



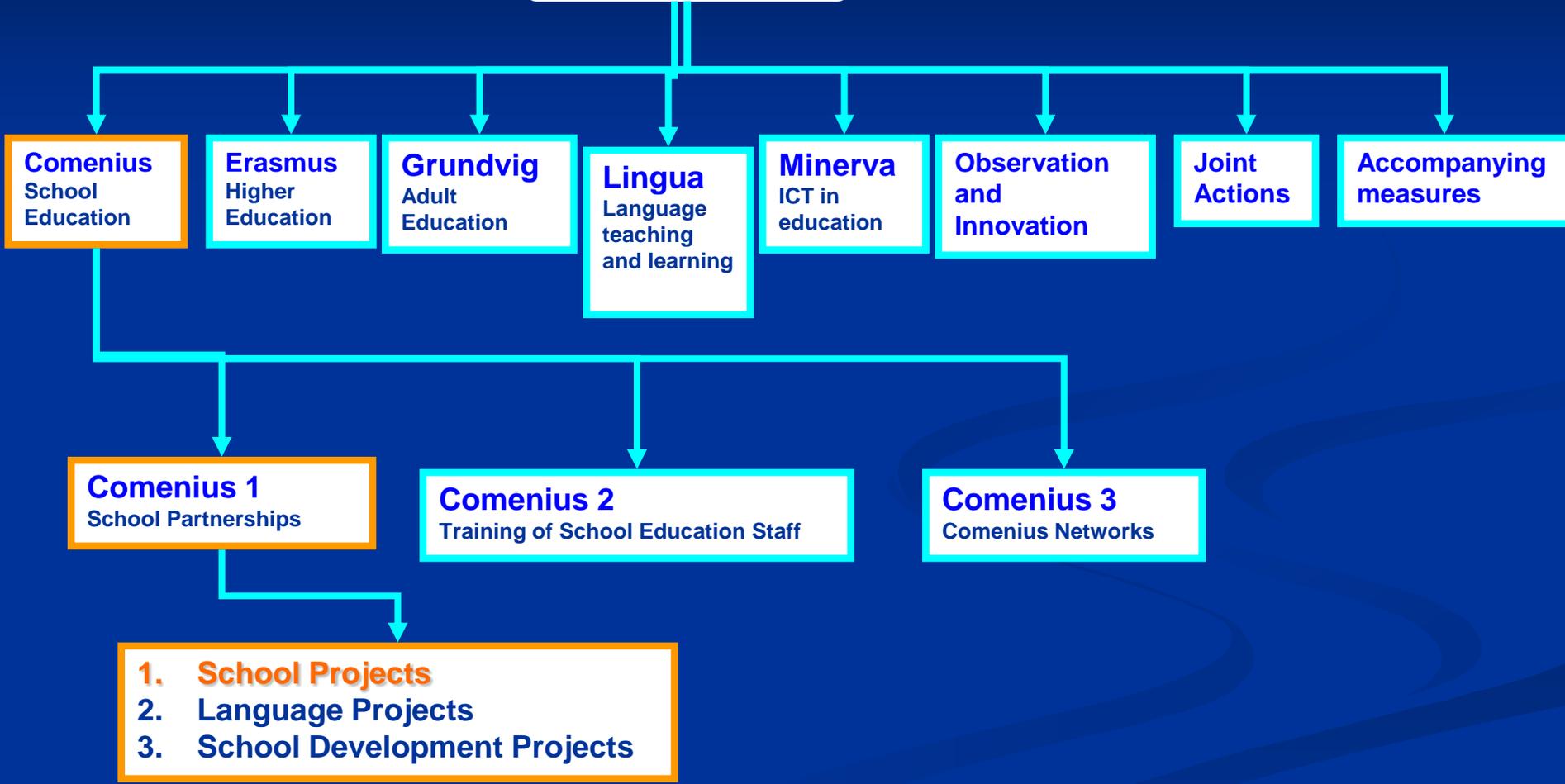
COMENIUS 1 School Project 2006-07

“School Microcosm”

1. Lyceum of Archangelos, Rhodes, Greece
2. Juankosken Lukio, Finland
3. Gymnázium a Jazyková, Czech Republic



SOCRATES



JOHN AMOS COMENIUS

The choice of the name **COMENIUS** for this part of the **SOCRATES** programme is a reminder of Europe's rich educational heritage. A century before the **Enlightenment**, **Comenius (1592-1670)**, born in what is today the **Czech Republic**, was a **theologian, philosopher and pedagogue** who **believed that only through education could man achieve his full potential and lead a truly harmonious life**. He was one of the **founding fathers of modern education**, but, having lived through the period of the **Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)**, **Comenius** was also a **cosmopolitan and universalist** who **strove incessantly for human rights, peace between the nations, social peace and the unity of mankind**.

Orbis Sensualium Pictus,

A World of Things Obvious to the Senses drawn in Pictures.

Invitation. I. Invitatio.



<i>The Master and the Boy.</i>	<i>Magister et Puer.</i>
M. Come, Boy, learn to be wise.	M. Veni, Puer, discere sapere.
P. What doth this mean, to be wise?	P. Quid hoc est, Sapere?
M. To understand rightly, to do rightly, and to speak out rightly all that are necessary.	M. Intelligere recte, agere recte, et eloqui recte omnia necessaria.
P. Who will teach me this?	P. Quis docebit me hoc?
M. I, by God's help.	M. Ego, cum DBO.



Comenius was the first to use pictures in textbooks

COMENIUS School Project

Co operation among European schools

Objectives of COMENIUS

The overall objectives of COMENIUS are to enhance the quality and reinforce the European dimension of school education, in particular by encouraging transnational cooperation between schools, contributing to the improved professional development of staff directly involved in the school education sector, and promoting the learning of languages and intercultural awareness. COMENIUS seeks to help those learning and teaching in schools to develop a sense of belonging to a broader and outward-looking European community - a community characterised by diverse traditions, cultures and regional identities, but rooted nevertheless in a common history of European development.



Our School Project

TITLE

"School Microcosm"

THEMES

**School and
School life**

COUNTRIES

**Greece, Finland,
Czech Republic**

ACTIVITIES

Exchange information about
a) country, town, identity.
**b) school systems, curriculum, lessons, activities,
facilities, books, celebrations.**
**Part of school textbooks will be translated into
English and will be used by partner schools**

Germany,
The Netherlands,
Turkey,
Italy,
France,
England,
Romania,
Poland,
Malta,
Spain,
Portugal

Europe

Europe, conventionally one of the seven continents of the world. Although referred to as a continent, **Europe is actually just the western fifth of the Eurasian landmass, which is made up primarily of Asia.** Modern geographers generally describe the **Ural Mountains**, the **Ural River**, part of the **Caspian Sea**, and the **Caucasus Mountains** as forming the main boundary between Europe and Asia.

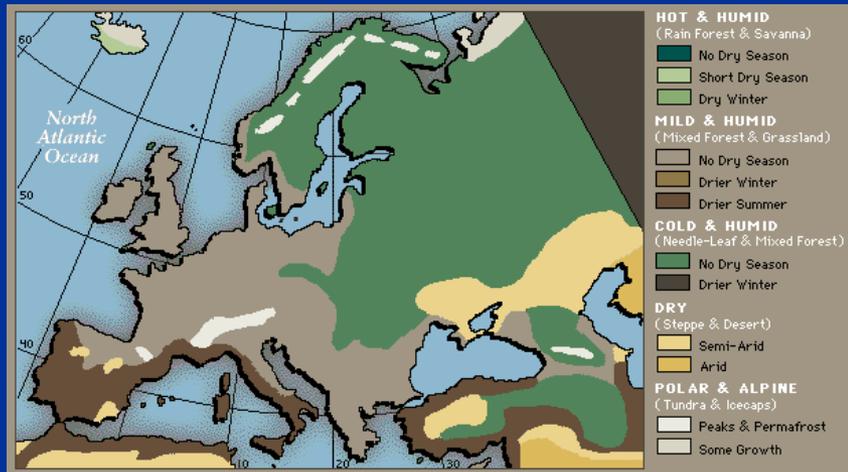


© Microsoft Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

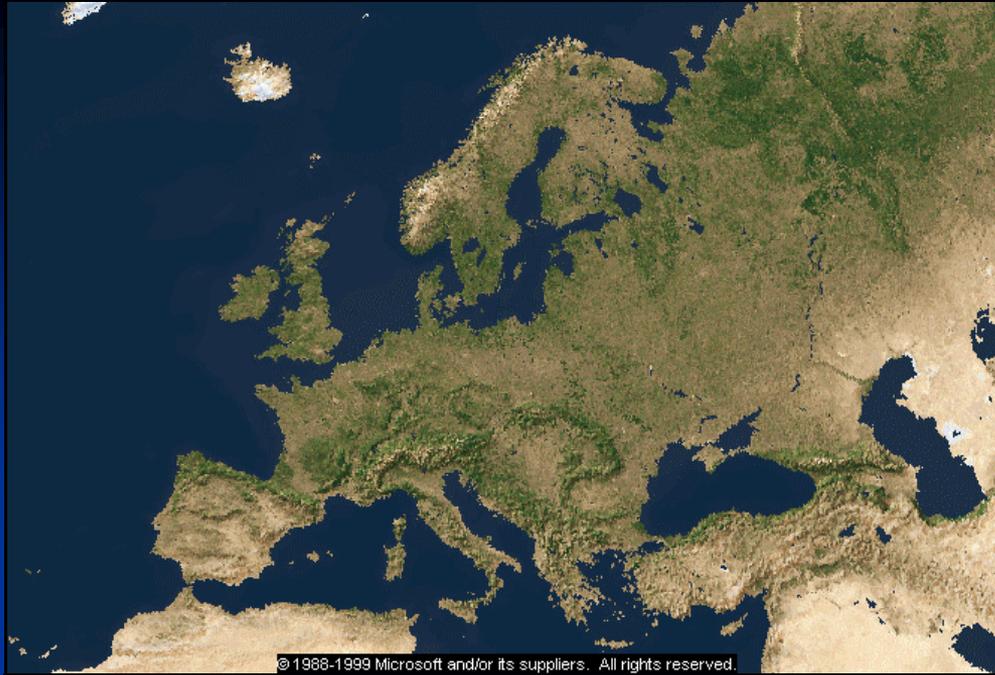


Europe has a wide variety of climates and landscapes. The tundra of the far north gives way to a cool, wet, heavily forested region. The North European Plain is well-drained, fertile, and rich in oil, coal, and natural gas. The shores of the Mediterranean are generally warm, dry, and hilly, ideal for cultivating olives, citrus fruit, and grapes.

Europeans are mainly Christian - Catholic, Orthodox, or Protestant - and speak a variety of languages, most of which spring from Latin (Romance), Germanic, or Slavic roots.



Bodies of water moderate the climate in the eastern part of Europe. Cool winters and warm summers characterize this region, with hotter temperatures along the Mediterranean in Spain, Italy, and Greece. In the European interior the moderating effect of the water disappears and countries east of Poland experience much colder, drier conditions.



© 1988-1999 Microsoft and/or its suppliers. All rights reserved.

Europe by day

The name Europe is perhaps derived from that of **Europa**, the **daughter of Phoenix** in **Greek mythology**. According to Greek mythology, Zeus spotted and fell in love with the young princess as she picked flowers. He changed himself into a handsome bull and carried her off to the island of Crete, where she bore their three sons.



© 1988-1999 Microsoft and/or its suppliers. All rights reserved.

Europe at night



The second smallest continent, Europe has an area of 10,355,000 sq km (3,998,000 sq mi), but it has the third largest population of all the continents, 729 million in 2006.



Europe has long been a center of great cultural and economic achievement. The ancient Greeks and Romans produced major civilizations, famous for their contributions to philosophy, literature, fine art, and government. The Renaissance, which began in the 14th century, was a period of great accomplishment for European artists and architects, and the age of exploration, beginning in the 15th century, included voyages to new territories by European navigators. European nations, particularly Spain, Portugal, France, and Britain, built large colonial empires, with vast holdings in Africa, the Americas, and Asia. In the 18th century modern forms of industry began to be developed. In the 20th century much of Europe was ravaged by the two world wars. After World War II ended in 1945, the continent was divided into two major political and economic blocs—Communist nations in Eastern Europe and non-Communist countries in Western Europe. Between 1989 and 1991, however, the Eastern bloc broke up.

European Union



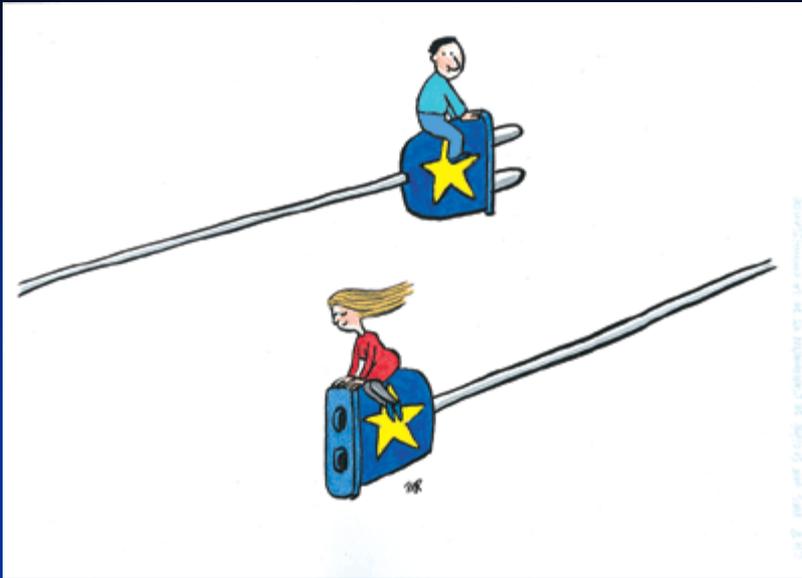
The European Union (EU) was formed in 1993 by the 12 nations of the European Community. By 2006, the EU had grown in size to 25 countries. The EU allows European citizens greater freedom to work, live, study, and travel in member states.

History of European Union



The dream of a united Europe is almost as old as Europe itself. The early 9th-century empire of **Charlemagne** covered much of western Europe. In the early 1800s the French empire of **Napoleon I** encompassed most of the European continent. All these efforts failed because they relied on forcibly subjugating other nations rather than fostering cooperation among them. Attempts to create cooperative organizations fared little better until after World War II. When proposals for some kind of supranational organization in Europe became increasingly frequent.





European Union (EU), organization of European countries dedicated to increasing economic integration and strengthening cooperation among its members.

The EU has a number of objectives. Its principal goal is to promote and expand cooperation among member states in economics and trade, social issues, foreign policy, security and defense, and judicial matters. Border controls were relaxed. Customs and immigration agreements were modified to allow European citizens greater freedom to live, work, and study in any of the member states.

Another major goal of the EU has been to implement Economic and Monetary Union (EMU), which introduced a single currency, the euro, for EU members. In January 2002 the euro replaced the national currencies of 12 EU member nations.



Flag



Motto: "United in diversity"

United in diversity



9 May – Europe Day



European Union

BUILDING
EUROPE
TOGETHER



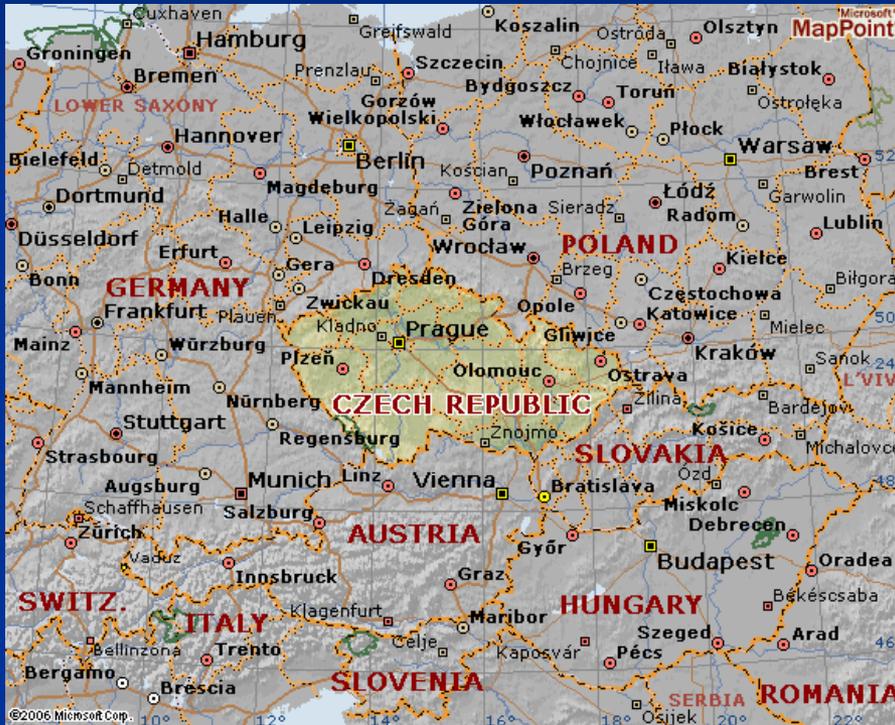
1957-1997 TREATIES OF ROME



40 YEARS OF PEACE AND COOPERATION

"United in diversity" is the motto of the European Union. It first came into use around the year 2000 and was for the first time officially mentioned in the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, which was signed in 2004. The motto means that, via the EU, Europeans are united in working together for peace and prosperity, and that the many different cultures, traditions and languages in Europe are a positive asset for the continent.

Czech Republic



Czech Republic, landlocked country in central Europe, comprising the historic regions of **Bohemia** and **Moravia** and part of **Silesia**. For much of the 20th century the Czech Republic was joined with neighboring **Slovakia** to form **Czechoslovakia**, but in 1993 the two split to form separate countries.

The country is rich in history and culture. It is famous for its architecture, including **Gothic**, **Renaissance**, and **baroque** styles as well as more modern influences; its scenic countryside and ancient villages and castles; and its arts, including the works of writer **Franz Kafka** and composer **Antonín Dvořák**.

Traditional Czech products that remain thriving industries include **fine crystal** and **beer**. Tourism is also an important source of revenue in the Czech Republic. Visitors are especially attracted to the architectural and historical beauty of Prague, which avoided the heavy bombing damage many European cities suffered during World War II.

OFFICIAL NAME

Czech Republic

DATE OF FORMATION

1993

CAPITAL

Prague

POPULATION

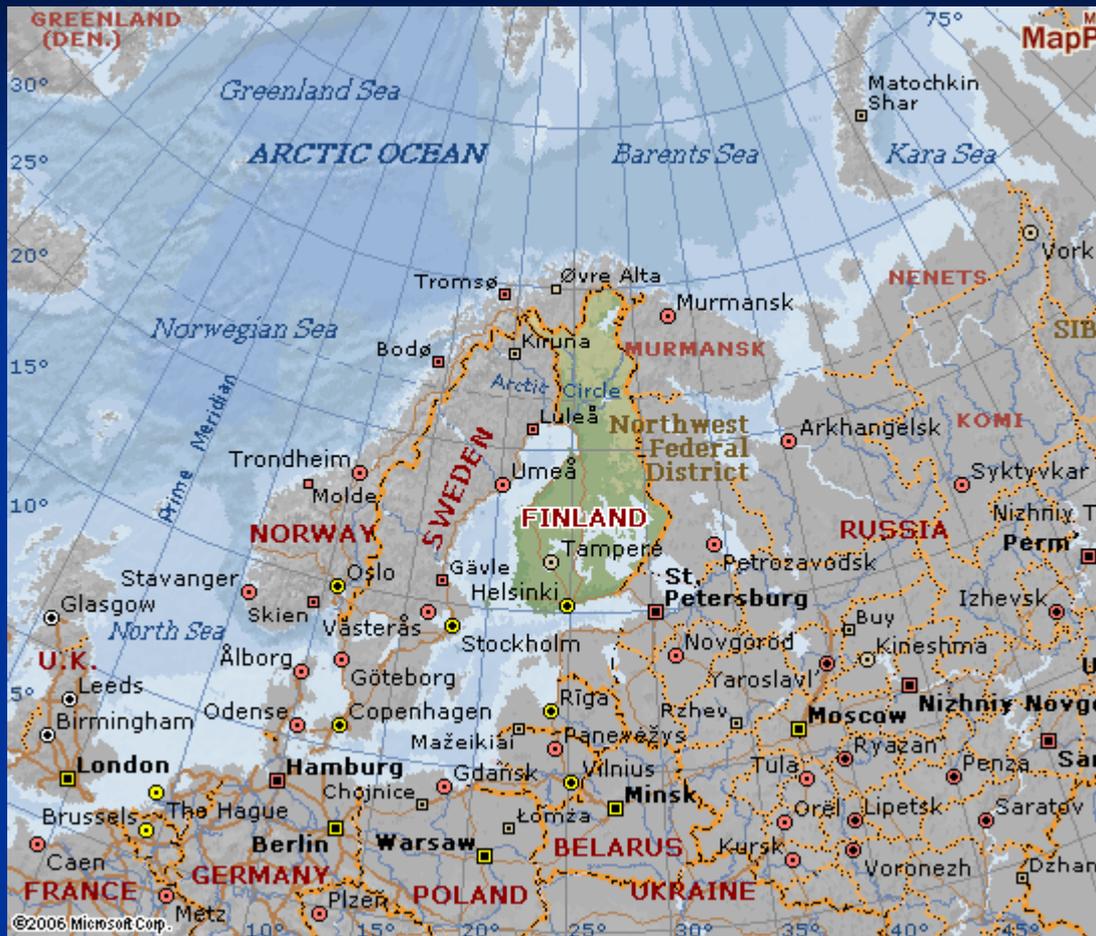
10,2 million

DENSITY

335 people per square mile



Finland



Finland, country in northwestern Europe on the **Baltic Sea**. Finland is one of Europe's most northerly countries, with about one-third of its area lying north of the **Arctic Circle**. Finland is a land of vast green forests and sparkling lakes, of ultramodern buildings and old, walled castles. Its woodlands, which are its most important natural resource, are often referred to as Finland's "green gold." Finland is generally a low-lying country. Great sheets of ice covered Finland until a few thousand years ago. The movement of the ice sheets ground down the terrain, leaving a landscape dotted with thousands of lakes. The country's official name is the Republic of Finland, but the Finns call their country Suomi—a word that means "land of lakes and marshes." In Finland's Arctic region, there is almost continuous daylight from May through July.

OFFICIAL NAME Republic of Finland

DATE OF FORMATION 1917

CAPITAL Helsinki

POPULATION 5,2 million

DENSITY 44 people per square mile



Although Finland is one of the youngest nations in Europe, it is renowned for its distinct **cultural traditions**. Finland is especially noted for its contributions to **modern architecture** and **industrial design**. The **sauna**, or Finnish steam bath, is world-famous and part of the Finnish way of life.



Greece



Greece or Hellas, officially known as the Hellenic Republic (Ellinikí Dimokratía), country in southeastern Europe, occupying the southernmost part of the **Balkan Peninsula**. Famed for the beauty of its landscape, Greece is dominated by mountains and sea. The **Aegean**, **Mediterranean**, and **Ionian** seas constitute the country's eastern, southern, and western borders, and no part of mainland Greece is more than 100 km (60 mi) from the water. Islands constitute about one-fifth of the country's land area.

In the 1st millennium BC, ancient Greek **city-states** led by Athens made tremendous advances in government, philosophy, and the arts. The ancient Greek civilization was concentrated on the coastlines of present-day Greece and its islands.

The **Ottoman Empire** gained control of Greece in stages, beginning in the 15th century. After an eight-year war, Greece formally gained its independence from the Ottomans in 1830; it was the first nation in the empire to do so.

OFFICIAL NAME

Hellenic Republic

POPULATION

11 million

DATE OF FORMATION

1829

DENSITY

218 people per square mile

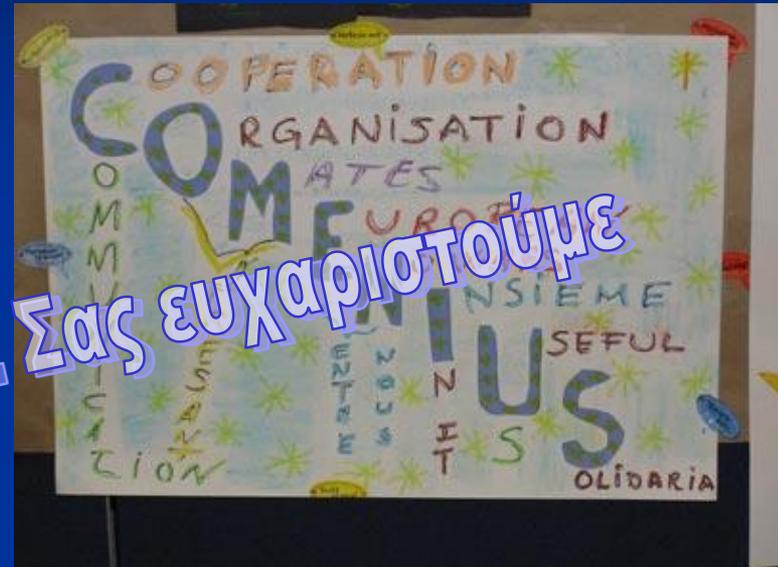
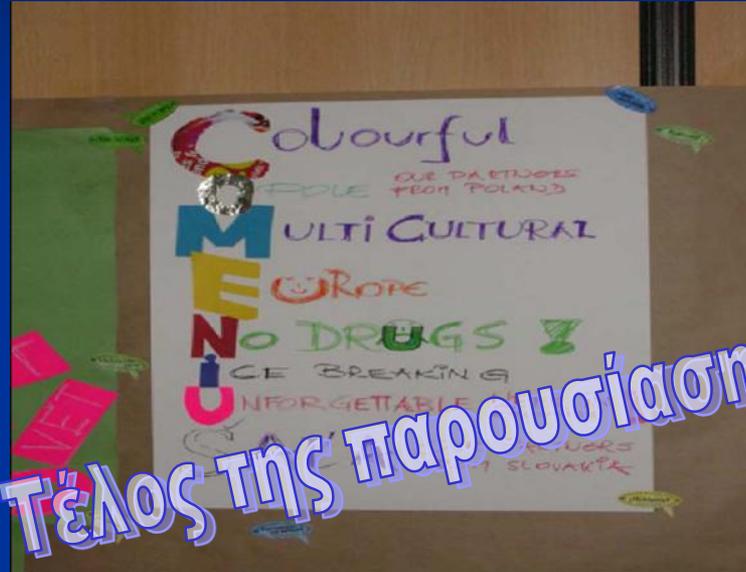
CAPITAL

Athens



“School Microcosm”

COMENIUS School Project



Τέλος της παρουσίασης. Σας ευχαριστούμε

