



I.I.S. Superiore
Oristano



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Maggio 2023

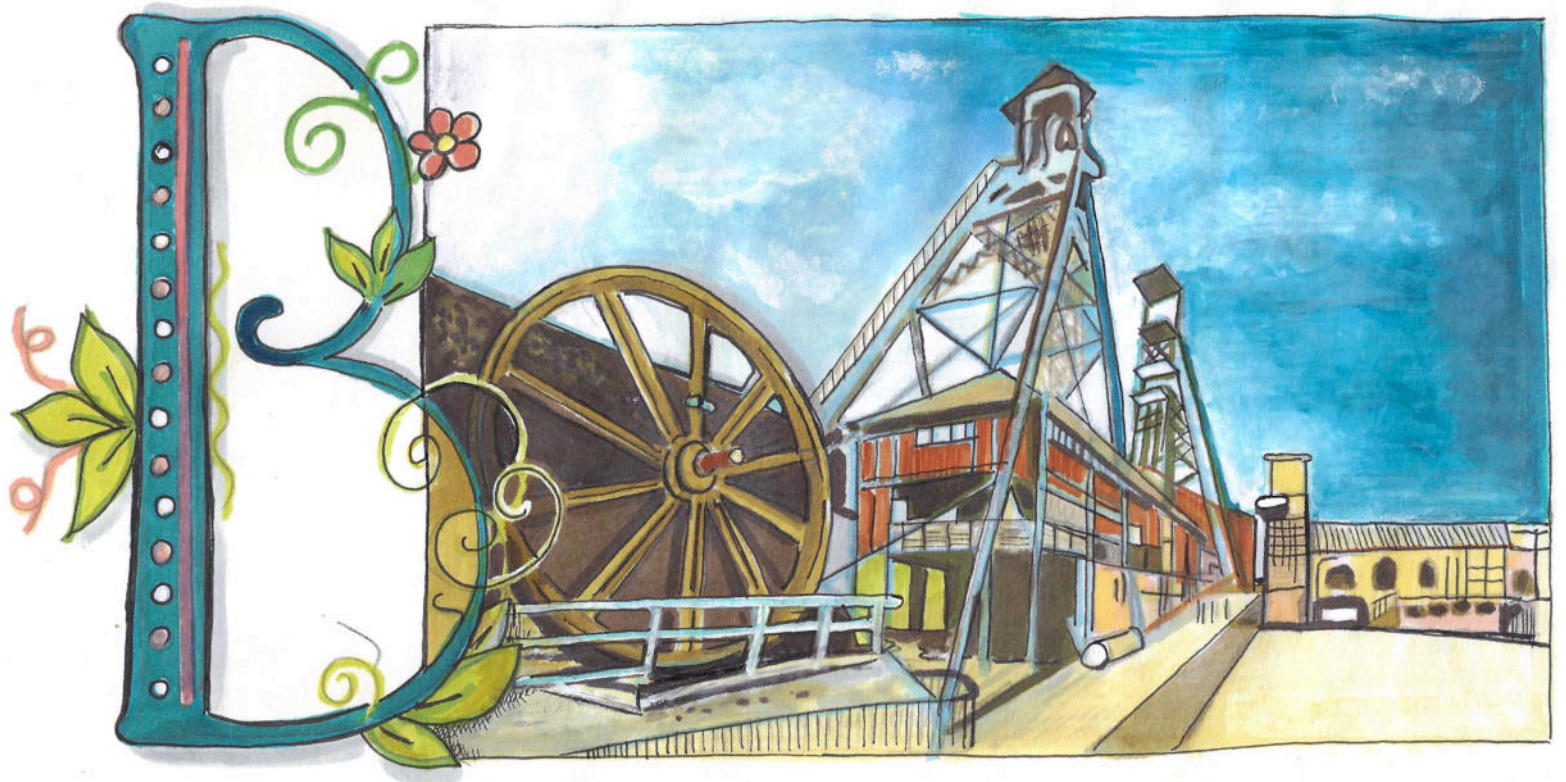
The Alphabet of Peace

The selected and illustrated pictures speak of peace, tolerance, democracy. These images tell of our history and of our cultural heritage, they focus on places that have been points of dialogue and confrontation on the values of freedom, cooperation and exchange in Europe. We let us inspire from the pleasant experience of cooperation of our school and the partner schools of the Erasmus+ project, iculture, and asked the pupils of the 3°D and 4°A to illustrate The Alphabet of Peace with the pictures that most highlight our common cultural roots and our European shared values



Ancient Athens

The Heart of Ancient Athens is a complex of up to a hundred monuments constituting an architectural ensemble of outstanding significance over a period of more than 3,000 years. It is an outstanding example of ancient architectural development. The Heart of Ancient Athens comprises a historical landscape where events which helped shape some of the most essential aspects of European identity took place, from the development of classical art and theatre, to democracy, philosophy, logic, equal rights and sciences.



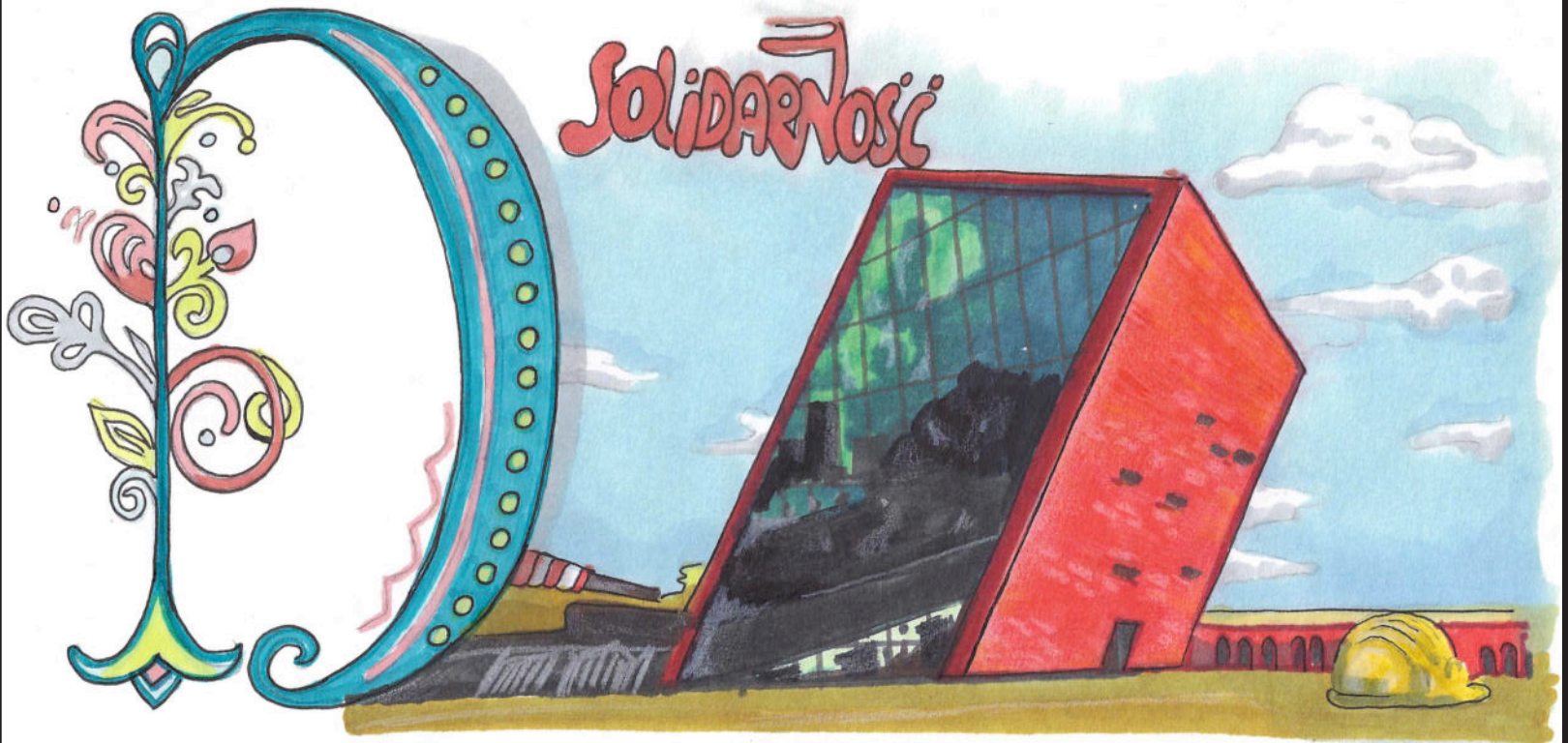
Bois du Cazier

The Bois du Cazier coal mining site portrays the working classes and immigration to Wallonia (Belgium) in the 20th century. In 1956, the entirety of the site, from the pithead to the slag heaps, was the scene of a disaster in which 262 people of 12 different nationalities died. Whilst mining activity stopped in 1967, since 2002 the site has been transformed into a museum dedicated to the coal, iron and glass industry. It recalls European solidarity as demonstrated in the aftermath of the 1956 disaster which also triggered the creation of a health and safety body by the European Coal and Steel Community.



Abbey of Cluny

Founded in 910, the Abbey of Cluny grew to become the spiritual and administrative centre of one of the largest monastic networks in European history, facilitating the circulation of people, books, artistic ideas and scientific knowledge across national borders. Consequently, the Cluniac order exerted an important influence on the Christian world of Western Europe throughout the Middle Ages.



Danzig

The historic Gdańsk Shipyard was the birthplace of “Solidarność”, a social movement and trade union that united citizens in peaceful fight for freedom and human rights. This place is crucial to the origins of democratic transformations in Europe. The movement’s origins date back to the workers’ strike of 1970, which was bloodily suppressed by the socialist authorities. Ten years later, a new wave of strikes prompted the government to give in and sign the historic August Agreements in 1980 with Lech Wałęsa. From this moment on, “Solidarity” continuously promoted democracy and civil liberties in Poland and triggered similar social movements across Eastern European countries in the 1980s.



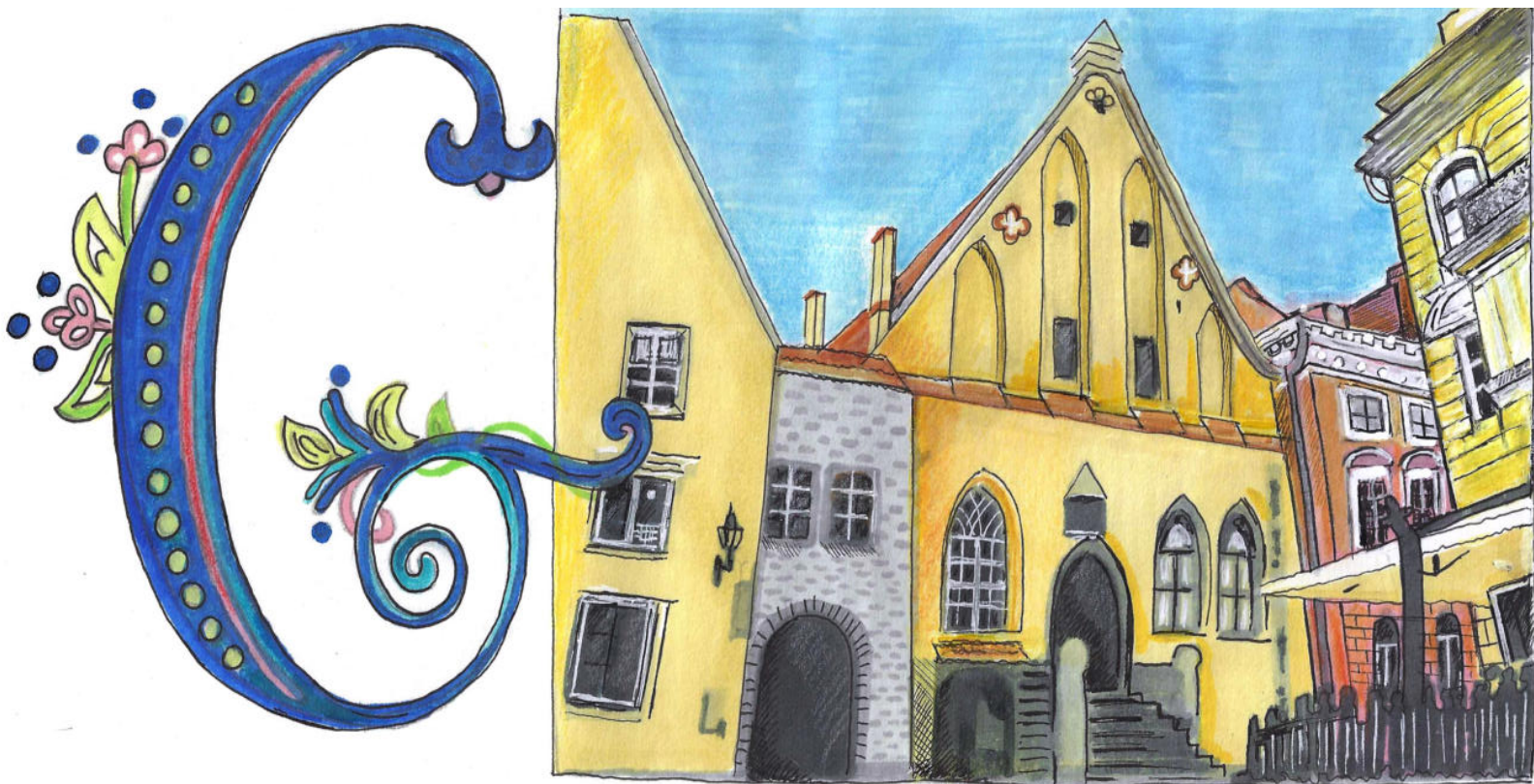
Eastern Front Cemetery

Wartime cemetery No 123, established in 1918 on the Pustki hill is the scene of one of the largest battles of World War I on the Eastern front between the Austro-Hungarian and German armies and the Russian Army: the battle of Gorlice, also called the Verdun of the East. The cemetery is the final resting place for soldiers from these three armed forces, coming from territories that are part of today's Austria, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Russia, Slovenia,.. and from different religious and linguistic backgrounds. The World War I Eastern Front Cemetery No 123 is a place of remembrance embodying the idea of ecumenism, with its identical treatment of the fallen, regardless of their military, ethnic or religious affiliation.



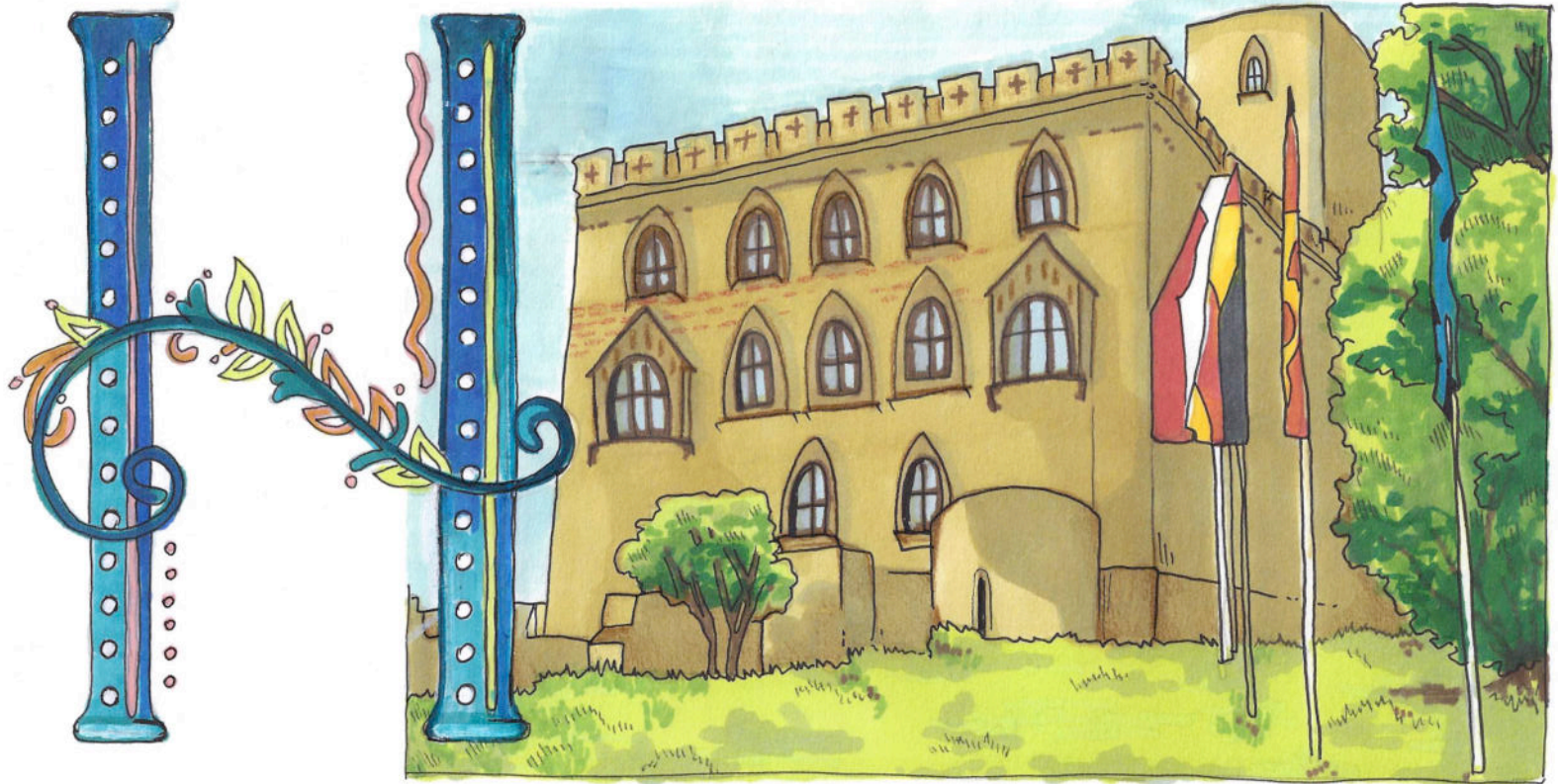
Franja Hospital

The Franja Hospital was a secret World War II hospital run by the Slovenian partisans as part of a broadly organized resistance movement against the occupying Nazi forces. It is a notable symbol of human fortitude and medical care, and of the solidarity and companionship in hardship – between the local population, hospital staff and wounded soldiers of different nationalities including enemy combatants – that existed during the Second World War. Today, it has been turned into a museum promoting solidarity, democratic values and human rights.



Great Guild Hall

The Great Guild Hall was commissioned by the Great Guild and built in 1410. This association of German Hanseatic merchants was one of most important trading organisations of the medieval era times and played an important role in the history of trade and cultural exchanges in medieval northern Europe. The Great Guild Hall, a typical example of Hanseatic architecture, is a public building in which countless trade and social exchanges have taken place since the Middle Ages. Today the Hall hosts the Estonian History Mu-



Hambach

Built in the Middle Ages, Hambach Castle gained outstanding importance in the 19th century. Following a period of political repression, around 30,000 people from Germany, France and Poland came together at the castle on 27 May 1832 to celebrate the Hambach Festival (Hambacher Fest). The attendants spoke out for fundamental rights and political freedoms and for equality, tolerance and democracy in Germany and Europe, making the castle a symbol of the struggle for civil liberties in Europe.



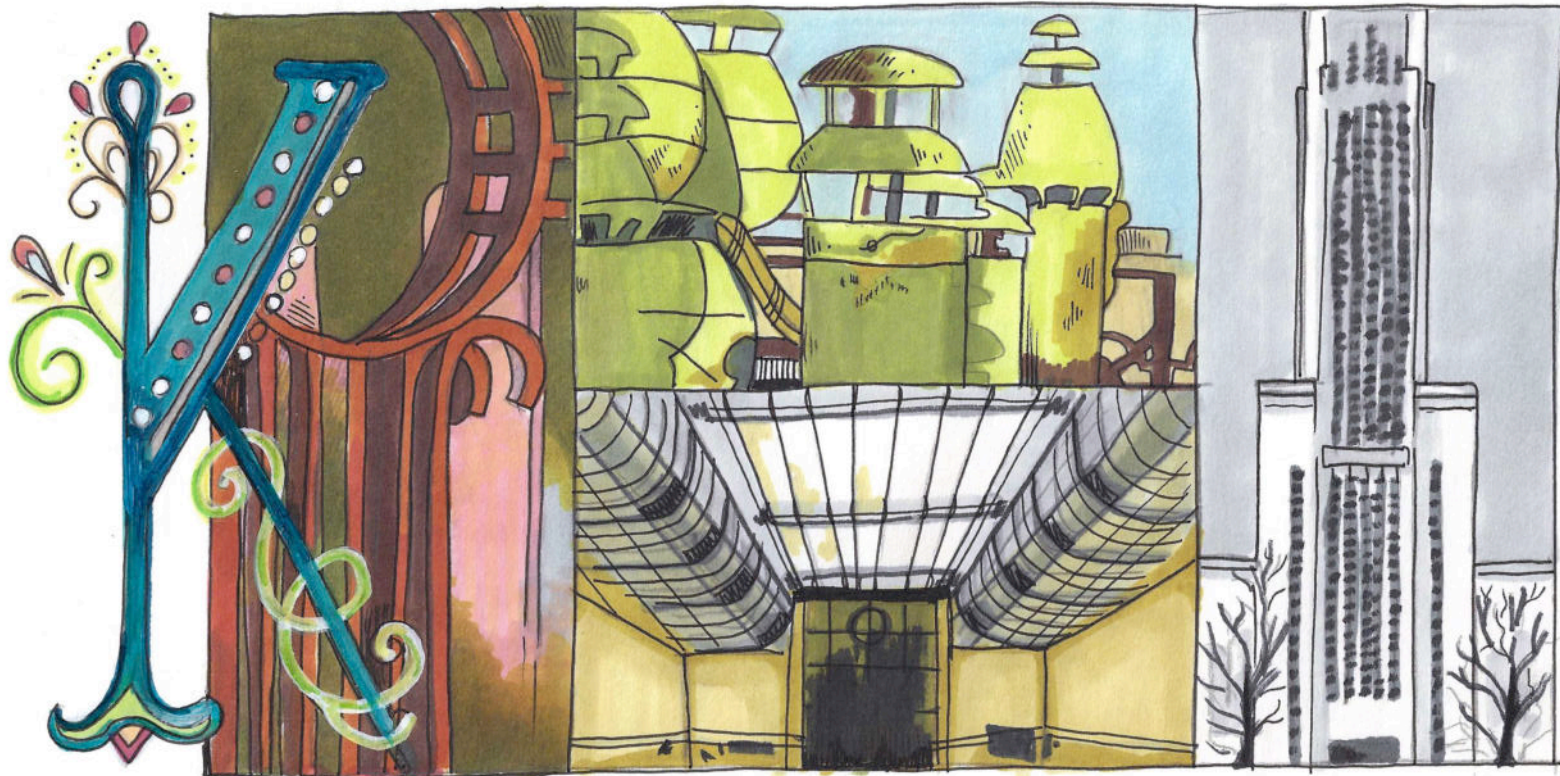
Imperial Palace

Initiated in 1240, the Imperial Palace is a complex of buildings and gardens which used to serve as the residence of the Habsburgs, a ruling family of large parts of Europe during some 700 years. The Habsburg Empire was a multi-ethnic and a multi-religious empire that had a strong political, administrative, social and economic impact on territories that include or are part of today's Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovenia, ... Today, the Imperial Palace is home to the seat of the Austrian Federal President, five world-class museum organisations as well as other cultural institutions.



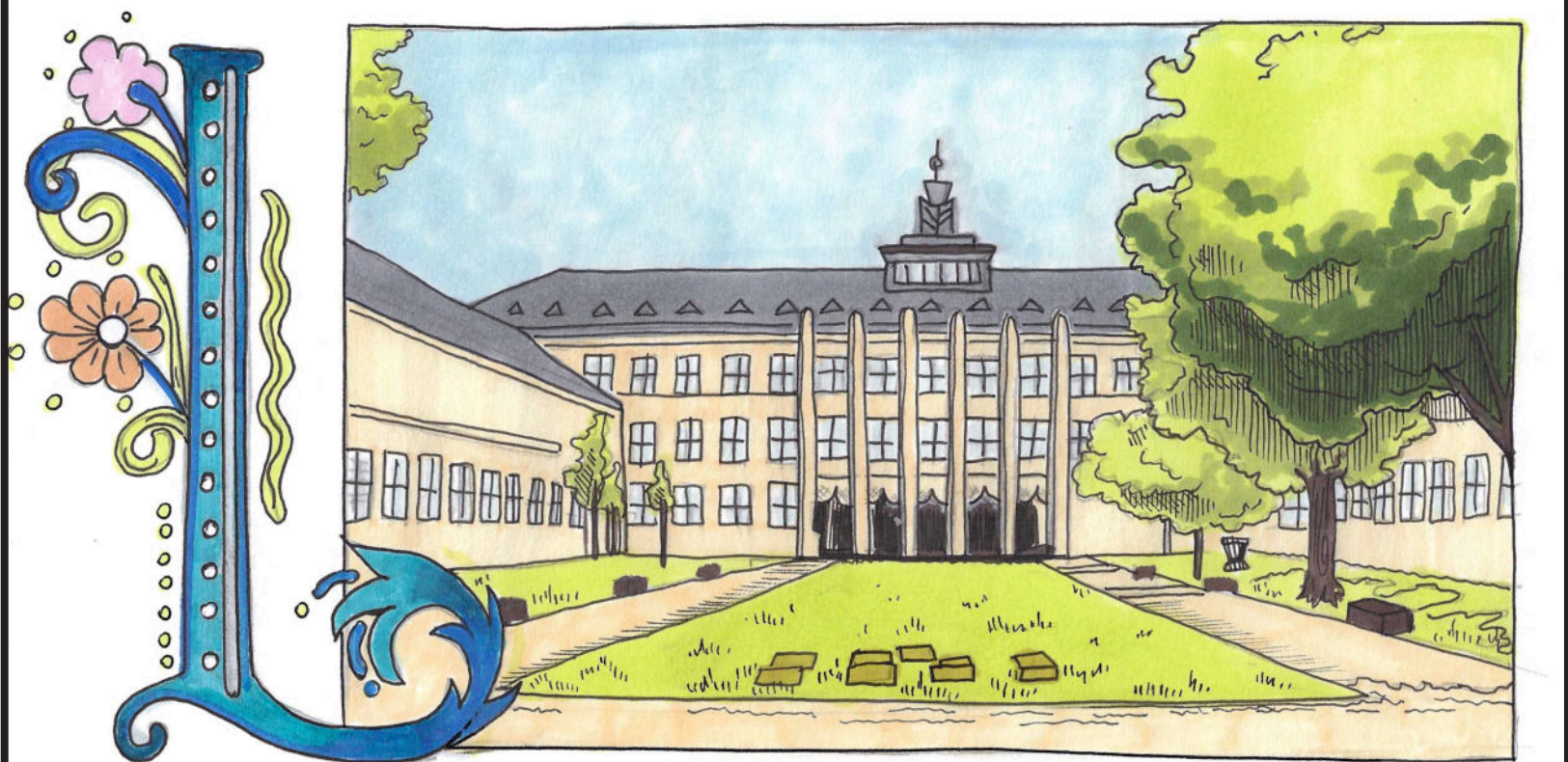
Javorca

Javorca Memorial Church is a unique piece of Art Nouveau built in the mountains by soldiers of the WWI Isonzo Front to remember fallen soldiers regardless of their origin and culture. Today the church and its cultural landscape continue to symbolise this call for reconciliation and the unifying power of collaborative artistic creation and construction.



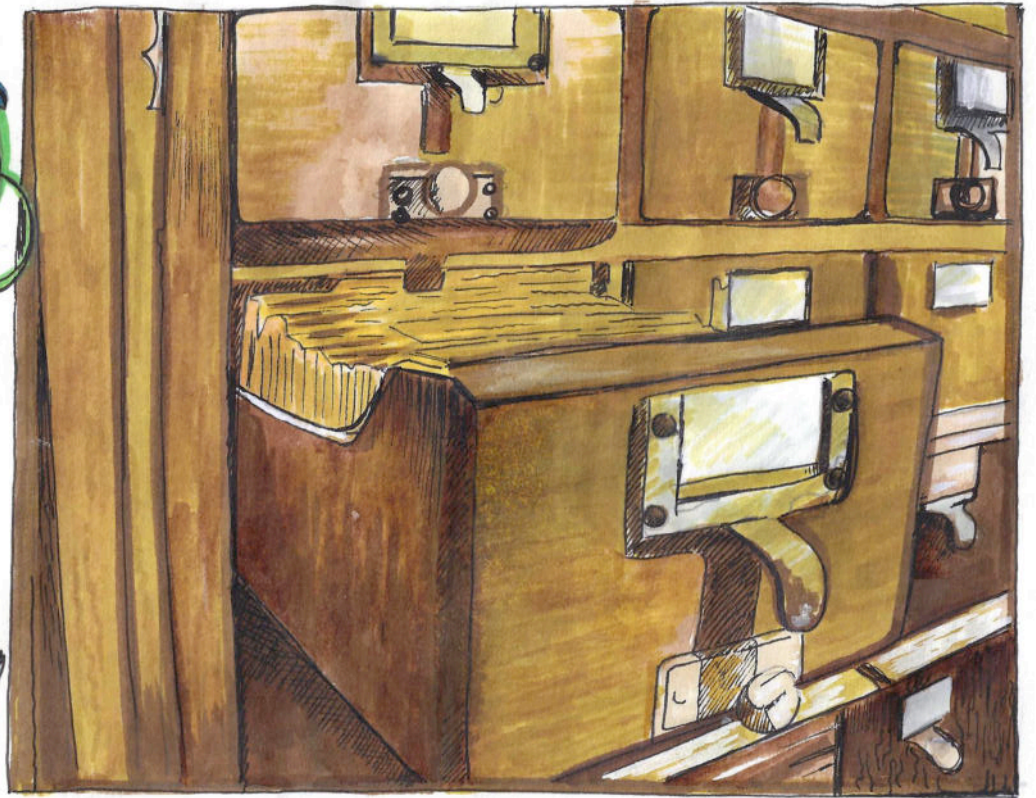
Kaunas

During the interwar period, the city of Kaunas developed into the modern, vibrant and dynamic cultural centre of the country. Many Lithuanians, who studied in other European countries, brought back new knowledge and ideas to Kaunas, where a fruitful mix of modernist tendencies and old traditions prompted the country's prosperous development in the city's architecture of the period. Kaunas of 1919-1940 has an urban landscape exuberantly reflecting Europe's interwar architecture and the modernism movement representing today the outstanding heritage of a flourishing golden period when the city of Kaunas was temporarily the capital of Lithuania.



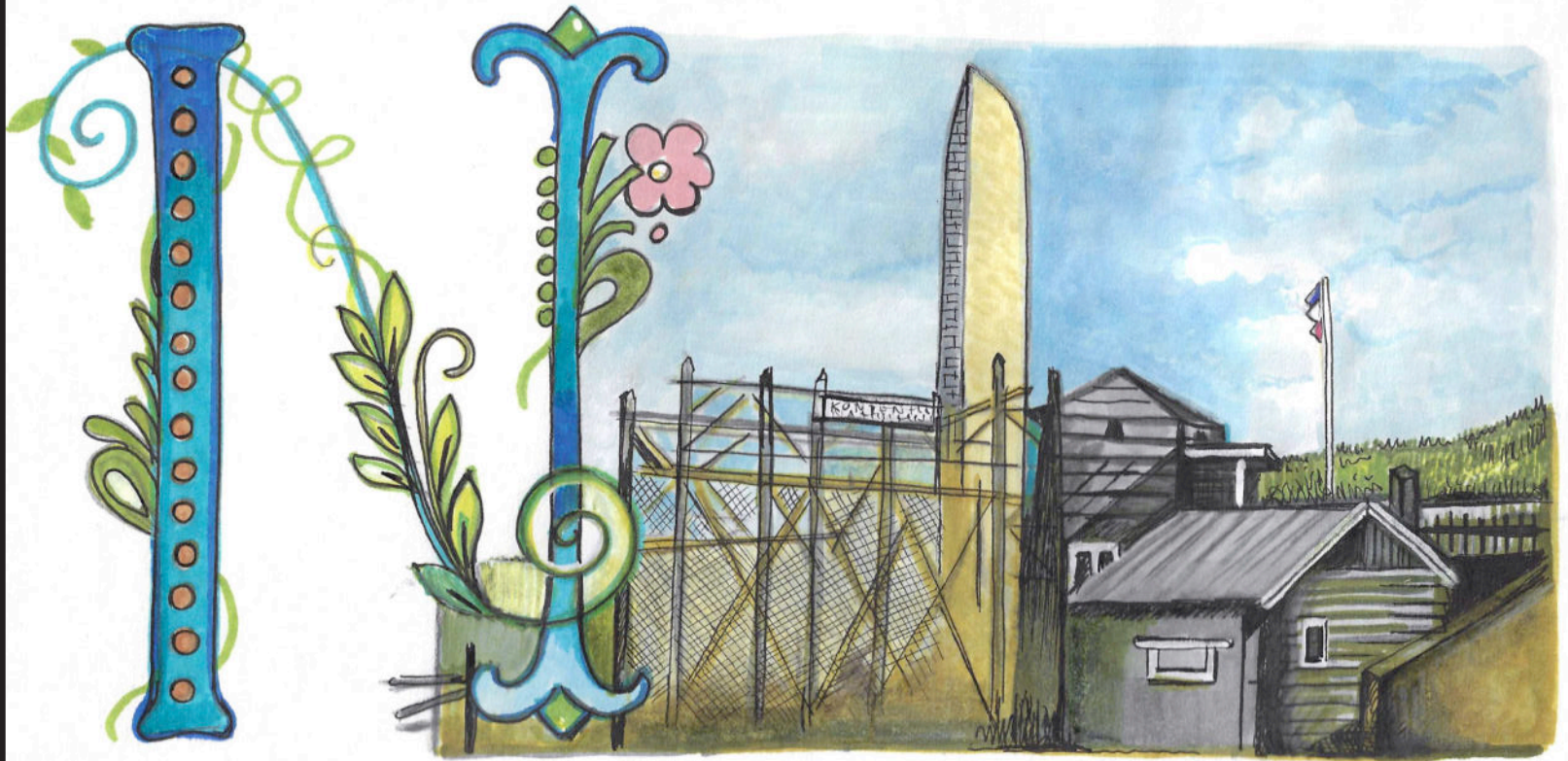
Leipzig

Leipzig's Musical Heritage Sites is a series of nine locations in Leipzig representing various episodes in its musical history including churches and educational institutions, ensembles and individual composers. They showcase the range of musical activities which have taken place in Leipzig since the thirteenth century. This site embodies the dynamic continuity of a specific European tradition in music and civic engagement.



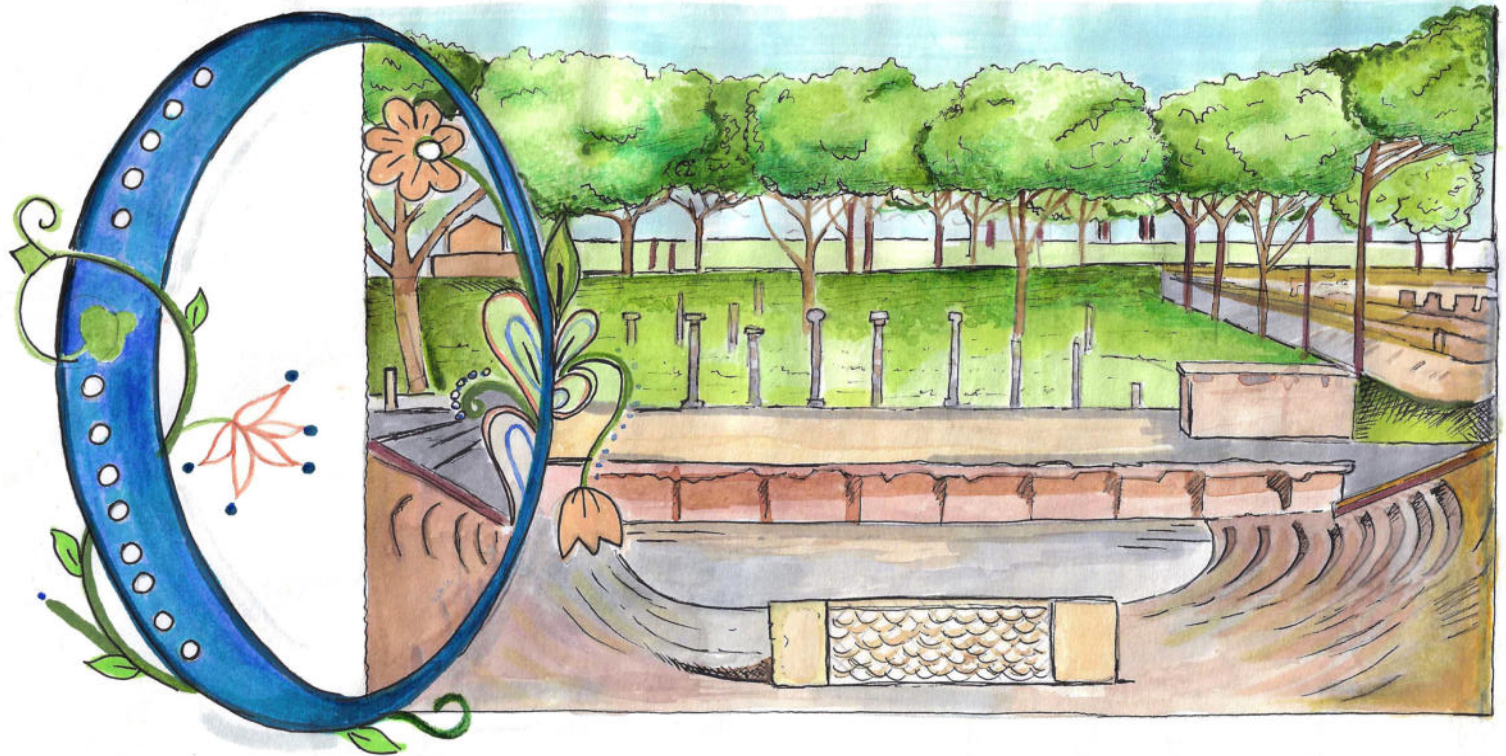
Mundaneum

The Mundaneum is a landmark in the intellectual and social fabric of Europe. Its founders, Henri La Fontaine and Paul Otlet, were advocates of peace through dialogue and sharing knowledge at European and international level with the means of bibliographic enquiry. The Mundaneum's aim was to gather all information available in the world, regardless of its medium (books, newspapers, postcards...), and to classify it according to a system they developed, the Universal Decimal Classification. The Mundaneum provide the foundations of present-day information science and is considered today as precursors of internet search engines.



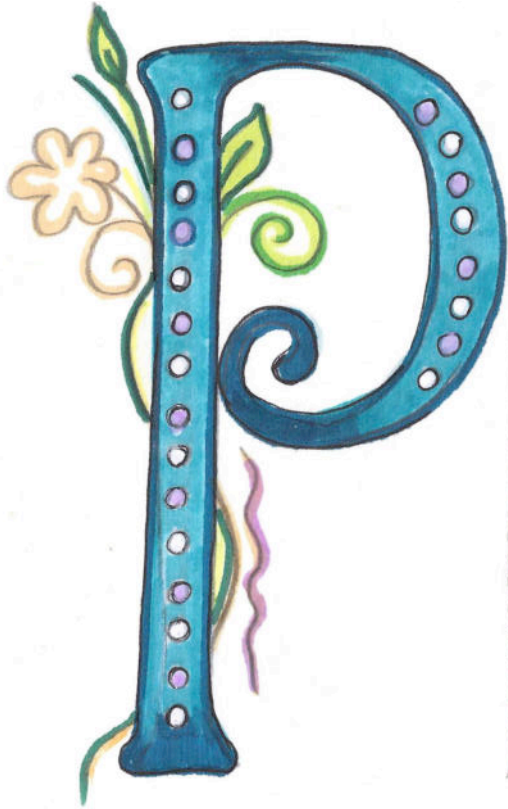
Natzweiler

The former Natzweiler Nazi concentration camp and its c. 50 satellite work camps operated between 1941 and 1945 on both banks of the Rhine which then belonged to the Third Reich and now is part of present-day France and Germany. In the Natzweiler network of camps, prisoners from almost all European countries were subject to Nazi terror. Many of the prisoners were originally resistance fighters who were exploited in forced labour. It is today both a place of remembrance and citizen's education.



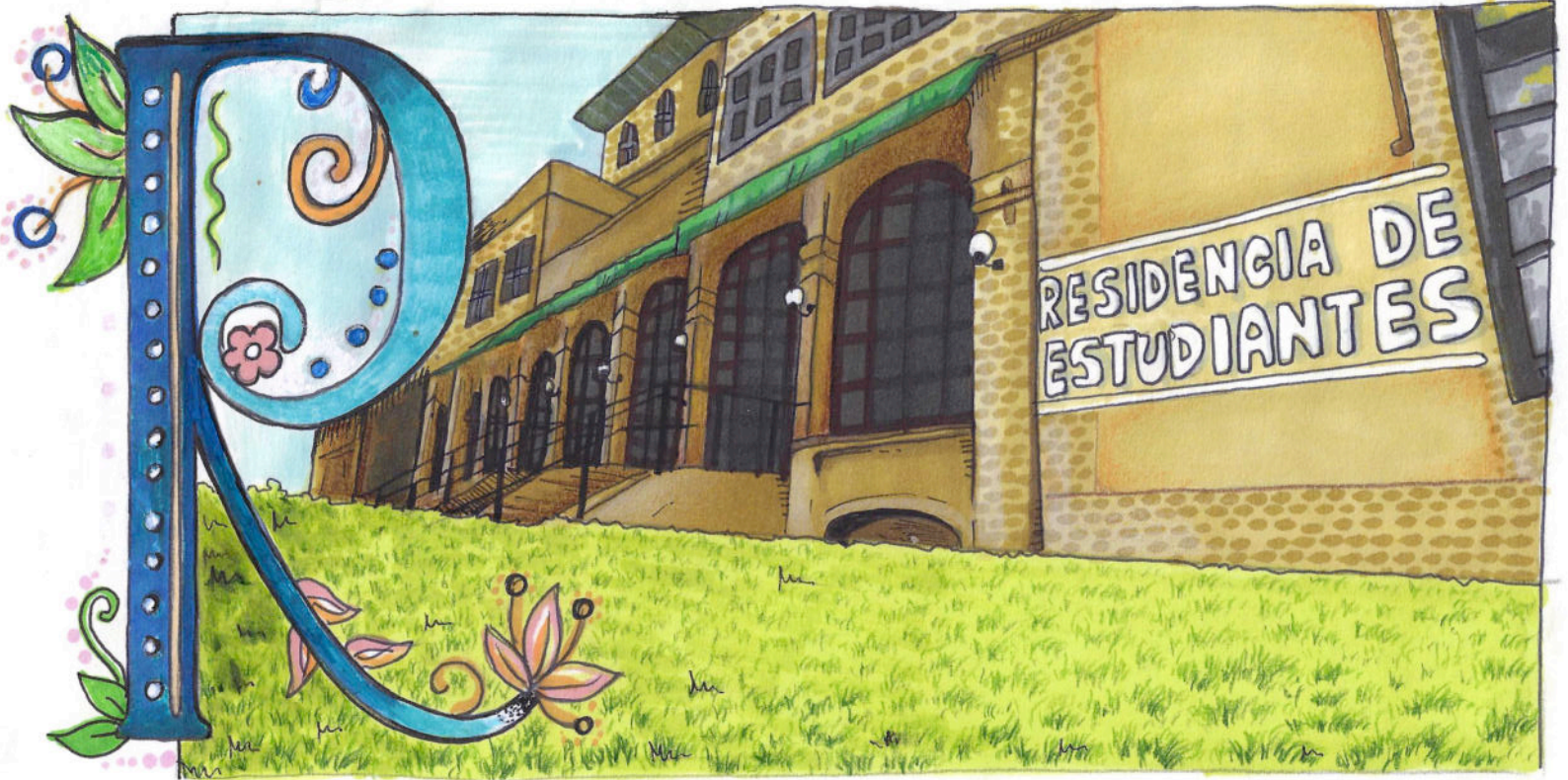
Ostia Antica

The Archaeological Area of Ostia Antica consists of the remains of a Roman settlement originally located at the mouth of the River Tiber on the west coast of Italy. Due to changes in the river channel and the coastline, the remains are now about 4 km from the sea. Ostia was founded in the 6th century BC, but the earliest fortifications date from 4th century. The main function of the settlement was originally to protect the mouth of the river Tiber, but later with the construction of a new harbour by Claudius and Trajan the city developed in an active commercial centre that spread beyond the city walls. As the principal port of Rome, Ostia became a place of great strategic and commercial importance in the Mediterranean area.



Peace Palace

The Peace Palace traces the history of peace in Europe. Before the Palace opened in 1913, the Hague was host to the First World Peace Conference in 1899 – the culmination of the nineteenth century peace movement nurtured by many European intellectuals. The Peace Palace hosted international peace conferences from 1913 onwards, which aimed to regulate the arms race and to settling international disputes through arbitration. This work continues today as the Peace Palace is the seat of many judicial institutions (the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Hague Academy of International Law); it embodies the values of peace and justice and is often called "the seat of international law".



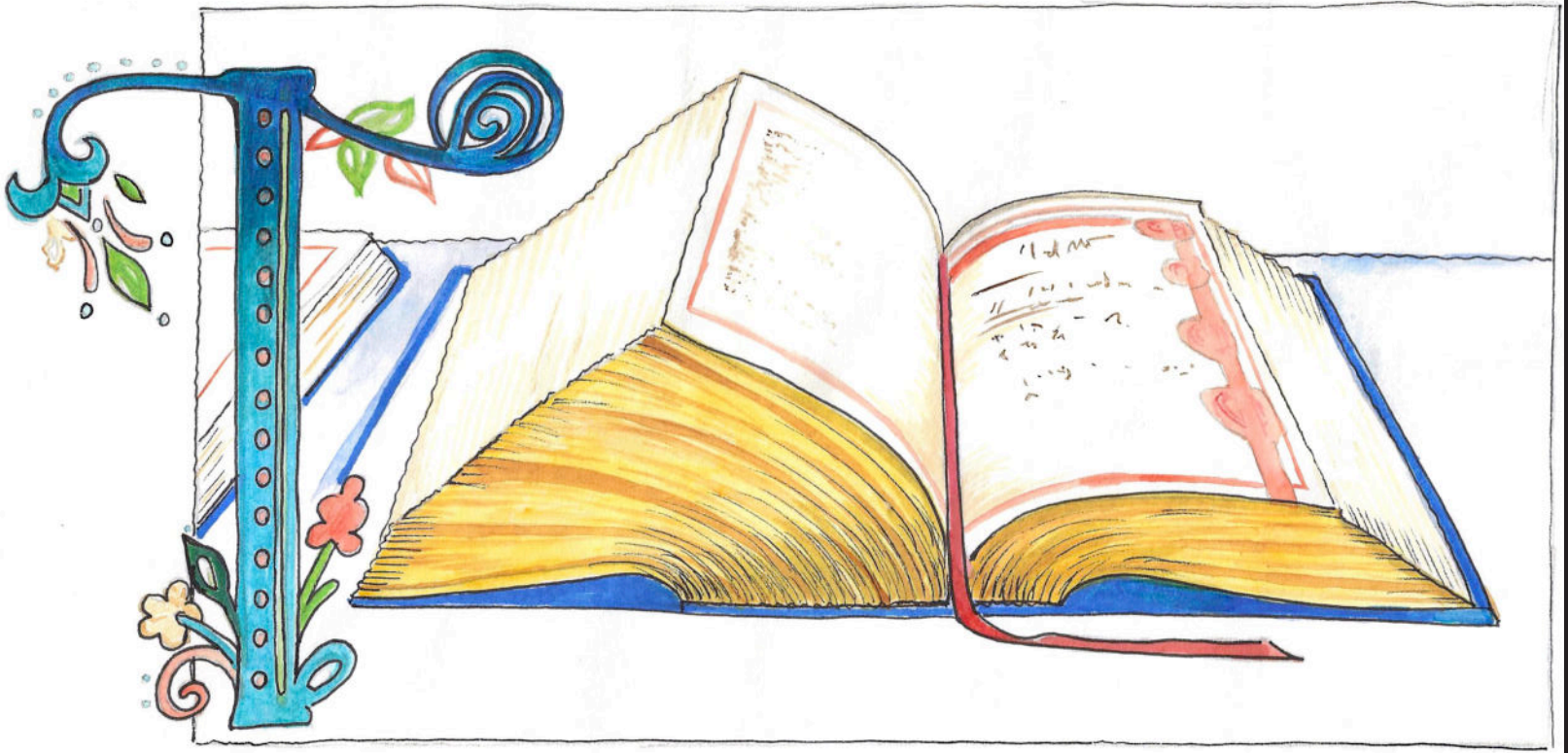
Residencia de Estudiantes

Serving as a residence, a conference venue and a place for the exchange of ideas, some of the leading personalities of European inter-war arts, philosophy and science gathered here for debate and dialogue. Upholding the values of free-thinking, cooperation and exchange, the Residencia de Estudiantes remains a centre renowned throughout Europe for encouraging exchange, dialogue, communication and understanding among generations, cultures, and disciplines such as the arts, humanities and sciences.



Schengen

Schengen is a village situated at the banks of the Moselle River, in the border triangle of Luxembourg, Germany and France. It is here that the Schengen Agreement and the Schengen Implementation Convention were signed on a river cruise ship in 1985 and 1990. In the village, several places recall the Agreement, including the European Centre of Schengen with its museum. Schengen has become the eponym of free movement in Europe since the signature of the Schengen Agreement.



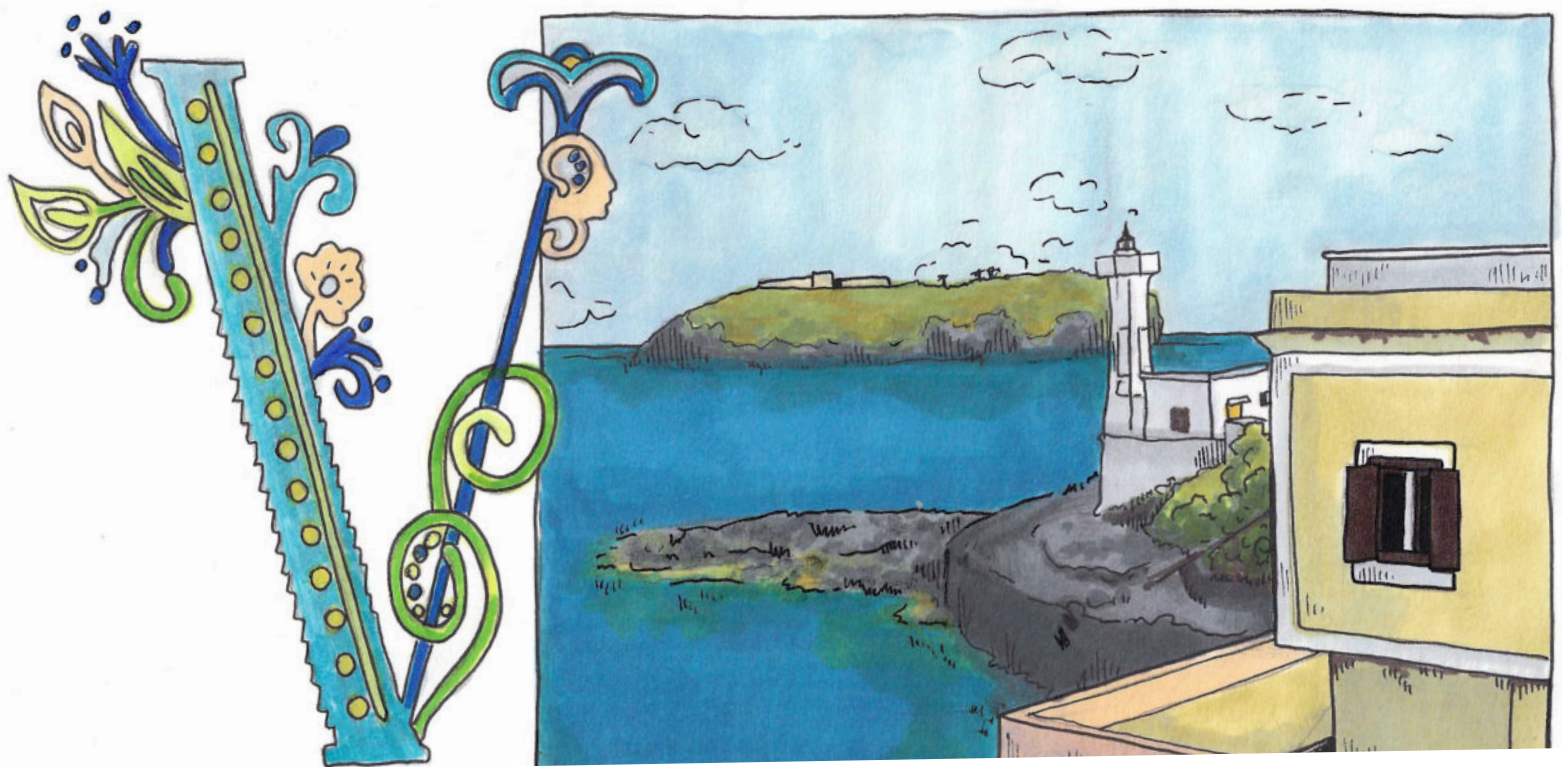
Treaty of Maastricht

The Maastricht Treaty (1991-1992) was a milestone for European integration: it was in Maastricht that the then 12 Member States agreed to proceed with the economic and monetary union leading to the introduction of the Euro, to reinforce the democratic representation, and to extend the competences to new areas such as culture. The Province building in which the treaty was negotiated and then signed on 7th February 1992 is today its visitor and exhibitions centre.



Azores Underwater

Azores Underwater Cultural Heritage consists of a network of 30 public dive sites centred on a range of shipwrecks dating between the 15th and 20th centuries. These sites are representative of the overall underwater heritage of Azores, which is made up of more than 1000 documented shipwrecks, including about 100 identified underwater archaeological sites. The Azores archipelago was of strategic importance for transatlantic voyages. The 30 shipwrecks in the application are connected to different aspects of European history and trade from the 16th to 20th centuries: • the Silver Route to South America • the transatlantic slave trade • military conflicts such as the American War of Independence and both World Wars • emigration ships from Europe to America • exploration expeditions such as the famous Beagle voyage on which Charles Darwin travelled around South America. Azores' Underwater Cultural Heritage as represented through the sample of these 30 shipwrecks bears witness to the role of the Azores in European history as "the world's bottlen eck" for transcontinental sailing over many centuries. The Azores' shipwrecks provide material evidence of the expansion of Europeans across oceans and the early starting points to globalisation in terms of trade, military actions, migration, etc. The shipwrecks are presented as time capsules of European history, symbolic of different times and different territories. The European dimension, the cross-border nature, and the role and place in European history are well articulated in the site's narrative.



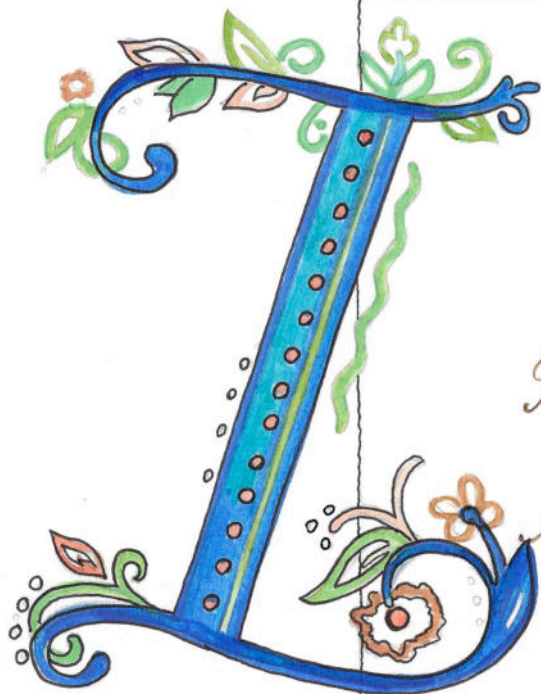
Ventotene

An area of confinement since ancient times, Ventotene has always been a place where cultures meet, becoming a political laboratory for reflection on European values of democracy and freedom. The outcome of this encounter was the Ventotene Manifesto, which, by envisaging a federal government, laid the foundations for the modern idea of a united Europe. The Ventotene Manifesto, officially entitled “For a free and United Europe”, was signed in 1941 by Altiero Spinelli and Ernesto Rossi who both were kept in the prison camp in Ventotene that was built in 1939 to exile opponents of the fascist regime. The Ventotene Manifesto is a key document, encompassing values such as democracy, solidarity and freedom into a future foundation of a common and strong Europe.



Westerbork

Camp Westerbork served as a refugee camp for Jews persecuted by the Nazis until 1942, and then became a transit camp from which Jews, Roma and Sinti were deported to Nazi extermination and concentration camps. After World War II, Dutch nationals suspected of collaborating with the Nazis were imprisoned in the camp. Later, it hosted people returning to the Netherlands from the former Dutch colony of the East Indies, among them a large group of Moluccans. Camp Westerbork has links to crucial topics in European history such as occupation, persecution, migration, decolonisation and multiculturalism. A museum and monuments of remembrance can today be found on the site of the former camp.



46
ob novini *Slovniça*
létu 1844.

Spet, terte forodile.
Prijatli, vinze nam ljudko.
Tii nam oshivlja shile.
Serze razjafni in oko.
Tii stopi
Ue sketbi.

Zdravljica

"Zdravljica" is a poem written in 1844 by the Slovenian poet France Prešeren. It was only published in 1848, after the abolishment of censorship in the Habsburg Empire as part of the Spring of Nations. Written in Slovenian, it influenced the development of Slovenian identity, and more generally the promotion of freedom of expression. The continued importance of Zdravljica was illustrated in 1944 when the partisans resisting Nazi-fascism re-printed "Zdravljica", and when it was sung on various occasions in the 1980'S and early 1990'S during the period of democratisation leading to the independence of Slovenia. In 1991 in the new Slovenian Republic, the 7th verse of the poem was chosen as the national anthem. In this verse the poem expresses the ideal of a peaceful co-existence of all nations.



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