



usitat

MATERIALS



INTRODUCTION OF USITAT



ERASMUS+ KA2 USiTaT

Up-skilling Sustainability in Travel and Tourism: The socio-cultural point of view (USiTaT)

2021-1-FI01-KA220-VET-000033268

Project partners: Kouvola seudun ammattiopisto Eduko, Careeria, Scuola centrale Formazione, Roc Friese Poort and Future Focus

The socio-cultural point of view (USiTaT) is a partnership project in the field of tourism industry, nature and environmental protection and hotel and restaurant services. Tourism evolution at the societal level has changed consumers awareness about sustainable tourism and they consider these values very important. Tourism industry is an increasing source of income, employment and wealth in many countries. Its rapid expansion has, however, had detrimental environmental and socio-cultural impacts in many tourism regions. Responsible tourism has become development target both globally and locally. The ecological sustainability of sustainable development has been well identified and taken into account in the tourism sector, but socio-cultural sustainability has received less attention. In socio-cultural perspective you can ask what local communities can contribute to sustainable tourism, and what sustainability can offer these local communities in return? Socio-culturally sustainable tourism includes among others: accessibility including among others physical accessibility, races, colours, sexual identities, equality; cultural pride and understanding between different cultures for example habits, gastronomy, protection of natural and cultural heritage. Working life has a need for staff able to carry out all the services according to socio-culturally sustainable way and vocational colleges must be able to educate and train competent staff for the companies.

Vocational colleges need to have a frame for study unit with learning materials how to teach and train socio-culturally sustainable tourism and companies from tourism industry need information and tools for carrying out tourism and travelling services in socio-culturally sustainable way. The demand for the project has risen from working life and participating colleges.



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CULTURAL IDENTITY



INTRODUCTION OF CULTURAL IDENTITY



Cultural identity

Culture is beliefs, norms, behaviors, and values that a given group of people deem acceptable. Identity is about knowing what is acceptable and true for yourself. We form a cultural identity when we subconsciously interpret and incorporate signals from the world around us into our own identity.

Cultural heritage and cultural environments are an important part of cultural tourism. Museums, cultural routes, churches, handicrafts, living heritage and cultural landscapes are content that is widely of interest to international tourists. In cultural tourism, regional and local cultural resources are produced, valuing tourism products and services for local and non-regional people and offering them on business grounds. The goal is to create experiences and opportunities to get to know cultural resources, learn from them or participate in them. In this way, the construction of people's identity, understanding and appreciation of both their own and other cultures is strengthened.

What exactly is a country's cultural identity? Usually you immediately think of what you already know about a certain country. For example, when people think of Italy, they quickly think of spaghetti, cappuccino and fast cars, and in Finland they think of snow and Santa Claus. But these are just some subjects of the identity of those countries. There is so much more to an identity. You can think of history, culture, language, norms & values, sports and so on. In this chapter you will discover the cultural identity of Finland, Italy, Malta and the Netherlands with fun assignments.

Have fun learning!

LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR CULTURAL IDENTITY CHAPTER

Level basic: (2/3)

- be aware that he/she lives in an area that is special to tourists.
- read and understand information about the different countries and their cultural identity
- explore, compare and contrast similarities and differences between two cultures.
- understand that cultural identities are important within the European Union.
- know how to respect and protect their cultural environment.
- plan an excursion that fits the subject: cultural identity.

Level intermediate advanced: (4)

- express an opinion and speak openly about different cultural identities
- debate whether or not an activity is part of a cultural identity.
- inform guests what is important to know when you come to the specific country
- know how to respect and protect their and other cultural environments
- plan and organize and participate, if possible, an excursion that fits the subject: cultural identity

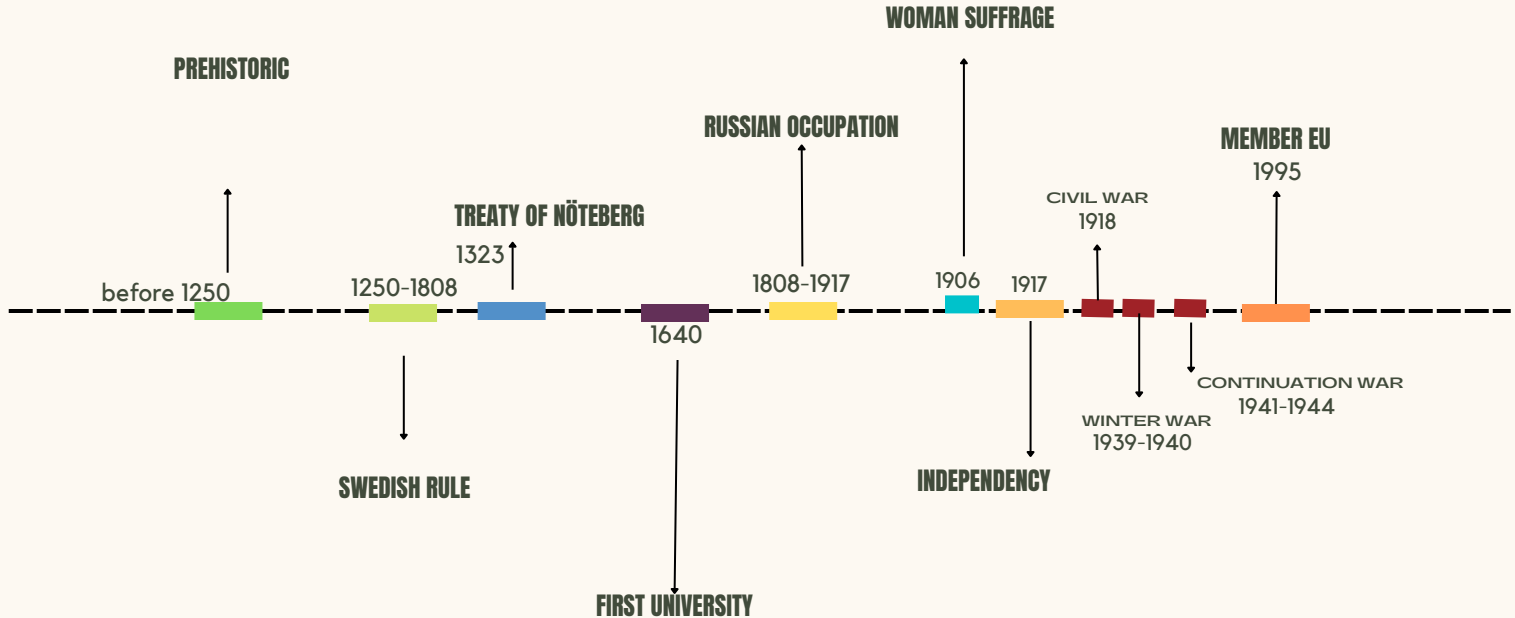
Level advanced: (5)

- debate whether or not an activity contributes to a cultural identity.
- inform guests what is important to know when you come to the (specific country), taking into account a specific target group.
- participate and promote activities that contribute to different cultural identities within Europe
- plan and promote activities that do not impact local communities negatively.

CHAPTER 1 FINLAND



FINNISH HISTORY TIMELINE



HISTORY AND RELIGION



People have lived in the region of Finland since the Ice Age, circa 8800 BCE. Habitation first settled along water routes, and since then busy trading traffic has always passed through the region. The name of Finland's oldest city, Turku, means 'place of trade'.

The first written sources that mention Finland date back to the 12th and 13th centuries. Around that time, crusades brought Finland into the sphere of power of the Roman Pope and the medieval network of Hansa traders.


Finns are not very religious. Fewer and fewer people attend church. Church ceremonies include christenings, confirmations, weddings and funerals. Most Finns belong formally to the Evangelical-Lutheran Church (about 83%), while 1.1% belong to the Finnish Orthodox Church; but people in general are fairly secular in their views. Despite this, the Church and its ministers are held in high esteem, and personal religious views are respected.

HABITS AND ATTITUDE


Finns have a very strong sense of national identity. This is rooted in the country's history – particularly its honorable wartime achievements and significant sporting merits. Finns don't want strangers to get too close. Greetings are exchanged by shaking hands, not by kisses on the cheek.

Finns identify strongly with the municipality where they live, but they also esteem their Nordic and European identity. Finland is an easy country to visit. Finnish customs and manners are clearly European, with only a few national variations, and attitudes are liberal. There is a high degree of equality between the sexes in Finland, as can be seen in the relatively high number of women holding advanced positions in politics and other areas of society. A nation of five million people with 1.5 million saunas has no need to acquire a formal sauna education – learning to bathe in the sauna comes as naturally as learning to speak.


Finns are very united in their identity, regardless of gender, age, place of residence or, for example, political opinion.




How is Finnish custom and manners? You will find more information from the link. Just click the footprint and you will find out more information.




The development of Finnish identity. Here you may watch a short video about it.




What is Sisu? The Sisu within you: The Finnish key to life, love and success.



Finland is the first country in the world to publish its own set of country-themed emojis. The Finland emoji collection contains 56 tongue-in-cheek emotions, which were created to explain some hard-to-describe Finnish emotions, Finnish words and customs.



A short video, This is Finland



Learn easy Finnish, some phrases and everyday Finnish

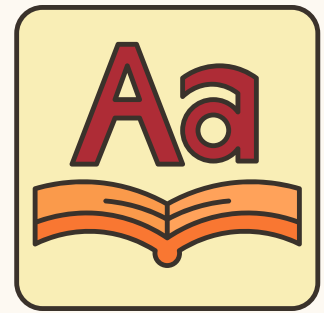
CLICK
AND
LEARN
MORE



LANGUAGE



A Finn's mother tongue is either Finnish, Swedish (5.6% of the population are Swedish speakers) or Saami (some 8,000 native speakers). Finnish belongs to the small Finno-Ugrian language group; outside Finland it is understood (and to some extent spoken) in Estonia. And in Sweden, too



Finnish values

Equality.
Own space.
Honesty and punctuality.

Watch video Sami language



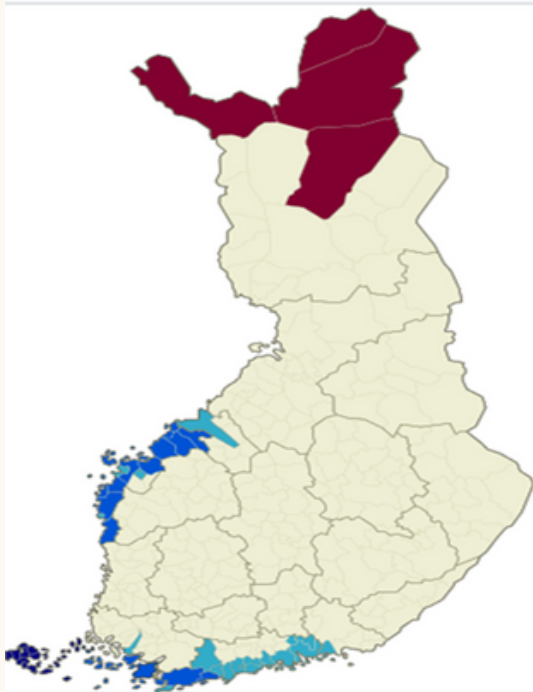
Learn more Sami culture



Quiz for Responsible Tourists Visiting Sámi Homeland in Finland



Read more: Toward culturally sensitive tourism
Report from Finnish Lapland



Municipalities of Finland:

- unilingually Finnish
- bilingual with Finnish as majority language, Swedish as minority language
- bilingual with Swedish as majority language, Finnish as minority language
- unilingually Swedish
- bilingual with Finnish as majority language, Sami as minority language

CHAPTER 1

ITALY



THE STORY OF...



Italy has been a meeting place of **archaic** cultures such as the Etruscan, Latin and Sabine, of Celtic settlements and Greek and Phoenician-Carthaginian colonies.

Among the most ancient populations, **Venetians** were enterprising merchants, who traded mainly with the **Etruscan** and the **Greek** people. To escape barbarian invasions a group of Venetians sought refuge in some islands of the lagoon and founded Venice building it on million of wooden poles.

Italy has been the cradle of **Roman** civilization and of **Catholicism**.

Between X and XIII centuries in Italy 4 wealthy and powerful **Maritime Republics** developed: in Venice ("La Serenissima", i.e. the Most Serene Republic of Venice), Genoa (the "Superb"), Pisa and Amalfi. Those dominated trade on the Mediterranean Sea, including commerce between Europe, middle-east and North Africa, as well as Asia.

Venice was the birthplace of the greatest **explorer** of the Middle Ages, Marco Polo, who recorded his travels to the Eastern world in his famous book "The Million". Genoa was the birthplace of Cristoforo Colombo, who, in 1492 discovered America.

In the Middle Ages plenty of villages named **borgos** appeared in Italy. Originally they were medieval fortified small towns.

To mention some of those from the Veneto region, we can cite Asolo, Castelfranco Veneto, Marostica and many others. In Liguria, just to name a few: Sassello, Apricale, Dolceacqua.

The middle of the Fifteenth Century marks the beginning of the Italian Renaissance and the **Venetian Renaissance**, together with the Tuscan one, represents its fundamental declension.

Italy entered **World War 1** in 1915. For 1,250 days, until 1918, the Veneto Region was right in the centre of the giant battlefield in a long fight of the Italian against the Austro-Hungarian Army. Traces of the conflict, like trenches and military fortresses, can be found anywhere in Veneto: from the Dolomites to the Cadore territory, from the mouth of **the river Piave** to the hills of Montello, from the Mount Grappa to the Asiago Plateau. Along the Piave some of the cruelest battles of WW1 were fought, so that the river is now considered in the entire peninsula as 'Sacred River to the Homeland'. A well-known song about it is still sung to celebrate it!

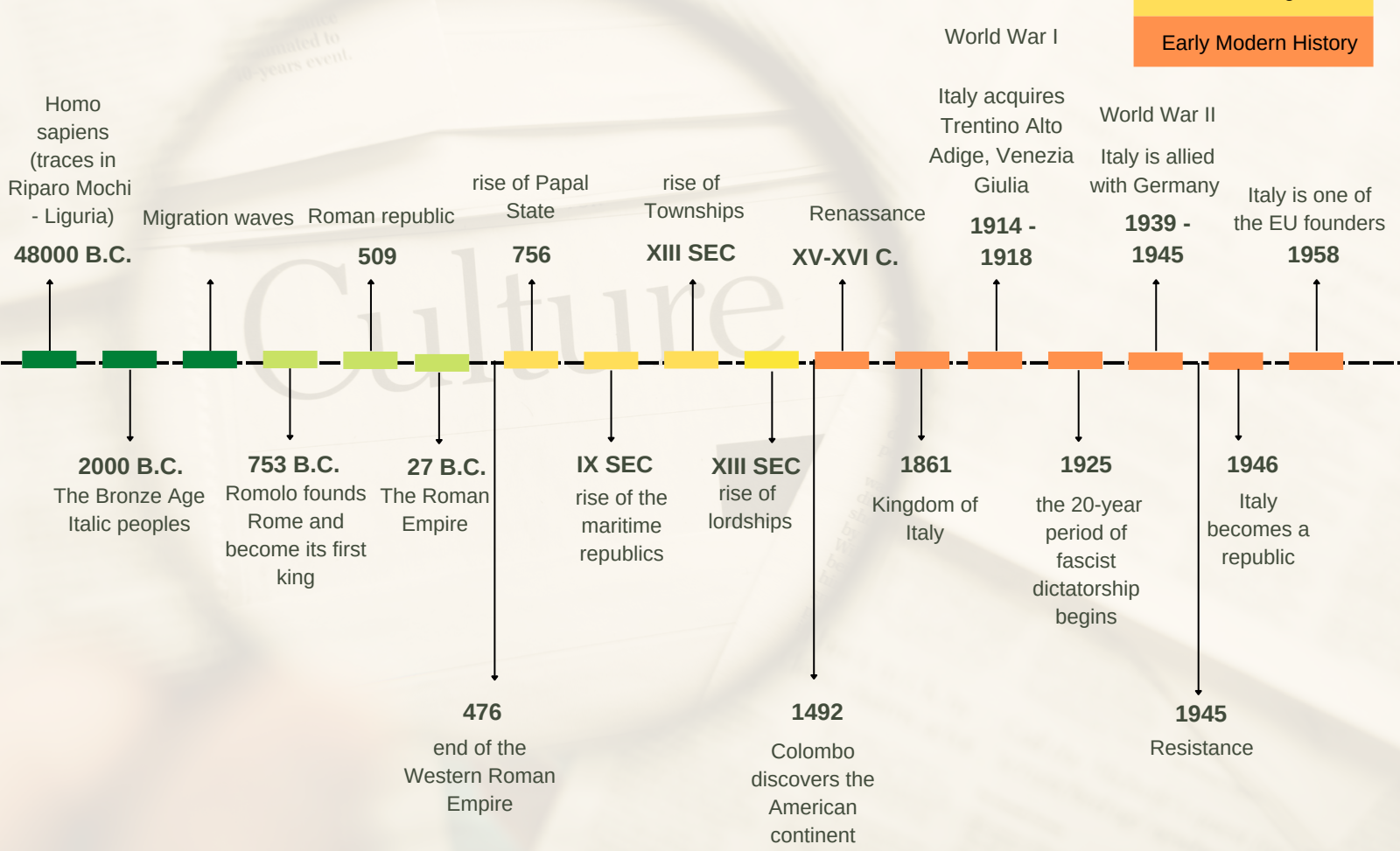


ITALY

HISTORY



| Pre History |
|----------------------|
| Early Inhabitants |
| Middle Ages |
| Early Modern History |



RELIGION, VALUES & BELIEFS



ITALY

Italians are religious people, most of them are **Roman Catholic**. There are many religious festivals and traditions throughout the year, such as Christmas, the Epiphany and Easter. On these days people usually go to church and eat or celebrate with their families.



On the **Epiphany** (Befana) it is tradition for an old, ugly woman dressed in rags to deliver gifts and candies to nice children, or sweet coal to naughty ones.

Every day in May devoted elderly people are used to **praying the rosary** to the Virgin Mary. They normally gather in small groups at roadside shrines or at other special picturesque, holy locations, such as sanctuaries (e.g. in Veneto "The Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Crown in Verona" or the Virgin's Sanctuary of Mount Berico in Vicenza; in Liguria Abbazia di San Fruttuoso, Madonna di Montallegro, Basilica dei Fieschi).

Pagan, agricultural traditions are often mixed together, for example in **The Feast of Candelora** celebrated on 2nd February. On this day all the candles in the church are consecrated as the symbol of Christ, light of the world. Many sayings or proverbs, especially about the weather, are linked with this day, for example: 'Candelora, Candelora del mal tempo semo fora, ma se piove o tira vento, del mal tempo semo dentro!' (Candelora, Candelora marks the end of bad weather but if it rains or it's windy we are still in the middle of winter).

Every town, city and village has its own **sagra**, i.e. local festivals, usually dedicated to the Patron Saint of the town..During celebrations, most towns offer a "processione": that is to say that the statue of Christ and the Holy Mary are carried through the village in their honor.

Italians are generally superstitious. **Superstitions** are taken more or less seriously and make a significant part of the Italian and Venetian cultural identity. There are things Italians normally avoid doing (such as walking under ladders or driving along a street after that a black cat has crossed it) or practices to do to ensure oneself good fortune (throwing some salt over your shoulders after you dropped it)

Italians are generally proud and deeply attached to their place, properties and to their **family**. Although families nowadays are not as large as they used to be in the past, family ties are still strong and valued.

RELIGION, VALUES & BELIEFS



VENETO



There are typical Venetian celebrations, such as **the Panevin** (literally 'bread and wine') **Bonfire** and the **Venice's Regata de Le Maranteghe** (Befana's Regatta, in Venetian a marantega is an old gossip lady). For the Panevin people usually burn a pile of wood and branches on the Epiphany's Eve evening, they gather around the fire drinking brulè (mulled wine) and eating pinsa, a dessert made of stale bread, dried figs, raisins, fennel seeds.

When a Venetian person loses something, it is tradition to recite for thirteen times a popular prayer called **sequeri** to Saint Anthony of Padua in order to find the missing object.

Venetian people have a real **bond with their land and agricultural traditions**. Traditionally 1st March marked the end of winter and the beginning of the new year and the growing season. On that day people used and still use to **batar marso** (make noise) to awake nature and the frozen land after the long winter.



Even though Italians generally tend to take their time or postpone deadlines, punctuality is expected and highly appreciated by Venetians: it's not ok to be late. Being on time, or better being early, means you are hard-working and you don't take others' time for granted.

LIGURIA

The representation of the Nativity is spread throughout the country, but the live **Presepe** (representation of the birth of Jesus) in the picturesque **Cinque Terre** is a must!



In Liguria, The **Torta dei Fieschi** is a historical event that takes place in Lavagna on August 14 each year. This festival commemorates the marriage, which would have taken place in 1230, between the members of two rich and noble families, and includes a sumptuous costume parade through the streets of the city and the cut of the "wedding cake".



HABITS AND ATTITUDES



Italy is world famous for its **food and wine culture**. Meals define the daily life.

Dinner includes being all together enjoying the meal, as it is the time of the day when all the family members get together and have time to share what they have done.

Sunday is the day when the **family** enjoys a big meal all together, including grandparents and close relatives as well as friends. It is a tradition to meet at lunch time to stay all together and eat for quite a long time. In this case, the meal will be made of appetizer, first dish, second dish, side dish and dessert... everything home-made! Especially on festivities such as **Christmas** and **Easter**, lunch will seem to be never-ending!

Italy is not only about tasting delicious food, experiencing history, ancient culture, beauty and art but it is also characterized by its people's unique lifestyle and attitude. Habits and values widely evaluated and imitated throughout the world.

One of the most estimated ones is our peculiar way to socialize by having a drink or a small bite before dinner. The **aperitivo** or happy hour is a proper ritual.

The custom of meeting up at bars or taverns is also popular with elderly people who usually play **traditional card games** after drinking coffee or grappa together.

In Italy, it is quite common to **make fun of the inhabitants of the other regions** and for each of them there are peculiarities that are known across the country. There is also a lot of rivalry between regions but especially between nearby towns; this phenomenon is known as "**campanilismo**".

VENETO_ITALY



There are plenty of bars in Veneto specializing in Aperitifs. In Venice it is basically impossible not to bump into a **bacaro**, a typical bar or tavern serving an **ombra** - a small glass of wine - or an authentic **spritz** together with a **cicchetto** - a delicious tasting of typical Venetian dishes. On special occasions or events Venetians stop by several taverns having a proper **bacaro tour**. The very best part of this habit, the special ingredient of the perfect aperitivo in Veneto, is however **the joy of socialising and spending time together** after a long and tiring working day or at the weekend. It represents a moment for sharing and relaxing.

Typical card games are **La Vecia, il Madrasso, la Briscola in Veneto**. Veneto has got its own card pattern: **The Trevisane**, which firstly appeared in the early 19th century and originated in the city of Treviso. Its origin is also confirmed in the shield held by the King of Clubs. The card designs include curved, interlaced swords, cups, clubs and coins. Over the years the pattern has always maintained a rather classic northern style, so accurately decorated to resemble tarot cards.

***Find out more: click here to
enjoy a tour on our roads***



***click here to check out
the map of Liguria***



LIGURIA _ ITALY

Liguria is a land of **sailormen** and very rich families in an **international context** due to the **port** (Genova). This influenced the culture, the lifestyle, the history, economy, the language and the cuisine.

The territory of Liguria is located along the coast and it is a land that offers **mountains, sea** and **countryside**. It is extremely beautiful with astonishing colors and Nature, a common feature of all our towns is narrow streets and windy roads. It is difficult in the past and today to move and to work in the area: the way our personality is affected by the climate and **harshness of the region**.

People living in Liguria are famous for not being welcoming at all; this is a true fact and the attitude has ancient roots linked to the morphology of the territory: Liguria is a very narrow strip of land between the sea and the mountains, and the legend says that since ever the inhabitants of the region had to adapt themselves to a hard territory, difficult to move within, and developed a harsh character.

In Liguria dishes are very savory but at the same time simple, with humble origins and often made with **“poor” ingredients**. Many of the typical dishes are made with **leftovers**.

LANGUAGE



ITALY

Italians speak two languages: **standard** Italian, that derives from the Tuscan dialect of Florence spoken in the 15th-16th century, and the regional dialect. Italians usually speak dialect with their family or close friends while they speak standard Italian in formal situations or contexts.

There are many varieties of **dialects** and twelve **linguistic minorities** recognized by the Italian legislation (we can mention, as example, the language of the Cimbrian Community, an ancient Germanic tribe (XII century) who settled on the mountainous charming territory between Verona and Trentino - that is now called Cimbrian Alps - and the Asiago Plateau)

Italians, use **body language** and lots of hand gestures while talking to each other. That helps emphasize expressions or give the sentence nuances that the word or phrase itself lacks. Hand gestures are considered as a fundamental part of Italian communication: without them conversations are basically incomplete. Learning to understand the most widely used hand gestures before traveling to Italy will simplify the foreigner's life!



In the whole Veneto Region, people usually use a **family nickname** (called **menda**) to identify each family. The menda is different from the surname. There can be common surnames, shared also by people who are not relatives at all, but the family nickname is unique: each family has got one. It can be related to a patronymic, a family habit or flaw, to a job or to the family origin (for example *Botter*: someone who builds a botte -a barrel-, *Tecia*: someone who usually eats in a tecia - pot-...).

Some of the words used as family nicknames are also used as surnames, and it can be confusing sometimes. That is partly due to men known as *cappellani* who, once married, left their homes to move to their brides' house.



READ
AND
LEARN
MORE



LIGURIA



Vegnî into mæ caruggio *

* Literally: come to my road. Meaning: you now have my same opinion of a situation/problem

As in all other Italian regions, the traditional language in Liguria is the dialect. Today most people speak Italian, but dialect is still widely spoken at home and in many work places (such as the port or at the fruit and vegetable market). Since the Genoese people were sailors and travelled overseas, our dialect is spoken in very far away places, and today there are still communities of people who speak Genoese also in Latin America (Argentina, Chile and Peru) and even in the remote island of Tristan da Cunha.

Curiosity: in Liguria we say "Belin"

"Belin": whether it is connected to the male genital organ, whether it is a term linked to some divinity of Celtic or Phoenician fertility (populations that came into contact with the Ligurians), whether it is linked to an idea of "belino", that is to say a game and toy always with strong reference to the penis, the term Belin is impossible not to hear in Liguria, even two or three times within the same sentence but with a different meaning! It is not considered rude to say belin, and even children are allowed to say it.

It rarely has a vulgar meaning because within the phrases and idioms widespread in Liguria, it can be used to express admiration, indignation, sympathy, irritation and surprise.



Find out more: [click here to read the "belin" glossary](#)

Il mugugno (typical complaint)

Mugugno is what Ligurians do best! It is a sort of continuous complaint about..everything! Mugugnare is something that we all do all the time, anything can make us mugugnare: this behavior is usually associated with the grumpy personality of Ligurians, and it is accepted and even considered a tradition! If you don't mugugni, you aren't a real Ligurian.





RELIGION

Around 90% of the population are Roman Catholics, but only half of the population are practising Catholics. Throughout the years, there has also been an increase of other religions in small but active communities, such as Islam.

The Maltese were pagans, until the year 60AD when St Paul the Apostle was shipwrecked off the coast of St Paul's Island during a violent storm. St Paul was on his way to Rome to be tried as a political rebel, and all 274 people on board the ship managed to swim safely to land. As everyone was sitting around the fire, a snake bit St Paul, but nothing happened to him. This was seen as a sign from God that the man sitting in front of them was indeed special. St Paul also cured St Publius' father of dysentery. St Publius is the patron saint of Malta, and thus, making Malta the first Christian nation in the West.

VALUES

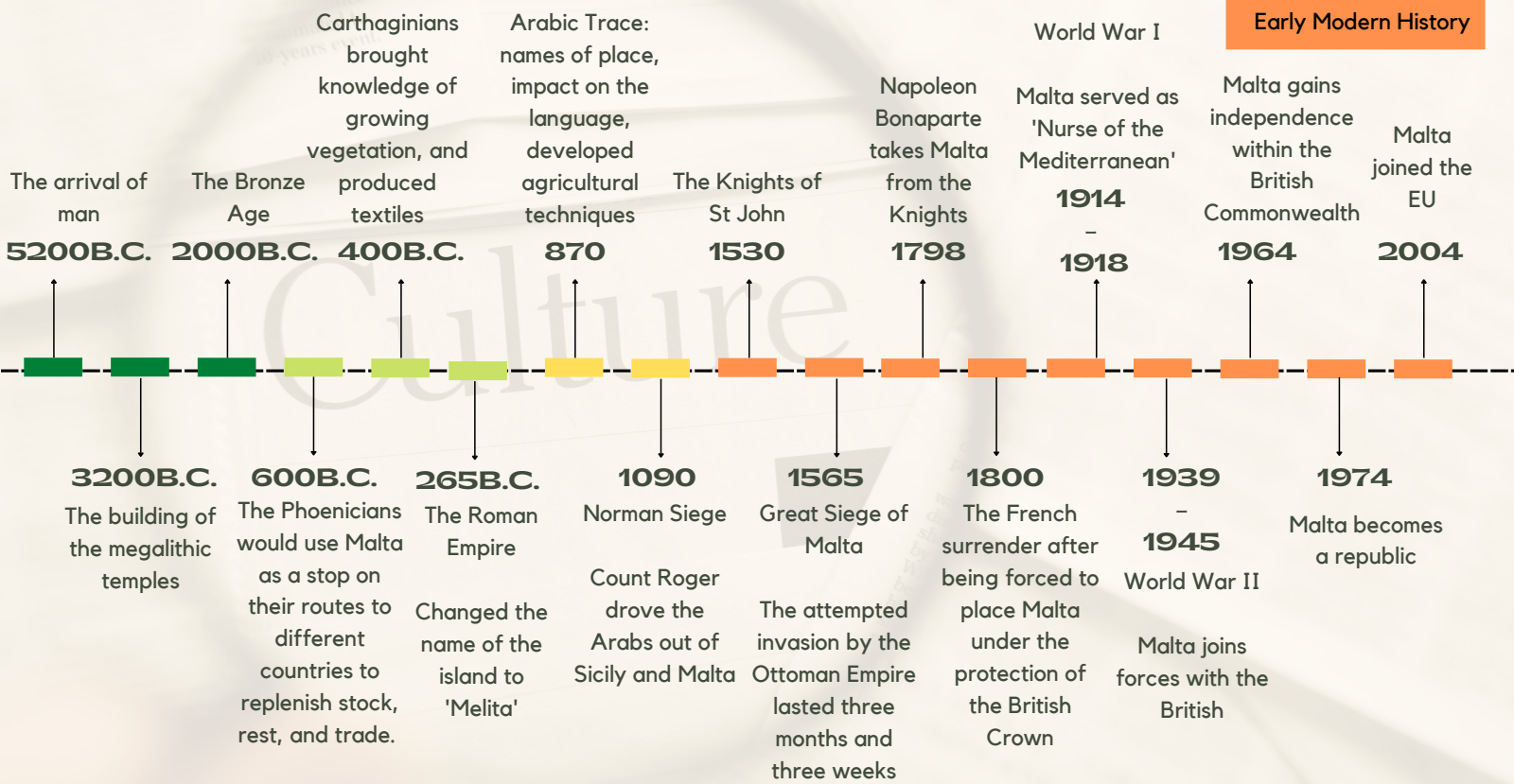
Since the Maltese are very family-oriented, many children tend to stay in the family home, until they get married. Parents generally also help their offspring purchase their first car or future home.

CHAPTER 1 MALTA



HISTORY

| Pre History |
|----------------------|
| Early Inhabitants |
| Middle Ages |
| Early Modern History |





HABITS

Malta has 365 churches, one for every day of the year, and each church is dedicated to a patron saint. This means that in each village, there can be more than one church, and therefore, more than one feast. The village feast encourages the people in the community to come together to celebrate the religious fete. The village core is decorated around two weeks before the feast, whilst the band clubs start preparing for the special day a year in advance. The feasts are celebrated between May and September because of the weather, and therefore, during the weekend, there is more than one locality celebrating their patron saint.

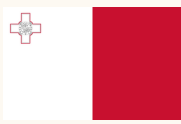


ATTITUDES

Malta is a very family-oriented island, and the locals spend a lot of their free time with their families. This can be easily seen during the summer months, during which young and old alike go to the beach together for a BBQ.

Daily life in Malta is very laid back, however, conversations amongst the locals can be very spirited, especially when politics is being discussed. The Mediterranean temperament can be seen when discussing sports, politics, and local feasts. Choosing sides creates a sense of belonging, however, one must learn how to control their temperament.

LANGUAGE



The official languages of Malta are Maltese and English. Maltese is the only language of Semitic origin written in the Latin script, with an addition of special characters to accommodate the Semitic sounds. It is also the only official Semitic language of the European Union. Over the centuries, it has incorporated many words derived from English, Italian and French. Italian is also widely spoken.

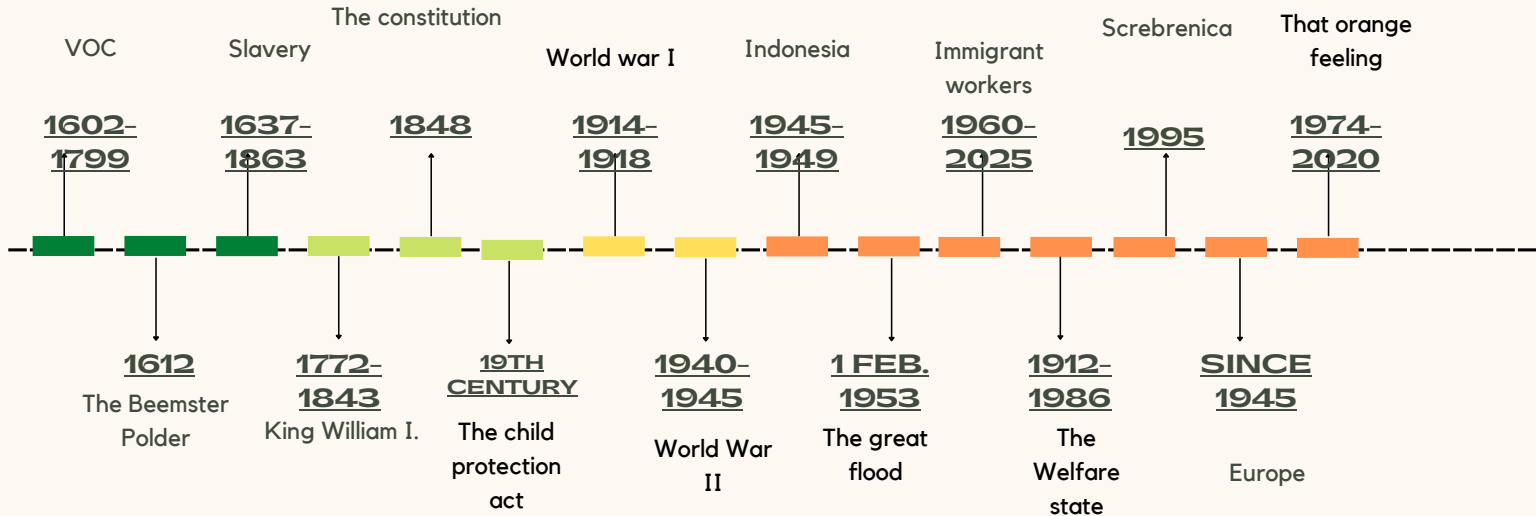
The roots of the Maltese language derive from the Phoenicians, who arrived in Malta in 750BC. The Arabs were in Malta from the 9th to the 13th centuries, and this can be seen in a number of words still being used today- such as numbers and place names. Upon analysing historical documents, it was concluded that apart from being influenced by the Maghreb countries, the language was also influenced by Sicilian during the Arab occupation.

In the early 1900s, Italian was the more favoured tongue, especially by the cultured classes and the Maltese aristocracy. On the other hand, the Maltese language was spoken primarily by the commoners. The first recorded text is the ballad 'Il-Kantilena' by Pietru Caxaro, written in the early 15th century. This literary text is a prime example of Old Maltese, since it contains a number of Arabic morphemes, yet it is still written in Latin script.

Learn more about the
Maltese language



CHAPTER 1 NETHERLANDS HISTORY



RELIGION AND VALUES

Religion



More than half (54 percent) of Dutch people aged 15 or over do not consider themselves to belong to a religious movement. In 2019, 20 percent of the Dutch considered themselves to be members of the Catholic Church, 15 percent were Protestant, 5 percent Muslim and 6 percent belonged to another religious group.

Erasmus put the unity of Christianity above all else. Click on the stamp to find out who was Erasmus.

Values

The 3 most important values of the Dutch are:

Freedom:

In the Netherlands, everyone is allowed to think, do and say as they wish. This means that:

- everyone may state their own opinion;
- everyone may follow their own religion, being free in their choice whether or not to believe;
- everyone is free in their own sexual orientation;
- everyone is entitled to own choices and independence (right to self-determination).

There are also limits to this freedom. You may not say or do things which are against the law. For example, you may not discriminate, incite hate or encourage hostility.

Equality:

In the Netherlands, all citizens are treated equally. We do not accept discrimination against gender, religion, ethnicity or sexual orientation, even though there are people who, of course, disagree with this.

Solidarity:

All citizens have the right to a safe living environment, decent housing, fair employment conditions, a minimum working wage, good education and good medical care.



HABITS AND ATTITUDE



Habits

'Poldermodel'

The polder model is seen as a typical Dutch form of consultation economy and consensus model, which goes back to the Middle Ages.

The first Dutch landscapes, also called 'polders' arose in the 11th century AD. During this time, dikes were already placed around an area filled with water, after which this area was pumped empty to gain extra land. The term 'polder model' comes from the cooperation that was necessary to keep the water out of the new polders. In periods of flooding, nobles and citizens were forced to work together and in this way to stop the flood. In times of need, cooperation between different groups was possible.

Nowadays the polder model is the name given to the Dutch consensus model in which employers, trade unions and government sit down to negotiate about working conditions and wages.

For the Dutch it's very important to listen to different opinions on a subject. That is why the 'polder model' has a positive and a negative connotation.

Attitudes

Check the bicycle to find out the characteristics of the Dutch according to themselves and foreigners.



LANGUAGE



In the report 'Thinking about the Netherlands', 2019, by the SCP (Social Cultural Planning Office) people say they value the Dutch language, symbols and traditions. In the top 5 of what people consider most typical of the Netherlands, the Dutch language is proudly on top.

Dutch is the main official language of the Netherlands. Dutch Sign Language (NGT) and the Frisian language in the province of Fryslân are also both recognized as official languages by law in the Netherlands.

Hebban olla vogala

But how did our language originate? The first written words in Dutch that we have date from about 1100 AD. They were written by a Flemish monk. 'Hebban olla vogala nestas hagunnan hinase hic anda thu, what unbidan we now?' is one of the best-known phrases in Dutch language and literature history. It means: 'All the birds are already nesting, except me and you. What are we waiting for?' They are lines from a medieval love song.

For more info, click on the lyrics

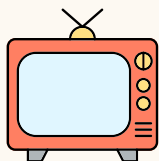


VOC

Another important influence on our language is our so-called VOC mentality. Being a small country where trade is very important, our children are taught languages such as English, French, Spanish and German from an early age. No wonder our language is so full of expressions or words that come from other languages. An enrichment for some, an abomination for language purists.

A strange language?

Check the next movie




Try to speak Dutch

Assignment

Try to translate and pronounce the following words in the Dutch language.

- *Goodmorning
- *Goodefternoon
- *Goodevening
- *Goodnight
- *Hello
- *Goodbye
- *Please
- *Thank you



CHAPTER 2

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES, WINTER



Cross-country skiing is part of Finnish culture, and nearly every Finn learns it right after taking their first steps. There are thousands of kilometers of well-maintained trails all over Finland. The best time to visit and try the sport is during February and March, when the skies are often blue, and the sun starts peeking out and the temperature starts to be nice $-10 - 0^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Downhill Skiing - There are over 70 ski resorts in Finland, with 250+ lifts transporting guests on more than 300 km of slopes.



Winter swimming/ ice hole swimming

Winter swimming, or ice hole swimming, when there is a cutting hole in the ice, is a traditional Finnish outdoor activity. Lakes in Finland are frozen a long time in a year: in Lapland usually seven, in Central Finland five and in the Southern part of the country at least four months. You can also combine sauna going and a dip in a hole in ice, but remember that entering into cold water straight from the sauna is not the healthiest thing to do, so you should cool off a bit in between.

“Swimming in a hole in the ice does you the world of good.”



SPECIAL SPORTS EVENTS IN FINLAND



Wife-carrying

Wife-carrying (Finnish: Eukonkanto) is a contest where male competitors race while carrying a female teammate. The objective is for the male to carry the female through a special obstacle track in the fastest time. There are several types of carrying; a classic piggyback, a fireman's carry (over the shoulder), or Estonian-style (wife upside-down on his back with her legs over the neck and shoulders). The Wife-Carrying World Championships have been held annually in Sonkajärvi, Finland since 1992. And the first prize for this uber-macho sport? The wife's weight in beer!



Air Guitar World Championships

(AGWC). The purpose of the contest is to promote world peace.



Swamp soccer world

championships (Suopotkupallo in Finnish) is a form of association football that is played in bogs or swamps..



Football (soccer)

Football in Finland is not, or at least has traditionally not been, the most popular spectator sport, which is in contrast to most European countries; it falls behind ice hockey, which enjoys a huge amount of popularity in the country.

Football tops ice hockey in the number of registered players and as a popular hobby. It is the most popular hobby among 3-18 year olds, whereas ice hockey is 9th.

Football's standing is constantly increasing, especially among girls and women, 35 000 registered players were female in 2021. According to a Gallup poll, nearly 400,000 people include football in their hobbies.

Ice Hockey

Ice hockey is the most popular sport in Finland. Hockey is a hobby for almost 200,000 Finns and there are about 68,000 registered players, 430 clubs, 3,000 teams and 40,000 games played per season

In Finland people also play hockey in the outside rinks. For example, in the wintertime there are skating and hockey rinks outside almost every school and kindergarten.



Floorball

Salibandy, or Floorball, only officially started in Finland in 1985, but in terms of registered players floorball now occupies third place after football and ice hockey. According to the Finnish Floorball Federation, floorball is the most popular school, youth, club, conscript and workplace sport



Pesäpallo

Pesäpallo is **the national game** of Finland. It is a combination of traditional ball-batting team games and American baseball. The game is nowadays also known by the name of pesis. Rooted deeply in the history of Finland as a nation and in everyday life in the country regions, pesis is also enjoyed by all Finns in schools, parks and fields as a hobby, which can be played by everybody for great fun.



School sports

All schools provide sport lessons for the students for the first grade all the way to high school.

Children learn for example ball games such as football, basketball, volleyball, and Finnish national sport pesäpallo. Also skating, skiing, orienteering, gymnastics and swimming are part of the learning. Learning to swim is a fundamental right of every child living in Finland. Finland has about 300,000 kilometers of coastline and it is therefore important that schools provide enough swimming lessons, so that even those who do not otherwise can practice swimming can learn to swim.

The aim of the swimming lessons organized by the schools is to teach students to swim according to the Nordic definition and to be water-saving.

Ateneum - Finnish National Gallery



Kiasma

**Finnish museum of Natural
history, Luomus**



Turku Castle



Siida; Sámi museum - Nature Center



Museums



AUTHORS AND ARTIST



**COMPOSER
JEAN SIBELIUS**



**BISHOP,
REFORMER,
WRITER
MIKAEL
AGRICOLA**



**ARCHITECTURE
ALVAR AALTO**



**ARTIST AKSELI
GALLEN-KALLELA**



**SCHJERFBECK,
HELENE
PAINTER**



**BAND
APOCALYPTICA**



**MOVIE DIRECTOR
AKI KAURISMÄKI**



**LISTEN AND WATCH
FINLANDIA**



CHAPTER 2 - ITALY



SPORTS, FESTIVALS & LEISURE ACTIVITIES

Football, or soccer, is Italy's national sport. The Italian national team, the Azzurri, has won the World Cup in 1934, 1938, 1982 and 2006. When the national team plays, it is tradition for Italians to gather in groups of friends, eat together and watch the football match to support the Azzurri. Genoa CFC, the team of Genova, is the oldest company that currently plays soccer in Italy.

Other sport most frequently played are: basketball, tennis, rugby, volleyball, cycling.

Since Italy is rounded by the sea and rich in lakes and rivers, water sports are also very diffused. Sailing, Diving, Canoeing, kayaking, windsurfing, rafting, immersed in breathtaking scenery are widespread activities. Waterpolo is a traditional sport in Liguria. It is played year round in our swimming pools and in the sea during summer.

Some traditional games are also still being played, for example "bocce" (bowls). In **the game of bocce** a ball is rolled along a lane with the aim of reaching a smaller target ball named boccino. The nearest ball wins the game. People usually play it in recreational centers or at the beach.

Talking about the past, there are other events in Italy that recall ancient times and help people experience the past, such as local medieval palios. During the Palio the historical environment, the daily life and habits of the people living in a town in the Middle Ages are fully recreated. Everything is taken care of very carefully in accordance with the sources of the time, especially the costumes.

An excellent example is **the Palio of Castelfranco Veneto** during which a game ball tournament, that evokes an ancient game played in the area, takes place.

In Liguria, "**Il Palio del Golfo**" takes place every year in the Gulf of La Spezia: it is a race with traditional rowing boats.

In addition to religious "sagre" (festivals), many places in Italy have also Festivals dedicated to food (specialities or typical local products) or arts (see the Cinema Festival in Venice, in Rome, Biennale in Venice, Sanremo Song Festival...).

READ
AND
LEARN
MORE



SPORTS, FESTIVALS & LEISURE ACTIVITIES



VENETO -ITALY



The Region of Veneto has issued an official list of Traditional Sports and Leisure Activities.

The beautiful city of Venice itself offers plenty of possibilities to do water sports, such as the traditional **Venetian rowing**, in which rowers stand, face forward and rest the row in a specific oarlock.

People like participating in local festivals or events. In Venice you can't absolutely miss the **Historical Regatta**, which takes place in September along the Grand Canal and starts with a parade of typical boats to re-enact Venice's glorious past.

'**La Regata delle Repubbliche Marinare**' is a rowing race that takes place every year, the participants are the 4 ancient maritime republics: Venice, Genoa, Pisa and Amalfi. It is held in turn in the waters of one the four maritime republics.

Daily life in the region is still very much influenced by the seasons. We have a mild climate, but still we do perceive the change of seasons throughout the year. Important appointments throughout the year are:

Fishing, olive harvest and mushroom picking (in late summer/fall), visiting our own region (in winter, on sunny days), planting crops and enjoying longer days (in spring), going to the beach (in summer, participating in the typical local "sagre").

Mountain bike is becoming very common. The views are breathtaking. The beach is where Ligurians spend most of their time during the summer: we have a peculiar habit, that is to say we go to the beach as soon as we finish work and in the weekends we stay at the beach all day long.

learn more about sports and outdoor activities in Liguria
clicking on the icon with the sea



Best hiking trails in Liguria



Enjoy the video:
playing soccer anywhere..with anything

The coreography during a soccer game



La regata



LIGURIA _ ITALY

We have amazing reefs and sea life to observe in Liguria. Il Cristo degli Abissi is a bronze statue placed in 1954 on the bottom of the bay of San Fruttuoso, within the Portofino protected marine natural area, at a depth of 17 meters.

Dive in and discover the Christ




MUSEUMS AND THEATRES





ITALY


Italy is a land rich of history, therefore there are also plenty of famous museums to visit. There are historical, cultural, musical, foreign arts museums all over the country. But what is extremely peculiar is the fact that many small villages today are becoming open-air museums themselves. In facts, due to the beautiful architecture and the lovely sceneries, visiting a town in Italy is always an unforgettable experience (Burano..etc. for Veneto, The Cinque Terre, Triora, Velva in Liguria)


Some famous museums in Italy are:


Musei Capitolini in Rome 

Museo Archeologico Nazionale in Naples 


Musei Reali in Turin 

Musei Vaticani in Rome 

Gallerie degli Uffizi in Florence 


Reggia di Caserta 


Galleria degli Estensi in Modena 


Castello Sforzesco in Milan 

Some historical sites that are to be visited as museums are:

Pompei 


La Valle dei Templi in Sicily 


Colosseum and Fori Imperiali in Rome 


The Antique Theatre in Taormina 


Villa del Casale di Piazza Armerina 

Some famous theatres in Italy are:

Teatro Alla Scala in Milano 

Teatro di San Carlo in Naples 

Teatro La Fenice in Venice 

Teatro dell'Opera in Rome 

Teatro Verdi in Trieste 





MUSEUMS AND THEATRES



Veneto:

Palladian villas



Palazzo Ducale in Venice



Cà Pesaro in Venice



Cà Rezzonico in Venice



Cappella degli Scrovegni in Padova



Teatro La Fenice in Venice



Teatro Verdi in Padova



Teatro Goldoni in Venice



The Home to Julietta in Verona



Arena di Verona



VENETO AND LIGURIA

Liguria:

Museo di Palazzo Reale in Genova



Musei di Strada Nuova in Genova



Museo della carta in Acquasanta



Galata museo del mare in Genova



Castello D'Albertis in Genova



Museo Archeologico in Chiavari



The historical center of Genova



Teatro Carlo Felice in Genova



Teatro della Tosse in Genova





ARTS & CRAFTS

ITALY



Traditionally, arts and craftsmanship are fundamental economic and social activities for Italy. The history of our country is rich in world-famous artists who were - and still are - considered revolutionary and innovative geniuses.

Sculptures, paintings and architecture have always been representative of Italy's magnificence throughout the centuries, and it is widely known that many of our cities are open-air museums that travellers from all over the world want to visit: Florence, Rome, Venice are among the most famous ones.

However, other forms of art are widespread on the territory;



Goldsmithing and jewellery-making: Vicenza is the leading capital in this sector, and it is due to mention also Valenza in Piedmont and Florence, in Tuscany.



Mosaic working is a centuries-old practice used to decorate religious (but not strictly) buildings. Very often, the mosaics represent historical and religious events. Mosaics can be found throughout the country: Ravenna in Emilia Romagna is considered the most emblematic example of mosaic art in Italy, the Dome or Orvieto in Umbria, the Basilica of Saint Cecilia in Rome, ruins in Pompei, the Cathedral of Otranto (Apulia), St. Mark's Basilica in Venice and of course Sicily..just to name a few.



Ceramics are worked with great skill all across the Peninsula: in Sicily, Emilia Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Campania, Apulia are very well-known. Este, in the Euganean Hills of the Veneto Region, is one of the oldest ceramic production centres in Europe.



Tailoring is considered as the cradle of high fashion design and it represents the Italian Excellence in the world that despite globalization, enhances the prominence of the Made in Italy and contributes to making Italy increasingly competitive in the world. Tailoring includes weaving, leather factories, silk factories.

We cannot forget to mention the **art of food** and wine in Italy: a real example of mastery of pleasure!

VENETO AND LIGURIA

ARTS & CRAFTS



In the Regions of Veneto and Liguria there are plenty of **arts and crafts workshops and schools** where tradition and expertise are still preserved. Thanks to apprenticeship programmes they are handed down from one generation to another to be constantly combined with innovation and technology.

In Veneto *Antica Sartoria Veneta* - **the Ancient Venetian Tailoring Company** - has been sewing special cloaks named *Tabarros* since 1974. A *Tabarro* is an ancient cloak made of wide, rounded, and heavy cloth used to protect the body from cold and it's still a synonym for elegance and style.

The Weaving factory is one of the oldest crafts in Venice: historical weaving workshops producing silk, velvet, damask and brocade fabrics are still present. **The Bevilacqua Weaving Company** has been carrying on the Venetian tradition since the 18th century!

One of the most significant productive sectors in Veneto is **shoe industry**, represented by the luxury footwear of **the Brenta Riviera** (with its shoemakers called *calegheri*), and by the cities of Verona and Montebelluna. Veneto also boasts a long-lasting experience in the designing and production of **eyewear**. The district of Belluno is one of the most renowned areas of manufacturing. **Luxottica**, in Agordo, near Belluno, is one of the most prestigious companies in the world.

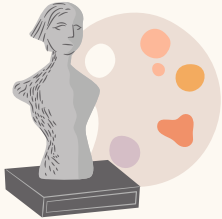
Ligurians are also people of crafts, the most typical and famous are the following:

- the **chairs** (Chiavarine) in Chiavari. These chairs are of exceptional quality and they are characterized by the fact of being incredibly light. They are a symbol of the town and they are extremely expensive.
- The working of **clay** in Albissola is thousands of years old, dating back to the Roman times when the amphorae were used for the transport of wine, oil and cereals. From the 1920s ceramics from Albissola were used to set the tables and for the decoration of the transatlantic liners of the Italian General Navigation and of the Italian Maritime Transport Society
- **Gozzi**. They are handmade wooden boats of excellent quality. The Ligurian coast has plenty of small lovely bays, and it is necessary to have small boats to reach the land from the sea. The Gozzi are typical wooden boats that can reach the most hidden corners due to their small size and agility. Today, there are only few craftsmen who build the gozzi by hand and the value is unique. The artists that create the gozzi are called “mastri d’ascia”, that is to say “masters of the ax” as it is with this tool that all the ship is built.
- Le **polene** are women carved in the bow of the ships, and today there is one artist who still works in his shop in the historical center of Chiavari: a visit to Franco Casoni is a lifetime experience.

ITALY



SCULPTOR
/PAINTER
MICHELANGELO



PAINTER
SANDRO
BOTTICELLI



ARTIST
LEONARDO
DA VINCI



MUSICIAN
GIUSEPPE
VERDI



PAINTER
RAFFAELLO



WRITER
DANTE
ALIGHIERI



PAINTER
GIOTTO



SCULPTOR
ANTONIO
CANOVA



LIGURIA



ARCHITECT
RENZO PIANO



WRITER
EUGENIO
MONTALE



MUSICIAN
FABRIZIO DE
ANDRE'



MUSICIAN
NICOLO'
PAGANINI



VENETO

ARCHITECT
ANDREA
PALLADIO



MUSICIAN
ANTONIO
VIVALDI

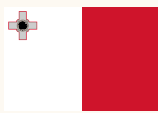


PAINTER
TIZIANO



MUSICIAN
KATIA
RICCARELLI





Sailing

There are several sailing clubs in Malta. The Malta Cruising Club was established in 2005 with the aim of targeting cruising rather than racing. The club encourages amateur sailors to meet up with more experienced boat owners, whilst also facilitating the meeting of potential crew and boat owners.



Diving

The clean, and clear blue waters encourage many locals and tourists alike to explore the underwater world around the Maltese archipelago. Whilst it is ideal to dive between April and September, it is also possible to go on an adventure throughout the winter months, making Malta a diver's paradise. The main attractions are caves and wrecks, however, you can also spot barracuda, octopus, moray eels, sting rays, turtles, dolphins, and starfish. One of the most popular wreck dives is the Um El Faroud oil tanker which was sunk in 1995.

SPORTS

Shooting and target practice

Another sport which is gaining momentum is shooting. This sport, which was normally practiced by older men has seen an influx of new members in the past few years. This resulted in the government investing in the Ta' Kandja National Shooting range in 2018. It is a long process to legally own a gun in Malta, and one of the requirements includes joining a certified club, such as FACTS, AMACS, and AACTS. These clubs ensure that shooters have the mental capabilities of safely handling and dismantling a firearm in the presence of other individuals. Whilst the population of the shooting community is increasing, it is a rather tightknit community, in which members openly share their experiences and tips.



Bocce

Bocce is a traditional Maltese ball game that was popular in the past years. Today, there are still a number of bocce clubs around the island but it is mainly elderly people who practice this sport. The game involves 8 large balls similar to the ones used for bowling, and one smaller ball which is placed at a distance. The goal of the game is to hit the smaller ball. The game can be played by teams and the different coloured balls distinguish the teams.

THEATRE IN MALTA



The Military Order of St John established Valletta as the hub for culture and entertainment. The Order brought with it a period of stability, and since the theatre was reserved solely for the nobility in the years preceeding their rule, during the 17th and 18th centuries there was a boom in demand for operas, pageants, theatrical and dramatic productions put on by amateurs. Many of these shows were held at the Knight's Auberges around Valletta.

Teatru Manoel (The Manoel Theatre) was commissioned by the Grand Master Antonio Manoel de Vilhena in 1731, and is known for being an architectural gem. The inscription 'ad honestam populi oblectationem' emphasises the idea that this theatre was constructed for the general public to have 'honest entertainment', whilst also keeping the young Knights out of mischief. The first performance held in the theatre was Scipione Maffei's Merope, in 1732, and the Knights were the actors.



MUSEUMS

The most popular museums in Malta and Gozo:

1. Grandmaster's Palace
2. Fort St Elmo
3. Lascaris War Rooms
4. Ghar Dalam cave and museum
5. Tunnara Museum
6. Fort Rinella
7. Inquisitor's Palace
8. Wignacourt Museum
9. Hypogeum
10. Esplora Science Centre



OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES



EVENTS



During the summer months, a number of outdoor events are organised. These include the Malta Wine Festival, the Farsons Beer Festival and the Malta International Music Festival. Every July, we also have the Isle of MTV, with guests including Lady Gaga, Jason Derulo, Enrique Inglesias, Marshmello, Snoop Dogg, and other big names in the music industry. This concert is held at the Floriana granaries, and is free.

Throughout the years, a number of great singers have come to Malta for concerts. These singers include Andrea Bocelli, Zucchero, Celine Dion, and Lewis Capaldi.

CRAFTS

Maltese lace, also known as 'Bizzilla' flourished in the 17th century. A pattern is drawn on parchment paper and it is fastened on the elongated spool. Holes serve as a guide to where the pins should be placed.

Traditionally, the art of lace-making was passed down from generation to generation. Eventually, lace was sold to the nobility and this resulted in a better standard of living for many Gozitan families who originally came from an agricultural background.



MALTESE ARTISTS



**SCULPTOR
ĠENSU APAP**



**PAINTER
WILLIE APAP**



**PAINTER
GIUSEPPE CALÌ**



**OPERATIC TENOR
JOSEPH CALLEJA**



**ARTIST
ANTOINE
CAMILLERI**



**CERAMIST
GABRIEL CARUANA**



**ARTIST
FRANK PORTELLI**



**PAINTER
MARIA DE DOMINICI**



CHAPTER 2 - NETHERLANDS

SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES



Fierljeppen

Fierljeppen is a traditional sport in the Dutch province of Fryslân. Farmers of Fryslân were leaping with a long pole over the waterway to access different plots of land, because the Netherlands has many waterways.

Back in the days, it was normal for the Frisian farmers to access all their land by pole.

How do you fierljep by yourself? You should have a long pole between the 8 and 13 metres with a flat round plate on the bottom to prevent it from sinking into the ground/mud. You should sprint to the pole, jump and grab it, then climbing so high as possible to the top and lean forward with your body so you are on the opposite side of the water. More info when you click on this icon



11 Stedentocht

Almost everybody in the Netherlands knows the 11 stedentocht "11 city tour". The famous tour is a ice skating tour of almost 200km that passes 11 cities in Friesland. Friesland is the province in the upper part of the Netherlands. The tour is starting in Leeuwarden and is ending in Leeuwarden. When the ice is thick enough, complete Holland is turning crazy to be part of the 11 stedentocht. The attendees are from the whole Netherlands, plus some from Belgium and Germany as well. From the first edition in 1907 till the last one took place in 1997, the tour was held 15 times. Besides the ice skating, there is also one on by bike, motorbike, oldtimer cars, steps and even one with triathlon. For more info, click on the ice skating icon.

Assignment:

- 1: What was the year of the first ice skating tour?
- 2: How many kilometers is the tour?
- 3: Name two other tours besides the ice skating tour.

Assignment:

- 1: Go to an area with a little waterway
- 2: Take a big pole (minimum 8 meters)
- 3: Make 2 teams.

Each team can practice 5 minutes. After practicing, each team is allowed to cross the waterway 3 times. The team that has come the furthest, has won!

Kaatsen

Kaatsen is a ball game with 2 teams of 3 players. They play against on each other on grass, where one team takes care of the service and the other party takes care of the return stroke from the perk.

The rules are quite difficult to explain. But it is the one of the oldest games in the Netherlands.

Originally it stems from the north of France (jeu de paume). There are many variaties nowadays, like fives in England and Pallone col braccide.

Famous Dutch Athletes

1: Johan Cruiff



2: Max Verstappen



3: Sven Kramer



4: Ramoni Kromowidjojo



5: Memphis Depay



SPORTS AND ACTIVITIES



Skûtsjesilen

Skûtsjesilen is synonymous with sailing competitions with old cargo ships, flat-bottomed boats that were built at the beginning of the last century to bring peat, manure and other cargo to the farms. For this, the ships had to enter shallow channels. That is why the ships were made long and flat. When there were competitions, and the skipper could earn a few extra cents, all household goods were removed from the skûtsje and put on shore.

The competition is taking place each summer in different kind of cities and villages in Fryslân. Only 14 skûtsjes can join the game and if you want to be a captain, you should have 7 or more years' experience in sailing with a skûtsje.

It is a big happening each summer where a lot of Frisian and Dutch people come over to see the skûtsjes sailing. There are a lot of people who see the game from the water in their own boat.

Assignment

- 1: Name two participants who are joining the competition
- 2: Why are the ships long and flat?
- 3: Is the competition held in the spring, winter, fall or summer?

MUSEUMS AND THEATRE



Who hasn't heard of Rembrandt, or how about Van Gogh? Both of these were famous Dutch painters. Now of course, they are long dead, but the arts and crafts sector in the Netherlands definitely isn't. No. We, as a small country, are big in culture.

Of course there is a 'top 3' in most popular museums with the Rijksmuseum as the ultimate number one destination (click on the museum icon for more info). The Anne Frank house is, according to Tripadvisor, the second best museum. With queues along the canals, the museum is a very popular stop for both local and international tourists because you can literally go behind the scenes and check out how this girl and her family lived during the second world war, which you can also do in VR and not just her diary!



Apart from the more 'static' museums, there are also location museums like de Zaanse Schans, where you will dive into an 18th and 19th century residential area filled with old windmills, and the Zuiderzee museum, where you can stroll the cobbled streets like a child in the year 1900. The latter also focuses on crafts from back in the day. On the next page, you can watch the craftsmen at work in the outdoor museum.



Performing arts however are equally important in Dutch culture. In 2016 another one of the Netherlands' most exceptional women in Dutch history was brought to life through ballet. In the video (click on the prima ballerina) you can see how the Dutch National Ballet created a show around this mysterious Frisian femme fatale. Now the Dutch are usually considered very direct and openminded but perhaps Mata Hari was a bit ahead of her time. However, it now shows in Dutch arts as well. Especially in 'older' movies nudity was one of the things the Dutch were known for. However small the Dutch film industry is, so far three Dutch films have won an Academy Award. The first being 'De Aanslag', which received a so-called Oscar in 1986. In theatre, one of the most beautiful theatres itself is actually royalty: Carré! One of our great export 'products' in the field of acting is Dutch actress Carice van Houten, who is famous for not only Game of Thrones but also other films and series.

CRAFTS AND EVENTS



As mentioned on the previous page. In outdoor museum De Zaanse Schans, you can check out Dutch craftsmanship from way back when. Although, that is not really true. Even now we still have a many people that work in crafts. Watch the short clip of 'de visroker' (the fish smoker) by clicking on the fish.

Also in the Zuiderzee Museum you can still see traditional workmanship all together in one central place.

This includes making wooden shoes (yes, people still wear them these days, but definitely not everybody walks around in those!), glassblowing and shipbuilding.



Another of the internationally acclaimed crafts is the 'Delfts blauw', in English 'Delft blue' or 'Delftware'. In the online lesson from learndutch.org you will hear much more about not only the Delft blue pottery but also Dutch vocabulary on this topic. Click on the Delft blue tile on the left for the lesson!

In Friesland, the northern province of the Netherlands where Mata Hari came from, there is the popular Fries Museum that gained international attention with their exhibition on MC Escher. This Dutch graphic artist made mathematical objects and tessellations. Check out the Escher inspired lizard tessellation here →



Assignment: make your own tessellation by following the steps in this [video](#).

One of the biggest dance events would be the Amsterdam Dance Event or the AMF (Amsterdam Music Festival). With so many amazing Dutch DJs this is no surprise. Who hasn't heard of DJs Tiësto, Armin van Buuren, Martin Garrix or Hardwell to name a few (check out more Dutch DJs [here](#)). They are well known all over the world!

Obviously there are many more festivals around the Netherlands!

A unique festival in the Netherlands is the Oerol Festival. This 10-day cultural event has been held annually since 1982 on the Dutch island Terschelling and includes music, dance, theatre and visual arts surrounded by the island's natural beauty. For an impression of the festival click [here](#)!

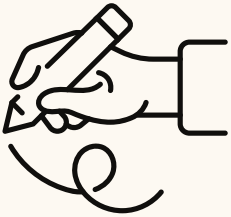


Don't forget the national event: Koningsdag! Click on the crown and see how you can survive this event!

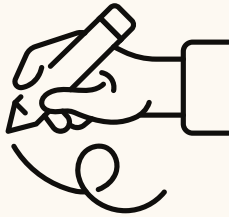
DUTCH WRITERS



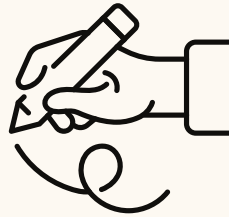
MULTATULI



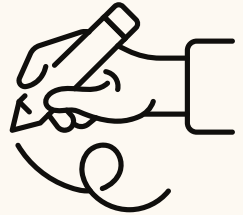
ANNE FRANK



**ANNIE M.G.
SCHMIDT**



DICK BRUNA



ARTISTS



**PAINTER
VINCENT
VAN GOGH**



**PAINTER
REMBRANDT
VAN RIJN**



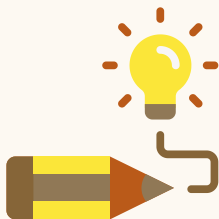
**PAINTER
MAURITS CORNELIS
ESCHER**



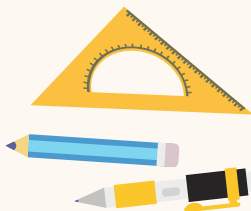
**DJ
MARTIN GARRIX**



**ARTIST
DAAN
ROOSGAARDE**



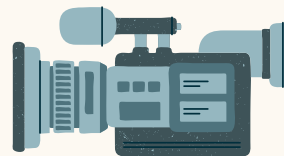
**ARCHITECT
REM KOOLHAAS**



**ACTRESS
CARICE VAN
HOUTEN**



**DIRECTOR
ANTON CORBIJN**





END-OF-CHAPTER ACTIVITIES



CHAPTER 1 - HISTORY



LEVEL 2/3 - Students will be divided into small groups (or work individually, if group activity is not possible). Each group (or student) will read the historical information about the different countries. The groups will then choose **one of the countries** and focus on a specific historical period looking for more information using the Internet, books or documents. They will have to create **a dialogue between characters living in that specific historical period** and, if possible, act it out.

LEVEL 4 - Students will be divided into small groups (or work individually, if group activity is not possible). Each group (or student) will read the historical information about the countries taking notes about differences and similarities. The groups will then choose **two countries** and will focus on a specific historical period looking for more information using the Internet, books or documents. They will have to make a **multimedia presentation of a dialogue** between leading or important figures living in the two countries in that specific historical period.

LEVEL 5 - Students will read the historical information about the countries highlighting **differences and similarities**. In this phase they will become aware of history as an important aspect characterizing cultural identity. They will have to create a **multimedia presentation** of a **historical itinerary** of their home country for a peer student living abroad. The presentation will not only include information about the territory, but also about **significant historical figures** who lived or worked in the area.



END-OF-CHAPTER ACTIVITIES



CHAPTER 2 - OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES, SPORTS

Level 3.

Familiarize yourself with the materials for sports and outdoor activities. How are local/country-specific outdoor activities and sports related to socio-culturally sustainable tourism? Prepare a mind map on the topic and open your thoughts as widely as possible. Get examples at least for the two different countries.

Level 4.

Familiarize yourself with the materials for sports and outdoor activities. How are local/country-specific outdoor activities and sports related to socio-culturally sustainable tourism? How have these issues been made visible in different countries, e.g. in communication/Social media, marketing etc? Or do these things appear in companies or organizations? Prepare a mind map on the topic at least for the two different countries and open ideas as widely as possible in the form of a small report in addition to the mind map.

Level 5

Familiarize yourself with the materials for sports and outdoor activities. How are local/country-specific outdoor activities and sports related to socio-culturally sustainable tourism? How have these issues been made visible in different countries, e.g. in communication? Or do these things appear in companies or organizations? How could these issues be brought out better so that people could act more responsibly when traveling and support local cultures and increase local well-being? Prepare a mind map on the subject and open ideas as widely as possible in the form of a small report on this subject area and prepare development ideas to make the matter visible. Get examples at least for the two different countries.



END-OF-CHAPTER ACTIVITIES



CHAPTER 1 - HISTORY



LEVEL 2/3 - Students will be divided into small groups (or work individually, if group activity is not possible). Each group (or student) will read the historical information about the different countries. The groups will then choose **one of the countries** and focus on a specific historical period looking for more information using the Internet, books or documents. They will have to create **a dialogue between characters living in that specific historical period** and, if possible, act it out.

LEVEL 4 - Students will be divided into small groups (or work individually, if group activity is not possible). Each group (or student) will read the historical information about the countries taking notes about differences and similarities. The groups will then choose **two countries** and will focus on a specific historical period looking for more information using the Internet, books or documents. They will have to make a **multimedia presentation of a dialogue** between leading or important figures living in the two countries in that specific historical period.

LEVEL 5 - Students will read the historical information about the countries highlighting **differences and similarities**. In this phase they will become aware of history as an important aspect characterizing cultural identity. They will have to create a **multimedia presentation** of a **historical itinerary** of their home country for a peer student living abroad. The presentation will not only include information about the territory, but also about **significant historical figures** who lived or worked in the area.

HERE IS THE FINAL
ASSIGNMENT FOR MODULE
1 CULTURAL IDENTITY. YOU
CAN ACCESS THE TASK BY
OPENING THE LINK

Cultural identity final assignment

