Getting to know national old crafts of our own country and other European countries we can develop better understanding of different cultural backgrounds. Similarities and differences of national features defined by historical and social factors prove all nations to have evaluated due to the same satisfaction of practical needs. The knowledge gained through practice is long lasting and turns into skills. We aim to make our pupils turn to a practical and creative way of learning about their culture taking a closer look at old crafts which can give enormous satisfaction of self-realization and practical benefit. Isn’t it amazing to be able to create some household things or decorations by themselves, what is more, to create things which are unique due to national patterns, ornaments and making techniques. The gained craft skills and entrepreneurship competences may be very useful in one’s future career. We all are becoming the citizens of the global village with abundance of information and new technologies, and we and teenagers especially lack real communication, deeper knowledge about the essential values of each nation such as culture, traditions and customs which have to be conveyed from generation to generation. Not everyone can be good at science but almost everyone is able to develop one’s creative abilities. In order to help youngsters find their place in this consumerist society we need to develop the entrepreneurship of our young generation. (…) The motivation for this project is to make our school more attractive for the pupils, their parents and even grandparents, allowing them to get engaged with the creative activities and at the same time to develop their communicative, sociocultural and linguistic competencies.

(Erasmus+ KA2 Application form, page 16)

Partner schools

Rokiškio Juozo Tumo-Vaižganto gimnazija (Coordinator)

Prva ekonomska škola

Agrupamento de Escolas de Santa Maria dos Olivais - Escola Secundária António Damásio

Istituto Istruzione Superiori Francesco Orioli
ROKISKIS JUOZAS TUMAS-VAIZGANTAS GYMNASIUM

Rokiskis Juozas Tumas-Vaizgantas gymnasium is the only gymnasium in Rokiskis town which provides secondary education. There are two branches of the gymnasium (Senieji Rūmai and Romuva) with 115 teachers and 758 students aged 15-19 totally. The gymnasium has 2 psychologists, a social worker and a specialist working with the special needs pupils. The Romuva branch takes part in the project. Most of the students are Lithuanians from Rokiskis town but some students live in rural areas and are taken to school by school bus. Our students learn three foreign languages, the first of them is English, the second one is optional – German or Russian. In form 10 (form 2 in gymnasiums), pupils are able to choose subject modules and study optional subjects following their bent and abilities. Compulsory education is provided up to the 10th form. Then students can choose to undergo an Assessment of Foundation Education test. After passing the exams, they can choose to study in a secondary school that focuses on academics, or undergo vocational training in vocational schools. Secondary education is provided for two years (forms 3 and 4 in gymnasiums). Pupils study according to individual education plans. The gymnasium participates actively in national and international projects and has rich experience of ecological national projects. Several times the gymnasium has won the Green Flag for ecological activity.
ROKIŠKIS TOWN

Rokiškis is a town in northeastern Lithuania with a population of about 15,000. The legend of the founding of Rokiškis tells about a hunter called Rokas who had been hunting for hares (Lithuanian "kiškis"). The town was first mentioned in 1499.

Rokiškis, planned in a classicist manner, is centered around a large rectangular main Nepriklausomybės (Independence) square. The square connects the Saint Matthew church (the most beautiful Neo-Gothic ensemble in Lithuania) on its western side to an extensive 18th century Tyzenhauzai family manor (currently – Rokiškis Regional Museum) in the east. The northern and southern sides of Nepriklausomybės square are full of 19th century buildings. There are two monuments in the square, the new one is for Rokiškis while the old one (built in 1928) is dedicated to the decennial of Lithuania's independence. The town is well known for its cheese. "Rokiškio sūris" is one of the largest cheese manufacturing companies in Lithuania. Rokiškis District is famous for its diligent farmers and creative businessmen as well. Thanks to them the people of Rokiškis produce dairy, meat, and fish products, oil, bake bread, pies, design and manufacture agricultural equipment, alternative energy, make ropes, and their products are delivered to the most distant countries of the world. The town is referred to as the capital of theatre life and wood sculpture, painted shutters as well. Professional theatre festivals are held. International festivals of organ music, classic music, amateur theatre and other events held here attract fans of art from different locations of the country.
The First School of Economics is state Secondary Vocational School of Economics, covering Economics as the only one educational profile. It provides four year education of formal character pursuant to the teaching curricula for economics and legal vocation adopted by Ministry of Science, Education and Sports of Republic of Croatia.

The First School of Economics has been educating young generations for 130 years and preparing them for the world of entrepreneurship. The long tradition and quality of implementing the teaching process in education for entrepreneurship makes the school a leading school of economics in the Republic of Croatia. The quality of the school’s work is confirmed by the membership in the Academy of Central European Schools. School, parallel with regular education for pupils, provide the programs of retraining and adult education programs, and is actively involved in reducing unemployment and increasing entrepreneurial and business communication competencies of those who can’t find work. Nowadays 1100 pupils attend the school and 83 teachers work there. The teaching staff of the First School of Economics possesses superior knowledge and experience in the process of teaching for entrepreneurship. Teachers are permanently attending education and professional trainings in the field of education for entrepreneurship. Many teachers are textbook authors by which the curriculum for economic profession is performed in the Republic of Croatia. They are mentors for teachers, masters, authors of textbooks, scientific and professional papers, etc. Within the curriculum, teachers cover these topics: the basics of tourism, entrepreneurship, family business, finance, management of small and medium-sized enterprises, and teachers perform a program in which pupils simulate the founding of their own small company, which is jointly administered for two years.

(written by Borut Razbornik , Class 3.F)
The city of Zagreb, capital of Croatia, on the historic and political threshold between East and West, illustrates both the continental and Mediterranean spirit of the nation it spearheads. Zagreb is the cultural, scientific, economic, political and administrative centre of the Republic of Croatia, and is home to the Croatian Parliament, Government and President. Its favourable location between the Pannonian plain, the edge of the Alps and the Dinaric range has allowed it to become a crossing point for mass international communication.

The city is protected from the cold northern winds by the mountain of Medvednica and opens up to the rest of the world thanks to a spacious plain and the Sava river. Zagreb, with a population of nearly one million, contains almost a quarter of the entire population of Croatia. Zagreb enjoys a rich cultural life. Around 30 theatres are active in the city. Along with some 30 museums, a large number of galleries and many theatre, music and dance festivals all combine to make Zagreb a city of art. The Museum of Arts and Crafts was founded together with a school in the same discipline in the second half of the 19th century, both established to preserve the traditional values of craftsmanship. The origin of the name Zagreb is linked with a lot of legends and stories. But the name Zagreb seems to have been first found in 1134 in a document which proves the establishment of Zagreb bishopric around 1094. The Croatian word "zagrabiti" loosely translates to "to dig" and is the source for some of the stories. One theory says a Croat viceroy called for the digging of water to assemble his settlement around the water hole or grab that later came to be known as Zagreb.

According to another etymological theory, the Venetian dialectal name for Saint Gabriel, the protector of the medieval city, is "Za" Gabria.

Source: [http://www.infozagreb.hr](http://www.infozagreb.hr) [http://www.zagreb.com]
ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA ANTÓNIO DAMÁSIO (ESAD)

Escola Secundária António Damásio is a public secondary school situated on the oriental side of Lisbon in the borough of Olivais. It is sited in the heart of a residential area close to the river Tagus, the main railway station and the international airport (1800 metres away).

The school was originally built in the early eighties and was substantially renovated 5 years ago. There are approximately 160 teachers and 1600 students at ESAD. Many of these reside in the borough, although a significant number come from the neighbouring areas. The student population is socially and culturally diversified with students from different social backgrounds and nationalities.

The curricular offer is also diversified: there are regular, vocational and professional courses. However, most of our students attend regular upper secondary education courses. To enroll in the 10th form, students must pass the 9th form national examinations and only then do they choose the field of studies they wish to pursue: humanities or sciences and technology. As for foreign languages, students learn French or Spanish and English.

The school has got a well-equipped library, a cafeteria and a canteen (300 meals are served from Monday to Friday), good sports facilities, well-equipped laboratories, ICT rooms, electronics rooms and 40 classrooms, … The students participate in several projects and activities (conferences, sports contests, field trips, visits to Museums and exhibitions, theatres, fairs, etc.) that are part of the Annual Activity Plan of the school.

The school is committed to: providing a welcoming and stimulating learning environment, in partnership with parents, local authorities and local community; shaping more caring, competent and cultured citizens.
Lisbon is the capital of Portugal with approximately 552,000 inhabitants within the administrative limits. It is Europe’s westernmost capital city and the only one on the Atlantic coast. The origins of Lisbon (Alis Ubbo, meaning safe harbour, later Olissipo in Roman times) go a long way back to the pre-Roman times, thousands of years ago.

Lisbon is a cosmopolitan city with a vast cultural offer and regular events throughout the year. It is a fascinating place to visit, filled with history and culture immortalised through its monuments (Tower of Belém, Jerónimos Monastery, Águas Livres Aqueduct and Padrão dos Descobrimentos, etc.), museums and traditions. That's why it is among the seven most visited cities in Southern Europe.

Lisbon is also a city with easy and diversified mobility: there are several means of public transportation such as underground, tram or bus that take you almost everywhere. But the city is also a mixture of tradition and modernity with visibility in the architecture of the urban tissue. Modern neighbourhoods have been added to the city and more recently one that gained prominence with the World Exhibition of 1998: Parque das Nações. This area, located on the oriental part of the city (on the river bank), offers the visitor a taste of contemporary architecture as well as many interesting facilities — Knowledge Pavilion, Vasco da Gama Tower, Lisbon’s Oceanário, restaurants, a marina, a multipurpose Pavilion, etc.

Lisbon is also famous for the hospitality of its people and the typical gastronomy.

-written by Ana Sofia Parreira, class 10A
DIY—DO IT YOURSELF (LOGO)

I.I.S. FRANCESCO ORIOLI

Our institute is a secondary vocational school called « ISIS F. ORIOLI» and it is situated in Viterbo and in Tuscania.

ISIS F. Orioli represents a high value resource for its territory. Its structure has several educational path embracing many of the aspects of the modern work market. Our students receive update education connected with the modern professional required skills through the use of many didactic laboratories and activities. The legal education project adopted by all the teachers and students stresses our strong aim to fight against all kind of "mafia" organizations.

All our activities enrich the training offer providing enduring interaction among students, teachers and other professional figures operating in our school.

The main aims of the “ISIS Orioli” are:

* Consider the student as the central element of the relation teaching/learning
* Innovative teaching
* Drop out prevention.
* Teachers, students and families involvement.
* Build networks of schools.

We are one hundred twenty teachers with nine hundred ninety seven students from fourteen to nineteen. Many of our students have a particular difficult social economic situation. We also have about fifty students with special needs followed by a special team of 35 teachers. The Italian pupils often come from families with poor means, they are interested in learning a manual profession so they can work as soon as they get off the secondary school and very few attend university.

Courses

- Art school
- Health and social services
- Business management with tourism specialization
- Electronics
- Fashion courses
Viterbo is an ancient city in the Lazio region of central Italy, the capital of the province of Viterbo. It conquered and absorbed the neighbouring town of Ferento in its early history. It is approximately 80 kilometres (50 miles) north of GRA (Rome) on the Via Cassia, and it is surrounded by the Monti Cimini and Monti Volsini.

The historic center of the city is surrounded by medieval walls, still intact, built during the 11th and 12th centuries. Entrance to the walled center of the city is through ancient gates. Apart from agriculture, the main resources of Viterbo's area are pottery, marble, and wood. The town is home to the Italian gold reserves, an important Academy of Fine Arts, the University of Tuscia, and the Italian Army’s Aviation Command headquarters and training centre. It is located in a wide thermal area, attracting many tourists. Viterbo’s historic center is one of the best preserved medieval towns of central Italy. Many of the older buildings (particularly churches) are built on top of ancient ruins, recognizable by their large stones, 50 centimeters to a side. Viterbo is unique in Italy for its concentration of 'profferli', external staircases that were a frequent feature of medieval houses. The San Pellegrino quarter has an abundance of them, reflecting an architectural style that is unique to the town and the nearby region.

Baths of Viterbo—In the valley of the Arcione River just to the west of Viterbo are a number of springs celebrated for the healing qualities of their waters, and in use since Etruscan and Roman days. In fact, the imposing ruins of a great Roman bath are still to be seen and were drawn in plan and perspective by Renaissance artists including Giuliano da Sangallo, Michelangelo, and Vasari. One of most famous were the thermal springs known as the "Bulicame", or bubbling place.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viterbo
Previous events:

1st Transnational meeting
Rome
9-11 December 2015

Objectives:
- To plan the project activities
- To choose common and own crafts
- To establish the mobility dates
- To decide upon the communication channels between partners
- To decide on common strategies/rules throughout the project

Next events:

1st Meeting of the DIY—Do It Yourself Project
22—26 February 2016
at
Escola Secundária António Damásio
Lisbon—Portugal

Schools’ contacts:

Rokiškio Juozo Tumo-Vaižganto gimnazija
Taikos Street 17, LT-42141, Rokiškis,
Tel: +370 458 31165
E-mail: romuva@post.rokiskis.lt
Web: www.romuva.rokiskyje.lt

Prva Ekonomska Škola
Medulićeva ul. 33,
HR - 10000, Zagreb
Tel: +385 1 48 28 096
E-mail: prvaeksk@gmail.com
Web: www.ss-prva-ekonomska.zg.skole.hr

Escola Secundária António Damásio
Av. Dr. Francisco Luís Gomes,
1800-178 LISBOA, PORTUGAL
Tel. +351 218514837
E-mail: direcao@aeolivais.pt
Web: www.esad.edu.pt

I.I.S. Francesco Orioli
Via Villanova snc
01100 — VITERBO, ITALY
Tel: +39 0761 251194
E-mail: vtics00800r@istruzione.it
Web: www.orioni.org

This newsletter has been funded with the support of the European Comission. This information reflects only the views of the author and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use that can be made of the information contained therein.