



May 2015

Thematic brochure 4

HISTORY SUITCASE

People and facts from Countries

"A suitcase, a travel, a dream under European stars!"

BULGARIA, Vratsa Optimus KA&KA



HRISTO BOTEV

Hristo Botev is Bulgarian poet and revolutionary. He was born on 6th of January 1848 and died on June the first near Vratsa. He was famous with his group of soldiers coming from Romania on the Austrian ship "Radetski" and travelling from Kozloduy (on the Danube) to Vratsa. He fought against the Ottoman Rule in the country and all his life was dedicated to the idea of liberation of Bulgaria. He was a notorious writer known with his poems, feuilletons and political journalism.

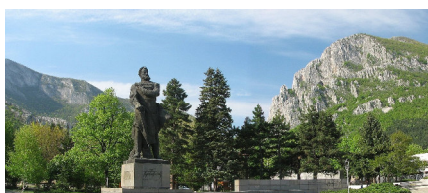
Each year from May 27th to June 1st is organized a tour, which travels the way of Botev and his soldiers. People from all over Bulgaria and even abroad take place in it.

The march ends on 2nd of June with reconstruction of the last fight and nation-wide worship in the Vratsa Mountain – the summit Vola, where the hero was killed.

Every year at 12 noon on 2nd of June, sirens notify two minutes worship of the heroism of Botev and those who died for the freedom of Bulgaria. During this time all people in Bulgaria stop doing whatever they do.

The famous verse from Botev that every Bulgarian knows:

"The moon comes out and day grows dim, on heaven's vault the stars now throng, the forest rustles, quiet stirs the wind, the mountains sing song of fighters."



GERMANY, Postdam Hoch Vier



KONRAD ADENAUER

When it comes to the history and the recent developments of the

PARTNERS

Bulgaria



Germany



Italy



Portugal



Romania



Switzerland



Turkey



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Lifelong
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European Union it seems indispensable to mention some events as well as some personalities of the German history. One of the founding fathers of the European Union is the first German chancellor Konrad Adenauer. In times of the early Cold War and the division of Germany into two occupation zones Adenauer sought to satisfy the need for security of former opponents by economic interdependence. Within six years (1949-1955) Adenauer succeeded to link Germany's future with the western alliance by implementing far-reaching foreign policy goals: membership of the Council of Europe (1951), the common establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community (1952) and accession to NATO (1955). The reconciliation with France formed the cornerstone of Adenauer's foreign policy. Together with French President Charles de Gaulle, he reached a historic turning point: 1963 the former arch-enemies Germany and France signed a treaty of friendship, which became a milestone on the road to European unification. The German reunification though was rather neglected by Adenauer due to his goal to reach a claim of sole representation of western Germany.



HELMUT KOHL

It was Helmut Kohl, German chancellor from 1982-1998, who was an enthusiastic supporter of the reunification of Germany. He oversaw the end of the Cold War and is widely regarded as the main architect of the German reunification. Together with foreign minister Hans Dietrich Genscher he fostered the cooperation over the hostile treatment of West and Communist governments.

The German reunification entailed many significant aspects on European level: more German seats in the European Community and the NATO; the door to enlargement to the former eastern bloc now was open and Germany now was located centrally within Europe. This initially was viewed critically especially by France which feared Germany's growth of political and economical power. However it was clear that the European integration should be forwarded. With a wave of new enlargements on the way the Maastricht Treaty was signed in February 1992, which established the European Union. Together with the French François Mitterrand Helmut Kohl is considered the architect of the Maastricht Treaty.



ITALY, San Cataldo



Associazione Genitori Il Circolo

CRADLE OF CULTURE

Italy history is the richest and oldest in the world. Closely related to Western culture and the history of Europe, but also to the civilization of the Mediterranean basin, has lived the major events of the Ancient world and to all modern European States. Magna Greece - Roman Empire - The Papacy.



THE MARITIME REPUBLICS – THE RENAISSANCE – 1ST BANK – 1ST UNIVERSITY

As well it would be wrong to talk of the historical figures important because the alchemy of Italian history is a mix of geographic location, land, art, religion, cultural movements and humanistic models that were born in Italy have been exported to all over Europe and have conditioned European develop.



MIGRANTS: A PROBLEM TO SOLVE TOGETHER!

The centrality of Italy on the world stage is still very important as a founding state of the EU, NATO and as a military and economic power. Its strategic position is a bridge, as in the past, between East and West. Today is scene of uninterrupted flows of migrants, that Europe has difficulty to understand.

The Mediterranean so close to Sicily coasts is a huge tomb of the thousands of nationalities without a name. Sicily is lonely in front of a pain without borders, lonely to defend the borders of UE.



Eaten during the evening of Christmas Eve and consists of codfish with green vegetables and boiled potatoes. This is normally followed by shellfish, wild meats or other expensive foods.

He was Secretary of the State of the Kingdom of Portugal and the Algarves (the equivalent to a today's Prime Minister) in the government of Joseph I of Portugal from 1750 to 1777. Undoubtedly the most prominent minister in the government, he is considered today head of government. Pombal is notable for his swift and competent leadership in the aftermath of the 1755 Lisbon earthquake. He implemented sweeping economic policies in Portugal to regulate commercial activity and standardize quality throughout the country. Pombal was instrumental in weakening the grip of the Inquisition. The term Pombaline is used to describe not only his tenure, but also the architectural style, which formed after the great earthquake.



PORTUGAL, Lisbon ANEVE



POMBAL

Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, 1st Marquis of Pombal, 1st Count of Oeiras; 13 May 1699 – 8 May 1782) was an 18th-century Portuguese statesman.



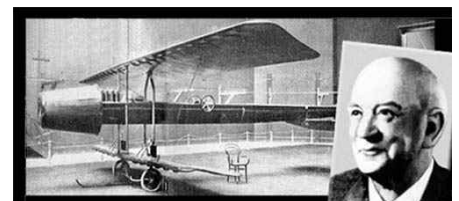
ROMANIA, Craiova Edulife



HENRI COANDA

Henri Coanda is among the most important personalities in the aviation history. He was a Romanian inventor, a pioneer in aerodynamics and the builder of world's first jet plane.

The Coanda-1910 Aircraft was the first airplane equipped with a reactive propulsion system in the world, imagined, designed, built, tested and piloted by the Romanian engineer and inventor, Henri Coanda, at the age of only 24. In 1930, he discovered the Coanda effect, that is the tendency of a stream of fluid to stay attached to a convex surface, rather than follow a straight line in its original direction. All these discoveries have changed the face of the aviation industry worldwide and as a tribute brought to this brilliant man, the largest international airport in Romania is called after him - Henri Coanda International Airport.



SWITZERLAND, Lugano Associazione seed



THE RED CROSS

In 1863, the Swiss Jean Henry Dunant with other 4 persons founded the *International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)*, in Geneva. The idea was born after the lack of first aid after the battle of Solferino, in 1859.

The ICRC was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on three occasions (in 1917, 1944 and 1963).

At the beginning, the aim of the organization was to rescue the soldiers injured in national and international conflicts, but later it decided to take on additional humanitarian tasks, linked to preserve national health care system.

The *International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)*, then known as *League of Red Cross Societies* was founded in 1919 and today it coordinates activities between 189 member Nations, leading and organizing, in cooperation with National Societies, relief assistance missions responding to large-scale emergencies.



Today the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is the biggest international humanitarian movement, with approximately 97 million volunteers, members and staff worldwide.

TURKEY, Mersin Altineller Spor Kulübü



CORPORAL SEYIT

Seyit Ali Çabuk (1889-1939), usually called Corporal Seyit (Turkish: Seyit Onbaşı) was a First World War gunner in the Ottoman Army. He is famous for having carried three shells to an artillery piece during the Allied attempt to force the Dardanelles on 18 March 1915.



THANK YOU FOR READING!

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