



**Here Discover International
Treasure and Survive**

An introduction to Cultural Heritage

**ERASMUS+ TEAM - KRIEZA MIDDLE SCHOOL
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Let's explain the term

- **Heritage** refers to **property**, something that is passed on to future generations.
- **Cultural** means **traditions and values**.
- Cultural heritage represents a **shared bond**, our **belonging to a community**, our **history** and our **identity**; our connection with the past, present, and future.

Cultural heritage is the legacy (=what is left) of physical artefacts and intangible aspects of a group or society that are **inherited** from past generations, **maintained** in the present and **valued** for the benefit of future generations. (<http://www.unesco.org/>)

Cultural Heritage can be



Tangible

- What can be touched



Intangible

- What can not be touched, abstract (oral traditions, history, tales and legends, performing arts)



Natural

- natural sites with cultural aspects such as cultural landscapes)

Types of Tangible Cultural Heritage (material objects we can see and touch)

Movable

- (paintings, sculptures, coins, manuscripts)

Immovable

- monuments, archaeological sites.

Underwater

- shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities.

What does our project aim at?

- To study, evaluate and reflect on the value of our own national cultural heritage.
- To learn about the national heritage of the participant countries.
- To understand the importance of preserving cultural heritage for the future generations.
- To remember our cultural diversity, develop and strengthen mutual respect and dialogue amongst different cultures and peoples.

Protect Cultural Heritage

All countries make their contribution to the culture of the world. That's why it's important to respect and safeguard all cultural heritage, through national laws and international treaties. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), founded in 1954, has adopted international conventions for the protection of cultural heritage.

Did you know?

Ancient Romans believed that a work of art could belong to the whole community, even if it was privately owned. For example, sculptures decorating the façade of a private building were thought to have a common value and couldn't be removed, since they stood in a public site, where they could be seen by all citizens.