

YOUNG

HISTORY



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The first population on Reunion Island

Welcome to Reunion Island !

¡Bienvenido a la Reunión!



First :
Geography
time !

Segundo :
Los
primeros
habitantes.

But where is Reunion
Island?

¿ Pero donde se ubica la
Reunión ?

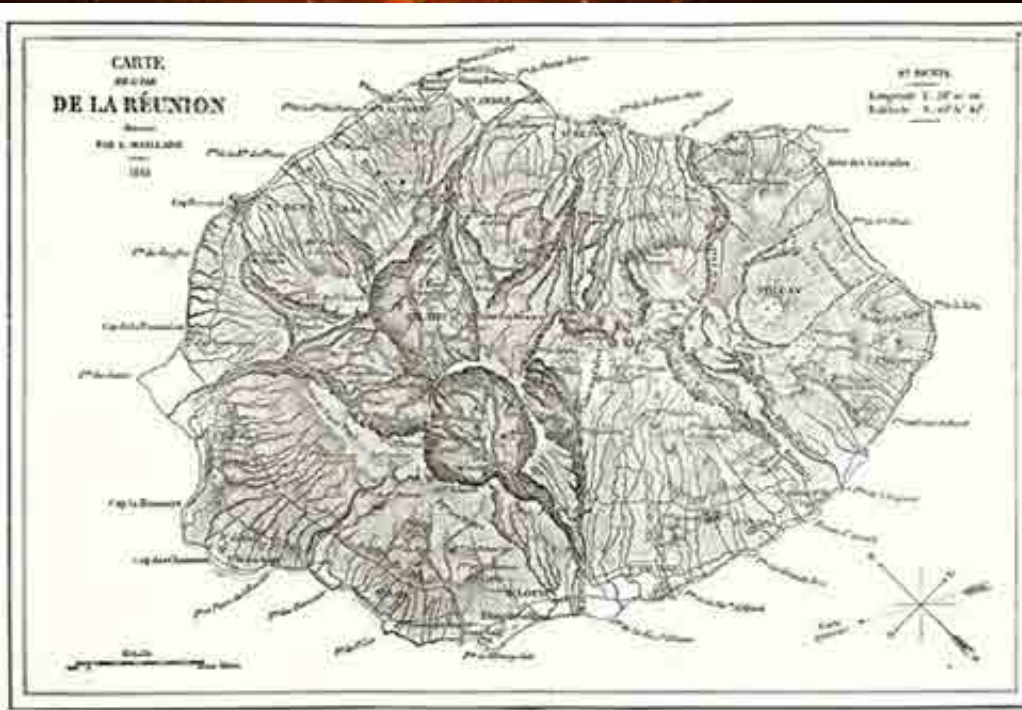
Reunion Island is a French department in the Indian ocean.
Es un isla volcánica. Es decir que resulta de erupciones sucesivas de un volcán inicialmente submarino, cuyo el cumbre emerge sobre el nivel del mar y forma una isla.



It's a volcanic island created by a hot spot. The highest point is at an altitude of 3,070 meters at "Piton des Neiges". "Piton de la Fournaise" (2,632 meters), located in the southeast of the island, is one of the most active volcanoes in the world.



And, what about the History of Reunion ?



The Arabs were probably the first to discover the Mascarene archipelago. They call Reunion "Dina Morgabin" or the "West Island".



The first Europeans to cruise off the island were the Portuguese with Diego Fernandez Peteira. He will give it the name of "Santa Apollonia". In 1520 Pedro de Mascarenhas travelled to the archipelago formed by Reunion, Mauritius and Rodrigues. He gives it his name: "Mascarenhas" which will become in French "Mascareignes".

Los primeros europeos en navegar fuera de la isla fueron los portugueses con Diego Fernández Peteira. Le dará el nombre de "Santa Apolonia". En 1520 Pedro de Mascarenhas viajó al archipiélago formado por Reunión, Mauricio y Rodrigues. Le da su nombre : "Mascarenhas" que se convertirá en francés : "Mascareignes".



In the 17th century, the English landed and baptized Reunion "England forest" or "Pearl Island". Then in 1649, the commander of "Fort-Dauphin", Étienne de Flacourt, won the island in the name of King Louis XIII, and named it "Ile Bourbon". The island, granted by Richelieu to the first East India Company, recorded its first inhabitants between 1646 and 1649: a few French and a dozen slaves from Madagascar. The first interbreeding of the island has just been born.



It was not until April, the 8th of 1794 under the First Republic that the island of Reunion took its current name. From 1715, the "Compagnie des Indes Orientales", manager of the island until 1767, will be responsible for launching the cultivation of coffee. The need for a large workforce in the plantations will shape a slave society.



Located in the west of the island at the entrance to the town of "Saint-Paul", the cave of the First French is a cave and would be the first place on the island to have been inhabited by French people. In 1646, the cave would have served as a refuge for the first French people who landed on the island from the bay of Saint-Paul.



As the economy of Reunion developed, the white and obviously slave population increased significantly (about 25,000 inhabitants around 1770). The organization of the island continues (shops, roads, bridges, etc.) and the colonization continues in the East and in the South.



Thank You for reading !

¡ Gracias por leer !

Mersi zat tout !

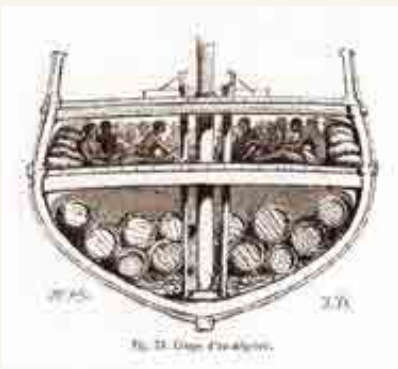


Slavery at the reunion



Slavery is an integral part of the history of reunion, 2 centuries that slavery has populated the island. It was from 1702 that some ships docked the island of reunion formerly called Bourbon Island. These ships carried with them a small number of slaves it is in 1729 by the East India company 200 slaves then in 1730 188. These slaves were placed on farms to grow sugar cane.

Bourbon Island will then move towards the sugar economy but this economy will then falter at the time when the trade will be prohibited, slavery will be threatened.



On January 8 a letter from Louis XVIII forbids the trade But in the face of the fear of lack of labour in the colonies, The island will then go underground because 50,000 new slaves will be illegally brought to the island. The smaller ships, the slave trade became more and more atrocious the heaping of slaves in the hulls of the ships the rate of mortality at sea only increased from the horrible conditions. This was the driving force but also the major factor in the island's population growth.

But also thanks to this unfortunately painful heritage that the island of reunion is an island with an impressive ethnic diversity.

In Reunion, slavery was abolished on December 20, 1848. Abolition is celebrated every year throughout the island

By Lucie Benard



Le marronnage



L'appellation "marron" qualifie un animal sauvage. Ici en l'occurrence les esclaves.

Le marronnage désignait donc la fuite des marrons dans les hauts.

Au début, le marronnage n'était pas intensif, par peur des représailles.

Mais au fil du temps cela c'est amplifié par le "Code Noir", qui a fortifié l'idée de liberté



Ce marronnage vers les hauts va créer des populations et des villages que l'on peut retrouver aujourd'hui.



Les marrons vivent alors en autarcie.



The legend of Phaonce



En effet, Phaonce fue le roi car son royaume s'étendait surtout l'ouest de l'île.

On raconte que son poignet et son oreille ont été découpé et ramené à son propriétaire par des chasseurs de Noirs.

Il est aussi connu pour avoir participé a la révolte à Saint Leu.

Il existe une grotte qui lui a était attribué. Cette grotte relit le chemin du piton rouge au grand Bénare.



The « Fête Kaf », remembrance of slavery

The Kaf festival is an annual celebration that takes place on Reunion Island on 20 December. This festival is an opportunity to pay tribute to the slave ancestors and to perpetuate their memory through songs, dances, rituals and symbols. The Kaf festival is therefore a work of memory that aims to recall the painful past of slavery and to transmit this history to future generations. How does it contribute to the construction of Reunion's identity?

THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF SLAVERY IN REUNION

Reunion was colonised by France in 1665 and became a place of agricultural and commercial exploitation. To meet the need for labour, thousands of Malagasy and African slaves were deported to the island to work on the sugar cane, coffee and vanilla plantations. For more than two centuries, slavery was practiced on Reunion Island until its abolition in 1848. This dark period of history has left indelible traces in the collective memory of the Reunionese population.

The Kaf festival takes its name from the old Creole word „kaf”, which meant „cafre”, i.e. „black-skinned person”, and by extension „slave”. This festival is an opportunity to remember and celebrate the slave ancestors who fought for their freedom. The Kaf festival is also a time to reflect on the cultural heritage of slavery and its impact on Reunionese society today.

The Kaf festival is characterised by songs, dances, costumes and symbols that are all charged with meaning. The songs, called maloyas, are of African origin and were sung by slaves in their free time. The maloyas tell stories of struggle, love and freedom. The dances, on the other hand, are traditional African dances that have been passed down from generation to generation.

The costumes worn during the Kaf festival are also very symbolic. The men wear white trousers, white shirts and straw hats, while the women wear long dresses or skirts, scarves and beaded necklaces. These costumes are reminiscent of the clothes worn by slaves when they worked on the plantations.

Finally, the symbols used during the Kaf festival are very important. The most important is the „roulér”, which is a drum in the shape of a cylinder. The roulér was used by slaves to communicate with each other and to transmit coded messages. Today, the roulér is a symbol of Reunionese Creole culture and is played during the Kaf festival.



TRANSMISSION OF MEMORY THROUGH THE KAF FESTIVAL

The Kaf festival is an important work of remembrance that enables the history of slavery and its consequences to be passed on to future generations. The festival is a moment of transmission and learning for the children, who learn through songs, dances and symbols the history of their ancestors.

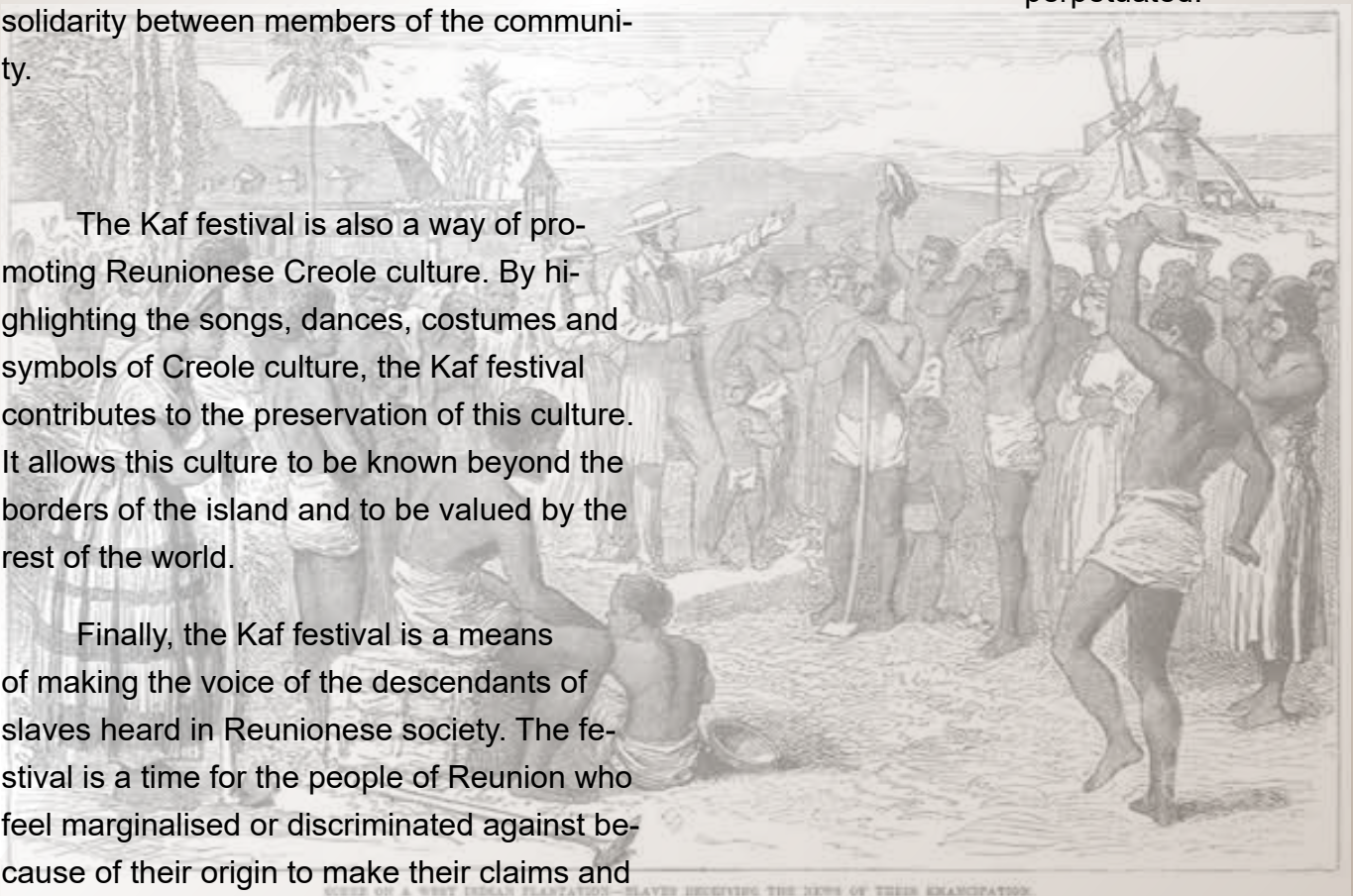
In addition to passing on the history of slavery, the Kaf festival also reinforces the feeling of belonging to a community. The festival brings together Reunionese of all origins and religions around a common history. It strengthens social ties and creates a sense of solidarity between members of the community.

The Kaf festival is also a way of promoting Reunionese Creole culture. By highlighting the songs, dances, costumes and symbols of Creole culture, the Kaf festival contributes to the preservation of this culture. It allows this culture to be known beyond the borders of the island and to be valued by the rest of the world.

Finally, the Kaf festival is a means of making the voice of the descendants of slaves heard in Reunionese society. The festival is a time for the people of Reunion who feel marginalised or discriminated against because of their origin to make their claims and

speaking out. It is a reminder of the importance of the history of slavery in the construction of Reunion's identity and of the need to combat racism and discrimination.

The Kaf festival is an essential work of remembrance in Reunion and is an important cultural and historical event that deserves to be celebrated and perpetuated.



SCENE ON A WEST INDIAN PLANTATION—SLAVES RECEIVING THE NEWS OF THEIR EMANCIPATION.

Maloya and Sega - music genres rich in culture

In the Mascarene Islands, Maloya is a popular musical genre. This genre, which combines music and dance, is part of Reunione-se culture. The traditional dress for women is a long skirt and a top, and for men, a shirt and Bermuda shorts, both coloured.

BUT HOW DOES IT EVOLVE OVER TIME?

Maloya is a typical lament song from Reunion Island. It was originally used to express the pain and revolt of the slaves who worked on the sugar plantations of our island. The word Maloya comes from the word “maloy aho” which means “to speak” in Malagasy or “pain, uneasiness” in many African dialects. We can find the Kayamb, the Roulèr, the Pikèr... as far instruments. (By the way, you can observe some of them at the beginning of the article).

This genre dates back to the 12th century, but only bears this name from the 20th century. Before that, it was called „modern Sega”. Then, UNESCO has classified it as intangible cultural heritage since October 1st 2009.

In the 1980s, many singers such as Danyèl Waro, Firmin Viry or Granmoun Lélé became the reference for Maloya. They have inspired groups such as Salem Tradision or Mélanz Nasyon, which are now known in Réunion and are spreading throughout the Mascarenes.



THE SEGA

The Segá is a musical genre that groups together a family of traditional music and dance from the Mascarene Islands: Reunion Island, Mauritius, Rodrigues... It was born in the 13th century following the slave trade. Nostalgic, the Afro-Malagasy slaves sang (in Creole) and danced in rhythm with instruments they made from skins, wood, stones or dried peas... At the end of the 19th century, an evolution of the Segá appeared due to the influence of European dances and music (quadrille, waltz...), which led to the addition of melodic instruments such as the guitar or the harmonica.

The Segá, at the beginning, was called „Tchega”, passing by „Tsiega” (and many other forms) to arrive at the name we know. Michel Admette, or the Prince of Segá, is a well-known singer from Reunion Island. His



song „la route en corniche” had an undeniable success which brought him fame in the Mascarenes. Other artists such as Séga’El, Jean Marc Volcy or groups such as Ousanousava are also known for this musical genre.

To finish, the Sega has different names, depending on the place where it is played. In Rodrigues, we have „Séga tanbour”, as well as in Mauritius which is called: „Séga kor-déon”, séga tipik” and „séga moderne”. And finally, in Reunion Island, we find the Sega and the Maloya from 1930.

TO CONCLUDE:

In Reunion Island, we grew up in a mixture of culture and history with the Maloya and the Sega. This rich heritage that we have received from our ancestors should not be forgotten or denied, but rather, should allow us to remember and be proud of.

Emma’s opinion: For my part, when I ’am listening to Maloya, I feel different emotions in these songs that make you understand the suffering of the slaves but also, their strength. But also, I feel immediately transported to Reunion Island.

Source : Wikipédia, habiter la Reunion. re, culture.gouv, carte de la reunion, mi aim a, maloyallstars.wordpress, ile-maurice.fr, last.fm, ipreunion.com, musique.rfi

Wang-Fong Emma and Gabin Place



How to deal with the mistakes of History?

In recent years, there has been a wave of protest against symbols of France's colonial past, in particular statues erected to honour figures of colonialism. Movements such as „Decolonise the Arts” and „Mwasi” have called for the demolition of these statues, which are seen as painful reminders of the history of French colonisation. But is this position justified? Should these statues be taken down?

SYMBOLIC JUSTICE

For those in favour of debunking, these statues represent symbols of oppression and domination. They glorify figures who played



a major role in French colonisation, a dark period in French history that caused suffering and injustice to many colonised peoples. By erecting statues to these figures, we pay tribute to a past that must be denounced and condemned. Removing these statues would therefore be an act of symbolic justice that would acknowledge the suffering suffered by colonised peoples and break with an oppressive past.

REWRITING HISTORY

Proponents of debunking believe that statues of French colonial figures have an influence on the way history is told. They help to maintain a positive view of colonisation, minimising the violence and injustices that were committed. Removing these statues sends a strong message about how France should deal with its colonial past. We free ourselves from the glorification of these figures and encourage a rewriting of history that takes into account the suffering of the colonised peoples.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Finally, for those in favour of debunking, these statues represent a violation of human rights. They are reminders of periods in history when domination and oppression were the norm. Leaving them standing does not respect the dignity of the people who suffered the violence of colonisation. Removing them would therefore be a necessary gesture to ensure that human rights are respected.

HERITAGE PRESERVATION

For opponents of the removal, the statues of French colonial figures have a heritage value that must be preserved. They are part of French history and bear witness to the colonial period. By demolishing them, we destroy a part of history and erase testimonies that can be useful for the understanding of this period. Moreover, these statues were often made by renowned artists and represent an artistic and cultural heritage that deserves to be safeguarded.

COLLECTIVE MEMORY

Opponents of the removal consider that the statues of French colonial figures are part of France's collective memory. They represent people who played a role in France's history, which cannot simply be erased. By removing these statues, we risk losing a part of our history and our national identity. Statues are witnesses to our past, which we can use to remember the mistakes of the past and not repeat them.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Finally, for those opposed to the removal of the statues, the demolition of the statues represents an attack on freedom of expression. By removing these statues, the expression of an opinion or viewpoint is censored. Furthermore, the destruction of these statues does not solve the problems related to France's colonial past. It is better to use these statues to discuss France's colonial history, its consequences and the means to remedy them.

It is difficult to decide in this debate, as the arguments of both sides are relevant. However, some points can be made to inform the debate.

On the one hand, the removal of statues may seem symbolic, but it does not solve the problems associated with colonisation. Colonised peoples have suffered violence and injustice that have lasting consequences on their daily lives. Debunking statues is not enough to redress the injustices committed during colonisation. Moreover, debunking may be counterproductive, as it may reinforce the positions of those who minimise the negative effects of colonisation.

On the other hand, the preservation of statues may seem harmless, but it can have negative consequences for the way history is told. The statues glorify figures who committed violence and injustice. Leaving them standing can maintain a positive view of colonisation, which minimises the negative effects on the colonised peoples. It is therefore important to find ways to put these statues into perspective and to explain their historical contexts.

In sum, the debate on the removal of statues of French colonial figures is complex. It raises issues of national identity, freedom of expression and symbolic justice. The arguments of both proponents and opponents are relevant and need to be taken into account in order to find viable solutions. It is important to remember that the statues are only one element in the reflection on France's colonial past. It is essential to continue this reflection in order to repair the injustices committed and to build a fairer future for all.

Is it still useful to teach History at school?

History is one of the compulsory subjects in the curriculum of French students from elementary to high school. However, some question the usefulness of teaching this subject in the age of technology and information. Why bother with dates and names of events that could be known - if necessary - with a single click?

UNDERSTANDING THE WORLD

History enables students to better understand the world we live in. History allows us to understand the events that led to the creation of societies, nations and cultures. By understanding history, we can better understand current conflicts, political demands and social movements, but beyond that, there is a better understanding of environmental issues, the diversity of cultures and changing lifestyles, and how people interact with their environment.

SKILLS AND CRITICAL THINKING

History education helps students develop critical thinking skills that are important for their future success. Students learn to analyse and evaluate sources of information, ask important questions, search for relevant information and synthesise data from a variety of sources. These skills are important not only for academic success, but also for life in general.

CITIZENSHIP

History education helps students to become responsible global citizens. Students learn to understand the fundamental values of their society and country, as well as universal values such as freedom, justice and equality. They are also exposed to different

cultures and ways of life, which enables them to understand and respect cultural differences and to develop tolerance.

STRENGTHENING CULTURE AND IDENTITY

but understanding history allows students to strengthen their culture and identity by understanding the development of their country and region, geographically and culturally, which makes them unique. They learn to appreciate their cultural heritage and to feel connected to their community.

Finally, history education is still useful and important in today's world. It enables students to better understand the world we live in, to develop critical thinking skills, to become responsible citizens, to strengthen their culture.

Although information is now easily accessible via the internet, teaching history offers a deeper perspective and a more nuanced understanding of these complex subjects. Therefore, it is important to continue teaching these subjects in the school curriculum to give students the tools to succeed.

(Group 1ALL2)



A historical walk through Valladolid

Introduction

Valladolid, with a population of around 350,000 people, is a town located at about 200 kilometers northwest of Madrid. It lies on a large plain and belongs to the region of Castile and León (historically two separate kingdoms but now a single administrative unit, the largest region of the European Union, too). It is a convenient place to live for different reasons. To begin with, it is easy to move around since the traffic is not normally very dense and there are highways surrounding the city that link it to the rest of the region. There are hospitals, green areas for entertainment, several university colleges, some industry (a lot of it connected with the making of cars) and an interesting cultural life with international events (such as the "Seminci" - a remarkable film contest- or the Holy Week - a religious related one-week festivity that receives thousands of visitors every year-) and a lot of interesting museums to learn and enjoy oneself.

As for its name, there are different theories. Some historians claim that the name comes from "Valle de Lid", a plain where pre-roman tribes used to gather to fight. Others think that it comes from "Valle de Ulit", a Moorish captain that settled here at around 700. Finally, others defend that it comes from "Vallis Olivetum" or Valley of the olive trees, even though it is not easy to find olive trees in the area at present. The most likely theory, however, is that it may come from a Celtic expression, "Vallis Tolitum", or valley of the waters, since two rivers flow up to this day across the town.



A lot of noblemen -like myself- and soldiers had been working with the kings of Castile and of León in order to free our territories from the invaders. After territories were recovered, it was basic to strengthen the position and a typical way of doing so was by creating settlements (or towns) where the population would live under the protection of a nobleman's army. These places became a sort of barrier in case there was a counter attack from the Muslims troops. I carried out my activities mainly in the north of our region but we were moving south as fast as the circumstances allowed us to do so.

My job was, among other things, to be in good terms with the Muslims as well as repopulate the lands with people who were loyal to our monarch. I must humbly admit that my knowledge of the Arabic language and my educational background enabled me to negotiate with deputies of the Caliphate. The king, Alfonso VI, must have thought that I had been successful, so he decided to grant me a piece of land that would belong to my family and, at the same time, become a stronghold and a safe place for people to live and prosper. And that is how Valladolid achieved the status of a town. My wife helped without hesitation and her enthusiasm would be acknowledged by the citizens of Valladolid: one of the high schools of Valladolid takes her name: IES CONDESA EYLO ALFONSO.

Now, when I look at my fellow citizens passing by, gathering and talking, celebrating their festivities and their sports accomplishments, I feel really proud and I think that all the efforts were worth it. I am also proud to say that, under my rule, several important constructions started to be built: these include the beginning of the works of the chapel of Saint Mary, the church of Saint Mary "La Antigua", the hospital of Saint Mary of Esgueva or the Main Bridge over the river Pisuerga. Some of them can still be visited today and they are in great shape!!



Count Ansúrez

When people come to visit my town, Valladolid, one of the most common meeting points is the largest square in town, which is called Plaza Mayor (or “Main Square”). There, right in the middle, stands the statue of a man on horseback whose name is Pero Ansúrez: that happens to be ... me!

You may be wondering why I stand in such a privileged place in Valladolid. The reason is not hard to find out: I am the man who founded the town around 1000 years ago -time does fly, doesn't it?-

Life in those times was, as you can imagine, a bit different from today. Those were warring times in which Christian people were fighting the Muslims to try and recover their lands, which the Muslims invaders expanding from the East had conquered during the VIII, IX and X centuries in what we call Spain nowadays. ...



Ruth Vega



Isabel la Católica / Reyes Católicos

A clandestine wedding in the XV century

On October 19 1469, the clandestine wedding that was to change the destiny of Spain and the world took place. Isabel de Castilla, aged 18, and Fernando de Aragón, aged 17, were betrothed in the Palacio de los Vivero in the castilian city of Valladolid. The city of Valladolid witnessed the wedding that laid the first stone in the construction of Spain as a nation. However, this wedding was opposed by the Pope, as they were cousins, and by Isabel's brother, the castilian King Enrique IV, with whom Isabel had signed a treaty in which she undertook to marry only with the king's authorization, in exchange for return she would be his successor.

The clandestine wedding could only take place thanks to Isabel's forgery of ecclesiastical documents and her failure to respect the treaty signed with her brother, and for two years its validity was hotly disputed.

As Fernando and Isabel did not have the Pope's blessing during their lifetime, they chose to attribute it to one who was already dead. This was the first of many reasons why the princess got married in secret. Fernando disguised as a mule boy for some merchants and Isabel with a cheap excuse to get away, and they spent their honeymoon in the castle of Fuensaldaña, a few kilometers from Valladolid. But the deception could not be maintained for long and both newly married were excommunicated for two years.

Isabel was a very cunning and intelligent woman at her young age, witty and firm in her decisions. Her character and determination would lead her to unify the two crowns. In fact, the marriage was only for political interests since it was beneficial to both of them, whether there was love afterwards, we do not know. Fernando was the heir to the Crown of Aragón and King of Sicily, and with him at her side, Isabel would unify Spain.

Ángela Tomás

The treaty of Tordesillas: the partition of a New World

By the time Christopher Columbus had returned from his first dramatic - but incredibly transcendent- voyage to the West Indies (reached, as everybody knows, on the 12th of October 1492), the tension between the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal would rocket to a worrying level.

To understand this we have to go back in time a little. Spain and Portugal had been at war for some time regarding the right to the Castilian crown when Isabel of Castile became queen. This conflict had been dealt with when the Treaty of Alcasovas was signed, in 1479. Apart from recognizing the rights of Isabel to be the Queen of Castile, the treaty established some agreements about some islands in the Atlantic (the Canary Islands, the Azores, and some others) as well as about the rights concerning the future discoveries of territories, both in Africa and to the west of the islands mentioned above. Before arriving at Badalona, where he would be welcomed by the Spanish monarchs, Fernando and Isabel,



Columbus spend a few days in Lisbon, where he was questioned by Juan II, king of Portugal. The information that the king of Portugal received about the location of the new territories (the islands that are now part of the American continent) encouraged him to demand the property of those new lands.

It is obvious that Spain considered that pretension absolutely unacceptable. A new conflict seemed to be under way. However, the balance of powers had changed from 1479 and Fernando and Isabel felt that they were strong enough to challenge Juan. And Juan was also aware of the situation, too. In addition, the Pope of Rome took the Spanish side.

Diplomats from both countries started the negotiations, which were complicated, logically. Everybody thought that Columbus had managed to reach the East Indies, so proving without any shadow of a doubt that the Earth was round, not flat. And this would mean huge consequences for international commerce. As things turned out, the discovery of a whole, amazingly rich continent - America- would be of paramount importance. But they didn't know that ... yet.

After several months, diplomats agreed on a document known as the "Treaty of Tordesillas", signed in the town of Tordesillas on the 7th of June, 1494. To put it in a nutshell, that treaty established a division of the lands that were being explored in the "Western" Indies as well as a definition of the limits of the Atlantic Ocean that each monarchy would have the

right to use preferentially, though not exclusively. The consequence would be that Portugal would keep the right to go on with his expeditions in and around the African continent in addition to the future colonization of territories in the east of South America (Brazil, as we know it today). On the other hand, Spain would have the right to explore and claim the territories located around the islands discovered by Christopher Columbus (the centre of the American continent) and the west of South America.

This treaty would be abolished in the XVIII century, but it remains as one of the first examples of an agreement between different states in the modern history of Europe; an agreement about which diplomats had to negotiate for months until both parts were satisfied.

Ruth Vega



Correspondence and agreements between Isabel la Católica and Columbus

Genoa. 1491

Your Majesty

My Queen Elizabeth, it is an honor for me to contact you. The purpose of this letter is my request for financial help to undertake a great expedition that can bring us money, prestige and merchandise, and help the spread of Christianity by dressing the kingdom of Castile as a great power. As is known according to experts, the shape of the earth is spherical and taking into account our large trade flow with the Indies, with these two factors we can obtain great prosperity.

Being a navigator myself, I got in touch with the best cartographers in the country, and through research I came to the conclusion that there are possibilities that if we start our expedition on the way to the Indies across the ocean towards the west of Castilla, we will find a shorter route to the Indies which would incredibly benefit the kingdom of Castilla. That new route would allow us to benefit enormously and commercial transport would be greatly increased since we would import and export much faster, even allowing us to expand commercially in the territory, making Castilla's trade expand as well as possible, thus growing economically also.

In the event that we were to expand commercially throughout the territory, and grow economically, it would also give fame to the kingdom of Castilla, thus being known throughout the world and becoming a world economic power, and perhaps being able to establish new commercial relations with other World powers.

For this expedition in search of a shorter trade route to the Indias, I need about three ships, a crew of about 200 men and sufficient food for everyone on board.

I really believe that this expedition, apart from enhancing Your Majesty's name and prestige, can bring prosperity to the Kingdom of Castile and make it a great power.

I await your answer,

Christopher Columbus



Abel Saad Villameriel



Dear Mr. Columbus:

As you know, at the present time the Kingdom of Castile is immersed in the reconquest of the territories occupied by the Muslim enemy. Although the wars are progressing favourably, it is necessary to invest in them a large part of the funds of the kingdom's economy. In addition, my husband Ferdinand's intention to inject more money into the traditional routes to the Indies means more sacrifices for the Crown.

As you rightly say in your letter, recent discoveries point to a round earth, but our religious advisors cast serious doubts on this discovery.

Most of the wealth of our kingdom comes from the collection of taxes and the consolidation of mercantile business with overseas territories, especially the East Indies exploited from the traditional routes. It would be foolish to give up such revenues on a hunch of someone who assumes he can find a shorter route, without any certainty. The Kingdom's funds are now scarcer than ever.

In spite of all these inconveniences and disadvantages, and although I know that my decision will be greatly criticised and will probably cost me more than one displeasure, I am willing to bear the expenses of the wild adventure you propose to me in your epistle. Something inside me tells me that your words are true and I share that wild hunch with you.

For the adventure you propose, I am sure that I will be able to convince the court as well as the Holy Brotherhood of the enormous riches that such a discovery would bring to the Rhine funds. I will therefore try to finance your voyage with a sum of just over 1,000,000

maravedis, enough money for the purchase of 3 caravel ships and the maintenance of some 200 men for a long period of time.

You must understand the risk I run in approving and financing your adventure, so I must offer something in return to my creditors. We must agree a return to the Kingdom on terms that are advantageous to all those who are willing to risk their money and honour to meet the costs of our exploit.

I am sure that the exploit will be a success, for us and for the whole Kingdom. The new route to the Indies will bring times of great economic prosperity that will place Castile at the pinnacle of world power.

I look forward to hearing from you soon to set in motion all the issues related to the financing of this project, we will keep in touch.

Her Majesty, Isabella of Castile

Lucía Casares Mingo



Felipe II

Felipe II was on the Spanish throne in the second half of the 16th century. He was born in Valladolid in 1527 and died in San Lorenzo de El Escorial in 1598. There's a window in the Palacio Pimentel in Valladolid, where Felipe II was born, where you can see chained bars. But, why are they chained?

Well, it was because of Felipe's baptism. Right next to the Palacio Pimentel, there is the church of San Pablo. San Pablo is the biggest and most beautiful church of Valladolid. That's why Felipe's parents, Isabel of Portugal and the Emperor Carlos V, wanted to baptize their son there. However, they couldn't as the Palacio's Pimentel front door belonged to the Saint Martin's parish. Carlos V and Isabel of Portugal didn't want to baptize their son in the Saint Martin's church. That's why, instead of taking Felipe out the front door, they took him out the window, which was in front of the church of San Pablo, to baptize him. Once the baptism was over, they put chains in that window to make sure nobody would come out of it again.



Cervantes

In 1569, Miguel de Cervantes published his first literary piece, a collection of poetry that honored Elizabeth of Valois, wife of Felipe II. One year after that, Cervantes fought under a Spanish military unit in the Battle of Lepanto. This battle ended up in peace. In 1580 Felipe II and the Ottoman sultan Murad III signed a treaty, while both claiming victory. Lepanto fixed the limits of the Holy League and the Ottoman Empire.

In Valladolid, you can find Cervantes' house-museum, which is located in the place where Cervantes lived during his stay in Valladolid between 1604 and 1606. During this stay the author wrote his famous book El Quijote. This is also why there's a statue of Cervantes on the University Square in Valladolid.

Elisa Ortega



Pío del Río Hortega

I was born in 1882 in Portillo, a small village near Valladolid, which by the way, has another beautiful castle. I studied Medicine at the Medical School in this city, where I had the privilege of meeting the histologist Leopoldo López García among my teachers. Unlike my classmates, who after taking histology and pathology courses focused their attention on the clinic, I continued to collaborate in the histology laboratory until finishing my degree and although I didn't have much interest in medical practice, I obtained the position of regular physician in my hometown in 1907, where I practiced for three years. In 1909 I moved to Madrid to do my doctorate, which I obtained with the work "Causes and pathological anatomy of brain tumors". It was based on fifteen cases from which I collected detailed macro and microscopic observations. Later I abandoned professional practice.

Pío del Río Hortega worked with the tannin and silver technique that Achúcarro had devised, but he created four different variants. He also worked on the epiphysis, where he managed to demonstrate that the epiphyseal lobes are formed exclusively by fibrous neuroglia. Another field of his research was the study of tumors generated in the nervous system.

Shortly after the civil war began in 1936, this renowned Spanish scientist went into exile in Paris. There he worked in the neurosurgery service of the Hospital de la Pitié. He later went to the University of Oxford with the neurosurgeon Hugh Cairns. In 1940 he was invited by the Spanish Cultural Institution in Buenos Aires, to give a lecture. He stayed in the capital of Argentina to direct a Histological and Histopathological Research Laboratory. Shortly after, he died in Buenos Aires in 1945.

At present, in his hometown, Valladolid, a street is called Calle Pío del Río Hortega, the best hospital in the entire region is also called Hospital Río Hortega, an institute and function rooms are named after him. In short, he has left a mark on the Spanish city of Valladolid.



Elisa Álvarez

The Fire of Valladolid

The five flames of the shield of Valladolid allude to the fire that destroyed the city. The fire started on September 21 of 1561, the feast of the festivity Saint Matthew, it started from the house of the silversmith Juan of Granada, in the street of the Costanilla, now Platerías street. The wind caused the fast spread in various directions, producing the devastation through the streets Corral de la Copera (Conde Ansúrez), Malcocinado (Francisco Zarandona), Especería, Cebadería until Rinconada where it was stopped, demolishing some houses that acted as firebreaks.

More than 3,000 people, citizens, together with religious people of all orders and people from neighboring villages, fought for fifty hours until the fire was finally controlled on the 23rd. They helped as they could since the resources were scarce. There were 6 people dead and the real number of injured is not known but they were close to 40 persons.

The city council informed King Felipe II of the catastrophe that had occurred, requesting his help to alleviate the damage caused. The king, who had moved the Court to Madrid, received the request from the mayor of the city, Luis de Ossorio, issuing 63 new taxes.

A pioneering Renaissance building emerged, which served as an example for other similar constructions, both inside and outside our country.

In addition to avoiding new fires, a new and important thing was proposed: Every 10 houses it was necessary to build a wide brick wall (which still exists and has come out with the recent works in the current Plaza Mayor) to act as a firebreak.



Álvaro Verdugo

Les châteaux de Valladolid

VENEZ LES VISITER!

Ces forteresses construites au Moyen Âge, la plupart en pierre, ont été témoin du temps, de l'histoire, des guerres et des mariages des rois et de la noblesse castillane au fil des siècles...

Voici quelques-uns des plus importants

CHÂTEAU DE TIEDRA

Ce château a été construit au XIe siècle et sa fonction était purement défensive. Il est cité dans le 'Cantar del Mio Cid'. Il se compose d'une soutane avec un donjon et d'un belvédère sur le toit. La muraille a été construite d'abord et plus tard s'est élevé la tour. La partie défensive à deux tourelles circulaires. Le donjon haut mesure 20m et il est rectangulaire. La porte est à quelques mètres du sol comme dans les châteaux défensifs de cette époque pour empêcher l'accès facile à l'ennemi et le château est protégé par le fossé sur deux de ses côtés et par 2 pans de muraille. La municipalité a acheté la forteresse en 2004. Depuis 2011, un processus de restauration a été réalisé et l'intérieur de la tour est un musée.



Pamela Grigorova

CHÂTEAU DE LA MOTA

Il est situé à Medina del Campo à Valladolid (Castilla y León).

Il a été appelé ainsi car il se trouve sur un terrain très élevé, en espagnol mota. C'était une forteresse indépendante de la ville. Sa construction a commencé au XIV siècle et s'est achevée au XV siècle avec les Rois Catholiques.

C'est un des premiers châteaux construit en briques rouges. Son entrée principale comporte deux ponts, dont l'un est un pont-levis. Il possède deux murs : un intérieur où se trouvent la place d'armes et les cinq tours (la plus importante « La torre del Homenaje » qui mesure 40 mètres de hauteur et a cinq étages) et autour du mur extérieur on trouve un fossé très profond.

C'était un site militaire stratégique et sa principale fonction était la défense, mais il pouvait également servir de prison. Après la Guerre Civile Espagnole, il a fonctionné comme un centre social pour les femmes.

Curiosités : c'est dans ce château que Isabel La Católica, grâce à qui Christophe Colomb avait pu commencer ses voyages en Amérique, est décédée; et la reine Juana La Loca y a été emprisonné et n'a jamais pu régner car elle a été accusée d'être folle... d'amour.



Juan Fernández



CHÂTEAU DE PEÑAFIEL

Peñafiel est une municipalité dans la localité de Valladolid où on y trouve le château du même nom, sur une colline entourée de vignobles. Allongé et étroit, il rappelle un bateau. Il a été déclaré monument national le premier juin 1917. Il appartient à la mairie du village.

À cet endroit, existait une forteresse depuis le Xe siècle. En 983, Almanzor s'en empara, jusqu'à ce qu'en 1013 elle soit reconquise par le compte castillan Sancho García ; il semble que le nom original de Peña Falcon a été changé par celui de Peña Fiel.

Le château est composé d'une muraille extérieure de pierre lisse, avec une seule porte d'entrée couronnée d'un mâchicoulis entre les deux donjons circulaires et une muraille intérieure composée par 28 cubes crénelés qui s'insèrent à égale distance dans la longue enceinte, définissant une succession de remparts sur lesquels on peut circuler jusqu'au sommet. ... Depuis 1999, le château abrite le Musée Provincial du Vin où on explique et présente graphiquement tout le processus de vinification.



Laura Morillo

CHÂTEAU DE FUENSALDAÑA

Il a été construit au XVe siècle par la famille Vivero — nobles d'origine galicienne — comme résidence seigneuriale sur le modèle d'un château appelé l'école de Valladolid. La construction a commencé en 1452, commandé par D. Alonso Pérez de Vivero, secrétaire et comptable en chef du roi Juan II, qui avait acheté les terres des abbés de Valladolid et Matallana dans la ville.

Sa physionomie est typique d'un château majestueux, avec un donjon de 34 m de haut et de section rectangulaire et une simple enceinte carrée avec des cubes dans les angles. La tour était accessible par un pont-levis.

En 1983, le château a été restauré par le Conseil provincial de Valladolid pour le transformer en auberge touristique, un usage qu'il n'avait pas, lorsqu'il a été cédé pour siéger Las Cortes de Castilla y León, après avoir transformé et adapté son intérieur aux besoins de ses nouveaux occupants, entre autres, la tour en hémicycle. Pendant près d'un quart de siècle, le château a donc contenu les dépendances du Parlement de Castilla y León, à la fois la chambre et les bureaux des groupes parlementaires, ainsi que la bibliothèque, les salles des commissions et les différents services administratifs. La dernière session plénière tenue au château de Fuensaldaña a eu lieu les 13 et 14 mars 2007, clôturant la VIe législature.



Claudia Santos

CHÂTEAU DE TORRELOBATÓN

Le Château de Los Comuneros domine les Montes Torozos et est situé à Torrelobatón, Valladolid.

C'est l'un des châteaux les mieux conservés de Castilla y León. Il a été déclaré patrimoine historique en 1949. Certaines scènes du film „El Cid” de Charlton Heston ont également été tournées ici.

Sur le donjon il y a huit tours circulaires qui servaient à surveiller et à attaquer, le château était entouré par un fossé. Autrefois il y avait une entrée secrète à la place d'armes, cette entrée était petite et très difficile à trouver. L'ancien arc d'entrée est encore conservé aujourd'hui. Sa construction commença au XIIIe siècle avec l'intention de surveiller la vallée de Hornija. Il appartenait à la famille Enríquez, amiraux de Castille. Il a joué un rôle important dans la guerre des communautés de Castilla, car il a été le lieu d'une grande victoire pour les membres des Comuneros, lorsqu'ils ont vaincu la forteresse après huit jours de bataille en février 1521. C'est le dernier endroit où les membres des Comuneros ont laissé leur empreinte, après être partis pour Toro le 23 avril 1521 et avoir été rattrapés à Villalar, vaincus et exécutés.

Après avoir été réhabilité et conditionné, il abrite depuis 2007 le Centre d'interprétation de la « Guerra de las Comunidades », promu par la Fondation du patrimoine historique de Castilla y León, la Fondation Villalar-Castilla y León et la mairie de Torrelobatón.



Andrea Dumas

Canal de Castilla

The Canal de Castilla is one of the most important hydraulic engineering works in Spain. The canal was built from the middle of the XVIII century until 1849. In the XVIII century, the center of Spain was isolated from the world because there wasn't a fast way of transport to travel. The journeys to Castilla lasted a lot of time and were very costly. So, the economy and the trade were too small. That's why the king Fernando VI ordered the building of the canal.

The canal meant an instant increase in Castilla's economy. The canal was used to transport the wheat produced in Castilla. This was our main source of wealth by that time. Furthermore, it was also employed to move the watermills that were near the canal and to irrigate the crops of the place.

In addition to the substantial income that the canal meant for Castilla, it also has become the habitat of lots of different animals, such as the otter or the wild pig, and plants, like the elm or the black poplar.

The canal has never been finished. At the beginning, the canal was going to have four branches which would go from Segovia to Reinosa, a city of Cantabria. However, there weren't enough resources to finish it. Even so, the canal, with the form of a Y, has a length of 207 kilometers and goes through lots of different towns and villages. It begins in Alar del Rey, in Palencia, and after going through other villages such as Herrera de Pisuergra or

Castrillo de Rio, the south canal ends in Valladolid and the Campo canal ends in Medina del Rio Seco.

In this day and age, the canal is enabled. However, you can tour it now in a tourist boat called Marqués de la Ensenada, which offers you a beautiful journey along a part of the Canal de Castilla.



Rodrigo Pérez



Glorieta del cine. History of the SEMINCI

Very close to our high school there is a sculpture that represents the sets of the cinema. The citizens of Valladolid are great fans of movies. Every year the SEMINCI is celebrated, the Valladolid International Film Week being one of the oldest film festivals in Europe. It was consolidated as one of the most recognized film festivals in Spain and the world.

In 1956 its first edition was held; did you know that it was born from the interest of taking the seventh art as a way of transmitting Catholic moral values? Yes, as you can see, it originates from religious events, in fact, its initial name was the Valladolid Religious Film Week; This event became so important that the theme changed; In 1973 the religious character of the festival was eliminated and it was consolidated as one of the most recognized film festivals in Spain and the world.

Currently, the Teatro Calderón is the main venue for the event, and hosts the opening, closing and awards ceremonies, as well as various shows in the official section; the rest of the screenings and sections take place in various cinemas and theaters in the city.

In this year's 2022 edition, the Golden Spike for the best film of the festival has been for the film 'Return to dust' by the Chinese director Li Ruijun. This was also the film that received the

highest rating from the critics of El Norte de Castilla, a local newspaper. The six specialized journalists who have followed and rated the official section gave it a 7.9 out of 10.

Sandra Vallejo



Jumelage avec Lille

Le jumelage des villes est un acte très important qui se réalise dans le monde entier entre villes de tous les pays et continents. Correspond à un acte social, culturel, historique... et il a un apport dans tous ce sens très enrichissant.

La ville de Valladolid est jumelée avec la ville de Lille. Cette fraternité est née le lendemain de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale, alors que l'Europe était dévastée, ruinée et perdue. À cette époque, aucun pays ne savait à qui faire confiance, et la peur grandissait à cause de la guerre froide.

Jumelées en 1987, un an seulement après l'entrée de l'Espagne dans l'Union Européenne, les deux villes entretiennent une relation „dense et fraternelle” en raison de leur coopération et de leurs échanges migratoires.

Lille est l'une des villes les plus importantes de l'Eurométropole en raison de sa proximité avec Bruxelles, Amsterdam et Londres, et constitue un carrefour en Europe, tout comme Valladolid l'est en Espagne. Elle fait partie de la région Nord-Pas de Calais et a une population de la municipalité d'environ 226 000 habitants ; et la population de l'espace métropolitain est de 1 164 716 habitants.

Pour célébrer et rendre hommage aux liens entre la ville de Valladolid et ces villes, il existe une place-monument où chaque ville jumelée y est exposée.



Juan Fernández



There are various reasons why people become famous. However it doesn't really matter why. What's important, is that they have made something for their community, not only the local one. Even though sometimes it wasn't easy due to gender, social position, appearance etc. They never gave up. I think we all can agree, that every city has at least a few of famous people from there. So is Plock. To be honest I would be surprised if we didn't have anyone famous due to our huge history. Besides you'll agree that city, which is existing for nearly century, has some known people behind it.

Marcelina Rościszewska

One of the people who has done a lot for us and city is Marcelina Rościszewska. She was born in November 1875. She was one of two women and one of a few civilians who were ordered with „Cross of Valour”. This distinction was given only for soldiers of high rank, who contributed to regaining independence of Poland. The order was given to her for her amazing and brave attitude towards the Bolshevik army, which invaded Plock in 1920. Her big part in



“Defence of Plock” has prevented the enemy army from reaching the capital of the country – Warsaw.

Without a doubt she's one of the most famous woman from Plock. She's always presented with hat. In honor of her, every year, on November 11th (independence day of Poland) cookies names “Marcelinki” are baked, in a shape of her famous hat. We can find her outline on one of Plock's mural.

Mira Ziemińska – Sygetyńska

I think that you'll agree, that woman can be really powerful if they want to. So was Mira Ziemińska – Sygetyńska. Born in 1901. She was an amazing actress and director in one. Her career has spread all over Poland. In addition she made Masovia and Plock more famous. She has become a political prisoner during World War II and later has took a part in Warsaw Uprising. After war, thanks to her vision folk group „Mazowsze” was made. Mira and her husband have led them for over 40 years. Since then „Mazowsze” is one of the most representational formation, which is showing Polish culture around the world. Despite the fact that she was living in a hard times for wo-



men, she has learned how to drive a car. To be honest it wouldn't be something impressive, if she wasn't one of the first women with driving license. Needless to say that her lifestyle and ideas were Ahead of the Times she was living in.



where author was feeling his best. As a memento of his huge statue was built in really close distance from his family house.

Władysław Broniewski

He was born in 1897 in intelligent family. In age of 18 he dropped school and enlist in the army with his friends. He has fought in world war I and in war between Poland and Bolsheviks. For second one he was awarded with highest Polish order of „Virtuti Military” and four times with „Cross of Valour”. He's poetry was mainly in patriotic spirit and was exhorting people to fight for our country. He has fought in World War II as well. We can still find his house on Kościuszki street in Płock. It was one of the places



autor Maja Krajewska



Pope's historic visit - la visita histórica de Papa

“I was in prison and you came to visit me - Estuve en la cárcel, y vinisteis a mí.” (Matthew - S. Mateo 25:36)

In 1991, John Paul II visited Poland for the fourth time. On 7th and 8th of June, he came to Płock and, for the first time in the history of Popes, visited a prison. A group of 300 Christian prisoners could see the Pope, talk to him and listen to his speech:

“I'm here with you, dear brothers and sisters - I say: sisters, because talking to you in the prison of Płock, I address my words to everyone who is imprisoned in Poland - I speak to you as the Gospel's servant. It is also the Gospel of prisons and prisoners. Jesus Christ was a prisoner and was sentenced to death, the apostles were prisoners and many of those, who are now worshipped as saints. As you can see, the Gospel of the prisoners has a long and diversified history. Perhaps many of you, who belong to this history, will find themselves on the right side during the Last Judgement. In every case, Jesus was directly present in the prisoners' Gospel: “I was in prison and you came to visit me”. He wants to be present. (...)

I wish you to return home and to your families as soon as possible, to a normal place in society. I also wish you to live with dignity now, in peace, trying to develop in you the spirit of brotherhood and friendship. I will pray for you, anyway I do it everyday, you can also sometimes pray for me. May the Papal blessing accompany you and your loved ones as a sign of God's grace, forgiveness and redemption.”

John Paul II, 7th of June 1991

En 1991, Juan Pablo II visitó Polonia por cuarta vez. Los 7 y 8 de junio vino a Płock y, por primera vez en la historia de los Papas, visitó una prisión. Un grupo de 300 presos cristianos pudo verlo, hablar con él y escuchar su discurso:

„Estoy aquí con vosotros, mis hermanos y hermanas - digo: hermanas, porque dando este discurso en la prisión de Płock, dirijo mis palabras a todos los que están encarcelados en Polonia - hablo a vos como el siervo del Evangelio. Eso también es el Evangelio de prisiones y presos. Jesucristo fue un preso y fue condenado a muerte, los apóstoles fueron unos presos y muchos de los que ahora son adorados como santos. Como podéis ver, el Evangelio de los presos tiene una larga y diversificada historia. Quizás muchos de vosotros, que pertenecen a esta historia, se encontrarán al lado bueno durante el Juicio Final. En todos los casos, Jesucristo estuvo presente directamente en el Evangelio de los presos: “Estuve en la cárcel, y vinisteis a mí”. Él quiere estar presente. (...)

Os deseo que regreséis a casa y a vuestras familias lo antes posible, a un lugar normal en la sociedad. Os deseo también que viváis con dignidad, en paz, tratando de desarrollar en vosotros el espíritu de fraternidad y amistad. Oraré por vosotros, en fin lo hago todos los días, también podéis orar por mi a veces. Que la bendición papal os acompañe y a vuestros seres queridos como signo de la gracia, el perdón y la redención de Dios.”

Juan Pablo II, 7 de junio 1991

Autor Ada Omińska





Festival in Płock

Płock is located by the biggest river in Poland which is called Wisła, because of that we have a very well developed coastline. A lot of space by the river allows to organize many cultural events which contain festivals, concerts and many more. Płock is famous for leading some of the biggest festivals in Poland, but some of them are no longer in our city or simply stopped being organized.

<https://i0.wp.com/przekraczajacgranice.pl/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/plock-plaza-nad-wisla-1.jpg?ssl=1>

Astigmatic (International Festival Of Astigmatic Music) is a Polish festival of electronic music, its framers are Artur Koryciński, Jan Miklaszewski and Michał Śledziewski. First edition happened by the end of August in 2003 by the Wisła river. A lot of international artists visited our city and gave their performances (such as Carl Craig- United States, Ian O'Brien- UK, Daniel Wang- United States, Patrick Pulsinger-Germany, Jazzanova- Germany, Louie Austen- Austria and many more). Unfortunately as a result of run-in between organizers festival had to be moved to another Polish city- Gdynia

<https://muno.pl/news/tygodnik-40-2018-podsumowanie-tygodnia/>

Reggaeland is a festival of reggae music, its originator is named Grzegorz „Żagiel” Żaglewski in collaboration with Hub of Płock’s Culture and Art. They worked together on first four editions of the festival but in 2009 but in an atmosphere of misunderstandings they had ended their collaboration and the festival had been moved to Ostróda and renamed to Ostróda Reggae Festival. Artists that

performed on Reggaeland are mostly of Polish nationality (for example Bongostan, Tabu, Silesian Sound, duet King&Krakowski, Mesajah and many more).

<https://plock.wyborcza.pl/plock/7,35681,18291670,reggaeland-tuz-tuz-ale-bawic-sie-zaczynamy-juz-teraz.html>

Autor Julia Paradowska



Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Masovia

Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Masovia, is a Roman Catholic cathedral in the city of Płock, in central Poland. It is an example of 12th-century architecture with three elements of styles: Romanesque (arrangement of the apse, trimmed stone used as a construction material), Gothic (towers, buttresses, gables) and Renaissance (cupola ceiling with a lantern). It is also the oldest and most important historical monument in the city, which contains the tombs of several Polish monarchs, and the most important of them are Władysław I Herman and his son Bolesław III Krzywousty as well as fifteen Dukes of Mazovia.

The most important elements of The history of The cathedral:

The bishopric in Płock was founded about 1075. In 1127, it was destroyed during the Pomeranian invasion, and in its place in 1130, the bishop of Płock, Alexander of Malonne, started to build a new, magnificent temple. From that period came the magnificent bronze door ordered by the bishop of Magdeburg a few years later. On 26 casts of bronze, scenes from the life of Jesus and the apostles were depicted. Few churches in Europe could afford such a costly ornament. However they were stolen, and we only have a bronze replica of them made in 1980s. Further in Time there were many fires which led to renovations and small changes in the cathedral, however a major important fire took place in 1530, caused by a lightning strike as a result of which, part of the walls and vaults collapsed. The building was reconstructed by Bishop Andzej Krzycki as a new Renaissance style church. This was the first large Renaissance style cathedral in Poland.

In 2018, due to its historical, artistic, scientific, material and landscape values, the Cathedral along with the entire Wzgórze Tumskie („Tumskie Hill”) was listed by the President of Poland as a Historic Monument of Poland.

Autor Julia Zaręba



I'd like to introduce you stories of Jozef Piłsudski and Płock

the performance of Józef Piłsudski

Polish politician, military, Polish marshal, one of the main organizers of the Polish state, initiator of the formation of the Polish Legions. He was born on December 5, 1867 in Zułów, in today's Lithuania, in a poor noble family. After graduating from high school, he began medical studies at the University of Kharkiv.

Who was Józef Piłsudski and what did he become famous for?

He became famous as a statesman, head of state and the first marshal of Poland - commander-in-chief of Polish troops during the Polish-Bolshevik war

Why is Piłsudski a role model?

Józef Piłsudski became a symbol of Poland regaining independence, he was the head of the newly rebuilt state. He is the grandfather, the father of Poland, people say differently, and it is thanks to him that Poland still exists on the map, today it is only possible to look for such patriots with a candle.

What is the name of Piłsudski's horse?

Commander Piłsudski chose her as his horse from donated horses and decided to change her name to Kasztanka.

Interesting facts about Józef Piłsudski. His favorite pastime was playing solitaire, especially the pyramid, which was even called Piłsudski's solitaire before the war. Józef Piłsudski walked a lot, he loved lonely walks in the Łazienki Park.

A hero city of Płock

Płock is one of the two cities awarded after the end of the Polish-Bolshevik war. The second is Lviv, honored with the Virtuti Militari Cross. Płock is also one of the two cities awarded by Marshal Piłsudski with the title of „city of a hero”.

The Bolshevik attack on the city took place on August 18, 1920, around 2:00 p.m. Fierce street fighting began. In these difficult moments, the gendarmes under the command of Lt. Edward Czuruk played an important role and manned key points in the city. Almost from the beginning, the telegraph company of Lieutenant Zbigniew Brodziński joined the fight. Reinforcements were gradually arriving from across the Vistula, stabilizing the situation in the city. The civilians showed great help and support to the soldiers. Residents built makeshift barricades, provided ammunition, food, water, bandaged the wounded and hid Polish soldiers, for which they risked death. Many houses turned into makeshift dressing points

Many inhabitants experienced hard times - Bolshevik soldiers scattered around their houses, robbing civilians and raping women. They plundered apartments in search of food and alcohol. Their victims were residents of all social, national and religious groups: rich and poor, Poles and Jews, Catholic and Mariavite priests. During the night, more reinforcements reached Płock, which allowed for offensive actions and gradual displacement of the enemy in the morning of August 19. Around At 11:00 Polish troops pushed the Bolsheviks out of the city.



Marshal Józef Piłsudski appreciated the extraordinary commitment of the inhabitants in defense, awarding the city with the Cross of Valor. April 10, 1921 became a holiday of the city, its inhabitants and defenders, who also received the Virtuti Militari and Crosses of Valor orders from the Supreme Commander.

Autor Wiktoria Rokicka



Benches from Płock

While wandering around the town of Płock you'll for sure see old historical buildings, town hall with fountains and breathtaking Vistula coast views. However you may also notice some benches with people sitting on or standing still next to them.

What are they?

Don't worry, they are just monuments of famous people who were born in Płock.

Why are they here?

Statues were built in memorial of well-deserved activists who had a huge impact on Płock's or even Polish history.

How many are there?

Only three, but who knows, maybe in the future there will be more. We only have to work really hard to deserve such a big merit.

Where can you find them?

They are placed in the area of the district called "Old Town". One statue is near the Town Hall and the other two are on Tumskie Hill.

And most importantly, who are they?

Tadeusz Mazowiecki

(18 April, 1927 - 28 October, 2013)

Born into a Polish noble family in which his mum and dad both worked in the Holy Trinity Hospital. Suddenly His education was interrupted by World War II. He started to study law at Warsaw University but he didn't finish it. Tadeusz was interested in journalism so he worked at the press. He collaborated with "Dziś i Jutro" weekly, "Słowo Powszechne" magazine and was an editor of "Wrocławski Tygodnik Katolików", later also with „Więź” monthly. Faith in God was really significant to him that he was even known as a christian democrat. As we already know, Tadeusz studied law which he used in his political career. Being an advisor to Lech Wałęsa, a former president of the republic of Poland isn't common. Tadeusz Mazowiecki also tried to become a president of Poland, however he lost and resigned from political activities. In 1992-1995 he worked in the Committee of Human Rights on the other hand, in Poland he was also the leader of Democratic Union and later of the Freedom Union party.



Jakub Chojnacki

(August 21, 1922 - September 18, 2006)

He studied at Malachowianka High school and had passed his matura exam in 1945. Jakub had moved to Łódź to start his studies at university where he studied law. Later in life he had decided to become an engineer in wood technology which is interesting. When he had come back to Płock he started to be active in the political life of the town. In 1968 he was a chairman of Płock Scientific Society. Printed Jakub's bibliography numbers 300 copies. He died and was buried in Płock.

Wacław Milke

(June 14, 1914 - May 9, 2008)

From a young age, Milke was a scout and was showing his organization abilities. He used it in school during various events. Wacław was also the leader for his scout team for whom he was setting up camping trips, events and even pilgrimages. He ran a charity for the poorest children in town. During World War II he ran away from Gąbin to Garwolin but he came back, where friends warned him about arrests so Wacław was hiding in Dobrzyków. In this difficult time he still was brave enough to become a liaison between Gąbin and Wyszogród. When he was secretly visiting his mother in Gąbin Gestapo arrested him and in 1940 on May 5th Milke was taken to Nazi concentration camp in Dachau. In camp his willpower didn't fade away and he was organizing secret Rosary celebrations to strengthen faith and hope for other prisoners.

Autor Nadia Ciarcińska

Fortunately he came back to Płock in 1946 where he started a singing and dancing team called "Dzieci Płocka". The purpose was to not let people forget about unique Polish music, dance and traditions. Wacław put his whole heart into this organisation which shows because "Dzieci Płocka" exists till this day. In 1946 he created a scout group in Malachowianka school which later turned out to be "Dzieci Płocka". Wacław was always finding patriotism and promoting Polish culture as significant. Thanks to him and his actions we now have a chance to still remember and appreciate the beauty of Poland.



Stories of Płock's buildings

Many of these places are now history remnants of former famous and important places for Płock:

Military barracks at segat

After the fall of the November Uprising in the spring of 1832, Russian troops appeared in Płock and were located, in the barracks of the Polish army, in the Ponorbertain buildings on Warszawska Street . In the following years the number of Russian colonels increased and there was less and less space in the barracks. As a result, there was a need to rent buildings belonging to the townspeople for quarters. This is how barracks were established in the buildings of merchant Haim David Segal at 9 Tumaska St. In the complex of the building visible in the photograph, in 1847, 449 soldiers of the 21st Muromskiego infantry regiment [...] of Prince Konstantin Nikolaevich. A year later, 441 soldiers of the 22nd Nizhegrad infantry regiment [...] of Princess Vera Konstantinova were quartered there. These barracks housed a regimental school, a shoemaker's shop, a tailor's shop and a place to eat. Today the tenement houses apartments of private individuals and restaurants. Origin of the photography used in the second article is a photograph from the collections of Zygmunt Różalski and Marek Ambroziak



Defenders of Warsaw Square

One square, eight names and so much history in it. Until the end of the 18th century, located outside the city walls, it belonged to a Dominican nunnery hence its first, earliest name: Maiden Square. During the partitions of 1793-1806 the area was leveled and planted with

trees, arranging a representative park in front of the central office. The square took the name „Wilhelm Square”. Around 1823 it was reconstructed, decorated in the English manner and named „Florian Square” to honor the services of Florian Kobylinski chairman of the Płock Voivodeship Commission, who ordered this reconstruction. Throughout the 19th century it was also called „Government Square” due to its proximity to the building being the seat of the central administrative authorities, and even „Gubernial Square” after the establishment of the Płock guberniya in place of the province. During the First World War the occupant restored the name „Wilhelm Platz”, and after the restoration of independence returned to the name „Florianski Square”. However, this changed rather quickly because in the mid-thirties it began to be called „Jozef Pilsudski Square”. During the Second World War and the subsequent German occupation it again became „Kolegialny Square”, and after the end of the war it briefly took the name of „Powstańców Warszawy Square”. Eventually it became „Warsaw Defenders Square”. Origin of the photography used in the first article: https://pl.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plik:Hotel_Angielski,_mur.,_2_po%C5%82._XIX_P%C5%82ock,_ul._Tumaska_9.jpg

Julia Zawadzka



ZOO in Płock

ZOO in Płock is one of 24 in Poland.

The idea to establishment a ZOO was born in 1919 by Maria Macieszyna (a biology teacher). The woman and her husband submit application to today's City Office and in numerous speeches she emphasized that there is need of zoo for young people to have the opportunity to learn through contact with nature. Ultimately the project was not implemented.

On February 9, 1938 the city council of Płock acquired from private owners 10 ha of land for a city park. Ten years later in October is organised agricultural and garden exhibition that shows plants and animals like turtle, mole, hedgehog, white mice and a few birds. The exhibition is visited by a lot of residents from Płock, especially young people.

On March 5, 1949 a botanic garden is created in the place of exhibition enriched with animals like: roe deer, foxes, pheasants, peacocks. Tadeusz Taworski becomes the first director

ZOO was founded on May 1, 1951 and it is visited by over 60 thousand people and more animals appear: deers, bears, wolves, reptiles, fishes and 5 years later monkeys, ponies, lamas.

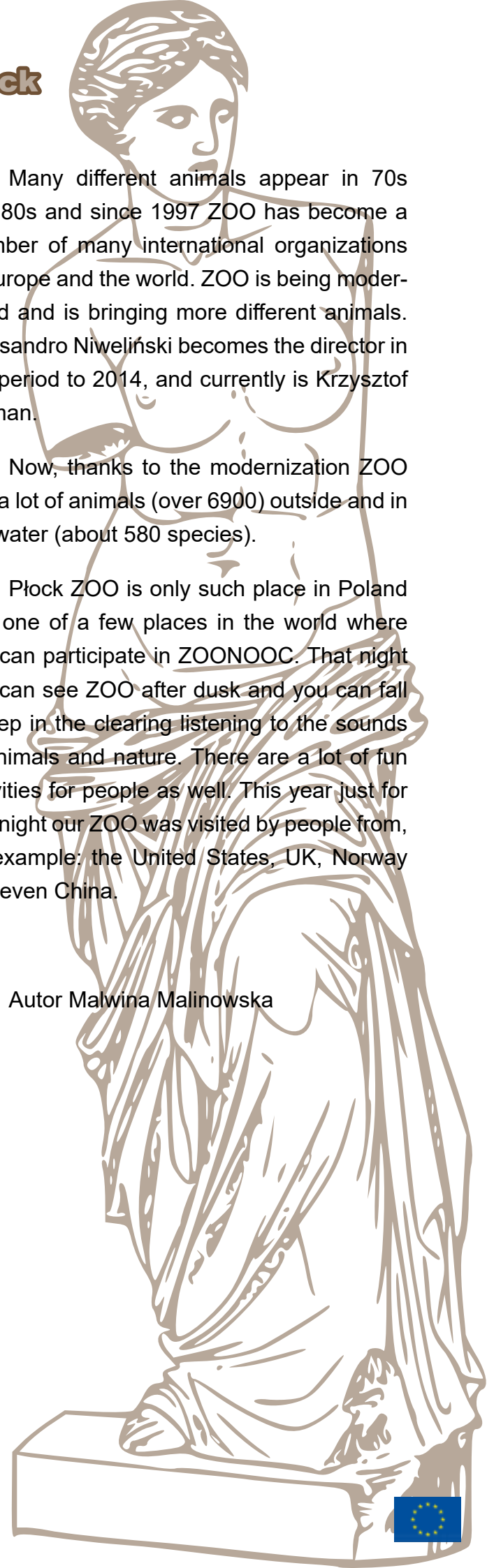
In 1960, Marta the alligator come come to Płock. Currently she is the oldest animal in our ZOO and the oldest alligator in whole Poland. She was born in 1930 and she even pTnightlayed in a movie "Hydrozagadka". In 1964, the first African elephant come to the Płock ZOO and 6 years later the first giraffe appeared.

Many different animals appear in 70s and 80s and since 1997 ZOO has become a member of many international organizations in Europe and the world. ZOO is being modernized and is bringing more different animals. Alessandro Niweliński becomes the director in this period to 2014, and currently is Krzysztof Kelman.

Now, thanks to the modernization ZOO has a lot of animals (over 6900) outside and in the water (about 580 species).

Płock ZOO is only such place in Poland and one of a few places in the world where you can participate in ZOONOOC. That night you can see ZOO after dusk and you can fall asleep in the clearing listening to the sounds of animals and nature. There are a lot of fun activities for people as well. This year just for that night our ZOO was visited by people from, for example: the United States, UK, Norway and even China.

Autor Malwina Malinowska



Małachowianka

Małachowianka- one of the oldest schools in Poland

Małachowianka (actually Secondary School named after Marshal Stanisław Małachowski) is High School in Płock and the oldest school in Poland. The school was founded in 1180. It consists of three buildings: two old parts (one built in the XIII century and second at 1675-1685 years) and a modern one from the 60'. Now it's one of the most popular high schools in Płock.

Like I earlier said the school is named after count Stanisław Małachowski, who was the first Prime Minister of Poland, a member of the Polish government's Permanent Council, Marshal of the Crown Courts of Justice, Crown Grand Referendary, and Marshal of the Four-Year Sejm. Important fun fact about him is that his figure is immortalized in Jan Matejko's painting from 1891 titled Constitution of 3 May 1791. In Płock is also a monument in his honor on the grounds of Małachowianka.

The school is open for visitors for events like „Long Night of Museum” or with tour guide from our local organization- PLOT. If you're interested in sightseeing Małachowianka, you should know what you can see there! And there are few points:

- o museum in the school's basement where you can see her history in front of your own eyes! Museum is available for everyone on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at hours 900- 1400 after earlier telephone contact, which you can find at their website

- o assembly hall with beautiful paintings on the walls

- o cupola which now is the astronomical observatory

There's a lot of significant graduates in her history like:

- Ignacy Mościcki- president of the Republic of Poland in the years 1926-1939,

- Aleksander Dębski- polish independence activist

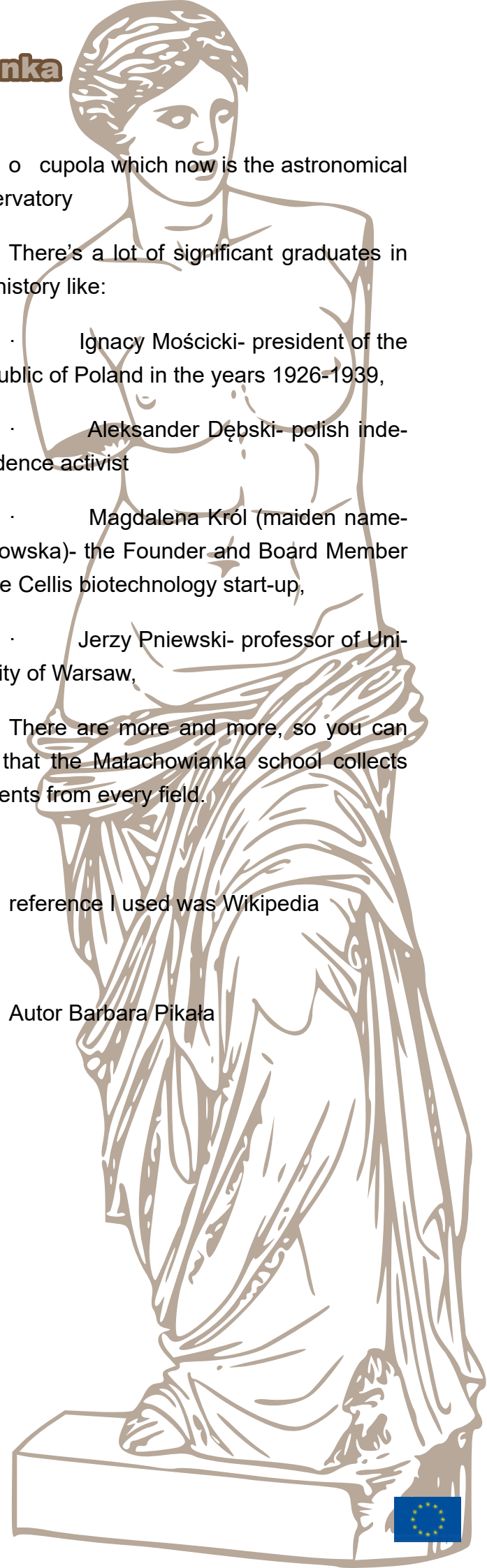
- Magdalena Król (maiden name- Ostrowska)- the Founder and Board Member of the Cellis biotechnology start-up,

- Jerzy Pniewski- professor of University of Warsaw,

There are more and more, so you can see that the Małachowianka school collects students from every field.

reference I used was Wikipedia

Autor Barbara Piłała



Szlachta - Noble Democracy

I want to explain what a Noble Democracy is and How in the middle of Europe ruled by absolute monarchies, Poland was a type of democracy.

As some may think it wasn't a single event that led to creation of Noble Democracy, but a slow process of granting more rights and privilege

to Nobles that slowly pushed them to a new way of thinking about kings and power. But now we must understand few things that

„szlachta” - (Polish Nobility) was a lot more numerous than western Aristocracy. For the comparison in Poland, Nobility were around 10% of the population

but in France Aristocracy represented 2% of the whole society. „Szlachta” - (Polish Nobles) were a relatively large group that included both poor and rich. Many members of nobility

owned only wooden house and small field (this kind of nobles was called „Szlachta zagrodowa” - homestead Nobility) ,but in the most extreme cases a nobles may have owned

literally nothing and still would be included in the nobility (that kind of nobles would be called „Gołota”). Most wealthy group of nobles were called „Magnateria” and a middle class

was called „Szlachta średnia” - Middle Nobels (also we need to remember that in the law every noble was equal). Final step in the creation of this system was in the constitution „nihil novi” created and signed in the year 1505.

This document has put Sejm - (Polish parliament) as the most important institution in Poland and Lithuania. From this point the king wasn't able to issue laws without the consent of the nobility. That basically meant that a relatively large Group (large if we compare numbers of Polish nobility to other European countries in this time) of both rich and poor people were in charge of Poland and Lithuania.

After that Poland was experiencing its golden age as a European powerhouse. In this period in 1572 Jaggielon dynasty died out and Nobility decided to introduce a new election system that allowed sejm to elect new kings from candidate dynasties.

After the golden age, the silver age came. In this time Poland was spending its wealth for wars that were mostly successful for example war with Russia that ended with polish army capturing moscow and putting a son of polish king on the russian throne. And after 150 years of enrichment and great victories a shadow was looming over polish nobility

a shadow of greed, in this time nobility grows more selfish and corrupt. Magnates started looking over Poorer members of nobility that with time ended equality in nobility.

Sejm and Magnates cared more for their own wealth than for the goodness of the state. Peasants that in the XVI century were in a relatively good situation now were ruthlessly exploited by Magnates. With lack of funds and disinterest of wealthy nobles Poland started to lose more and more wars. And with the beginning of XVIII Poland was only a shadow of its former glory.



Nobles were corrupted beyond any standards and thanks to „Liberum Veto” law. Any noble could break up a sejm meeting. This led to Russia paying Magnates for breaking any sejm meeting that may result in reform and strengthening of the Polish nation. Last patriots inside of nobility created the first constitution in Europe, a constitution of third May. They were hoping that abolishing „liberum Veto” and pushing reforms inspired by French revolution will change fortune on the side of Poland but it was too late and only 4 years later Poland was partitioned and stopped existing on maps for 123 years. and this is the simplified story of Polish Noble democracy. -

Maciej Szkopek. Płock



drawings:
Zofia Niewinowska



Krieg und Frieden: Können 99 Luftballons einen Krieg auslösen?

Ein Essay von Anna Flemisch, WGW 13

Spätestens seit 1983 denkt jeder Deutsche an ein bestimmtes Lied, sobald der Begriff „Luftballons“ fällt. Nenas „99 Luftballons“ ist seit den 80er Jahren ein Hit, selbst die englische Version des Popsongs „99 red Balloons“ lässt die Herzen der Fans der neuen deutschen Welle höherschlagen. Auf Partys, im Radio oder im Auto wird einer von Nenas bekanntesten Hits geträllert. Doch was möchte uns der Text eigentlich sagen?

Grob gesagt geht es in dem Lied um 99 Luftballons, die für UFOs gehalten werden. Um diese zu bekämpfen, wird eine Fliegerstaffel mit 99 Düsenjägern ausgesendet. Diese werden von 99 Kriegsministern fälschlicherweise für einen Angriff gehalten und dann als Vorwand genutzt, um den eigenen Machtbereich militärisch zu erweitern. Das Ende vom Lied beschreibt einen traurigen, 99 Jahre langen Krieg. Dieser ist das Ende der menschlichen Zivilisation, da die Welt in Schutt und Asche liegt.

Doch was hat das Ganze mit dem Kalten Krieg zu tun?

99 Luftballons ist eine Anti-Kriegs-Hymne, geschrieben zu Zeiten des Kalten Krieges. Der Kalte Krieg gilt als Bezeichnung für die spannungsreichen Konfrontationen der Siegermächte nach 1945. Es geht um den Konflikt zwischen den Westmächten unter der Führung der USA und dem Ostblock unter der Führung der Sowjetunion. Im Mittelpunkt stehen die konstante Bedrohung und Provokation beider Mächte. Der Krieg ist nie ausgebrochen, dafür wurde um die Wette aufgerüstet, auch mit nuklearen Waffen. Dadurch wurde extreme



Angst und Panik in der Bevölkerung geschürt. Jeder noch so kleine Funke hätte in einem nuklearen Weltkrieg enden können.

Nenas 99 Luftballons entstand in den letzten Phasen des Krieges. Nach dem NATO-Doppelbeschluss wurden in Deutschland Pershing-II Raketen stationiert. Diese nukleare Aufrüstung führte zu Befürchtungen, dass die Gefahr eines Atomkrieges steige, und stieß daher auf massive Widerstände in Teilen der Bevölkerung. Friedensbewegungen waren die Folge. Leitmotiv ist die Paranoia vor möglichen Anschlägen und zusammenhängenden Gegenanschlägen.

Alte Zeiten schön und gut, doch was hat 99 Luftballons mit 2022 zu tun, außer der 80er Mode?

Das Lied kann heute wie damals mit dem Kontext der Angst vor einem Krieg gehört werden. Durch den Einmarsch und den darauffolgenden Angriffskrieg in der Ukraine erlangt das Lied so viel Bedeutung wie seit langem nicht mehr. Die Angst, dass Russland ein NATO-Land angreift ist präsent. Die Folge ist ein weitreichender Krieg. Verfolgt man die Nachrichten so fällt auf, dass das Thema „Aufrüsten“ mehr Aufmerksamkeit erlangt. Für einen Krieg? Für



militärische Abschreckung? Jedenfalls steuern wir auf eine Zeitenwende zu. Russland droht jedem Land militärisch, das der Ukraine hilft. Die Ukraine schreit verzweifelt nach Waffen. Der Iran lässt auf die eigenen Leute schießen.

Die Menschheit ist in Angst und Schrecken und auch da kann es sein, dass so ein kleiner Luftballon, der eigentlich etwas Schönes ist, wovor man keine Angst haben sollte, die Welt in Schutt und Asche setzt.

Daher mein Appell: MAKE LOVE NOT WAR!

99 LUFTBALLONS

Hast du etwas Zeit für mich

Dann singe ich ein Lied für dich

Von 99 Luftballons

Auf ihrem Weg zum Horizont

Denkst du vielleicht g'rad an mich

Dann singe ich ein Lied für dich

Von 99 Luftballons

Und dass sowas von sowas kommt

99 Luftballons

Auf ihrem Weg zum Horizont

Hielt man für Ufos aus dem All

Darum schickte ein General

'ne Fliegerstaffel hinterher

Alarm zu geben, wenn's so wär

Dabei war'n dort am Horizont

Nur 99 Luftballons

99 Düsenflieger

Jeder war ein großer Krieger

Hielten sich für Captain Kirk

Das gab ein großes Feuerwerk

Die Nachbarn haben nichts gerafft

Und fühlten sich gleich angemacht

Dabei schoss man am Horizont

Auf 99 Luftballons

99 Kriegsminister

Streichholz und Benzinkanister

Hielten sich für schlaue Leute

Witterten schon fette Beute

Riefen: Krieg und wollten Macht

Mann, wer hätte das gedacht

Dass es einmal soweit kommt

Wegen 99 Luftballons

99 Jahre Krieg

Ließen keinen Platz für Sieger

Kriegsminister gibt's nicht mehr

Und auch keine Düsenflieger

Heute zieh ich meine Runden

Seh' die Welt in Trümmern liegen

Hab' 'nen Luftballon gefunden

Denk' an dich und lass' ihn fliegen

Music by Uwe Fahrenkrog-Petersen /

Text by Carlo Karges



99 Red Balloons and the Fear of War

Since 1983 every German thinks of a certain song as soon as the term „Luftballons“ is mentioned. Nena's „99 red balloons“ has been a hit since the 80s. At parties, on the radio or in the car, one of Nena's best-known hits is sung. But what does the text want to tell us?

Roughly speaking, the song is about 99 balloons that are mistaken for UFOs. To fight them, a squadron of 99 jet fighters is sent out. These are mistaken for an attack by 99 war ministers. They then use this incident as a pretext to militarily expand their own area of influence. The end of the story is a sad 99-year war. This is the end of human civilisation, as the world lies in ruins.

But what does this have to do with the Cold War? 99 red balloons is an anti-war anthem, written at the time of the Cold War. The Cold War is a term referring to the tense confrontations between the victorious powers after 1945. It is about the conflict between the Western powers led by the USA and the Eastern bloc led by the Soviet Union. The focus here is on the constant threat and provocation of both powers. The war never broke out, but instead there was an arms race, including nuclear weapons. This created extreme fear and panic among the population. Even the smallest spark could have ended in a nuclear world war.

Nena's 99 Balloons was written in the final stages of the war. After NATO's Double-Track Decision, Pershing-II missiles were stationed in Germany. This nuclear armament led to fears that the danger of nuclear war was increasing and therefore met with massive resistance from the population. Peace movements were the result due to a fear of possible attacks and related counterattacks.



Old times all well and good, but what lesson can we learn from an 80s song and how is the song related to the year 2023, apart from 80s fashion?

We should listen to the song with the knowledge of a looming fear of an ever-present war. The invasion and subsequent war of aggression in Ukraine has given the song more meaning than it has had in a long time. The fear that Russia will attack a NATO country is present. The consequence would be a far-reaching war.

If you follow the news, you will notice that the topic of rearmament is gaining more attention. For a war? For military defence? In any case, we are heading for a turning point. Russia is threatening militarily any country that helps Ukraine. Ukraine is desperately crying out for weapons. Iran is shooting at its own people.

Humanity is in fear, so that even a red balloon, which is actually something beautiful that one should not be afraid of, sets the world in ruins.

Hence my plea: MAKE LOVE NOT WAR!

Essay written by Anna Flemisch, WGW 13



99 RED BALLOONS

You and I in a little toy shop
Buy a bag of balloons with the money
we've got
Set them free at the break of dawn
,Til one by one, they were gone
Back at base, sparks in the software
Flash the message „Something's out there"
Floating in the summer sky
99 red balloons go by

99 red balloons
Floating in the summer sky
Panic bells, it's red alert
There's something here from somewhere else
The war machine springs to life
Opens up one eager eye
Focusing it on the sky
The 99 red balloons go by

99 Decision Street
99 ministers meet
To worry, worry, super scurry
Call the troops out in a hurry
This is what we've waited for
This is it boys, this is war
The President is on the line
As 99 red balloons go by

99 knights of the air
Ride super high-tech jet fighters
Everyone's a superhero
Everyone's a Captain Kirk
With orders to identify
To clarify and classify
Scrambling the summer sky
99 red balloons go by
As 99 red balloons go by
99 dreams I have had
In every one, a red balloon
It's all over, and I'm standing pretty
In this dust that was a city
If I could find a souvenir
Just to prove the world was here
And here is a red balloon
I think of you, and let it go

Songwriter: Joern-uwe Fahrenkrog-petersen / Carlo Karges / Kevin Mcalea

Songtext von 99 Luftballons © Edition Hate, Edition Uwe's 99 Songs For The World



Im Schatten eines Helden?

Erwin Rommel und sein Vermächtnis.

Erwin Rommel, ein Generalfeldmarschall der Wehrmacht, wurde am 15. Nov. 1891, in Heidenheim geboren. Bekannt war er unter dem Namen „Wüstenfuchs“. Noch heute erzählt man sich Geschichten, von der Ritterlichkeit und Kameradschaftlichkeit, die Rommel in seiner Karrierelaufbahn so erfolgreich machten. Er war für die deutsche Streitmacht im zweiten Weltkrieg unersetzbar und spielte eine Schlüsselrolle in der Eroberung Frankreichs. Selbst beim größten Feind Nazi-Deutschlands erwarb Rommel sich seinen Respekt, denn die Worte des damaligen Premierminister Winston Churchill, „Wir haben es mit einem sehr geschickten und wagemutigen Widersacher zu tun und wenn ich das trotz der Verheerung des Krieges sagen kann, mit einem großen General“ (1942 im Unterhaus) zeigen, was für ein strategisches Genie Rommel war.

Am Ende des zweiten Weltkrieges und somit seiner Karriere wurde Erwin Rommel verdächtigt am Putschversuch von Hitler beteiligt gewesen zu sein. Ihm wurden daraufhin zwei Alternativen angeboten, ein Verfahren am Volksgerichtshof oder der Selbstmord. Schließlich hat Erwin Rommel sich mit einer Zyankali-Kapsel umgebracht. Das Propagandaministerium bezeichnete ihn, um die Tatsachen zu begraben, als „nationalsozialistischen Geist“.

Das Denkmal, welches in seinem Gedenken von ehemaligen Truppenangehörigen, im Jahr 1961 am Zanger Berg, errichtet wurde, dient bis heute noch als Erinnerung seiner Taten. Jedoch steht seit geraumer Zeit ein Einbeiniger in Krücken im Schatten des Denkmals. (Rainer Jooß)

„Es verdient zwar als Monument seiner Zeit historische Beachtung, hinterlässt im Betrachter aber ein gehöriges Maß an Ratlosigkeit und Desinformation“ ~(www.rommel-denkmal.de)

Hierbei werden die Nachwirkungen und Rückbleibsel des Krieges und die Handlungen von Rommel angesprochen, denn die Überreste seiner Feldzüge auf lybischem und ägyptischem Boden verletzen oder töten sogar bis heute noch Menschen, was auch der Grund ist, weswegen der Schatten des Einbeinigen an das Denkmal angebracht wurde. Während des Rückzugs seiner gescheiterten Einnahme Afrikas, ließ er hunderttausend Minen verlegen, die die britische Streitmacht zurückhalten sollte. Nun sind diese Minen bis heute noch aktiv und können nur mühselig entschärft werden. Aufgrund dieser Minen wurden in den letzten 70 Jahren schon tausende, unschuldige Menschen verletzt und getötet. Man kann also sagen, dass die Auswirkungen seiner Feldzüge - heute sowie in der Zukunft - noch Einfluss auf das Leben unschuldiger Menschen haben.

Dafür, dass immer noch Menschen aufgrund seiner Handlungen leiden, sollte Erwin Rommel heute nicht als Held gefeiert werden.

-Mehmetalp Timris (KSH)

Quellen: <https://www.spiegel.de/geschichte/wuestenfuchs-erwin-rommel-des-fuehrers-lieblingsgeneral-a-946439.html>

[https://www.rommel-](https://www.rommel-denkmal.de/#intro-anchor)

[denkmal.de/#intro-anchor](https://www.rommel-denkmal.de/#intro-anchor)

<https://www.hz.de/kultur/heidenheimer-rommel-denkmal-wo-ein-schatten-auf-den-mythos-faellt-67411945.html>



The First Voyage Round the World

(1519-1522) was Spanish. King Carlos I, who was only 19 years old, financed the trip. The captain was a Portuguese sailor who became Spanish. His name was Fernando de Magallanes (Magellan).

The idea

The purpose of the trip was not to go around the world. The target was to buy spices in the Moluccan Islands, in Asia. Until that time, all Europeans went to Asia through the Mediterranean Sea or around southern Africa, but these options were not good. The route through the Mediterranean Sea was dangerous for the Christians because the Muslims were there. The Spanish were not allowed to use the route around southern Africa because the Portuguese were there. Magellan's idea was to reach Asia through the Atlantic Ocean. Possibly someone told Magellan that America had a route for ships between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Magellan's plan was to find this route.

The spices

Why were spices so important in the 16th century? They were important because they preserve food and give a good taste. During the 16th century you could only find several spices in the Moluccan Islands.

First part of the trip (from Spain to America)

Magellan left Sevilla with five ships and 250 men on the 10th of August 1519. These men were Spaniards, Portuguese, Greeks... But they all worked for the king of Spain. The trip was very complicated. After one year sailing, in today's Argentina, they lost two ships. The ship *Santiago* was destroyed in an accident. The ship *San Antonio* returned to Spain.

Second part of the trip (from America to the Philippines)

The other three ships passed from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean through the nowadays called "Strait of Magellan" in the south of today's Chile. Magellan and his men were the first Europeans to take this route. After having crossed "Strait of Magellan" they continued towards today's Philippines.

Third part of the trip (from the Philippines to Spain)

Magellan did not make the entire trip. When they arrived in the Philippines in 1521 Magellan died during a battle. Then Juan Sebastian Elcano, a Spanish companion of Magellan, became the leader of the expedition. When they arrived in the Moluccan Islands they bought the spices and returned to Spain via southern Africa. It was dangerous because the Portuguese could attack them. But they had no other option because the journey back through the Atlantic Ocean would be very long and the men were very, very tired.

On 6 September 1522 they arrived in Spain. The journey took three years in total.

Translated from Spanish into English by the students of BKFR2/1.



The Dark Side of a Hero?

Erwin Rommel was born on the 15th of November 1891 in Heidenheim an der Brenz. He was a field marshal and best known as “Wüstenfuchs” or “Desert Fox” in English.

Stories are still told about his chivalry and friendship which made Rommel’s career successful. He was irreplaceable in Germany and its forces during WWII and a key figure in taking over France. (7th armoured division)

Even the biggest opponent of Nazi Germany praised him which proves what kind of strategic genius he was. Winston Churchill said: “May I say across the havoc of war, a great general”.

At the end of WWII and his career Erwin Rommel was suspected of being part of an attempted coup d’état on Hitler. He was given two choices. Either a process at the court or suicide.

In the end, Rommel took cyanide and killed himself. The ministry of propaganda called him a “nationalsozialistischen Geist” which means “national-socialist ghost” to hide the fact of his demise.

The Monument, which was built by his former companions in 1961 on the “Zanger Berg”, serves till today as a reminder of his actions. However, for some time now there is a one-legged man in crutches standing in the shadow of the monument. (Rainer Jooß)

“It deserves recognition as a monument of its time but leaves the viewer with helplessness and disinformation” (www.rommel-denkmal.de)

The consequences and relics of the war and the acts of Rommel are being told because the remains of his campaigns on Ly-bian and Egyptian ground hurt or kill people today.

That is the reason why a one-legged shadow was added to the monument.

During his retreat in a failed attempt to capture Africa, he left a hundred thousand mines to stop the British army’s advances. But those mines are still hot and not easy to find and turn off. Because of the mines thousands of innocents were hurt or killed in the last seventy years. It is fair to say that his campaigns will affect the lives of innocent people today and in the future.

Because of his actions, Erwin Rommel should not be praised as a hero.



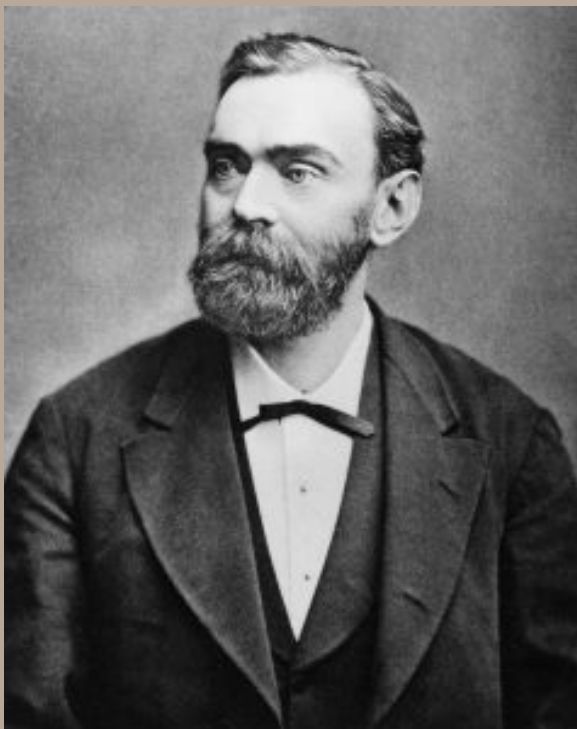
Alfred Nobel – ein erfolgreicher Mann

Alfred Nobel war ein schwedischer Erfinder, Forscher und Chemiker. Er wurde am 21. Oktober 1833 in Schweden geboren und starb 1896 in Italien. Alfred Nobel wuchs in St. Petersburg auf. Er wurde reich und berühmt für seine Entdeckungen.

Alfred Nobel erfand das Dynamit. Mit dem Dynamit kann man zum Beispiel viel leichter Tunnel bauen und Berge sprengen. Das Dynamit wurde später für gefährlichere Dinge verwendet, die für den Menschen schädlich waren. Dies machte Alfred Nobel ein schlechtes Gewissen und wollte das Geld für etwas Gutes spenden.

Der Nobelpreis wurde nach Alfreds Tod geschaffen und begann 1901 verliehen zu werden. Es gibt viele Kategorien für den Nobelpreis. Medizin, Physik, Chemie, Literatur, Der Friedens-Nobelpreis und Wirtschaft. Der Nobelpreis ist für Personen, die der Menschheit den größten Nutzen gebracht haben. An der Preisverleihung gibt es eine große Feier mit Musik, Essen, Reden und vielen prominenten Gästen. Die königliche Familie teilnimmt.

Alexandra, Linn



Valborg

La nuit de Valborg est une tradition populaire en Suède. Les suédoises veulent aider le printemps à venir avec des chants choral par exemple “Sköna maj välkommen” et “vintern rasat”, des grands feux, des casquettes blanches et des feux d’artifice. Les jeunes se rassemblent le soir du 30 avril dans les village pour “faire entrer mai au village”.

Historique

Les feux eux-mêmes ont des origines beaucoup plus lointaines. En Suède, comme dans de nombreux autres pays, il était en effet de tradition d’allumer de grands brasiers au moment du printemps. Les étudiants d’Uppsala, de Lund et d’autres villes fêtent l’arrivée du printemps depuis plus de 200 ans.

Aujourd’hui

La fête a surtout survécu en Suède sous une forme altérée et inoffensive. Dans la journée du 30 avril, jour de la Valborgsmässoafton, les étudiants de l’université d’Uppsala se réunissent devant la rivière Fyris, qui traverse la ville, et procèdent à la destruction (simulée) de leurs casquettes d’étudiant.



Astrid Lindgren - Viel mehr als nur Märchen

Astrid Lindgren ist eine berühmte schwedische Kinderbuchautorin. Astrid wurde am 14. November 1907 in Vimmerby geboren und wuchs mit ihren drei Geschwistern und ihren Eltern in einem Haus auf. Schon in jungen Jahren hat sie sich für das Schreiben interessiert. Mit 16 Jahren, hat Astrid eine Arbeit an der Vimmerby Zeitung bekommen. Der Chefredakteur der Zeitung hat Astrid bewundert und sie hatten eine geheime Beziehung. Dann bekamen sie ein ungeplantes Kind zusammen, was zu dieser Zeit tabu war. Das Kind, Lars, wurde zu einer anderen Familie abgegeben und Astrid zog nach Stockholm.

In Stockholm arbeitete sie als Sekretärin und später traf sie Sture Lindgren und sie haben geheiratet. Astrid und Sture bekamen eine Tochter, Karin. Als Karin geboren wurde, konnte Lars nach Hause ziehen. Einmal, als Karin krank wurde, fragte sie Astrid, ob sie eine Geschichte von Pippi Langstrumpf erzählen könne. So ist Pippi Langstrumpf entstanden.

Sie ist bekannt für ihre Bücher von Pippi Langstrumpf, Michel aus Lönneberga und Ronja Räubertochter. Pippi ist ein junges Mädchen, das in einem großen Haus ohne ihre Eltern, mit einem Affen und einem Pferd wohnt. Sie ist mutig, stark, nett, hat Sommersprossen und lange rote Zöpfe. In den Büchern von Pippi treffen Sie die Polizisten Kling und Klang und Frau Prysseilius, auch bekannt als Prussiluskan. Die Bücher von Pippi sind in 77 verschiedene Sprachen übersetzt worden (2020).

In Vimmerby liegt Astrid Lindgrens Welt, wo Sie Astrids Figuren treffen und ihre Häuser besichtigen können. In Vimmerby liegt auch

das Haus, wo Astrid Lindgren als Kind gelebt hat. Heute ist es ein Museum, das Sie auch besuchen können.

Astrid und ihre Figuren sind sehr beliebt. Sie hat viele umstrittene Kinderbücher geschrieben, aber sie hat trotzdem die Meinung vieler Menschen geändert. Sie hat großen Einfluss gehabt auf die Kindheit vieler Menschen, dank ihrer befreienden und lustigen Geschichten über verschiedene Kinder.

Quelle:

<https://www.astridlindgren.com/sv/astrid-lindgren>

Evelina und Elin



Astrid Lindgren

-L'auteur le plus célèbre de Suède

Astrid Lindgren est une autrice née en 1907 à Vimmerby à Småland en Suède. Astrid Lindgren est morte en 2002. Les livres d'Astrid Lindgren ont été traduits dans plus de 100 langues et ils ont été convertis en films et séries télévisées.

En France, on connaît Astrid Lindgren pour son personnage de Fifi Brindacier, la fille aux couettes rousses qui est libre, très forte et qui habite avec son cheval et son singe. Les livres de Fifi Brindacier est peut-être le plus fameux livres d'Astrid Lindgren. Ils sont populaires dans le monde entier!

Astrid Lindgren a été mère d'un garçon à un jeune âge et elle est contrainte de confier son premier enfant à une nourrice au Danemark. Ensuite, Astrid déménage à Stockholm pour étudier à sténo-dactylographe. C'est la spécialisation de la prise et la transcription de notes, sur une machine d'écriture.

Astrid Lindgren a toujours aimé raconter des histoires pour les enfants. Sa fille Karin était souffrant d'une inflammation pulmonaire et c'est là qu'Astrid à commencé de raconter des histoires de Fifi Brindacier (en suédois, Pippi Långstrump). C'est aussi le début de sa carrière comme autrice. En 1945, le premier livre de Pippi Långstrump est publié. Les autres histoires et les personnages d'Astrid Lindgren est par exemple "Emil i Lönneberga", "Karlsson på taket", "Madicken", "Mio min Mio" et "Vi på Saltkråkan".

Aujourd'hui, Astrid Lindgren est toujours un de l'autrices qui a eu une grande influence de la littérature suédoise est du monde entier. Elle a eu un grand impact sur les questions qui concernent les enfants.

Hanna Stalebrant

Français 5

Västerviks gymnasium

Personas famosas de Västervik

Vigiland es un grupo de música que consiste en Claes Remmered Persson y Otto Pettersson. El grupo fue famoso en 2014 cuando lanzó la canción "UFO". Vigiland es famoso en todo el mundo y ganaron un "Grammis" que es un premio de música en Suecia. También tuvieron un premio de mejor grupo en Suecia. La canción "Shots & Squats" tuvo mucha atención en 2015, sobre todo en América Latino. Una de sus canciones más famosas es "Pong Dance" y el tema de la canción es fiesta, juego y cerveza.

La canción más nueva es " Dad are you listening" y fue lanzada en 2022. Pero el grupo no tiene la misma atención que tenía entre los años 2014-2017.

Nils, Linnea, Viggo & Esther

Personas famosas de Västervik

Alice Babs era una cantante muy famosa en Suecia y en otras partes del mundo. Nació el 26 de enero de 1924 en Västervik y murió el 11 de febrero de 2014 en Estocolmo. Alice Babs tuvo tres niños con su esposo que se llamó Nils Ivar Sjöblom. Los niños se llaman Titti Sjöblom, Lilleba Lagerbäck y Lasse Sjöblom. Durante su carrera Alice Babs grabó muchas canciones y una película que se llama "Swing it, magistern!". Después de 1957 Alice Babs empezó el colegio porque no tenía muchos trabajos. Alice Babs fue elegida para cantar la canción de Suecia en "melodifestivalen" y fue la primera cantante sueca en la lista de Billboard.

Inez & Gabriella J

Personas famosas de Västervik

Se llama Stefan Edberg y tiene cincuenta y seis años. Stefan Edberg vive fuera de Växjö. Stefan nació en Västervik



Stefan está casado con Annette. Tienen dos hijos. Una hija que se llama Emelie y un hijo se llama Christopher.

Su carrera profesional es jugar al tenis, él no solo es famoso en Västervik porque ha competido en todo el mundo. Él ha competido en América y Francia. Durante la carrera de Stefan, ha ganado muchos premios a través del tenis. En los años 1985-1994, Stefan fue uno de los diez mejores tenistas del mundo.

En Västervik hay una arena de tenis dedicada a Stefan Edberg. En "Stefan Hallen" se puede jugar al tenis, al tenis de mesa y al pádel. Stefan Hallen se construyó en 1989 pero fue nombrado "Stefan Hallen" en 1999.

Maja-Lisa, Stina & Nora

Personas famosas de Västervik

Björn Ulvaeus nació en Göteborg pero creció en Västervik. Björn era un cantante, se hizo famoso porque fundó un grupo que se llamaba ABBA. El grupo fue famoso, por primera vez, en Eurovisión en el año 1974 con la canción que se llama "Waterloo." ABBA ganó Eurovisión y desde entonces son famosos en todo el mundo. Björn y ABBA visitaron muchos países y ciudades durante muchos años. Después, ABBA, hizo muchos álbumes, un ejemplo es "Arrival" en el año 1976. Björn también ha escrito muchos musicales por ejemplo "Mamma Mia!". Abba todavía es un grupo muy famoso en todo el mundo.

Martha och Julia



Nombre: Stefan Edberg

Edad: Cincuenta y seis años

Lugar de residencia: Vive fuera de Växjö

Fecha de nacimiento: Nació en Västervik

Familia: Stefan tiene una esposa, se llama Annette. Tienen dos hijos, una hija que se llama Emelie y un hijo se llama Christopher.

Carrera profesional: Jugador de tenis



Información general:

Nombre: Vigilant consiste en Claes Remmere Persson y Otto Pettersson.

Edad: Claes tiene veintiséis años, Otto tiene veintiocho años.

Lugar de residencia: Viven en Estocolmo.

Fecha de nacimiento: Otto nació 1994 y Claes nació 1996.



Carl von Linné – ein begabter Mann

Carl von Linné ist am 23. Mai 1707 geboren. Er ist in Stenbrohult im Süden von Schweden aufgewachsen. Sein Vater hat ein Interesse für die Natur gehabt und hat Linné inspiriert. Sein Vater wollte, dass Linné studieren sollte, was man als Pfarrer wissen musste. Aber das hat nicht zu Linné gepasst. Stattdessen studierte er Medizin und Botanik.

Linné fand, dass er nicht genug von nur Büchern lernen konnte. Er ist deshalb in den Norden von Schweden gereist, um über diese Pflanzen in seinem Buch schreiben zu können.

Linné hat den Titel Forscher und Professor an der Universität von Uppsala erworben. Er ist ein berühmter Naturforscher, weil er die Natur in drei Bereiche unterteilt hat. Mit diesen Bereichen war eine genaue Benennung einer Pflanze oder einer Tierart möglich. Dafür ist er auch als Naturforscher bekannt.

Carl von Linné hat große Bedeutung für die Wissenschaft und Forschung mit den Gruppen gehabt. Diese Entdeckung hat er umgesetzt und für die Entwicklung der Naturwissenschaft etwas Großes geleistet. Er hat also den Grund für die modernen Nomenklaturen in der Biologie gelegt durch die Gruppierung von Tieren und Pflanzen.

Die Spuren, die es von Linné gibt, sind groß. Seine Forschung ist der Grund der Wissenschaft von heute.

Quellen:

https://klexikon.zum.de/wiki/Carl_von_Linn%C3%A9

<https://www.nrm.se/forskningochsamlingar/botanik/botaniskhistoria/carlvonlinne.480.html>

Ella Ahlin und Natali Hoffman



La Saint Jean Midsommar

De tous les pays d'Europe, il n'y a que la Suède et la Finlande qui fêtent la Saint Jean ou la "Midsommar" (mi-été) comme on l'appelle ici. Midsommar est célébré le troisième vendredi de juin et a de nombreuses traditions.

La nourriture traditionnelle servit à la Midsommar fait partie du buffet suédois- Smörgåsbord- que les Suédois apprécient aussi à Pâques et à Noël. Le menu classique se compose de hareng et de pommes de terre fraîches, suivi de la glace et des fraises. La bière et l'eau de vie sont les deux boissons habituelles.

Les chansons à boire sont spécifiques à la Suède et de

nouvelles chansons sont composées en utilisant des mélodies connues et en inventant des paroles. La chanson à boire la plus populaire est "Helan Går". Le nom signifiant "tout descend" évoque le fait que la boisson est la première d'une série de "snaps". Si vous ne buvez pas le premier, vous ne pouvez pas avoir le deuxième, appelé "Halvan", ce qui veut dire "la moitié".



Midsommar consiste à danser autour d'un mât décoré de guirlandes de bouleau et de couronnes de fleurs. Les danses traditionnelles imitent les oiseaux, les grenouilles, et même les moustiques. La plus connue est peut-être Små Grodorna où on saute les bras dans le dos, telles que de joyeuses, petites grenouilles.



Ingvar Kamprad - Einmal Schwedens führender Unternehmer

Ingvar Kamprad wurde in einem kleinen Dorf in Småland namens Pjätteryd geboren. Auch dort ist er aufgewachsen. Er wurde am 30. März 1926 geboren. Er starb am 27. Januar 2018. Ingvar Kamprad ist der Gründer von IKEA. Sein Nachname klingt ein bisschen deutsch und das liegt daran, dass sein Großvater aus Deutschland eingewandert ist.

Als Kind verkaufte Ingvar Kamprad Streichhölzern und andere Waren. Er war schon früh Unternehmer. 1943 wurde IKEA als Versandhandel gegründet. 1951 kam der erste IKEA Katalog, 1958 wurde das erste Möbelunternehmen in Älmhult gebaut. Bei IKEA kann man Möbel sehr günstig kaufen, aber man muss sie selbst zusammenbauen. Der Name IKEA besteht aus den Initialen des Gründers Ingvar Kamprad und den ersten Buchstaben des

Namens des Dorfes und des Bauernhofes, in dem er aufgewachsen ist (Elmtaryd und Agunnaryd).

Möchten Sie sehen, wo die grösste Möbelwarenhäuserkette der Welt gegründet wurde, dann besuchen Sie Småland. Besuchen Sie auch das IKEA Museum in Älmhult, um über die Geschichte von IKEA zu lernen. Hier finden Sie IKEA's Design für die Zukunft und können die Kultur und Natur von Småland erkunden. Hier können Sie über Ingvar Kamprads Kindheit und den Schlüssel zum Erfolg lernen. Machen Sie eine Fahrradtour auf der Strasse, wo Ingvar Kamprad als Kind geradelt ist, um Stifte und Weihnachtskarten, Schärpen und Bleistifte zu verkaufen. Bevor Sie gehen, sollten Sie auch einen Ausflug in ein IKEA-Warenhaus machen, das Sie in Kalmar oder Jönköping finden können. (sv.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ingvar_Kamprad)

Wir finden seinen Erfolg großartig und er hat zu vielen guten Dingen beigetragen. Es ist beeindruckend, weil er so mit wenig angefangen hat und am Ende so erfolgreich war.

IKEA ist eine gute und einfache Lösung für alle, die gute und günstige Möbel kaufen wollen. Die Möbel kommen in kleinen Paketen, die Sie selbst mit nach Hause nehmen können. Man baut sich die Möbel dann selbst zusammen. Deshalb passt IKEA für alle und ist so beliebt.

Jonathan Jonsson und Diana Sarwari



La fête des écrevisses

La découverte de l'écrevisse

L'une des premières traces de des écrevisses dans la nourriture suédoise est une recette des écrevisses marinées dans l'aquavit de 1522. Dans la recette, l'évêque Peder Månsson, le premier véritable homme de sciences, recommandait de manger des écrevisses comme celles-ci pour se protéger du choléra.

Carl von Linné, le naturaliste de renommée mondiale, déconseillait de consommer tous les fruits de mer, opposé de la recommandation de l'évêque. Dans ses nombreux écrits, il écrivait qu'il y était allergique des fruits de mer et qu'ils causaient de l'urticaire dès qu'il essayait d'en manger. Donc, il n'est pas surprenant qu'il ait eu tendance à considérer des écrevisses comme inappropriées à la consommation humaine.

La création d'une tradition suédoise

Au XVIII^{ème} siècle ou au XIX^{ème} siècle on a commencé à servir les écrevisses froides pour pouvoir en profiter au grand air. C'est ainsi qu'est née, fin XIX^{ème} siècle, en liaison avec le romantisme de la nature ceux qui en avaient les moyens à s'offrir une petite maison à la campagne ou sur une île, la fête des écrevisses typique, avec ses accessoires et ses verres d'aquavit à profusion. Aujourd'hui, la fête des écrevisses est associée avec ses chansons à boire, des verres d'aquavit, des drôles de chapeaux et des lanternes de papier en forme de lune.

La saison de la fête des écrevisses s'ouvre début août et se prolonge jusqu'en septembre. Bien qu'il n'y ait pas de règles, les fêtes commencent le premier mercredi d'août pour faire référence à l'interdiction historique de les

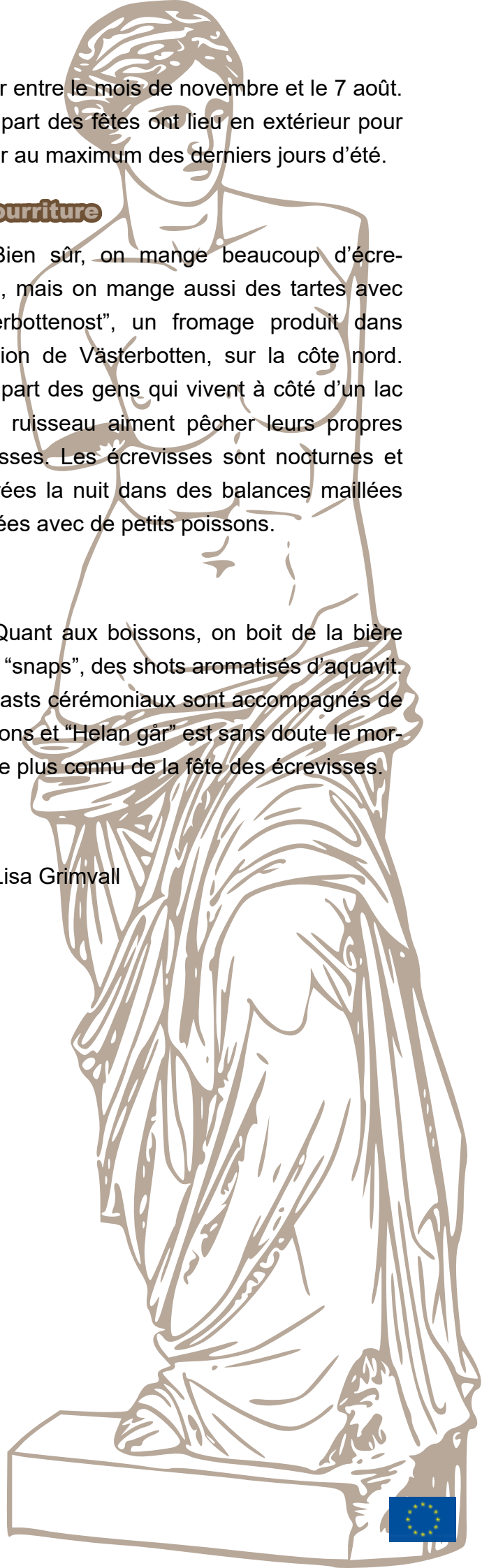
pêcher entre le mois de novembre et le 7 août. La plupart des fêtes ont lieu en extérieur pour profiter au maximum des derniers jours d'été.

La nourriture

Bien sûr, on mange beaucoup d'écrevisses, mais on mange aussi des tartes avec "Västerbottenost", un fromage produit dans la région de Västerbotten, sur la côte nord. La plupart des gens qui vivent à côté d'un lac ou un ruisseau aiment pêcher leurs propres écrevisses. Les écrevisses sont nocturnes et capturées la nuit dans des balances maillées appâtées avec de petits poissons.

Quant aux boissons, on boit de la bière et des "snaps", des shots aromatisés d'aquavit. Les toasts cérémoniaux sont accompagnés de chansons et "Helan går" est sans doute le morceau le plus connu de la fête des écrevisses.

Lisa Grimvall



Destination touristique à Västervik.

Naturum Västervik

Ici est d'abord présenté le très productif passé naval de Västervik : les chantiers de la ville ont produit, au XVIIe siècle, près de 80 % de la flotte royale de Gustav Vasa. Maquettes et historiques rappellent adroitement les enjeux locaux de ces temps prospères. Le Naturum, dédié à la faune et flore locale, est un outil d'information et de sensibilisation à la protection de l'environnement et du respect de la mer. Le billet d'entrée donne également accès à une tour "La tour d'Uno" du haut de laquelle la vue est superbe sur la ville, son port et son ancien château.

La vieille ville

Elle est divisée en deux parties. A Gamla Oster (à l'est) sont concentrées, entre la nouvelle église Saint-Petri et le front de mer, d'adorables maisons de bois séparées par des rues pavées. Ici on trouve également les fameuses maisons de bateliers qui datent du 1740-siècle.

L'église blanche médiévale Sainte-Gertrude est le premier bâtiment construit sur le site actuel de Västervik. De l'autre côté, Gamla Norr est le quartier le plus ancien de la ville. On y trouvera juste une maison rouge, nommée "Aspagården", qui est la plus ancienne maison de la ville. Le long de rues pavées s'alignent les maisons traditionnelles peintes de couleurs vives.

Archipel de Västervik

Pour partir à la découverte de ce magnifique archipel, on peut emprunter des bateaux qui font la navette avec les îles d'Idö et de Hasselö. La première est célèbre pour ses excellents restaurants et est un refuge pour de nom-

breux citoyens qui y possèdent des chalets de vacances . Sur Hasselö, on peut faire de belles randonnées et louer des vélos pour explorer les chemins de l'île à toute vitesse ; une belle expérience pour ceux qui veulent des sensations !

Le village de pêcheurs de Händelöp

À vingt kilomètres au sud-est de Västervik (aller-retour), ce village de maisons rouges et jaunes construites au bord de l'eau est l'un des plus jolis de Suède, il ne faut donc pas le rater ! Lorsque le soleil se couche, la lumière est superbe... Petit plus : ce petit village forme un triangle avec les villages de pêcheurs de Nävelsö et de Marsö, qui sont donc aussi à visiter si on est en quête de pittoresque !



Ellen Key - Eine berühmte Autorin und Fürsprecher für Frauenstimmrecht

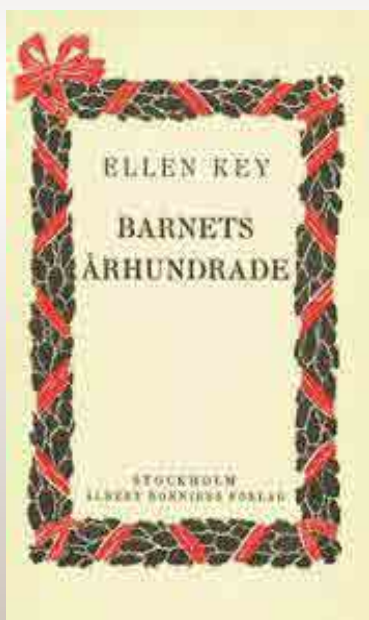
Ellen Key war eine Autorin und hat für das Wahlrecht der Frauen gekämpft. Sie kämpfte auch dafür, dass es den Kindern so gut wie möglich ginge, früher als alle andere. Sie hat "Das Jahrhundert des Kindes" (1902) geschrieben. Die individuelle Entwicklung jedes Kindes war

Ellen Key wichtig. Sie hat die damalige Schule kritisiert und wollte, dass jeder eine dem Individuum angepasste Ausbildung erhält. Sie glaubte an eine demokratische Erziehung. Kommen Sie und besuchen Sie Sundsholms Hof, Gladhammar Kirchengemeinde und sehen Sie ihr Zuhause aus der Kindheit. Hier wurde sie erzogen und hat sich zu der Frau entwickelt, die in aller Welt bekannt ist. Sie ist bekannt als Fürsprecher für Pädagogik und Frauenstimmrecht.

Die Ellen Key Schule in Västervik hat ihren Namen von Ellen Key bekommen. Da kann man die Schule von außen und innen bewundern. Sie können auch die Gelegenheit nutzen, einen Ausflug nach Strand zu unternehmen, das in Omberg in der Nähe vom Vättern-See liegt. Hier hat Ellen Key ihre letzten Jahre gewohnt. Sie hat später das Haus Strand zu einem Erholungsheim für arbeitende Frauen gemacht. Heute ist Strand ein Museum für die, die besonders an Ellen Key interessiert sind.

Ellen Key ist eine wichtige Person, die vor allem dafür bekannt ist, für den Kampf um Frauenstimmrecht und Kinderrecht auf Ausbildung. Sie ist auch als prominente Persönlichkeit in der Pädagogik bekannt, aber sie machte dort keinen so großen Eindruck.

Simon und Matilda



Abba, eine der erfolgreichsten und beliebtesten Popgruppe der Welt!

Sie haben bestimmt von ABBA gehört. ABBA war eine sehr berühmte schwedische Popgruppe in den 70er Jahren und Anfang der 80er Jahren. ABBA wurde weltberühmt und haben Musik gemacht und Konzerte weltweit gegeben. Immer noch ist Abba sehr bekannt. ABBA hatten ihren Durchbruch im Jahr 1974, als sie den Eurovision Song Contest mit dem Lied Waterloo gewannen. Die Gruppe hielt bis 1982 zusammen, als die Mitglieder während einer Unterbrechung andere Interessen verfolgten, was schließlich zu einer Trennung führte.

Die Gruppe bestand aus vier Bandmitgliedern, zwei Frauen und zwei Männern. Sie gründeten ABBA im Jahr 1969. Bevor sie die Band gegründet haben, hatten alle eigene musikalische Erfolge. Ulvaeus und Andersson haben seit mehreren Jahren mit Musik zusammengearbeitet. Sie hatten zwei musikalische Freundinnen, Agnetha Fältskog und Anni-Frid Lyngstad. Zusammen gründeten sie die Band ABBA.

Björn Ulvaeus und Agnetha Fältskog so wie Benny Andersson und Anni-Frid Lyngstad waren verheiratet. Die Ehen der Mitglieder wurden 1979 und 1981 aufgelöst.



Der Name der Gruppe kommt von dem Anfangsbuchstaben der Gruppenmitglieder. Die Mitglieder heißen Agnetha Fältskog, Björn Ulvaeus, Benny Andersson und Anni-Frid Lyngstad: A-B-B-A.

Während ihrer Karriere veröffentlichten sie 70 Singles. Das letzte Konzert von ABBA wurde von Avataren gemacht, die wie Abbas-Mitglieder aussahen. Nach 40 Jahren totaler Stille, kam ein neues Album von Abba. Es war aus dem Konzert in London, ABBA spielt ihre zehn neue Lieder.

Welche Verbindung hat ABBA zu Småland?

Die Verbindung ist Björn Ulvaeus. Björn Ulvaeus, eines der Mitglieder von ABBA, ist in Småland in Västervik aufgewachsen. Schon als jung war Björn Ulvaeus an Musik interessiert, und als er 13 Jahre alt war, bekam er seine erste Gitarre. Während der Schulzeit in Västervik, haben er und seine Freunde die Band Hootenanny gegründet. Sie waren sehr beliebt in Schweden in den 60er Jahren.

Björn Ulvaeus ist immer noch an Västervik interessiert. Er hat neulich ein Restaurant und ein Hotel hier bauen lassen. Dieser Gebäudekomplex heißt Slottsholmen.

Besuchen Sie Slottsholmen und genießen Sie die wunderbare Musik, Speisen und Getränke.

Auch wenn ABBA ihre Musik vor langer Zeit gemacht hat, sind sie immer noch sehr beliebt.

Es sind nicht nur ältere Personen, die ihre Musik hören. Auch jüngere Personen hören und mögen ihre Lieder. Die Lieder, die wir am besten mögen, sind "Gimme, Gimme, Gimme" und "SOS". Sie passen gut für Partys. Etwas, was gut ist, ist, dass viele Menschen ihre Lieder mitsingen können. Die Lieder sind schwedische Klassiker.

Lisa Elmgren, Sigrid Rasmusson

ABBA

Abba est un groupe de pop, qui est fondé à Stockholm en Suède- le premier novembre 1972. Le groupe est composé de quatre membres qui s'appellent *Agnetha Fältskog*, *Benny Andersson*, *Björn Ulvaeus* et *Anni-Frid Lyngstad*.

Un des membres vient de Västervik (ici), et c'est Björn Ulvaeus.

ABBA était le plus populaire pendant les années 1970-1990, et en 1974 dans l'Eurovision ils ont gagné avec la chanson *Waterloo*. Ils ont reçu beaucoup de succès après ça. En outre, plusieurs chansons d'ABBA ont construit le film *Mamma Mia*. Quelques exemples: *Dancing Queen*, *Mamma Mia*, *Voulez-Vous*, *Does your mother know?* etcetera! La chanson la plus connue est *Dancing Queen* de 1976, et cette chanson était interprétée au palais royal de Stockholm lors de la célébration du mariage du roi.

Trois rapides...

- Les chansons d'Abba a vendu plusieurs millions d'exemplaires dans le monde!
- À Stockholm il y a un musée d'ABBA. Là-bas vous pouvez voir des vêtements, instruments de musique, des extraits de films et plusieurs informations d'histoire du ABBA.
- Abba a été reconstruit en 2020, quand le groupe a produit des nouvelles chansons ensemble de nouveau.

Björn Ulvaeus a grandi dans Västervik et a toujours gardé un amour profond pour sa ville natale. En 2018, il a ouvert *Slottsholmen*, un boutique-hôtel et restaurant attrayant avec de magnifiques vues sur la mer à Västervik. Le



menu est inspiré de la vie de Ulvaeus- d'inspiration de quand il travaillait comme garçon à 13 ans. C'est aussi d'inspiration de la cuisine traditionnelle suédoise que sa mère lui préparait quand il était enfant. Mais la cuisine favorite de Björn découverte lors de ses séjours à travers le monde avec ABBA est aussi une inspiration importante.



Workshops Sweden

During the visit in Sweden we completed workshops on sustainable development - the focus areas were the Baltic sea and water shortages around the world - a very important issue!. In the links below you can listen to our presentations and podcasts.

The water crisis - digital presentation. Tilda, Martyna, Cecilia and Ane.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BM83seU9n-NDI-Y26nsDJ0y2V6lhikjXB/view?usp=sharing>

Water crisis - short documentary. Emelie, Ella, Gabin, Leo and Pamela.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SFN9RIJy5NQ-NIzOgtS3qzBAcuPR-Uwtj/view?usp=sharing>

The Baltic Sea - digital presentation. Lucia, Alice, Emma and Emma.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c-lgnpPMEiQhqpX_s8_KHKlpVdZBlbBB7/view?usp=sharing

The Baltic Sea - digital presentation. Agata, Emy, Julia,, Jana and Annika

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/18FN-9-ywKzWWjqqiQqzdXuTWsvafTdy8/view?usp=sharing>

Baltic sea - Podcast. Yadigar, Michal, Fanny and Dora

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ofwq-CrrD74mYTUU0_qH4QgxxapHSI-Cz/view?usp=sharing

