

European History

19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

The Eu-Roots History Book Version 2014



Table of Contents

History of Belgium	P 3
Interpretation by international students	p 4
History of the Czech Republic	p 5
Interpretation by international students	p 7
History of Germany	p 10
Interpretation by international students	p 12
History of Ireland	p 17
Interpretation by international students	p 17
History of Italy	p 18
Interpretation by international students	p 20
History of The Netherlands	p 21
Interpretation by international students	p 23

History of Belgium

By **Gitte De Vos, Daisy Meulemans, Isabelle Olivier, Robin Van keer**

Paola

This is an interview with Queen Paola, mother of our king, Filip.

Hello Majesty, How are you?

Fine my dear and you?

I'm fine thanks. Is it true that your full name is Prinses Ruffo di Calabria?

Yes that's true, but you can call me Paola.

Where did you spend your youth?

I lived in Rome. I come from an old Italian aristocracy and the youngest of 7 children.

How was your life with King Albert the 2nd?

I married him on 2 July 1959 but his full name is Albert van België. I have 3 children with him: Prince Filip, Princess Astrid and Prince Laurent.

I heard that you have a hospital ?

Yes it's the only children's hospital of Belgium. The hospital is for heavily wounded and seriously ill children around 0-18 years old because children aren't mini-adults and they need a specific approach.

Do you have a foundation?

Yes, I have its called queen Paola foundation. It's about the integration and training of children and their advancement.

You do actually a lot for children?

Yes that's true I believe that you have to help them and give them chances.

Thanks it was a pleasure to talk to you and I learned a lot about you.

The pleasure was mine, goodbye.



Interpretation by Barbora Kobíková, Kateřina Růžková



EU-ROOTS Czech Republic

[Front Page]

Search

Main Menu »

Content
Information page

Log in

- PP students CZ
- P country/town/school
- National History CZ
- International History
- Christmas Traditions
- Language Roots
- Initial Conf in Dobříš
- Other EU-Roots countries

Users on-line: 2 (0 logged)

Help for using eJournal

Queen of Belgium, Paola



History of the czech republic

By Adéla ptáčková

Madeleine Albright



Madeleine Korbelt Albright was born on the 15th of May in 1937. She comes from Prag, Czechoslovakia. She is a former United States Secretary of State, the first ever woman in this office...

She was nominated by U.S. President Bill Clinton in December 5, 1996, and was unanimously confirmed by a U.S. Senate vote of 99-0. She was sworn in January 23, 1997. Albright currently serves as a Professor of International Relations at Georgetown University's Walsh School of Foreign Service. She holds a PhD from Columbia University and numerous honorary degrees. In May 2012, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by US President Barack Obama. Secretary Albright also serves as a Director on the Board of the Council on Foreign Relations. Albright is fluent in English, French, Russian, and Czech; she speaks and reads Polish and Serbo-Croatian as well.



Young Madeleine
Her life

Madeleine Albright was born in Jewish family. But she was baptized and raised a Catholic and his Jewish origin, according to her own words, learned only after the Washington Post published a report in which it was remembered that her grandparents and several relatives were victims of the Holocaust.

Her father Josef Korbelt was a Czechoslovakian diplomat. In March 1939, her entire family went to London, where in a basement apartment experienced German bombing. In school she was very handy, just in geography had four. After the war, the family returned back to Czechoslovakia, and soon after they moved to America (to Colorado). Madeleine married a Chicago journalist Joseph Medill Patterson Albright. She received a diploma from the Institute of Russian Studies. He has three daughters. After 23 years of marriage her husband left her.

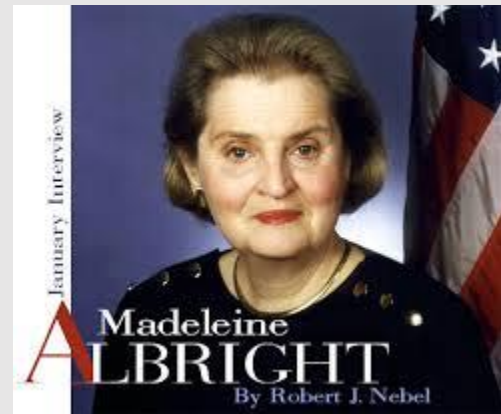
Madeleine Albright Her career

In 1976 he got into politics because of Zbigniew Brzezinski. Later, she was responsible for relations with Congress and doing an intermediary between the National Security Council (NSC) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1992 she was invited to the election campaign. After the election, she was appointed U.S. Ambassador to the UN Security Council, and then the lead staff for the cooperation with the NSC as well. Between 1993 and early 1997 was U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. Later, she had a big influence on decision-making on foreign

policy and she wanted to apply for the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. President Bill Clinton suggested her at the place and Madeleine Albright him immediately adopted . She was Secretary of State from 23 January 1997 to 20 January 2001. In this capacity, among



others, in the years 1998 - 2000 played a role in solving the Kosovo issue and the future of the Serbian province. Albright also played an important role in the first enlargement of NATO members of the former Eastern bloc - Czech, Poland and Hungary. In 2001, she left the secretary of state functions. In 2003-2005, she was in command of the New York Stock Exchange. Now she is currently teaching at Georgetown University, participates in the activities of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and the Chair of the Commission to strengthen the rights of the poor. She has published a book Prague Winter.



Madeleine Albright with NATO officers

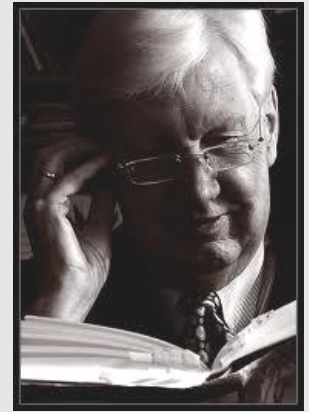
**Interpretation by
Anika Blinn, Christine Welfonder,
Hannah Mae Heinrichs**







Willi Fährmann – a German writer of children's literature



Willi Fährmann was born into a Duisburg working class family on 18th December 1929.

After his secondary school certificate in 1946 there were only two occupations - miner or mason - to be found in the city, which had been completely destroyed by the numerous air raids on all German cities.

Because Fährmann was too tall with 1.90m length for the mining industry, he became a bricklayer.

After two and a half years of apprenticeship, he passed the journeyman examination.

For another two years he worked as a bricklayer.

In night school, he took to the qualification to study at university.

The group life of the youth movement had awakened the desire to become a teacher in him.

He studied in Oberhausen and Münster. Here he also deployed his desire to write fiction.

From 1953 he was a teacher, principal and school board, and always in contact with children and young people.

Starting in 1956, his first books were published.

In 1962 the first national and international attention came with the book "The Year of the Wolf". It has been successful in many editions until today and established his reputation as "one of the best German writers for the young".

This was followed by such well-known titles as " It happened in the neighbouring house ", "The long road of Luke B.", "Time to hate, Time to love", "Kristina , do not forget", " The Man in the Fire", "Under the Ashes the Glow", "You woke the Dawn", "The Hour of the Lark" and "So far the clouds".

Fährmann received important literary awards at home and abroad. His books have been translated into many languages.

In addition to the novels Fährmann always wrote children's books like for example "Extremely strong Willibald", which now belong to the most famous school readings.

He turned his attention to German legends, too.

He does not fit any drawer and has never just adapted prevailing trends.

However, he always formulated the claim that literature which is worth reading for children or adolescents should also appeal to the literary taste of adults.

Human destinies are his great subject. Black -and-white drawings cannot be found in his texts.

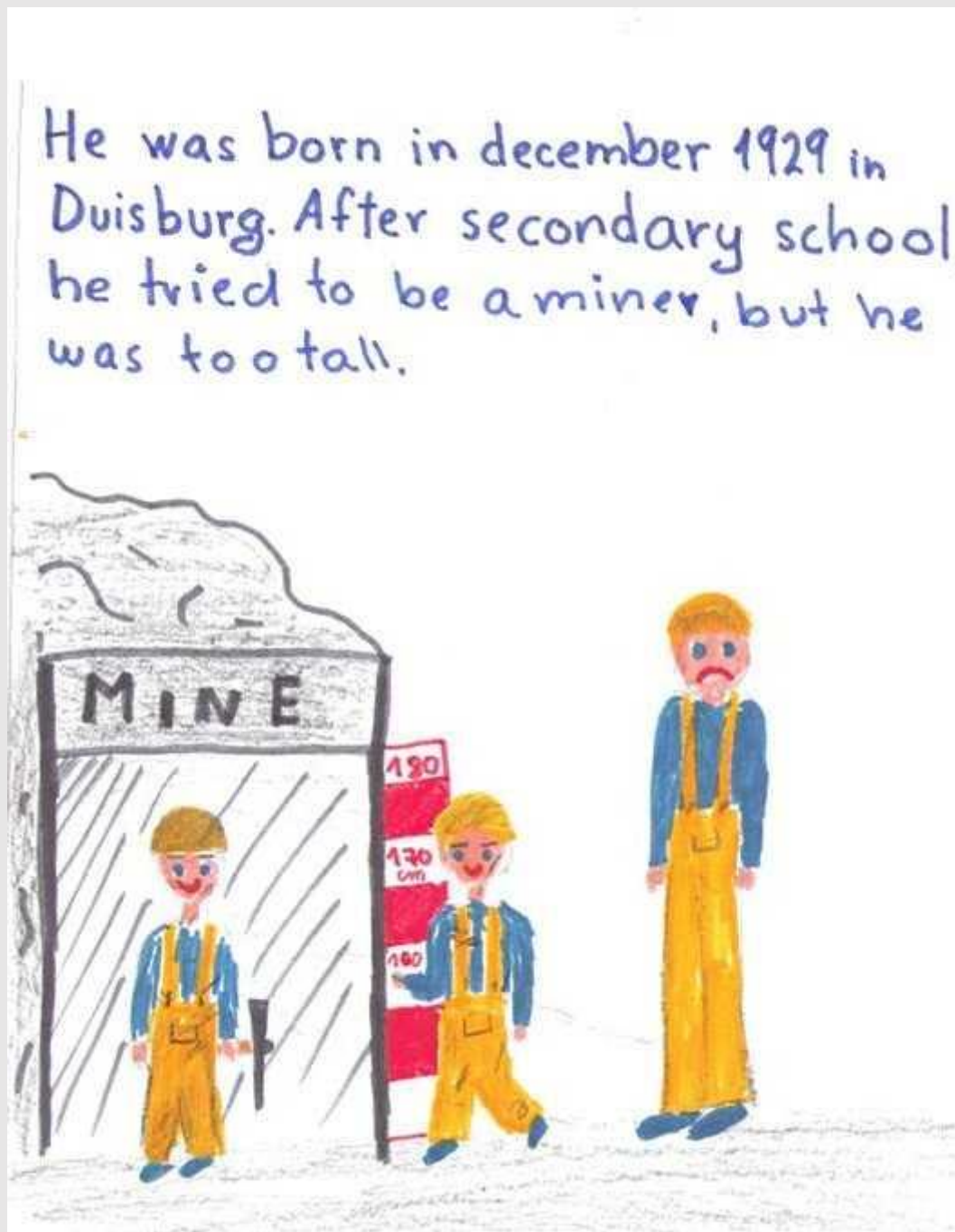
There is no friend -or-foe scheme, but a differentiated description of persons and actions. This makes his books credible and had them survive to this day.

Willi Fähmann is married, has three children with his wife Elizabeth and has been living in Xanten on the Lower Rhine since 1963.

His 80th birthday was the occasion to write a commemorative mosaic of his time and long life. "Happiness is not gone by" is an amusing reminder for older readers, and a book that tells younger readers about the lives of their grandparents.

Interpretation by Anežka Wijsmanová and Sára Kámberska

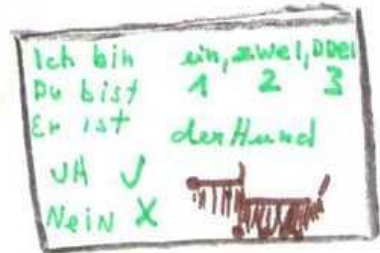
This short comics is about the famous German writer Willi Fahrman, we hope you'll enjoy it and please forgive our childish drawing :)



So he became a brick layer
He wanted to study at university,
so he attended night school.
After some time, he started
to write fiction.



He became a teacher, so he was always in contact with children. His first book was published in 1956.



He became internationally known in 1962, when "the Year of the Wolf" came out.



His other books, such as "the Man in the Fire" or "the Long road of Luke B" were also internationally acclaimed and he received many awards.



History of Ireland



Maeve Binchy was born on the 28th of May 1940 in Dalkey in Co Dublin she was marry to Gordan Snell. Maeve Binchy was best known as a Irish novelist, playwright and her short story and she was also best known as humorous in the small town in ireland maeve novelist went worldwide and she translate it into 37 language across the countries.maeve book sold more than 40 million copies worldwide. maeve mum work as a nurse and her dad work as a barrister. maeve had one sister called joan ad she had one brother called William.maeve went to university dudlin college and she studied art degree in 1960. later on maeve worked as a news reporter and she publish her first of many short stories on female struggle in 1978.

Interpretation by Bo Smit and Ruth van Heugten

MAEVE BINCHY

Made by: Bo Smit and Ruth van Heugten

WHAT WAS MAEVE BINCHY?

- A famous writer



WHEN WAS MAEVE BINCHY BORN?

- 28 may 1940



WHERE DID MAEVE BINCHY LIVE?

- Ireland



WHEN DID MAEVE BINCHY DIE?

- 30 juli 2012



IN HOW MANY LANGUAGES ARE HER BOOKS TRANSLATED?

- 37 languages




HOW MANY BOOKS HAVE BEEN SOLD?

- More than 40 million books



History of Italy








EU-ROOTS Italy

[Front Page]


In the period of 1400 there was the Humanism, where humans were considered at the centre of the universe. People started to be interested in the study of subjects, such as History, Philosophy, Grammar, Poetry, Science, Astronomy. In fact, during this century, people did different scientific discoveries, but the most important was the discovery of America, by Christopher Columbus.

Columbus was born in 1451 in Genoa, Italy, and died in 1506 in Spain. He was an Italian explorer, colonizer and an important navigator. Under the Spanish kingdom he did different voyages between 1492 e 1503 around Spanish and the Americas. He discovered America in his first voyage, where he navigated to with three ships: the Niña, the Pinta and the Santa Maria. When he arrived there he thought he was in India, but instead of Indians he met indigenous. Indigenous populations were peaceful and friendly, and they didn't want to fight against the colonizers, but despite of this the travellers conquered their territory and they were killed or became slaves.



Users on-line: 1 (0 logged)

Help for using eJournal



20-01-14 - Agata Castaldo, Michel Dall'Aglio, Valentina Cappiello

Article Info



EU-ROOTS Italy

[Front Page]

Galileo Galilei was born on 15 February 1564 near Pisa, the son of a musician. He began to study medicine at the University of Pisa but changed to philosophy and mathematics. He worked on a variety of experiments, including the speed at which different objects fall, mechanics and pendulums. In 1609, Galileo heard about the invention of the telescope in Holland. Without having seen an example, he constructed a superior version and made many astronomical discoveries. His work on astronomy made him famous and he was appointed court mathematician in Florence. In 1614, Galileo was accused of heresy for his support of the Copernican theory that the sun was at the centre of the solar system. This was revolutionary at a time when most people believed the Earth was in this central position. In 1616, he was forbidden by the church from teaching or advocating these theories. In 1632, he was again condemned for heresy after his book 'Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems' was published. This set out the arguments for and against the Copernican theory in the form of a discussion between two men. Although he was now going blind he continued to write. In 1638, his 'Discourses Concerning Two New Sciences' was published with Galileo's ideas on the laws of motion and the principles of mechanics. Galileo died in Arcetri on 8 January 1642.

For all these reasons, Galileo is a huge figure for the advancement of scientific thought and the history of ideas. Galileo is best known for gathering evidence that supported the Copernican theory that the Earth revolved around the Sun. At the time, Galileo's discoveries were controversial because they challenged the Catholic Church's beliefs and resulted in him being put on trial and imprisoned.



Users on-line: 1 (0 logged)

Help for using eJournal



Help for using eJournal

Rossini. However Italian music of the time of the Risorgimento was dominated by Giuseppe Verdi, one of the most influential composers of opera in any era. Although modern scholarship has reduced his actual role in the reunification movement, for all intents and purposes, the style of Verdi's works lends itself to being the soundtrack to the Risorgimento. Toward the end of the 1800 'popular' Italian music start appearing - The world wide known 'O Sole mio' was written in 1898.

Giuseppe Verdi

Giuseppe Verdi was an important Italian musician who played the organ.

By the time he was 40, Verdi was the most famous and most frequently performed Italian opera composer in Europe.

He was born in Busseto, a village near Parma, on 13 October 1813 from a humble family. He had been interested in music since he was a child although he helped his parents in their inn.

When he was 12 he began studying music with Barezzi, a well-known musician and he composed musical pieces for the band where he played.

In 1831 he won a scholar ship in Milan and one year later he tried to enter in the Milan Conservatory but he was rejected so returned to his native village.

His famous composition are: Rigoletto, la Traviata, Trovatore, Vespri Siciliani.

On 4 May 1835 he married Margherita Barezzi (Barezzi's daughter) and they had two children: Virginia and Icilio. All of them died so he had passed a depressed period.

He remarried with Giuseppina Streponi and he settled down to S.Agata near Busseto.

He died in 1901 at age of 88 years old in Milan.

CELEBRATING 200 YEARS OF GIUSEPPE VERDI

2013 is the year that marks the extraordinary event of the bicentenary of the birth of Giuseppe Verdi. Absolute genius of the nineteenth century, leaves to the world a huge poetic, theatrical and musical heritage. Verdi was the inheritor of the great traditions of Italian melody, and this makes his music universally loved.

25-11-13 - Alessandra Cavallo, Carlotta Cassani, Chiara Guerrini, Serena Zupo, Valeria Modafferi

Article Info

Visitors: 66

Date created: 18-11-13

Last change: 25-11-13

<< Back



EU-ROOTS Italy

[Front Page]

[Search](#)

Main Menu >>

- Content
- Information page

Log in

- PP students IT
- Presentation country/town/school
- National history IT
- International history
- Christmas traditions
- Language roots
- Initial conf in CZ
- Other EU-Roots countries
- Final Conference Geldrop

Users on-line: 1 (0 logged)

Help for using eJournal

LEONARDO DA VINCI

Leonardo da Vinci was born on 15 April 1452 near the city of Florence. Florence was an independent republic and commercial center at the time of his birth. He was the son of Ser Piero da Vinci and a peasant girl named Caterina. He was considered an "illegitimate" son because they were not married.

As a child he was very smart and was very quick at arithmetic and music. At age 17, he went to become a painter under the instruction of Andrea del Verrochio, in Florence, who was an artist, a sculptor and painter. He had very few close friends during his life.

Toward the end of his life, in about 1508, King Louis XII of France asked him to accompany him to Milan. There, he stayed working on anatomy. He then had to go to Rome. There, he stayed until his life was finished. He was very good friends with Gulliano de' Medici. In March, 1516, Gulliano died, and Leonardo was left alone in the world. Not far, on May 2, 1519, the mind of the Renaissance, Leonardo da Vinci died.

Leonardo da Vinci is perhaps best known as a painter, with his legendary works including the Mona Lisa, the Vitruvian Man and the Last Supper, among others.

The Mona Lisa is the most well known painting in the world.



25-11-13 - Alessandra Cavallo, Carlotta Cassani, Chiara Guerrini, Serena Zupo, Valeria Modafferi

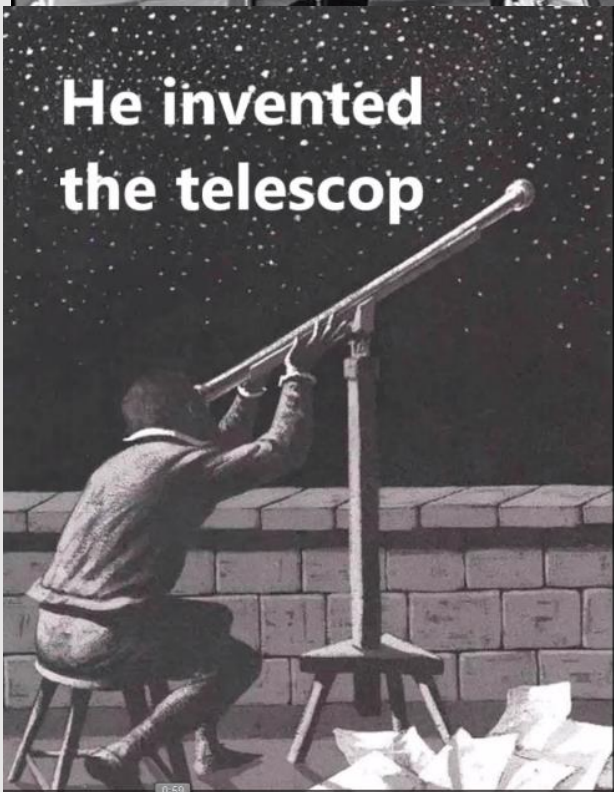
interpretation by Norwegian Students



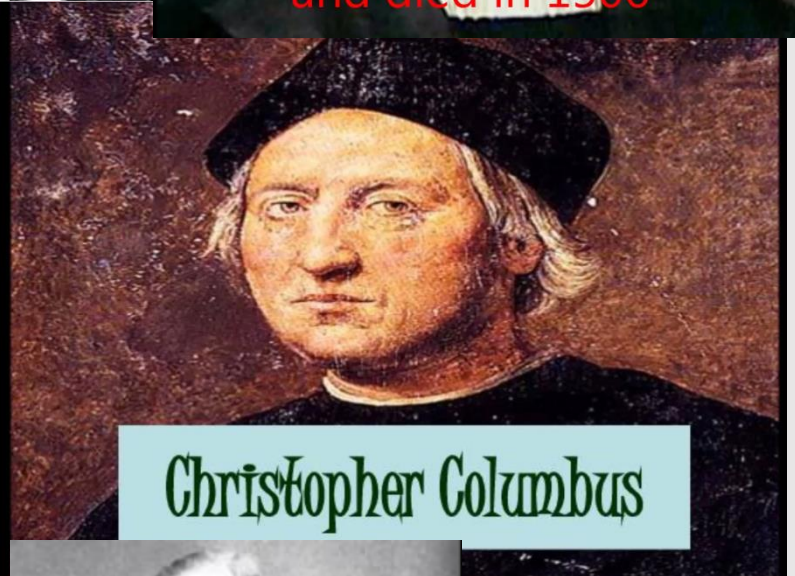
Galileo Galilei



-Born in Geona, Italy in 1451 and died in 1506



He invented the telescope



Christopher Columbus



Giuseppe Verdi

History of The Netherlands

By Britt Schenkels, Jessie Donkervoort

Vincent van Gogh



Vincent van Gogh is along with Rembrandt van Rijn one of the most famous painter in The Netherlands. People come from all over the world to see his paintings. Vincent is also known for his dramatic life.

Vincent van Gogh was born on 30 march 1853 in Zundert, Village in Brabant (The Netherlands). His father was a preacher. Vincent parents had 5 children. Vincent had the most contact with his brother Theo.

When Vincent is sixteen years old he is working in the art trade from his uncle in the Hague. After a while he went to England and work there in a art trade. In England is the fait hand the church very important for Vincent. He want to be a preacher. He follow a few internships and should keep a sermon no wan then. His sermons are so fierce that the church-goers be sometimes afraid.

Later Vincent worked as pastor in a small mining village in Belgium. The people there worked under miserable conditions, Vincent cannot well against. Vincent have so much pity for these people that he buy no longer clothes and food. During this time he starts with drawing prints on a art history book. He goes back to his parents and live there a while his drawings will be better and better. Later he leaves his parents so that he can be able to follow lessons of good painters.

The most famous paintings he made are:



The potato eaters.

When van Gogh made this work in 1885. Van gogh made this painting because he wanted to be a true 'peasant painter'. It means that van gogh tried to paint his subjects with deep feelings, but without sentimentality.

The starry night

Van gogh painted this painting in 1889. It is a view outside of his room window at saint-rémy-de-Provence. This painting is Van Gogh's most well-known work in his art.



The bedroom

This painting has been made in 1888. Van Gogh wanted to show his bedroom in the Yellow House.



Interpretation by Annagiulia Trerè, Marinella Sangiorgi, Valeria Modafferi

Van Gogh, the great artist everybody admires nowadays, during his brief career sold only one painting and he died in poverty. We thought to create his own banknote ...

