



erasmus +

# Festival of Traditions



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

## **TRADITIONS OF REGIONS THROUGH THE EYE OF PUPILS WITH THE SUPPORT OF EXPERTS FROM PRACTICE**

**(FESTIVAL OF TRADITIONS)**

2020-1-CZ01-KA202-078435

01.10.2020 - 31.08.2023

The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



# Content

<b>Project presentation</b>	4
<b>Project partners</b>	6
<b>Regional Chamber of Commerce of Central Bohemia</b>	9
Regional Chamber of Commerce of Central Bohemia	
The Central Bohemian Region	
<b>Croatia</b>	13
Istria Region	
Touristic spots	
Traditional manufactured products	
School of applied arts and design	
<b>Czech Republic</b>	21
The Central Bohemian Region	
Secondary school of design and crafts	
Recipe: Pinwheel dessert	
<b>Germany</b>	26
The Hunsrück - Region of Gemstones	
The City of Idar-Oberstein	
Famous Touristic spots	
Vocational School BBS Harald-Fissler-Schule	
Recipe: Hunsrücker Gefilde	
<b>Italy</b>	33
Region Marche Presentation	
Fermo	
The IISS Carlo Urbani	
Recipes: Cantucci and Pasta Carbonara	
<b>Slovakia</b>	38
Region	
Touris spots in Bratislava	
Traditional Slovak Crafts	
School of Art Industry	

# Content

<b>Romania</b>	47
Romania Region Presentation	
Tourist spots	
Traditional manufactured products	
Virgil Madgearu Economic College	
Recipe: Romanian Easter Bread	
<b>Photo Galleries</b>	53
Transnational Meeting in Pula, HR	
VET in Kladno, CZ	
Festival of Traditions in Kladno, CZ	
VET in Idar-Oberstein, D	
Festival of Traditions in Idar-Oberstein, D	
VET in Bratislava, SK	
Festival of Traditions in Bratislava, SK	
Transnational Meeting in Bratislava, SK	
VET in Ploiesti, RO	
Festival of Traditions in Ploiesti, RO	
VET in Porto Sant´Elpidio, I	
Festival of Traditions in Porto Sant´Elpidio, I	
VET in Pula, HR	
Festival of Traditions in Pula, HR	
Transnational Meeting in Podebrady, CZ	
Products made by students during the workshops	
<b>Legal notice</b>	69

# Project Presentation

- Leading organization of the project:  
Regional Chamber of Commerce of Central Bohemia
- Partner organizations:  
School of applied arts and design Pula- Croatia  
High School of Design and Crafts Kladno – Czech Republic  
Vocational school „Harald Fissler“ Idar-Oberstein - Germany  
State Institute of Professional and Scientific Technical Education  
Porto Sant ´Elpidio - Italy  
School of Art Industry Bratislava - Slovakia  
Colegiul Economic „Virgil Madgearu“, Municipiul Ploiesti - Romania
- The aim of the project was to increase professional skills of students via exchange experience, comparison of existing knowledge and practical training through professional participation of the business sector in traditional craft. The mobility of the participants in this project was five-day learning course during which the students were exposed to the learning environment of a given partner country, got a grasp of how to make a region-specific product under the guidance of a professional, and afterwards presented their skills in the form of an exhibition of products that they had made during the implementation of the project typical for individual region. Part of the program were also discussions with representatives of relevant business or other entity dealing with the traditions of the region directly in the place of given activity
- There was one program in each partner region (Festival of Tradition), with 6 more festivals in total (Czech Republic - Central Bohemia, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, Romania and Croatia). At the present time, there is still low interest of young people for traditional professions, which causes labor shortages, especially in traditional fields. Due to lifestyle changes, emerging modernization and technology, young people are losing interest in traditional industries. Interest in professions that have historically been significant in a number of European countries are now in decline. The minimal interest in these branches consequently affects the quality of the knowledge of graduates. Through this project, we wanted to honour the traditional values and the importance of selected crafts, to show through practitioners the opportunity to apply in the business world.

- Therefore, we chose students from the branches of clothing, gastronomy and other traditional crafts (carpentry, etc.), 24 individuals from each school. In addition, 12 school workers from each school (pedagogical staff or other staff members) and 3 county chamber staff, who participate in each activity. A total of 7 entities from 6 countries were involved in the project (Italy 1, Germany 1, Czech Republic 2, Slovakia 1, Romania 1 and Croatia 1). All partner organizations were responsible for the preparation of one big event in their country, called Festival of Tradition and for joining the Festivals abroad. For that, it was necessary to choose students interested in international cooperation, lead them to prepare materials and products for presentation of school, control their work and ensured the attendance of their students in each international meeting, so that the prepared electronic presentation and handmade products could be presented to the audience of the six international meetings in the Czech Republic, Croatia, Germany, Slovakia, Italy and in Romania. Finally, partners were responsible for outputs made during the project.
- The output of the project consisted of 6 exhibitions of products, assemblage of a calendar and a brochure containing information about the region and typical products of the region, possibly photographs of products made by affiliates.
- In addition, 18 information posters were made of mapping traditions and products of the regions that were used during the exhibition.



## Project Partners

- **Regional Chamber of Commerce of Central Bohemia**

Krajská hospodářská komora Střední Čechy  
Tyršova 106 Zámeček  
26101 Příbram

Mrs. Ivana Chottová  
Mrs. Vladislava Šizlingová



- **School of applied arts and design Pula - Croatia**

Škola primijenjenih umjetnosti idizanja Pula  
Radićeva ul. 19  
52100 Pula

Mr. Davor Kliman  
Mrs. Anamarija Maružin-Bokan  
Mrs. Sanja Simeunović Bajec  
Mrs. Iva Fonović  
Mrs. Suzana Kariko  
Mrs. Dejana Gott



- **High School of Design and Crafts Kladno - Czech Republic**

Střední škola designu a řemesel Kladno  
U Hvězdy 2279  
27201 Kladno

Mrs. Jana Bláhová  
Mrs. Jana Posseltová  
Mr. Petr Lansdorf



## Project Partners

- **Vocational school „Harald Fissler“ Idar-Oberstein - Germany**

BBS Harald-Fissler Schule  
Vollmersbachstraße 53  
55743 Idar-Oberstein

Mr. Gerd Zimmermann  
Mr. Jürgen Klein  
Mrs. Miriam Hoberg  
Mrs. Daniela Rubino



- **State Institute of Professional and Scientific Technical Education Porto Sant´Elpidio - Italy**

Istituto Statale di Istruzione Tecnica Professionale e Scientifica  
Via Legnano scn  
63821 Porto Sant´Elpidio

Mr. Roberto Vespasiani  
Mrs. Laura Fuccio



- **School of Art Industry Bratislava - Slovakia**

Škola umeleckého priemyslu  
Sklenarova 7  
82489 Bratislava

Mr. Milan Búci



## Project Partners

- **Colegiul Economic „Virgil Madgearu”, Municipiul Ploiesti - Romania**

Colegiul Economic „Virgil Madgearu”  
Rudului 24  
100024 Ploiești

Mrs. Corina Cristescu  
Mrs. Lupu Simona  
Mrs. Bogaciu Carmen  
Mrs. Ionescu Cristina  
Mrs. Lazăr Corina Roxana  
Mrs. Dragomir Iulia





erasmus+

# Regional Chamber of Commerce of Central Bohemia





## Regional Chamber of Commerce

The Regional Chamber of Commerce of Central Bohemia is the author of the project. Being the project coordinator and head of organizations, the Regional Chamber coordinates activities with secured suitable and reliable partner organizations, reminds of the meeting program, ensures communication with the governing body and processes interim reports and the final report. In cooperation with partners, it controls the financial utilization of the project, distributes the funds and ensures the control and commenting of the final outputs of the project. As well the Regional Chamber organized Festival of Tradition in the Czech Republic in cooperation with school in Kladno and three business meetings during the project: in Croatia, Bratislava and Czech Republic.

The Regional Chamber of Commerce of Central Bohemia is an entity established under a special law, supporting business entities in the Central Bohemia Region with the aim of creating the necessary business environment for both member companies and the general business public. It operates throughout the Central Bohemian Region through regional chambers at the district level (12 districts). It cooperates with businesses, schools, towns, municipalities and labour offices across the region. It cooperates closely with the Central Bohemian Region and its Regional Office as the main partner, as well as with representatives of local governments and other important entities in the region. Cooperation with chambers and other institutions abroad is very important.

The basic activities include servicing its members in the field of education, transfer of information in the field of business, assistance with establishing cooperation between business entities, consulting in many areas, cooperation in legislative adjustments concerning the business environment, etc. Also very important are activities aimed at vocational and continuing education, vocational training, linking schools and Companies, issuing expert opinions, etc.



The regional Chamber of Commerce of Central Bohemia carries out many activities for entrepreneurs and the public - e.g. job fairs, Central Bohemian fairs, training of employees of member companies, workshops on various topics - cybernetics, tax changes, changes in legislation, workshops on marketing, renewable resources, subsidy opportunities, foreign cooperation, sustainability, expert discussions with prominent personalities or on current issues, etc.

Examples of activities for schools - high school fairs, excursion and practical excursions to companies in the region, internships in companies as part of projects, round tables to establish cooperation between secondary schools, primary schools and companies, education of pupils in various areas that will better prepare them for practice, teacher training, internships and professional excursions abroad for pupils or teachers and other activities.



Competition for students: Talents for companies

### **Contact**

Regional Chamber of Commerce of Central Bohemia

Krajská hospodářská komora Střední Čechy  
Tyršova 106  
261 01 Příbram  
Czech Republic

Chairwoman: Ivana Chottová  
Tel: +420 724 613 949  
Email: [chottova@komora.cz](mailto:chottova@komora.cz)

## The Central Bohemian Region

The Central Bohemian Region lies in the middle of Bohemia, surrounding the capital city of Prague. It is one of the largest regions of the Czech Republic in terms of size, number of municipalities and population. It represents not only the geographical but also the meaning centre of Bohemia, where the most important events of our history took place and are taking place. The abundance of watercourses and the favourable microclimate have attracted people to settle here since prehistoric times.

You will find here a considerable number of national cultural monuments, important castles and chateaux such as Karlštejn, Křivoklát, Konopiště, Český Šternberk, Dobříš, but also a number of protected landscape areas - the Křivoklát Protected Landscape Area, Kokořínsko, Český kras, Český ráj, etc. Unforgettable places include the historic centre of Kutná Hora or the castle park in Průhonice, which are listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

In terms of economy, the Central Bohemian Region is one of the most important regions of the Czech Republic. The region is characterised by well-developed agricultural and industrial production. The traditional industrial sectors include mainly mechanical engineering, chemical and food processing, as well as printing, ceramics, glass and, more recently, services.





erasmus+

# Croatia





## Istria Region Presentation

Istria, the largest Croatian and Adriatic peninsula, is located in the western part of Croatia, northern part of the Adriatic, and encompasses the territories of Croatia, Slovenia and Italy. Istria is known for its multicultural population, hard-working people and commitment to common values of openness and mutual tolerance. According to the 2021 Census, the County of Istria currently has 195,237 inhabitants living in 10 cities and 31 communities.

Important towns in Croatian part of Istria are Pula, Poreč, Rovinj, Pazin, Labin, Umag, Buzet, Motovun and Buje. The population of Istria is traditionally engaged in the production of wine and olive oil, and in the last half century tourism has also become a significant industry.



Since 11th century BC, Istria was inhabited by the Histri, a prehistoric Illyrian tribe after whom Istria was named. Istria was under Roman rule from 178 BC. Christianity appeared in Istria in late 3rd century AD, and the first churches were built in the 4th century. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire (476 AD), Istria was conquered by the Ostrogoths, Avars and Slavs. Throughout the centuries, Istria was part of the Byzantine Empire, the Venetian Republic and the Habsburg Monarchy. In the period between World War I and II, while Istria belonged to Italy, and shortly after the Second World War, most of Istria belonged to Yugoslavia. After the breakup of Yugoslavia, in December 1992, Istria became one of the twenty counties in the Republic of Croatia.

Istria is the largest green oasis of the North Adriatic. The coast and the islands are covered with pine woods and easily recognizable green macchia. Marketing materials used in tourist brochures split Istria into two distinct geographies: 'Blue' Istria and 'Green' Istria. These deviation highlight the contrasting lifestyle between Istrians living on the coast and those based inland.

### **Kaštel**

Istrian medieval architecture was characterized by castles (lat. castrum, a military settlement of the Roman army fortified with towers and ramparts). Castles were built by land-owners and lords of fiefdoms as defensive fortifications in which to enjoy and supervise their possessions.



### **Kažun**

the limestone found below the surface of the earth has been used in the traditional architecture. For example, kažuni - built with the drywall technique, served as territory markings and shelter in open fields.

## Tourist Spots

**The Historical and Maritime Museum of Istria** is located on Kaštel, the central Pula hilltop (about 34m above sea level), which has been the focal point of Pula's development since its earliest history. The museum fundus has over 100,000 items of cultural, historical, political, military and ethnographic importance, displayed across 18 collections.

The **Pula Arena**, the Roman amphitheater, is the largest and best-preserved monument of ancient architecture in Pula. It was constructed between 27 BC and AD 68, and is among the world's six largest surviving Roman arenas. Today, the Arena is open to the public with a seating capacity of about 5000 spectators. Throughout the year, numerous events, concerts and film premieres are held in this unique space.

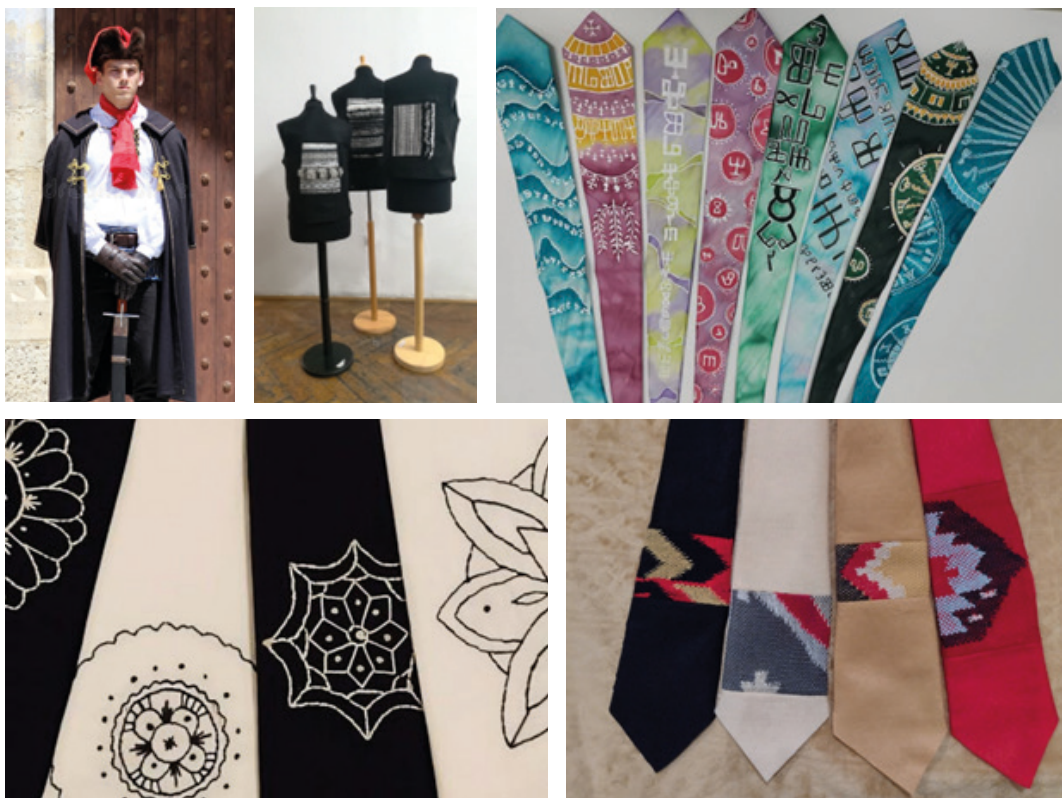
**Arch of the Sergii** (often called the Golden Gate), an ancient Roman triumphal arch in Pula, Croatia. It was erected in memory of three members of the Sergius family, particularly Lucius Sergius Lepidus, a tribune who served in the Roman legion during the battle of Actium. It is assumed that the triumphal arch was built between 29 and 27 BC.

The **Temple of Augustus** is a well-preserved Roman temple in the center of Pula on the central square of the city, the Forum. The temple, dedicated to the first Roman emperor Augustus, was built during the emperor's lifetime between 2 BC and his death in 14 AD. Today it serves as a lapidary where ancient Roman stone and bronze sculptures are exhibited.





## Traditional Manufactured Products



A **cravat** is a band around the neck, the forerunner of the modern tailored tie and bow tie, and it originates from the style worn by members of a military unit from the 17th century known as Croats. Cravat day, October 18, is celebrated in Croatia by both people and institutions that recognize the global impact of this fashion decoration upon the modern world. Therefore, we decided to promote the tie through the Erasmus + program and decorate it with Croatian traditional motifs and techniques.

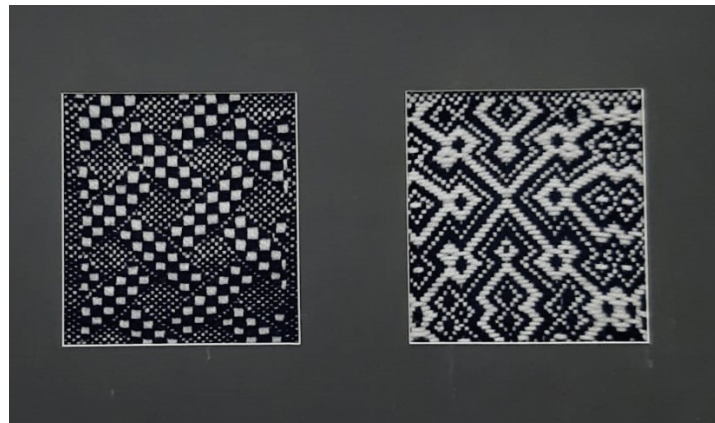
**Lace** is a hollow decorative textile handicraft. It dates to the Renaissance. Croatian lacemaking is part of the Croatian cultural and ethnographic heritage, and as such, in 2009 it was inscribed on the UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage of humanity. We made the ties using the embroidery technique with stylized motifs of Croatian lace.



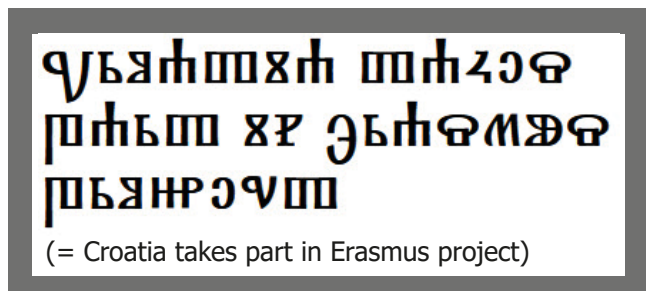
## Traditional Manufactured Products

**Kilim** is a flat tapestry – woven rug with origins in the nomadic tribes of Middle Asia dating back to 2500 BC. This technique came to Croatia during the Ottoman conquests between the 15th and 18th centuries. We have incorporated kilim motifs into our designs, using the kilim technique to craft decorative applications on felt fabric.

The **waistcoat** has been present in the folk costume of Istria for centuries. Weaving is part of the Istrian cultural heritage. Therefore, we made a wool waistcoat, decorated with woven patterns.



**Glagolitic** is an Old Slavic script that was created at the beginning of the 9th century. The name Glagolitic originated in the 17th century in the Croatian region after the verb glagolijati, which means 'to speak'. We painted silk ties with stylized forms of Glagolitic letters.

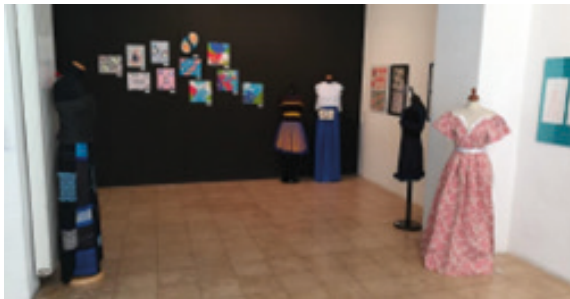


# SCHOOL OF APPLIED ARTS AND DESIGN

Our school is different from many other schools. Research, projects and creativity are all at the very core of our teaching which allows students to express themselves while at the same time learning many different, much needed skills. Sometimes it can be demanding and difficult, but it is always interesting and stimulating. Our school program lasts for four years and branches out to four different departments: graphic design, painting design, textile design and sculptural design.

**Graphic design** - students are educated for independent and team work in the field of graphic design and applied graphics. Subjects are taught illustration, typography, graphic design, graphic techniques, history of fine art and design theory.

**Painting design** - students are educated for independent work and teamwork in the field of painting design and applied painting. Subjects are taught: painting techniques, painting design, painting technology, restoration and copy painting, history of fine art and design theory.



tožka  
UČENIČKA ZADRUGA



**Textile design**- students are trained for independent work and teamwork in the field of textile design. Subjects taught are: fashion drawing and painting, weaving techniques, clothing making, history of textiles and costumes, clothing technology, history of fine arts and design theory.

**Sculptural design** - students are educated for independent work and teamwork in the field of industrial design and applied sculpture. Subjects taught are: industrial design, artistic processing of metal, artistic processing of wood and stone, plastic design, sculptural technology, history of fine art and theory of design.



### **Contact**

School of Applied Arts and Design – Pula

Radićeva 19  
52100 Pula  
Republic of Croatia

Tel/Fax: 00385 52 223 377

e-mail: [skola-dizajn@pu.t-com.hr](mailto:skola-dizajn@pu.t-com.hr)



# Czech Republic





# THE CENTRAL BOHEMIAN REGION

## Kladno

- Kladno is the biggest city in Central Bohemian Region in the Czech Republic
- Population is about 68000 people
- It lies approximately 30 kilometers west of Prague



## Castles and Chateaus in our Region

The most interesting and amazing tourist spots are the various and wonderful castles in our region

- Karlštejn
- Křivoklát
- Kladno



# STŘEDNÍ ŠKOLA DESIGNU A ŘEMESEL KLDADNO



"YOU WILL FIND YOUR TALENT WITH US"  
SECONDARY SCHOOL OF DESIGN AND CRAFTS



contact : [www.ssdrcz](http://www.ssdrcz)

# STŘEDNÍ ŠKOLA DESIGNU A ŘEMESEL

- Our School Offers Three Four-Year Study Programs and Four Three-Year Vocational Fields
- Four - Year Art Study Field with a Final Exam:
  - ◇ Modeling and Clothing Design
  - ◇ Interior Design
  - ◇ Furniture and Wood Production



- Three-Year Study fields:
  - ◇ Confectioner
  - ◇ Baker
  - ◇ Joiner
  - ◇ Carpenter



## RECIPE: PINWHEELS DESSERT

### Ingredients:

1 cup of water  
4 tablespoons vegetable fat (or butter)  
3/4 cup flour  
3 eggs  
Cream:  
1 cup whipped cream  
2 tablespoons icing sugar  
2 teaspoons coffee liqueur (optional)  
Chocolate icing:  
230 g cooking chocolate  
3 tablespoons cream



### Procedure:

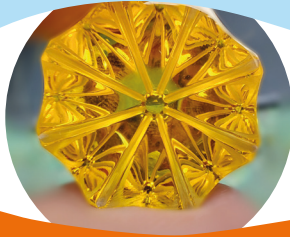
- Step 1      Bring the water, fat and salt to the boil, turn off the heat, gradually add the flour and stir until the dough sticks.
- Step 2      Using a spoon, form the desired shapes on the baking paper.
- Step 3      Using a spoon, place the portions on a greased and water-coated baking sheet. Bake for 10 minutes in a preheated oven at 200 °C, then reduce the temperature to 180 °C and bake for 30 minutes until golden brown.
- Step 4      After removing from the oven, pierce with a toothpick to allow steam to escape. Leave to cool in a draft-free place.
- Step 5      Cream: Cut the pinwheels slightly and fill with the cream.
- Step 6      Brush each pinwheel with chocolate icing.  
Frosting: melt the chocolate in a water bath. Mix with the cream.





erasmus+

# Germany



## The Hunsrück - Region of Gemstones

**Idar-Oberstein** is embedded in one of the most beautiful low mountain ranges in Germany called Hunsrück, located in the southwest of Germany.

Being Part of the **Rhenish Slate Mountains**, the rocks mainly come from the Devonian period, formed around 400 million years ago. The typical vegetation is a mixed forest of deciduous and coniferous trees but also wide fields and meadows. Because of this diversity, our landscape is known for many premium hiking trails passing the Hunsrück-Hochwald National Park

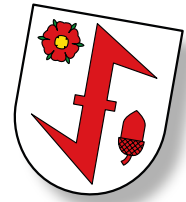


During the Permian Period, our region was exposed to extreme hot temperatures. Gigantic lava flows forced their way from inside the earth to the surface. In these lava flows, bubbles were formed filled with gases. Minerals began forming inside during the cooling process. Quartz, amethyst, rock crystals, jasper, carnelian and the famous multiform agates all grew here. They form the basis of our **unique gemstone industry**.

The mining and shaping of gemstones is an activity that stretches back to the Middle Ages. One man, one year, one metre is how miners over previous centuries toiled their way into the hard magma stone. Always on the hunt for gemstones. Nowadays the **Gemstone mine Steinkaulenberg** is the only one of its kind in Europe which is accessible to the public.



# The City of Idar-Oberstein



## Jewellery Center of Europe

The first grinding shop around the city of Idar-Oberstein was built around 1520, where only local gemstones were processed. In the 19th century the gemstone industry rised after brave people from Hunsrück discovered a large deposit of agate in Brazil and exported it to Idar-Oberstein.

In the course of this development, numerous new mills were built and new processing methods created, with the help of which it became possible to shape and sculpt harder gemstones. Around the year 1870, water-powered grinding mill operations reached their peak. In 1900, the switch was made from hydro-power to electricity, and Idar-Oberstein and the neighbouring towns of EdelSteinLand became the international centre of gemstone craftsmanship.

Even today, crude gemstones from all over the world are forged by the hand of man into famous gems, which are then transformed around the world into the most splendid jewellery. The cut from Idar-Oberstein is a sign of excellence for the quality of the stone.



## Famous tourist spots

### Fortress Bosselstein and Castle Oberstein

Fortress Bosselstein, built in 1150, was inhabited by the noblemen of Stein up until 1600. It subsequently fell into ruin, and today there are just a few walls and tower stump to be seen. Castle Oberstein was first mentioned around 1330, before flourishing in the 15th century and then burning down completely in 1855, after which it was partially rebuilt in 1980.



### Chapel in the rocks (Felsenkirche)

The town's famous landmark is the picturesque medieval church, situated in a prominent location above Idar-Oberstein. The chapel was built 1482 -1484 in order of Wirich IV. von Daun-Oberstein. The interior is accessed via a tunnel that has been carved into the solid rock, which leads you over approximate 220 steps.



### German Gemstone and Mineral Museum

Our exhibitions are globally unique: While the Gemstone Museum presents all types of rough and polished gemstones, the Mineral-museum hosts one of the most extensive gemstone and mineral collections with one of the smallest cameos in the world, a big crystal hall, 400 million year-old fossils and a beautiful collection of jewellery created in town during the 19th and 20th centuries.



## Famous tourist spots

### Industrial Monument „Jakob Bengel“

The historic Jakob Bengel watch chain and jewelry factory dates back to 1873. In the halls original chain machines, presses and other jewelry making tools are still in action, not only showing the development of the Idar-Oberstein jewelry and metalware industry in the 19th and 20th centuries from but also how the typical everyday life of a worker looked like.

In the „Villa Bengel“, which is part of the monument, you can also discover contemporary jewelry and works of art. Local and international artists show their work in regularly changing exhibitions.



### Historic town of Herrstein

The medieval town of Herrstein dates back to the 13th century. Most of the charming and wonderfully restored half-timbered houses are built 500 to 300 years ago, surrounded by massive town walls. In the evening you can accompany the night watchman on his rounds and listen to the legends about the notorious robber „Schinderhannes“, who is said to have been imprisoned here in the tower.

# BBS Harald-Fissler-Schule



## One School - many possibilities

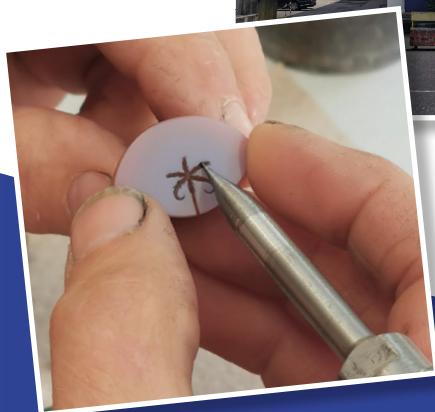
At our school you can reach more than 60 vocational school qualifications and all general educational qualifications from vocational maturity (secondary school leaving certificate) to the general higher education entrance qualification (Abitur). Taught by teachers who often having gained experience in the private sector, the students receive clear and practical courses lessons in our various specialist rooms and laboratories such as wood, metal and jewelry workshops, several training kitchens, an automotive laboratory and 13 IT rooms.

## The Jewellery Department

The Jeweley Department is divided into two educational programs, which are part of german dual training system: While the practical training takes place in the training company, the theoretical knowledge is imparted in the vocational school. Goldsmiths and gemstone setters have to absolve 3 ½ years of apprenticeship, gemstone cutters 3 years of apprenticeship.



[www.bbs-io.de](http://www.bbs-io.de)



## Recipe: Hunsrücker Gefilde

Filled stuffed potato dumplings are a one of the traditional and regional meals in the south-west of Germany. By using ready-made dumpling dough, the recipe is suitable for a quick everyday dish.

### Ingredients

1 kg potato dumpling dough half and half  
300 g mixed minced meat  
150 g coarse liver sausage  
150 g fine liver sausage  
breadcrumbs  
200 g bacon  
1 onion  
200 ml cream  
100ml milk  
Flour  
Parsely  
Salt and pepper



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/19027848@N00/43518985105>

### Recipe

First, minced meat and liverwurst are kneaded with a few spoonfuls of breadcrumbs, little salt and pepper to form a well mixed cohesive dough. You can also add an egg if you like. Then plum-sized balls are formed from the mixture.

Knead the finished dumpling dough and weigh out approx. 150 g per ball of meat. Now press the meat mixture into the potato dough and seal it all around. It is best to moisten your hands well for this. Smooth the surface with wet hands. Boil the dumplings for 20-25 minutes in salted water.

The sauce is prepared while the dumplings are cooking: cut the bacon into cubes and fry in a pan without oil. When the bacon is browning, add the diced onion to the pan. Sauté the onion until translucent, then dust 1-2 tablespoons of flour over it. Mix everything well and deglaze with the cold milk while stirring. When the flour has bound, add the cream and season with salt and pepper. Place the finished dumplings on a plate and cut in half. Then serve with the sauce and garnish with chopped parsley – a feast!

Bon appetit!



erasmus+

# Italy





# Region Marche Presentation

The region Marche is situated in the centre of Italy on the Adriatic Sea. The flag of the Marche welcomes, on a panish shield bordered in green, the stylization of a woodpecker superimposed on the letter M.

As you can see on the map there are five provinces (Pesaro & Urbino, Ancona, Macerata, Fermo and Ascoli Piceno) and their most important cities surrounded by five regions (Abruzzo, Lazio, Umbria, Toscana and Emilia-Romagna).

You can reach the mountains, the hills and the seaside within one hour.

The old map shows the region with its northern boundary of the independent Republic of San Marino.



## Porto Sant'Elpidio

The seafront of Porto Sant'Elpidio is 7 km long, characterized by a shoreline mixed with gravel and sand.

The waters are transparent and the seabed slopes gently, ideal for children.

The real peculiarity of the place is beautiful pine forest adjacent to the sea, where you can cool off on hot summer days.

The flag of the town is represented by a boat floating on the sea in a sunny day and by a golden butterfly on a red field.

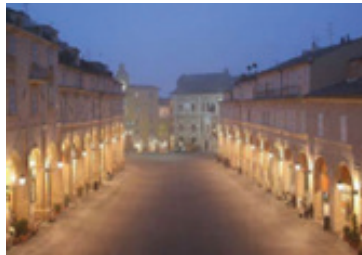


# Fermo

Fermo is an Italian municipality of 35.923 inhabitants, and the capital of provine in the Marche. It stands on the summit and along the slopes of Colle Sàbulo (319 m a.s.l.).

Of romans origins, it has a medieval structure with its labyrinth of alleys.

Fermo is famous for its Renaissance Piazza del Popolo, its eighteenth century Theatre dell ´Aquila and the Roman cisterns, an underground building work from the Augustan age (40 AD), with an area of about 2.000 square meters.



The best - known typical products of the Fermo area are the ciauscolo and cooked wine.



## The IISS "Carlo Urbani"

The Headquarters of our High School are located in Porto Sant'Elpidio, but IISS "Carlo Urbani" is also in Montegiorgio and Sant'Elpidio a Mare. The school offers courses from Scientific Lyceum to technical-economic to Vocational studies.

The project involves students from the Vocational school of Hospitality and Catering, specialized in cooking and pastry.



## Recipe: Cantucci

- Flour
- Sugar
- Eggs
- Almonds
- Baking powder
- Pinch of salt
- Vanilla extract can also be substituted with almond extract, lemon or orange zest.



Mix flour, sugar, salt and baking powder. Lightly beat the eggs. Add vanilla extract or lemon/orange zest. Work the dough. Add almonds. Divide the dough into 3 parts. Roll each part into a thin log. Arrange logs on baking sheet. Bake in a preheated oven to 180°C for 25-30 minutes. Cut with a sharp knife slightly on the diagonal into slices. Place cantucci cut side up back on the baking sheet. Bake for the second time at 180°C for another 10-15 minutes.

## Recipe: Pasta Carbonara

- Olive oil
- Guanciale
- Spaghetti
- Black pepper
- Salt
- Pecorino romano cheese
- Large eggs



Heat olive oil add guanciale, cook until evenly browned and crispy. Bring a large pot of salted water to a boil. Cook spaghetti in the boiling water about 9 minutes. Drain and return to the pot. Whisk eggs, Pecorino Romano cheese, and some black pepper in a bowl until smooth and creamy. Pour egg mixture over pasta, stirring quickly, stir in guanciale.



SK

RO

I

CZ

D

HR

erasmus+

Slovakia



## Region

Bratislava region is the smallest region in Slovakia, located in the south-western corner of Slovakia. Its southern part stretches along the Danube River, follows the Slovak-Hungarian border, while its western part traces the Morava River alongside the Slovak-Austrian border.

Bratislava region is the smallest of the eight regions of Slovakia as well as the most urbanized, most developed, and most productive by GDP per capita. It features the capital city – Bratislava, three protected landscape areas (the Little Carpathians, Záhorie and Dunajské luhy) and wonderful lowlands of vineyards. The largest city is Bratislava with almost half million inhabitants, followed by the town of Pezinok with over 20.000 inhabitants.

**Bratislava – the capital city of Slovakia**, is located at the foot of the Little Carpathians at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Morava. Its location on the borders with Austria and Hungary makes it the only national capital that borders between two countries. It is only 18 kilometres from the border with Hungary and only 60 kilometres from the Austrian capital Vienna. Its location has significantly contributed to the development of the city in the past, too, as lots of important trade routes went through it. It is a historical, administrative, economic, education, research and cultural centre, the seat of the President of the Slovak Republic, parliament, the government, central offices and institutions and diplomatic representation.





**Pezinok** – a town that has started as a mining settlement in the 13th century and later, after the second wave of German colonisation at the beginning of the 16th century, changed to a vineyard. Nowadays, it is famous for its wine production and annual harvest festivals.

**Modra** is a town in the Bratislava Region famous for its tin-glazed pottery called maiolica. Its history dates to the 14th century. In the 17th century the first guilds began to emerge in Modra and Haban potters settled here. Typical patterns are based on nature – they depict roses, carnations, flower buds decorated with leaves and are painted on a white ground glaze.

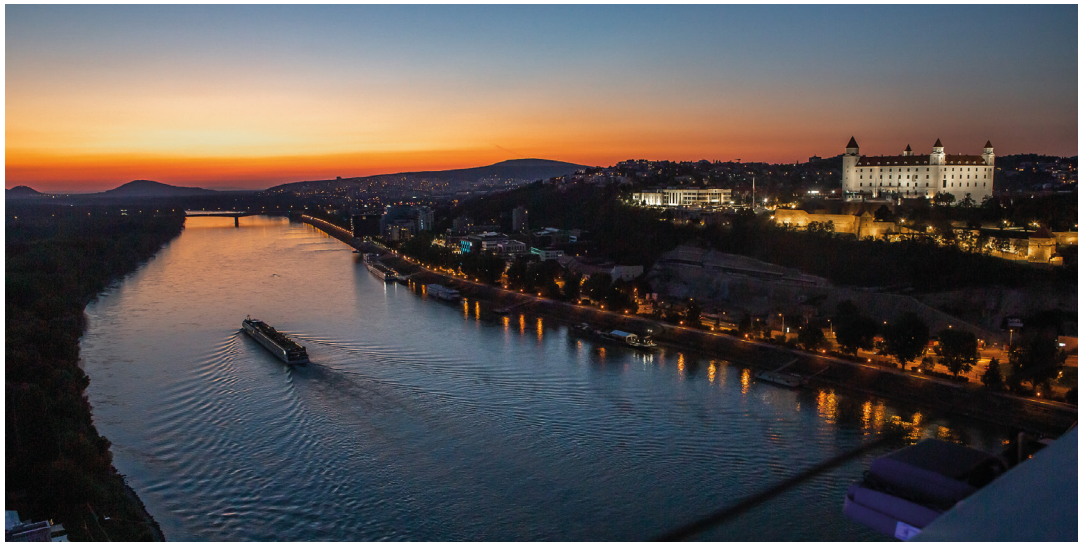
**Red Stone castle**, named after the red colour of the quartzite on which was built, is situated nearby the settlement called Pila. The original castle, built as a frontier fortress, was built in the 13th century at a request of Queen Constance of Hungary, the widow of the Czech king. Today, a massive castle stands at the foot of the Carpathians. It is an important specimen of castle architecture. This imposing building comparable to the best fortresses in Central Europe acquired its present form in the middle of 16th century, when a noble family the Fuggers demolished the original building and constructed a Renaissance fortress. Thanks to its strategic position close to Bratislava and Vienna the fortress was utilized as a safe storehouse for goods traded across the whole Europe. After that, another noble family the Pálffys owned the building until 1945. The richest collection of interior furnishings in Slovakia can be found in the castle.



## Tourist Spots in Bratislava

### **Bratislava Castle**

Bratislava Castle is the dominant landmark of the Bratislava skyline. It also provides a beautiful view of all parts of the city and its environs. It has been of strategic importance since time immemorial. During the Great Moravian Empire, the castle was an important administrative centre. It was several times reconstructed between 15th and 16th century, and then in 1811 completely destroyed by fire. The castle remained in ruins for the next 150 years until the restoration in 1960s gave it its present form. After reconstruction, it was declared a national cultural monument. Today, one section is used for state occasions, and another is open to the public as part of the Slovak National Museum.



### **Michael's Gate**

The only survivor from the four gates in the fortifications of the Old Town, which originated in the 13th century. It acquired its present form in the 18th century. The five-storey square tower is a dominant landmark of the pedestrian area of the Old Town. It serves now as a museum and its upper gallery provides a nice view of the Old Town.

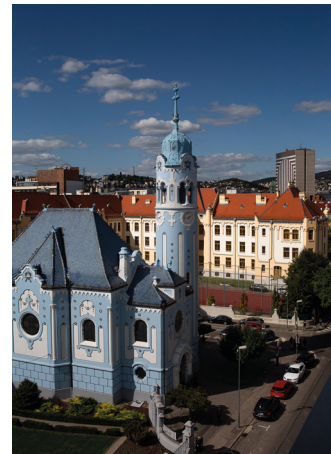


### **The Blue Church**

Officially known as the Church of St Elizabeth of Hungary, but commonly referred to simply as 'the Blue Church' for obvious reasons, this is Bratislava's most appealing art nouveau building.

It was designed by Budapest architect Edmund Lechner and built in Hungarian Secession style in the early twentieth century. Both the interior and exterior of the church are painted in shades of pale blue and decorated with blue majolica; even the roof is tiled with blue-glazed ceramics.

The structure incorporates a 36.8-metre round tower.



### **St. Martin's Cathedral**

St. Martin's Cathedral - a gothic church of basilica type, with side aisles the same height as the central part, dates back 13th century. It was built in the place of an older Romanesque church in the 14th and 15th century. In 16th century, when the Turks occupied Budapest, Bratislava became the capital of the Hungarian Kingdom. It also became the coronation town of the kingdom, and over almost 300 years ten kings and one queen (Maria Teresa) and eight wives of Hungarian kings were crowned in St. Martin's Cathedral. On the top of its tower, there is a golden replica of St. Stephen's crown, placed on a pillow.

### **Devin Castle**

An important landmark can be found on the hill at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Morava, dominating the area westwards of Bratislava – the ruin of Devin Castle. The hill has been inhabited since the late Stone age. During the Moravian Empire a strong military fortress was built here. It was mentioned as early as 806 as a defensive fortress of Prince Rastislav. In 1809 it was destroyed by Napoleon's Army. The ruins were of great historical and national value to the group of Slovak intellectuals connected to the Slovak Revival Movement in the 19th century.





## Traditional Slovak Crafts

### Embroidery

Embroidery is used both as a traditional element of decorating clothes, as well as a way of processing edges. The development of Slovak folk embroidery started in the end of 18th century and is tied to improvement of peasants' position in the society and the increased efforts to beautify and differentiate clothing. According to the embroidery on traditional clothing, one can determine not only the region, but also the social status of the wearer and the occasion for which the clothing was intended.



### Bobbin lace

Bobbin lace or pillow lace is a lace textile made by braiding and twisting lengths of thread, which are wound on bobbins to manage them. As the work progresses, the weaving is held in place with pins set in a lace pillow, the placement of the pins usually determined by a pattern or pricking pinned on the pillow. Bobbin lace was brought to Slovak culture in 16th century by Croatians, Germans, and Czechs and since 17th century it became an important supplementary occupation in mining regions. Gradually, 18 regions with a characteristic regional lace emerged in Slovakia. The picture captures bobbin lace used in the village Špania dolina, which undoubtedly belongs to the gems of Slovak folk-art culture.



### **Indigo Dyeing (Modrotlač)**

Modrotlač – which means literally “blueprinting” was brought to Europe in the 16th century by Dutch sailors and traders. It began its proper rise in the early 17th century when Slovak craftsmen formed the first dyeing guilds and in the late 18th century the blueprinted fabrics entwined with the Slovak culture. Using hemp, flax, or cotton cloth, women’s aprons, skirts, head scarfs, shawls, but also camisoles and blouses were the most popular pieces of the Slovak blueprinting fashion. Nowadays, Slovakia is the only remaining place in Europe where the indigo dyeing tradition still lives.



### **Felting**

Felting is one of the oldest textile techniques and an important product of traditional sheep farming. Turning unspun wool fibres into fabric with great patience it provides not only a raw material for weaving cloth for clothing, but also for shoes, hats, or coats. Anthropologists believe that felting was invented by shepherds. Their felt coats and hats have always provided shepherds with excellent properties: wool kept them warm in winter and cooled them in summer.



## School of Art Industry

The School of Art Industry located on Sklenárova Street 7 in Bratislava has a long tradition of educating young talents for more than 60 years. Just programs specializing in Scenic Art is a secondary school located in Bratislava, the capital of the Slovak Republic and the centre of education and culture.

With its unique range of study programs, it is the only comprehensive centre of scenic education in Slovakia, and a unique one in Europe, too.



It prepares fine artists for theatres, television, film and advertising studios, galleries, and fine art museums. Aiming to transform today's young talents into the artistic individualities of tomorrow, the school provides full secondary education in ten study programmes: animation production, jewellery design, costume design, painting and decorative design, make-up design, photography, graphic and space design, virtual graphics, audio-visual production (camera, sound, editing), and mass media production.



The school engages in lots of local, national, and international projects. It annually displays and organises exhibitions of students' artworks, takes part in long-tradition art exhibitions in Slovakia and abroad, and engages in projects bridging artist from different countries and cultures.

It also cooperates with many important institutions to provide students with as much practical and real-life experience as possible so that they can smoothly start their professional careers in theatres, film and television studios, advertising and modelling agencies or other branches of creative industries.

The school is a member of The Secondary Art Schools Association and of The Craft of Goldsmiths and Jewelry Designers in Slovakia, as well as an UNESCO associated school.

It has authored and organised the art competition and exhibition „Slovakia, the country in the heart of Europe“. Since 2009, this event provides young art talents from Slovakia as well as abroad with an opportunity to present their views on current social issues to the public.



SK

RO

I

CZ

D

HR

erasmus+

# Romania



# Romania Region Presentation

Romania's natural features are unique in Europe, our country enjoys the embrace of the Carpathians, with their areas of true wilderness, and the ever-fresh beauty of the Danube Delta, as well as extensive plains scattered with little natural and cultural treasures. People enrich this natural treasure with unchanged traditions and a warm and generous personality.

Our cultural sites, many UNESCO World Heritage Sites, give evidence to a unique history, with a heritage of Latin origin mixed with other great cultures of the continent. The stories of these places will surely fascinate you, and the deep spirituality of Romanians will impress you too.

## Prahova county



Prahova is a county located in the historical region of Muntenia in Romania. It is the third most populous county in Romania, after Bucharest (a city located in its vicinity) and Iași county, although it is only the 33rd in the country in terms of area. It is also one of the most urbanized counties in the country, with two municipalities and 12 other cities. The main urban center is the municipality of Ploiești, the base of the county, a city known for the oil processing industry, which is extracted in the hilly areas of the county, near the towns of Boldești-Scăeni and Urlați.

The county is also known for the tourist region of Prahova Valley, located in the northwest, and for the Dealul Mare wine region, with the vineyards of Tohani and Valea Călugărească.

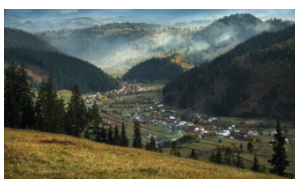
## Tourist Spots

**Cotroceni Palace** (Romanian: Palatul Cotroceni) is the official residence of the President of Romania. It is located at Bulevardul Geniului, nr. 1, in Bucharest, Romania. The palace also hosts the National Cotroceni Museum.



**The Palace of the Parliament** (Romanian: Palatul Parlamentului), also known as the Republic's House (Casa Republicii) or People's House/People's Palace (Casa Poporului), is the seat of the Parliament of Romania, located at the top of Dealul Spirii in Bucharest, the national capital.

**The National Petroleum Museum in Ploiesti** was inaugurated on October 8, 1961, as a result of the celebration of the centenary of the Romanian oil industry, in 1857. It is among the only museums of this kind in the country (the next ones being those in Zemeş and Moineşti) and in Europe. Hosted by a beautiful edifice that allowed the fitting out of rooms and with a courtyard that was transformed into an outdoor exhibition.



**Breaza** is a town in Prahova County, declared a balneo-climate resort in 1928. The air there is very clean and it's quality is being compared to that of Davos. The town is located in the sub-Carpathian area, at an altitude of 380–450 m, on a terrace located at a height of 50–60 m above the bed of the Prahova river.

**Peleş Castle** is a Neo-Renaissance castle in the Carpathian Mountains, near Sinaia, in Prahova County, on an existing medieval route linking Transylvania and Wallachia, built between 1873 and 1914. Its inauguration was held in 1883. It was constructed for King Carol I





## Traditional Manufactured Products

**Ia** is a blouse, a component of the traditional Romanian costume. It is made of white cotton, linen or borage cloth. It is decorated with embroidery in popular Romanian motifs, especially on the sleeves, chest and neck. Some are also decorated with beads or sequins.

**II BREAZA**  
de Anda Mănescu



  
*Cofetăria  
Andrei*



**Cozonac** is a traditional Romanian and Bulgarian cake (Bulgarian: kozunak), traditionally cooked for Easter or Christmas. Rich in eggs, milk and butter, it is usually prepared for Easter in Romania, Serbia, Bulgaria, and in Romania and Moldova it is also traditional for Good Friday.

**Sarmaua** is a culinary preparation made of minced meat (usually pork, but also beef, sheep, poultry or even fish), mixed with rice and other ingredients, wrapped in cabbage leaves (fresh or sour (pickled), vine or stevia, etc., in the form of a roll. In Romania it is usually served with polenta and cream

  
*Hotel Central*  
hotel & restaurant  
★★★★



  
**DOMENIILE URLAȚI**



**Urlati wine** is a range of wines that reflects the producer's desire to create wines with the most advantageous price-to-price ratio for the consumer. The wines are vinified with modern technologies that allow you to find the compactness, balance and typicality of the varieties. The red wines are bottled and partially aged in Romanian oak barrels. Both red and white wines come from grapes selectively picked from the best areas of the plantations.

## “Virgil Madgearu” Economic College

Our school is recognized at the local and county level for the development of a professional training and education environment, in a European context, which ensures for young people and adults from Ploiești and Prahova County an education oriented towards excellence, creativity, competences and skills in the profession with respect for society’s values.



The mission of the Economic College „Virgil Madgearu” Ploiesti is to generate a high-performing educational environment, corresponding to the promoted education, to respond promptly and qualitatively to the professional training needs of students, permanent and responsible adaptation of the didactic approach, ensuring access to educational programs that to ensure the formation of key skills, specific to Romanian and European pre-university education.

### **contact**

Colegiul Economic „Virgil Madgearu”  
Str. Rudului, nr.24, Municipiul Ploiești, jud. Prahova  
Tel. 0244/542341  
Fax 0244/543794  
email: [colegiul.madgearu.ploiesti@gmail.com](mailto:colegiul.madgearu.ploiesti@gmail.com)

[www.cevmpl.ro](http://www.cevmpl.ro)

## Recipe: Romanian Easter Bread (Pasca)

1. In a mixing bowl add 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of lukewarm milk and 2 tsp of dry yeast. Stir well to combine. Sprinkle 1/2 cup of flour on top and leave at room temperature for 10-15 minutes until the mixture increases in volume and the flour on top is cracked.
2. With the dough hook on, add the melted butter, egg, sugar, vanilla extract, salt and slowly start adding the remaining 3 cups of flour until it's all incorporated. With the mixer on low speed, keep mixing, slowly pouring the 1/4 cup of oil. When all the oil is added the dough should be smooth and elastic. If not, add a little milk.
3. Place the dough in a buttered bowl, cover with plastic wrap and leave at room temperature until doubled in volume. Should be around 2 hours. When the dough is risen, divide the dough in four pieces.
4. Take one piece and roll it out in a 10 inch circle. Place it on the bottom of a well buttered 10 inch springform.
5. The remaining three pieces are shaped in thin ropes, about 3 feet long each. Braid them and gently place them in the springform pan, braiding the ends together to form a sealed circle. Cover and let rise for another 40 minutes.
6. In the meantime heat the oven to 375F and make the cheese filling: In a mixing bowl add the cheese, eggs, sugar, raisins, vanilla extract and lemon zest if using. Stir to combine.
7. Pour the cheese filling in the middle of the braided circle and bake for 15 minutes at 375F. Without opening the oven door, lower the oven temperature to 325F and bake for 45 more minutes, or until the crust is deep brown (it's not burned, the high amount of sugar gives it the brown color) and the aroma takes over the kitchen.
8. Let cool completely. Just before serving brush it with honey mixed with few drops of milk. Slice and enjoy!





# Photo Galleries

**Transnational Meeting in Pula, HR**

**18.10. - 22.10.2021**





# Photo Galleries

VET in Kladno, CZ

28.02. - 04.03.2022



# Photo Galleries

**Festival of Traditions in Kladno, CZ**

**03.03.2022**





# Photo Galleries

VET Idar-Oberstein, D

25.04. - 29.04.2022





# Photo Galleries

**Festival of Traditions in Idar-Oberstein, D**

**28.04.2022**





# Photo Galleries

**VET in Bratislava, SK**

**30.05. - 03.06.2022**



# Photo Galleries

**Festival of Traditions in Bratislava, SK**

**02.06.2022**





# Photo Galleries

Transnational Meeting in Bratislava, SK 26.09. - 30.09.2022





# Photo Galleries

**VET in Ploiesti, RO**

**10.10. - 14.10.2022**





# Photo Galleries

**Festival of Traditions in Ploiesti, RO**

**13.10.2022**



# Photo Galleries

**VET in Porto Sant' Elpidio, I**

**27.03. - 31.03.2023**





# Photo Galleries

**Festival of Traditions in Porto Sant'Elpidio, I 30.03.2023**





# Photo Galleries

VET Meeting in Pula, HR

24.04. - 28.04.2023





# Photo Galleries

**Festival of Traditions in Pula, HR**

**27.04.2023**





# Photo Galleries

**Transnational Meeting in the Central Region, CZ 26.06. -30.06.2023**





# Photo Galleries

**Impressions of the products made by students during the workshops in the Festivals all over Europe**



## Legal notice

**Unless otherwise indicated, all images and graphics in this brochure are copyrighted by the authors and their students.**

Images were created during the project work.  
Exceptions are the existing logos of the participating institutions, the city and state coats of arms and the maps shown.

Images on pages 33-35 were taken from free encyclopedia (<https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marche>), images on page 22, 32 and 37 were taken from creative common libraries (<https://www.flickr.com/>; <https://pixabay.com>).

Responsible for content:

Vladislava Šizlingová  
Krajská hospodářská komora Střední Čechy  
Tyršova 106 Zámeček  
26101 Příbram  
Czech Republic

Layout and design:

Dipl.-Des. (FH) Miriam Hoberg  
BBS Harald-Fissler-Schule  
Vollmersbachstr. 53  
55743 Idar-Oberstein  
Germany