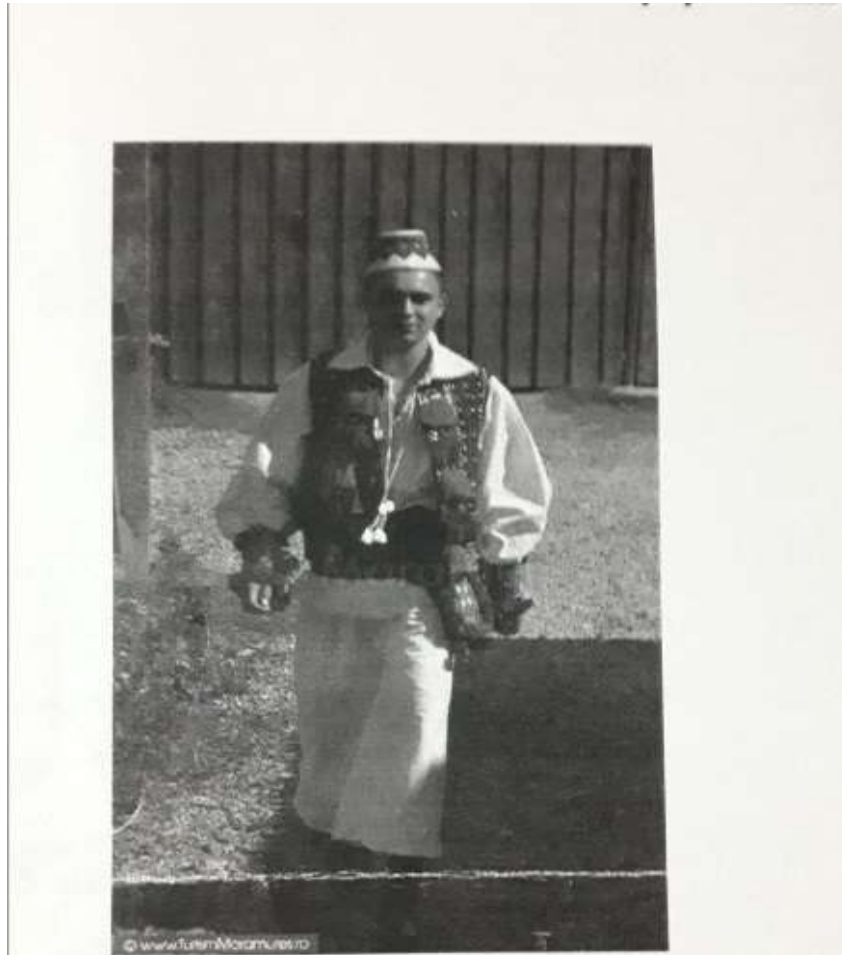
The piece covering the head is named “cârpa”.

The Transylvanian shirts, being shorter, lead to the appearance of the hems, which may or may not be attached to the shirt and on which “catrințele” are placed.

The hems of the skirt are white, pleated and undecorated. The dark skirts “catrințele”, have their tassels out of the warp and the edges adorned with lace.

The tricolored waistband holds the hems under the apron.

THE FOLK COSTUME FROM MARAMUREȘ



The hats are made of straw or “pâslă”.

The shirt is short, made of hemp or cotton with a simple shoulder-sleeve. It is wrinkled, wide, discreetly ornamented with a neckline that leaves a part of the chest uncovered just above the strap.

The breastplate is short, reaching the waist, made of leather, and lined with fur (even the one that is worn in the summer time).

It is worn by young women, it's decorated with “ihră” (colorful leather applications) and harast (embroidery in red floral motifs).

The pants are made out of the same fabric as the shirt, they are wider and longer, and they are held together on the side with “cheițe”.

THE POPULAR COSTUME FROM BANAT



Opregul is the back piece, called "petecul de opreg". There are long tassels hanging on this piece of clothing .

Ceapsa and **conciul** are pieces used to cover the woman's head.

Ceapsa is like a bonnet made of wool or cotton and it's decorated with the needle.

Conciul is being worn in Lunca Timisului and it's made from a square piece of cloth and a long piece of material called "bată".

Cojoacele - women waistcoats - are known for their rich ornamentation- the shirt- is made of hemp or linen .

THE FOLK COSTUME FROM OLTENIA



The women's costume from Romanati area is made of : “carpa de borangic” , shirt with “poale” (hems) , “valnic” or “zavelci” , “bete”” , “casaca” , “cojoc” or “suba”,They are the most decorative pieces in Oltenia.

Skirts were pleated from the neck and decorated with “altita”having “poale” (the skirt) attached to the shirt (ia).

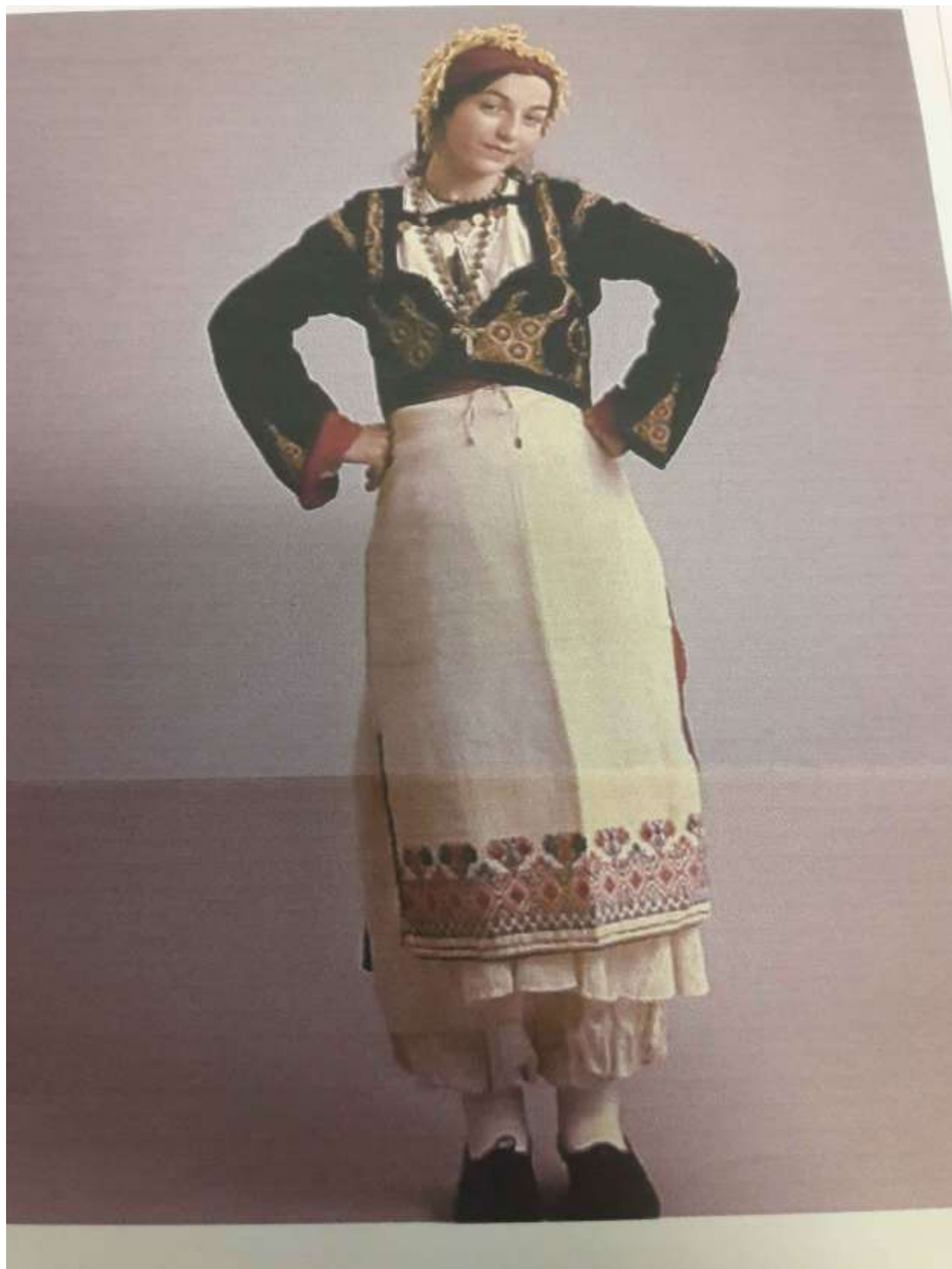
Vilnicul (a sort of skirt) is made of two parts of rectangular woven fabric , through the union of which “vilnicul” appears as an unfinished skirt with vertically arranged ornamentation.

“Cojoacele” (festive coats) are without sleeves, short to the waist.

In spring and autumn, woman's dress includes: casaca (a white coat without sleeves) made of “dimie”(wool)

Woman's costume also includes: “ciorapi din lana lungi” (long woolen socks), worked in two colours (red and black) with geometric ornaments arranged all over the visible section and “opinci” (shoes).

GREECE



two basic types:

1. *Sfakian* costume:

The type of *Sfakian* costume includes a folded embroidered dress, an embroidered apron, the "meitani" (a jacket with long sleeves) or a "salamarka" (embroidered sleeveless jacket), over the silk shirt. The embroidered silk scarf on the head and various jewelry and coins on the chest complete the whole outfit.

2. The Anogian costume:

The other type of female costume is the "angegian" that appears in the middle of the 17th century and is the most widespread in the whole island. She uses a skirt with a sack, a dressing gown (a dress with a tunic in a wide skirt), a jersey on the head, a front skirt, a salvation (long brace), a ribbon and black shoes, and a lot of golden pounds.

Traditional men's Cretan clothes/outfit

People keep knitting Cretan clothes with the same materials and passion the old knitters used to (also known as *Terzides*). Men's costume is composed of trousers, called *vrales*, a belt, a vest and a turban. Also, they held a handkerchief.





POLAND



NATIONAL COSTUMES OF POLAND

Polish national costumes vary by region. They are beautiful, colourful and original. People don't wear them in daily life but at special occasions such as: folk festivals, weddings, religious holiday and others. In this presentation we will show you some of them.

WARMIŃSKI
COSTUME



REGIONAL COSTUME OF CIESZYN



REGIONAL COSTUME OF ŻYWIEC



REGIONAL COSTUME OF RZESZÓW



REGIONAL COSTUME OF KASZUBY



KURPIOWSKI COSTUME





PODLASKI COSTUME



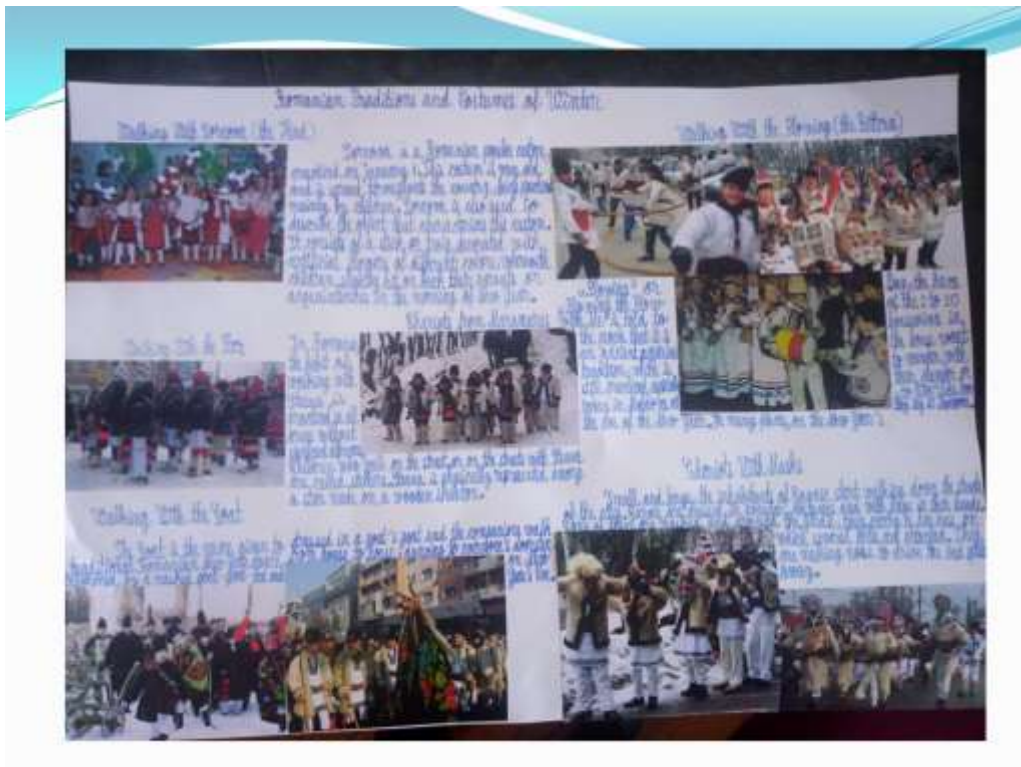
CRACOW COSTUME

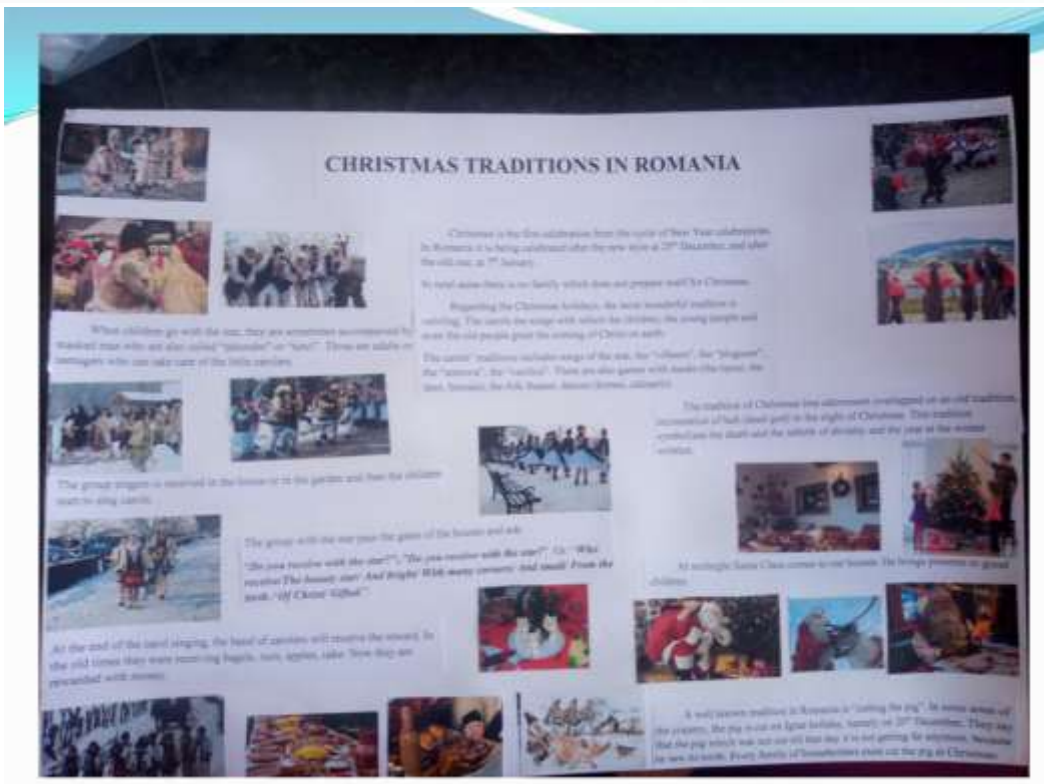
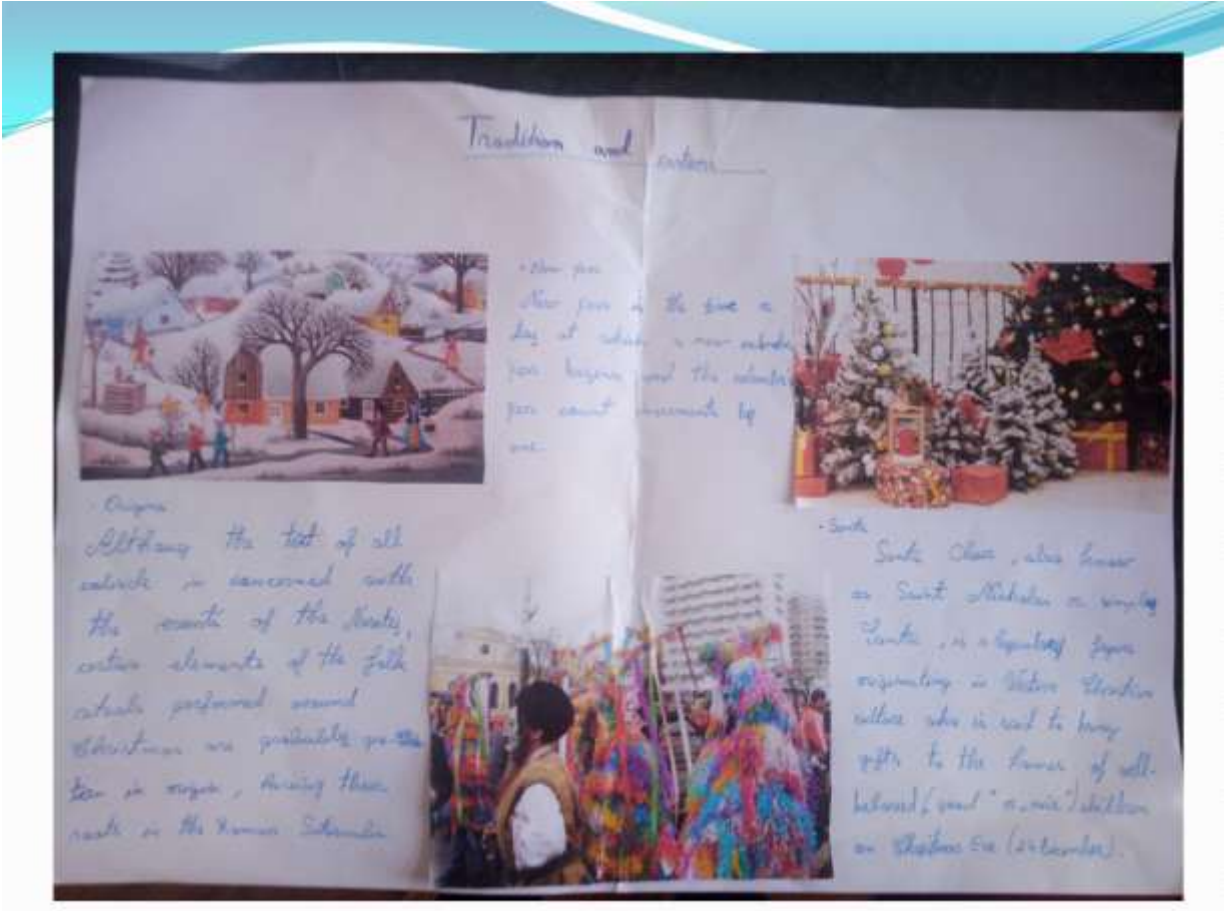


REGIONAL COSTUME OF PODHAŁE



**Christmas traditions
ROMANIA**







GREECE

Christmas in Greece

Traditions and Customs

In Greece, people use to decorate a traditional ship instead of a Christmas tree.



Santa Claus is called "Άγιος Βασίλης", brings the gifts to the children on New Year's Eve and places them under the tree.



On Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve children are going from house to house singing traditional songs, called "κάλαντα" and people give them money or treats.



Christmas is a family friendly celebration. Families get together, eating and celebrating.



Some photos from our Christmas bazaar





POLAND

Customs of Christmas in Poland



In Poland there are many customs related to the birth of God. Here are some of them.



Christmas Eve

Traditionally, the day preceding Christmas and ending the Advent period is Christmas Eve. The houses are decorated with Christmas decorations and ornaments which are placed in various places.



Nativity Plays

Before Christmas, children in schools and preschools take part in "Jasełka" (Nativity Plays). They are very popular and often more secular than religious. The Christmas story is also sometime put into modern times.



Midnight Mass

A solemn mass celebrated at night (usually at midnight or in the evening) from December 24 to 25, as the second of the liturgical Christmas celebrations. The midnight Mass commemorates the expectation and prayer of the shepherds heading for Bethlehem. In Poland, it is one of the most important Christmas traditions.



Christmas tree



Christmas tree – a decorated tree of spruce or fir (rarely pine), natural or artificial, originally associated with the pre-Christian folk tradition and the cult of an evergreen tree, and now being an inseparable decoration during Christmas.



Meals



12 meals are eaten on Christmas Eve :

There are some of them:

- "barszcz" (beetroot soup) eaten with "uszka" (little dumplings with mushrooms)
- Carp is often the main dish
- "kutia" made of groats, poppy seed and dried fruit and nuts



- cabbage with mushrooms
- herrings
- "pierogi..
- "kompot z suszu" – a drink made by boiling dried fruits and fresh apples,
- Christmas cakes: "makowiec", "piernik", cheesecake...



There are very popular cribs in Poland. In Krakow, 76 contest for the prettiest crib took place



**MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR**



YOUR POLISH FRIENDS

Łucja Stonoga i Marta Pawka

Presentation of a popular dance

ROMANIA



GREECE



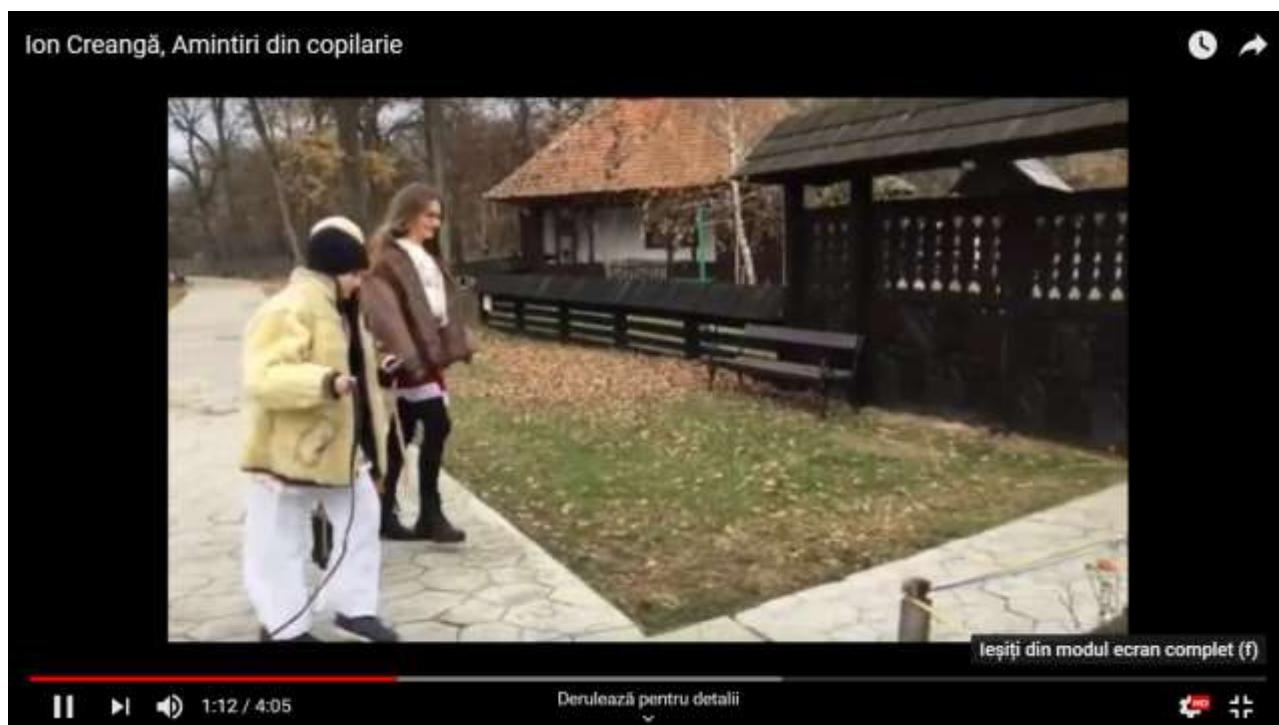
POLAND



A piece of a literary - dramatisation

ROMANIA

Amintiri din copilărie, Ion Creangă





Ion Creangă, Amintiri din copilărie



1:57 / 4:05

Derulează pentru detalii



GREECE

The bridge of Arta, Dhmotiko Poihma





POLAND

Scrooge`s Therapy, M Żuk





Presentation of a legend

ROMANIA

The legend of the mărtișor

Mărtișorul is a small object of ornament related to a weave made of a white and red thread, which appears in the tradition of Romanians and neighboring populations. Women and girls receive marches and wear them during March as a sign of spring arrival. A myth of the Romanian people about marriage tells how the Sun has descended to Earth as a precious girl. But a kite stole it and locked it in his palace. Then the birds ceased to sing, the children forgot the play and the joy, and the whole world fell into grief. Seeing what is happening without the Sun, a brave young man set out to the palace of the kite to release the precious girl. He searched the palace for a year, and when he found it, he called the kite to the right fight. The young man defeated the creature and freed the girl. It stood up in Heaven and again lit the whole earth.

The spring came, the people regained their joy, but the young fighter lay in the kite's palace after the heavy fighting he had. The warm blood blew on the snow until he left the young man without breath. In the places where the snow melted, the snowdrops - the publishers of spring - dawned. It is said that since then the world honors the courageous young man's memory by linking two flowers with a thread: a white one, another red.

The red color symbolizes love to beauty and reminds of the young man's courage, and the white one is the snowmobile, the first flower of spring. At present, the marriage is worn throughout March, after which it is caught by the branches of a fruit tree. It is believed that it will bring plenty to people's homes. It is said that if someone wants a wish while hanging on the marble of the tree, it will be fulfilled at once. At the beginning of April, in a large part of the villages of Romania and Moldova, the trees are adorned with martisor.



The legend of the mărțișor

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The red color symbolizes love to beauty and reminds of the young man's courage, and the white one is the snowflake, the first flower of spring. Currently, the marriage is worn throughout the month of March, after which it is caught by the branches of a fruit tree. It is believed that it will bring abundance in people's homes. It is said that if one puts a desire as he hangs the marriage of the tree, it will be fulfilled at once. At the beginning of April, in a large part of the villages of Romania and Moldavia, the trees are adorned with marshmallows.



GREECE

The myth of Europe

Europe was the daughter of a king from Asia. She was beautiful, adorable and very clever.

The father of gods, Zeus, heard of Europe's beauty and fell in love with her. He had a plan: he was disguised as a bull.

Europe was walking on the beach on a sunny morning. Suddenly, the bull appears. He was proud and handsome. Europe marveled at the animal. She smiled at him and sat on his back. Zeus took Europe by force to another country. That country was Crete. He told her: "Your home will be here now!"

This continent will be called Europe from now on!



POLAND

Legend of the Wawel dragon



Prepared by Milosz Sadlo
& Kamil Mikita

Many, many years ago, when Krakow was still the capital of Poland, there lived in the castle on the Wawel hill King Krak with his daughter Wanda. All the citizens in Krakow loved their kind-hearted King and the loving Wanda. For many years everyone lived peacefully and provided for the well-being of their town. Amongst them lived one of the cobbler's family, a capable and hard-working apprentice by the name of Dratewka.





One day the in a cave in the Wawel hill , an evil dragon had settled. He had three heads and his body was covered in scales. When he was angry he went into such a rage that the hills shook and he breathed fire and smoke from his mouth. He made the whole town afraid. In order to calm him down the people put a sheep in front of his cave everyday. But this was not enough for him. Once a year even a small girl had to be sacrificed.

Many of the citizens tried to fight against the dragon. However, no-one was able to beat him. The council of elders spent days and nights trying to find a solution but they couldn't find one. At long last there were no more girls left in Krakow, only Princess Wanda. The dragon became more and more impatient. Since there were no other girls to be found everyone knew that it was the king's daughter's turn.



There was great mourning all over Krakow. The king announced to the whole country that he was looking for a brave knight who could defeat the dragon. Many courageous knights came and fought without success against the beast. Most were killed in their fight. When all hope had been abandoned, the cobbler's apprentice, Dratewka, appeared before the King. He asked for permission to fight the dragon. The king listened and agreed to what he was intending to do. The young man got to work on his plan straight away.



From the butcher he got himself a sheepskin. From all the citizens he collected brimstone, salt, pepper and pitch. He filled the sheepskin with these and sewed it up tightly so it looked like a real sheep. At night he put the "sheep" in front of the entrance to the cave. The next morning the hungry dragon came out of the cave and ate up the sheep straight away. Shortly afterwards he felt a terrible burning all over his body. He tried to stop the burning by drinking massive amounts of water. He drank so much that the bed of the river Wisla could be seen. He carried on drinking until eventually he exploded with an enormous bang. There was great joy throughout Krakow. Dratewka married Wanda and they lived happily together for a very long time to come.



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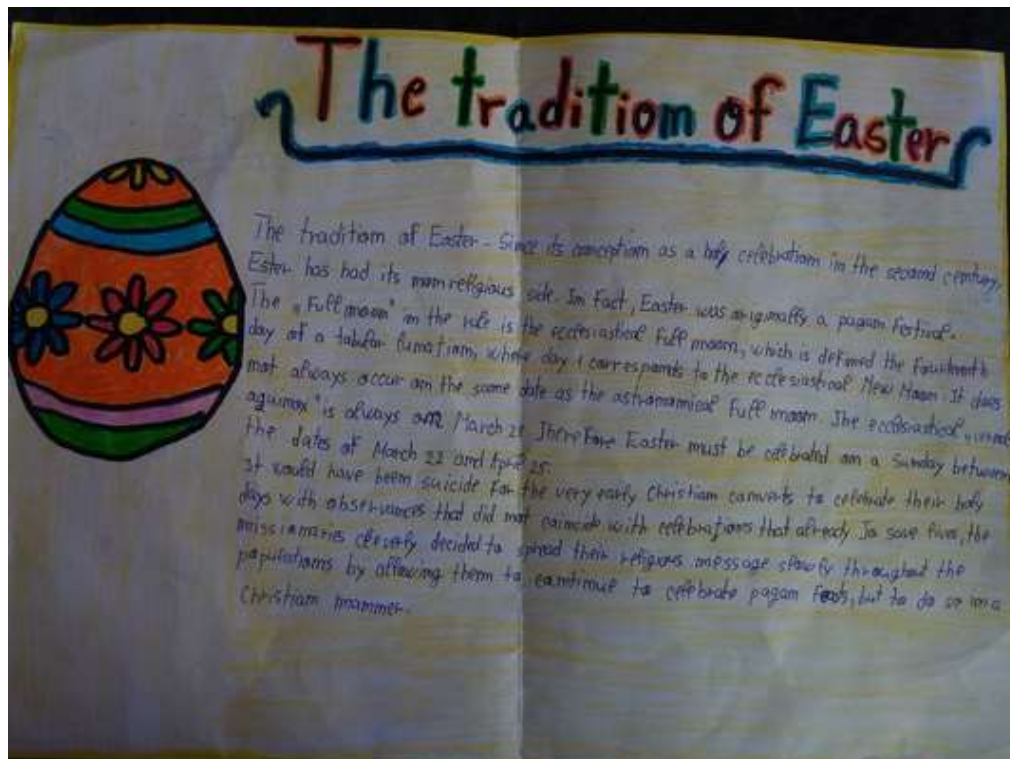


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Easter - customs and traditions

ROMANIA



Easter traditions in Romania

Easter is the most important celebration of the Romanian people and it is preceded by numerous customs one and whole this year, Romanians celebrate Easter on 29 April.

Legend of the Easter Bunny

There are several legends about this day according to one story, Eve saw a little boy who was crawling for her to his mother's house for his father's sin, so the boy died on a Saturday. His mother asked God not to forgive the woman who did this on the 29th of April, the day.

Also, in Hungary legend, a small white bird is called 'cocoș', dressed in white, its family members, because they will not forgive it this year!




Thinking all humans in about Eve's sin, Eve's little boy who was crawling for her.

Easter Day

The Easter Day is the most important celebration of the week and it is preceded by numerous superstitions and rituals. It's a must for the people to jump a chicken house and chase all the small forest birds. In the evening, the people go to church, if they are invited, they go to church and they stay there for all the three Easter days. The children's excitement is at night, when the Easter candles are lit, for the sake of danger, when they will have a special function. There is the custom of breaking the eggs. It is believed that those who break their eggs will see their wishes on Easter night, after death.

Easter Day in Romania

In Romania, this day is called 'Paște' and it is preceded by weeks before Easter. This day, people celebrate with their relatives to Romania and the rest of the world. When the people of the world know that the Easter is here, they will have a special day in the night, that is why in Romania people think about and when the Easter is here, for being preceded by the rest of the world and when this day.






Easter

Easter Day is the central religious part in the Christian world. According to Christian scriptures, Jesus rose from the death on the third day after his crucifixion. Some Christians celebrate this resurrection on Easter Day or Easter Sunday (also Resurrection Day or Resurrection Sunday).

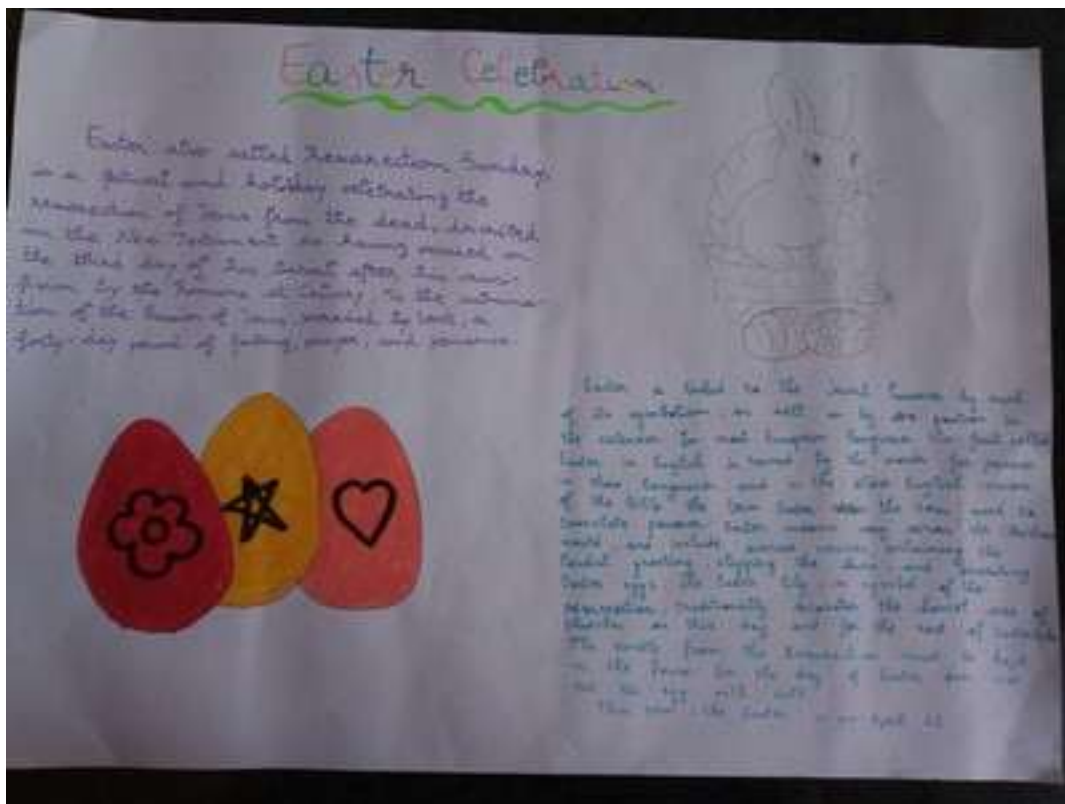
Easter is a movable feast meaning it is not fixed in relation to the civil calendar. According to the traditions, Easter Sunday is celebrated by taking part.

One outside the church early on Sunday morning. Another custom involves lighting the Paschal candles and decorating with pins to celebrate Christ's wounds (drinking of the Easter proclamation, reading the old testament, singing hymns and wishing happy Easter Day are other characteristics of the celebration. Relatively new elements such as the Easter Bunny and Easter egg hunts have become part of the holiday's modern celebrations, and these aspects are often celebrated by many Christians.



and non-Christians alike. The Easter Bunny, which is a counterpart to the Santa Claus of Christmas, brings gifts a basket of colored eggs to children on the night before the celebration.

Easter eggs used to be painted chicken eggs but a modern custom is to substitute chocolate eggs, or plastic eggs filled with confectionery such as jelly beans. These eggs are often hidden, usually by the Easter Bunny, for children to find on Easter morning.



GREECE

Easter Traditions in Greece

Easter is a tradition of Christianity celebrating the resurrection of Jesus

A candle called Labatha

Children's godmothers and godfathers offer them an Easter candle and an Easter gift. They light the candles on Holy Saturday midnight, just before the Resurrection of Jesus, with the Holy Light from Jerusalem that was transferred at every church and monastery in Greece.



Epitaph

The Epitaph is the flower-decorated 'tomb' of Jesus. This custom takes place all over Greece and it's the most famous tradition, celebrated in the same way in the whole country.

At the end of the day, every person has to pass under of the Epitaph in order to get blessed by it.



Holy Thursday

When Holy Thursday arrives, we paint eggs in different colors. The traditional color of eggs in Greece is red but nowadays families tend to paint eggs in lots of colors. It's a fun and joyful tradition that we have.



Traditional dinner and egg smashing

On Easter day, just after midnight and after church, we go home and we have dinner with the whole family as a form of celebration. The meat soup we eat that day is called Magiritsa.

Usually after dinner we smash the eggs which we had painted on Holy Thursday. This means that each person chooses one egg and smashes it with others people's egg, whoever's egg cracks they lose and whoever's doesn't they win.



Roasted lamb

On Easter day we roast lamb and meat to celebrate both the Resurrection of Jesus and the end of fasting which had lasted for forty days (the time when we are not allowed to eat any dairy products or meat and chicken).

POLAND



Easter in Poland is rich in customs and traditions. It is the most important holiday, even more than Christmas. In this presentation we would like to tell you a few things about this wonderful time. Easter in our country is celebrated according to the Western Roman Catholic calendar.

SHROVE THURSDAY



In Poland the last Thursday of carnival is called Fat Thursday. On that day donuts filled with rose marmalade and „faworki” – French dough fingers sprinkled with powdered sugar are the favourite food.



PALM SUNDAY

Palm Sunday is celebrated 7 days before Easter Sunday. People make „palms” from branches of native trees eg. boxtree, willow, yew or olive, decorate them with flowers and ribbons. Such prepared palms are brought to church. According to Catholic tradition, the day marks the entrance of Jesus Christ in Jerusalem and people greeted Him with palm branches. Some of the Polish villages and small towns organize palm competitions.





HOLY WEEK

Holy week lasts from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday. During this time people clean their houses and prepare Easter decorations. On Maundy Thursday people gather at churches to commemorate the Last Supper. The Good Friday remind us about the crucifixion of Jesus. Families visit the tomb of Christ decorated in spectacular fashion for this occasion.



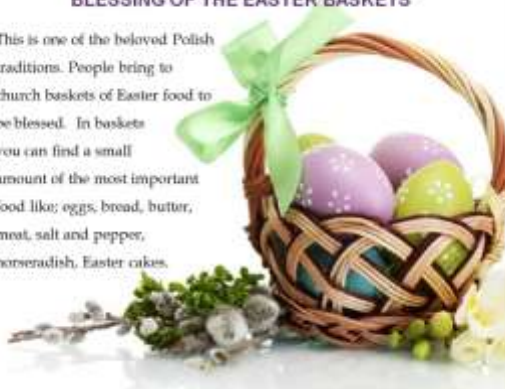
EASTER CARDS

Some time before Easter Polish people send Easter cards. There are still a lot of people who made the cards by themselves. It is very important to write unforgettable wishes for our relatives and friends.



BLESSING OF THE EASTER BASKETS

This is one of the beloved Polish traditions. People bring to church baskets of Easter food to be blessed. In baskets you can find a small amount of the most important food like: eggs, bread, butter, meat, salt and pepper, horseradish, Easter cakes.



EASTER SUNDAY

Very early in the morning, people go to church to celebrate Christ's resurrection. After that they have a big traditional family breakfast.

It starts with sharing an Easter egg and wishing each other all the best and Joyful Hallelujah – "Wesołego Alleluja". Then they eat food that was blessed on Easter Saturday.



EASTER MONDAY

Easter Monday is the last day of Easter holiday. People usually take a walk, visit relatives and friends or just rest. It is also called „Śmigus Dyngus” or Wet Monday. Traditionally boys were allowed to shower girls with water, but nowadays the roles are often reversed.



They use water pistols, bottles, water balloons thrown from windows. It is good to remember that on that day no one is safe from the Śmigus Dyngus tradition.

EASTER EGGS

Easter eggs are called in Poland „pisanki”. They are often handcrafted in traditional designs, decorated with paints, crayons, stickers etc. They are not only used as food but also as the Easter decoration.





EASTER LAMB

A cake in form of a lamb to symbolize Christ is a traditional centerpiece of the Polish Easter table and Easter basket. It often has a miniature red flag with a cross.



EASTER BUNNY

There is a tradition in Poland that on Easter Eve, the giant Easter Bunny visits houses and hides sweets somewhere for children. In the morning, on Easter Sunday children look for the small gifts and have a lot of fun.



TRADITIONAL DISHES OF POLISH EASTER

Eggs are symbol of new life. They are served boiled, stuffed, fried.



White sausage is usually served with „Zurek“ or horseradish, mustard or „Awikla“ - horseradish - beetroot relish.



„Zurek or Żur“ is a soup made of sourdough from rye flour. It is served with white sausage and boiled egg halves.

Horseradish is added to many Easter dishes.



„Mazurek“
A cake with fat layer of icing, decorated with dried, nuts, almonds.



„Babka“
A tall round sweet cake with a hole in the middle. It can be laced with rum syrup and decorated with icing but it has not filling.



„Makowiec“
Among the Easter cake a poppyseed cake is very often served. It is sometimes covered with sugar or chocolate icing.



HAPPY EASTER
TO ALL OUR FOREIGN
FRIENDS.

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR
EASTER TRADITIONS.
COME AND VISIT US TO
KNOW MORE ABOUT
EASTER IN POLAND.



Popular song

ROMANIA

ALUNELU

Alunelu, alunelu,
come to dance!
Let it be lucky for us!
Whoever dances the hora
will become big.
Whoever does not dance,
will remain small.

Alunelu, alunelu,
come to dance!
Let it be lucky for us!
Dance, dance, right in place.
Let the sweet-basil bloom.
Dance, dance, just like this.
Dance and don't let up.

Alunelu, alunelu hai la joc
Sa ne fie, sa ne fie cu noroc
Alunelu, alunelu hai la joc
Sa ne fie, sa ne fie cu noroc.

Cine-n hora o sa joace
Mare, mare se va face
Cine n-o juca de fel
Sa ramana mititel.

Alunelu, alunelu hai la joc
Sa ne fie, sa ne fie cu noroc
Alunelu, alunelu hai la joc
Sa ne fie, sa ne fie cu noroc.

Cine-n hora o sa joace
Mare, mare se va face
Cine n-o juca de fel
Sa ramana mititel.

GREECE

Cups

Last night, I saw you in my dreams.

Last night, I saw you in my dreams,

Having your hair thrown across my neck.

For goodness sake, my young one. Don't cry.

Stop for goodness sake and you shall have what you want.

My little kid, come over here and I'll kiss you

and don't be afraid that I'll spill the beans.

I'll smash cups for the words you said
and small glasses for the painful words.

I'll smash cups for the words you said
and small glasses for the painful words.

I'll smash cups for the words you said
and small glasses for the painful words.

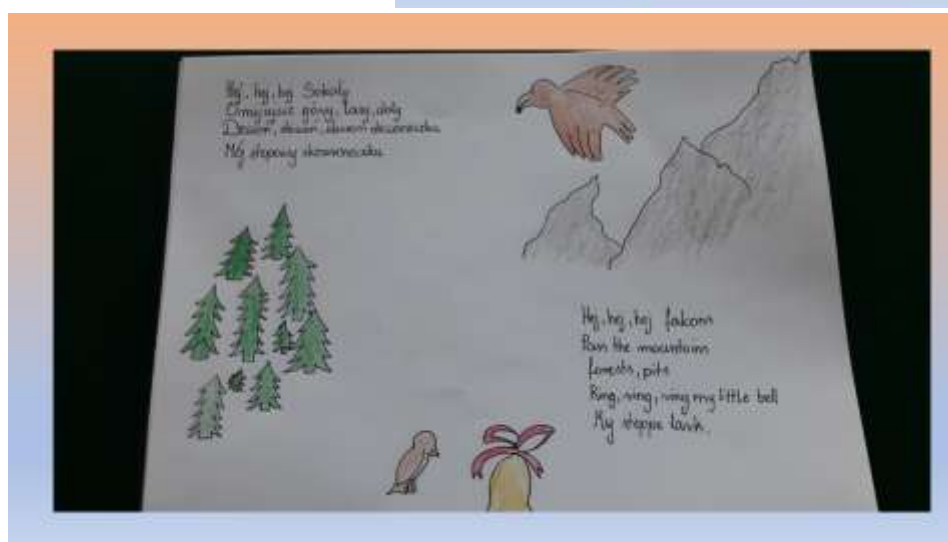
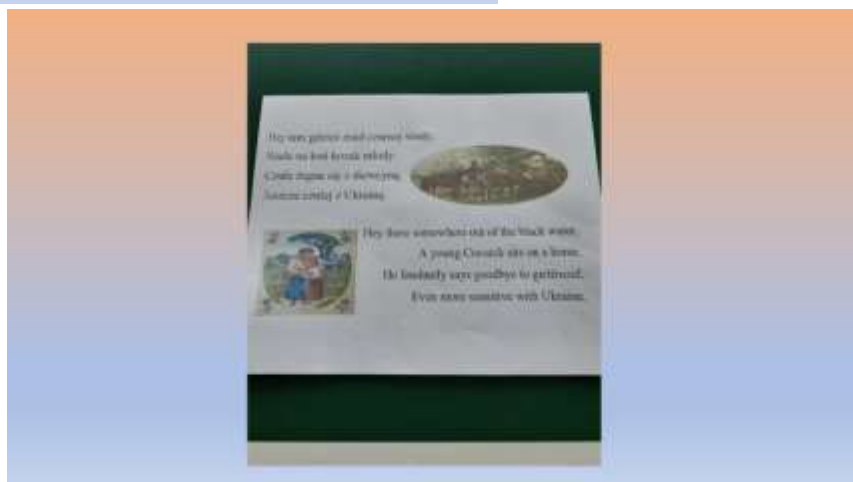
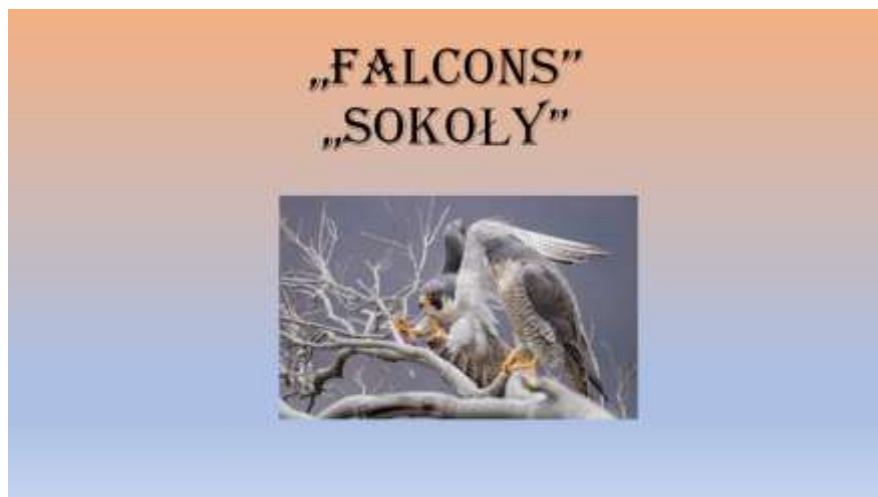
For goodness sake, my young one. Don't cry.

Stop for goodness sake and you shall have what you want.

Cry no more, my young one,
and you shall have what you want

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MgZrzZTQN-o>

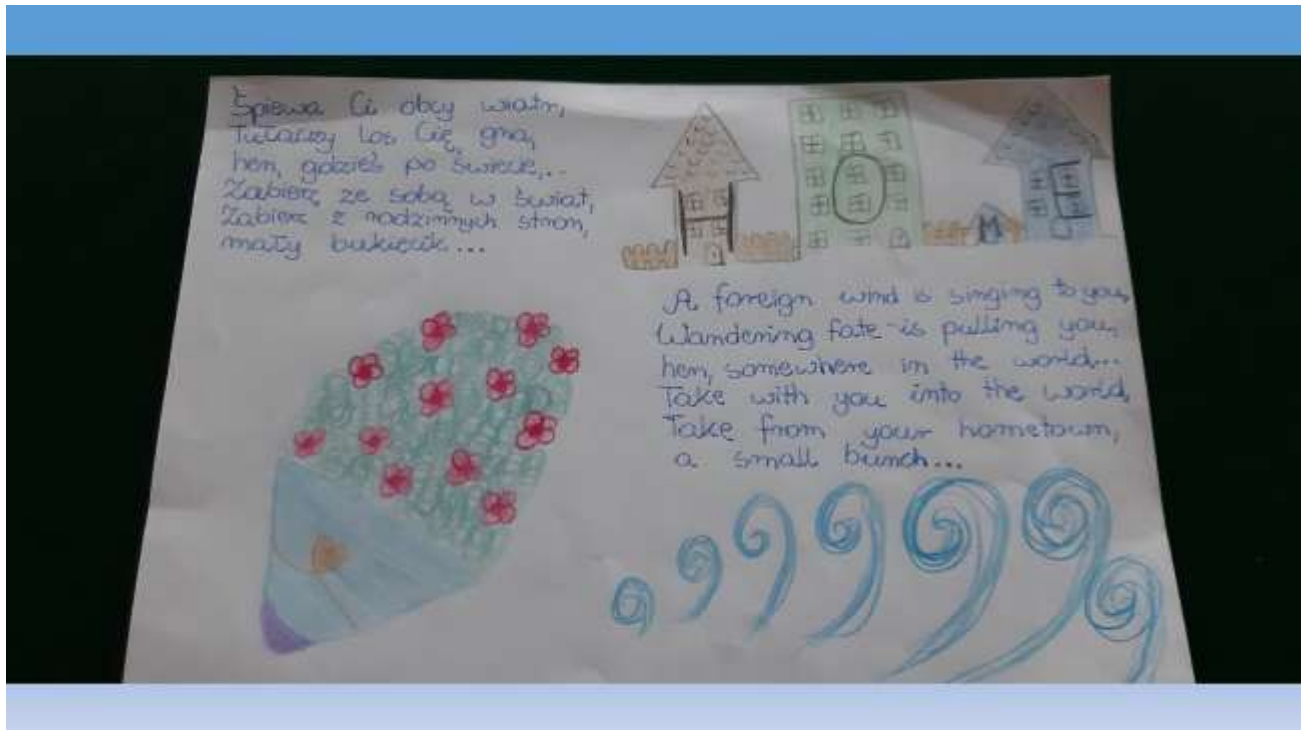
POLAND





POLISH FLOWERS POLSKIE KWIATY





Conclusions

The "United through culture and traditions" project succeeded in bringing the students of three countries together and giving them the opportunity to get to know each other's traditions and customs. Children have been able to share the cultural secrets of their country. The students have chosen to present important traditions such as Easter and Christmas, specific traditional events from each country, various popular motifs and clothing. The students had the opportunity to play short scenes from the literary works of some national writers and to improve their English. They presented, using modern means, various situations specific to the country they belong to