



# METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE

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This methodological guide was collaboratively developed in the frame of the Erasmus+ project "Beginner Guides," conducted during the 2023-2024 academic year. The guide is the result of joint efforts by educators, students, and project participants from the following schools:

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- Riga Secondary School No. 95, Latvia
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<a href="#"><u>INTRODUCTION</u></a>	4
<a href="#"><u>CHAPTER 1. LATVIAN HERITAGE</u></a>	5
<a href="#"><u>CHAPTER 2. ITALIAN HERITAGE</u></a>	25
<a href="#"><u>CHAPTER 3 TURKISH HERITAGE</u></a>	42
<a href="#"><u>The Project Logo Journey: From Creation to Usage</u></a>	50



BACK TO THE TABLE OF CONTENTS



BACK TO THE TABLE OF CONTENTS



BACK TO THE TABLE OF CONTENTS

# ***INTRODUCTION***

This guide consists of 3 main chapters.

In the first chapter **LATVIAN HERITAGE** you will find a tourist route that runs through the main attractions of Old Riga, the scenario of a Scavenger Hunt in a beautiful Riga park – the Vērmanes Garden, a quest about Art Nouveau buildings in Riga and a research Rundāle Palace and Turaida Castle.

In the second chapter **ITALIAN HERITAGE** you have a chance to expand your understanding of Italian culture through the questions about Rome and Naples, an excursion to Old Potenza, a KAHOOT game and a creative activity about the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei.

The third chapter **TURKISH HERITAGE** focuses on two Turkish provinces, Adana and Hatay. It provides an interactive activity about historical cities such as Adana, Antakya, Arsuz, and Iskenderun (formerly Alexandretta).

This guide is for you if you are a teacher, a tourist guide, a leader of a youth organization or youth club, a youth worker or a representative of any entity working with young people.

We wish you an exciting journey towards the enrichment of cultural awareness and diversity!



# CHAPTER 1. LATVIAN HERITAGE

**LATVIAN HERITAGE**

1. Excursion to Old Riga
2. Scavenger Hunt «Find a piece of Italy in Vermane garden»
3. Quest «Reading Art Nouveau buildings», Art Nouveau (Jugendstil) and Old Riga.

### 1. Excursion to Old Riga



### Places of Interest in Old Riga

1. Roland Statue
2. The house of Blackheads
3. St. Peter's church
4. Riga City Hall
5. Riga Castle (Presidential Palace)
6. Dome Square and cathedral
7. St. Jacob's Catholic Cathedral
8. Jacob's barracks and Pesteris' Tower
9. Alberta street
10. Latvian National Museum of art
11. Latvian parliament (Saeima)
12. Orthodox Cathedral
13. Englishside, Kestemais parks
- Vermane garden

### 2. Scavenger Hunt «Find a piece of Italy in Vermane garden»

Task	Hint
Find the monument! Why is this monument called «Italy»? Take a group photo!	Find the monument! How many sculptures are there? Take a group photo!
Find the monument close to the statue of St. Michael! What is written on the monument? Take a group photo!	Find the monument! Who killed the man on the monument? Take a group photo!
Find the monument! What is this monument called? Take a group photo!	Find the monument! Who was it built for? Who killed the man on the monument? Take a group photo!

### 3. Quest Reading Art Nouveau buildings" Excursion "Art Nouveau and Old Riga"

Walk around Old Riga and answer questions! The route starts from Teatra Street 9

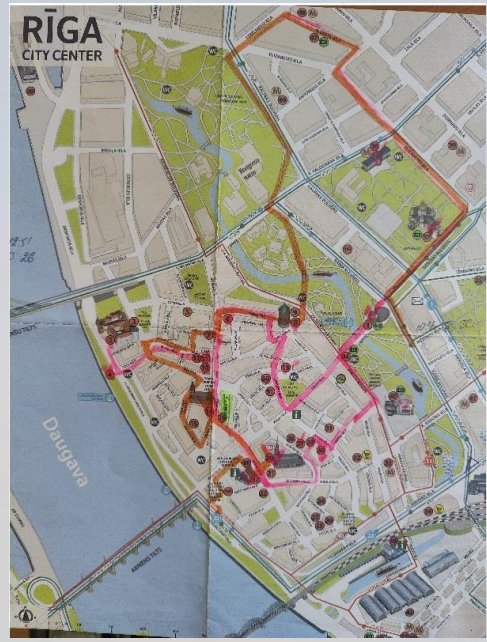


1. Excursion to Old Riga
2. Scavenger Hunt «Find a piece of Italy in Vermane garden»
3. Quest «Reading Art Nouveau buildings».
4. Research «Rundale Palace and Turaida Castle»



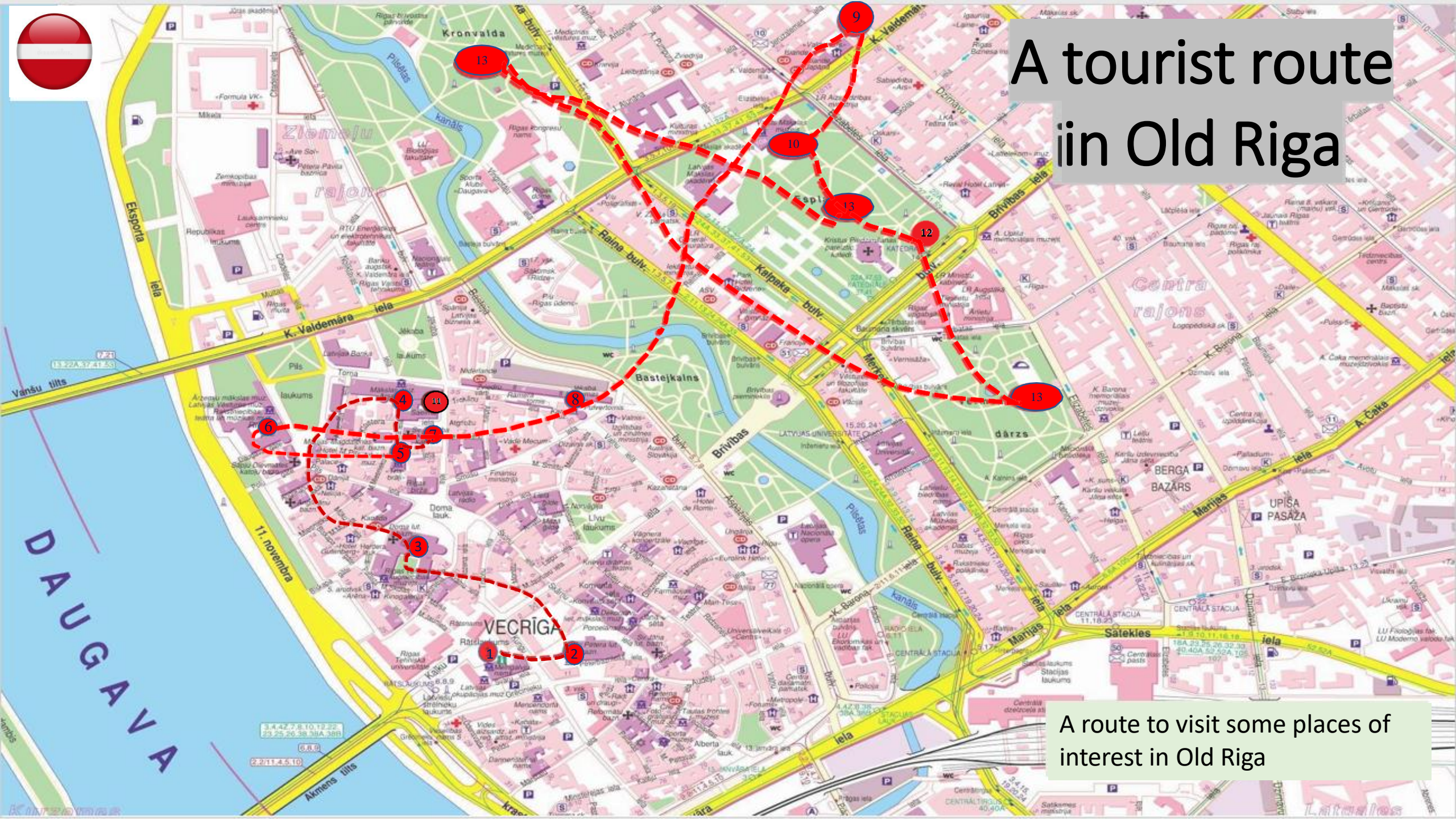


# 1.1. Excursion to Old Riga





# A tourist route in Old Riga



A route to visit some places of interest in Old Riga





# Places of Interest in Old Riga

1. [Roland Statue](#)



2. [The house of Blackheads](#)

3. [St. Peter's church](#)



4. [Riga City Hall](#)

5. [Riga Castle](#) ( Presedential Palace)



6. [Dome Square and cathedral](#)



7. [St. Jacob](#) [Cathedral](#)



8. [Jacob's barracia](#) and [Powder Tower](#)



9. [Alberta street](#)



10. [Latvian National Museum of art](#)



11. [Latvian parlament \(saiema\)](#)



12. [Orthodox Catedral](#)



13. [Esplanāde](#), [Kronvalde parks](#),

[Vērmāne garden](#)





## 1.2. The Scavenger Hunt

# «Find a piece of Italy in Vermane garden»

The location of the Scavenger Hunt is Vermane Garden. Students participate in teams. Each team receives a student's worksheet. The teams use the photographs on the student's worksheet to look for the objects depicted and take photographs against their background. For each object found and correct answer in the student's worksheet, students receive a key letter. All key letters make up the key word. At the end of the Scavenger Hunt , students learn the secret of a piece of Italy in Vermane Garden.





# 1.2. The Scavenger Hunt







## «Find a piece of Italy in Vermane garden»

	Task	Key letter		
	<p>Find this monument!</p> <p>Who is this monument dedicated to?</p> <hr/> <p>Take a group photo!</p>			<p>Find this monument!</p> <p>Who is this monument dedicated to?</p> <hr/> <p>Take a group photo!</p>
	<p>Find the memorial stone dedicated to G. Merkel!</p> <p>What is written on the stone?</p> <hr/> <p>Take a group photo!</p>			<p>Find this monument!</p> <p>Who is this monument dedicated to?</p> <hr/> <p>Who/What was this man?</p> <hr/> <p>Take a group photo!</p>
	<p>Find this monument!</p> <p>Who is this monument dedicated to?</p> <hr/> <p>Take a group photo!</p>			<p>Find this monument!</p> <p>Who was it built for?</p> <hr/> <p>Who/What was this man?</p> <hr/> <p>Take a group photo!</p>
				<p>Find this monument!</p> <p>How many inscriptions are there on the monument?</p> <hr/> <p>In what languages are the inscriptions on the monument?</p> <hr/> <p>What historical event is it dedicated to?</p> <hr/> <p>Who was it built for?</p> <hr/> <p>Take a group photo!</p>
				<p>Key word:</p> <hr/>



# 1.2. The Scavenger Hunt

## «Find a piece of Italy in Vermane garden»

	Task	Key letter		Find this monument! Who is this monument dedicated to? <u>Vilhelms Ostvalds</u> Take a group photo!	L		Find this monument! How many inscriptions are there on the monument? <u>one</u> In what languages are the inscriptions on the monument? <u>Russian and German</u> What historical event is it dedicated to? <u>1812</u> Who was it built for? <u>Riga Governor General</u> Take a group photo!	I
	Find this monument! Who is this monument dedicated to? <u>Anna Vērmane</u> Take a group photo!	P		Find this monument! Who is this monument dedicated to? <u>Krišjānis Barons</u> Who/What was this man? <u>"father of the dainas"</u> Take a group photo!	U		Key word: <u>Filipo Pauluči</u>  <b>PAULUČI</b>	
	Find the memorial stone dedicated to G. Merkel! What is written on the stone? <u>Garlībs Merķelis</u> Take a group photo!	A		Find this monument! Who was it built for? <u>Mihails Tāls</u> Who/What was this man? <u>chess player</u> Take a group photo!	Č			
	Find this monument! Who is this monument dedicated to? <u>Kārlis Padeģs</u> Take a group photo!	U						



## 1.2. The Scavenger Hunt

### "Find a piece of Italy in Vermane garden"

Have you ever noticed a granite obelisk in Vermane garden with a simple inscription in German and Russian: "1812. 23 October". Exactly on this date 200 years ago, a new governor - the Italian Marquis Paulucci - arrived in Riga. After Napoleon's troops had to burn down the suburbs of Riga in 1812, as Napoleon's troops approached Riga, Governor General Filippo Paulucci demanded that the traces of the fire be eliminated and thus erased forever from the minds of the people, with the reconstruction of Riga, Filippo de Pauluchi (1779-1849) actively supported the creation of parks and recreation areas for the residents of Riga. Filippo de Paulucci (1779-1849) actively supported the creation of parks and recreation areas for Riga residents. At that time, there was a system of fortifications around the current territory of Old Riga, behind which there was an undeveloped area - the Esplanade, where de Paulucci also suggested creating parks for the residents of Riga to relax. Straight streets, block planning, street lighting and house numbering were created in the current suburb of Vidzeme, and he also actively supported Anna Vērmanes' plan to create a garden. In gratitude for what he did for the city's restoration, the people of Riga decided to honor Paulucci by erecting an obelisk in his memory. It should be noted that the original obelisk is in the Riga History and Shipping Museum, this is only a copy. And, by the way, until 1918, Merķēla Street was called Pauluchi Street.



# 1.2. The Scavenger Hunt

## «Find a piece of Italy in Vermane garden»





# 1.3. A Walking tour "Reading Art Nouveau buildings in Old Riga"

Teātra Street 9



Kaleju Street 23



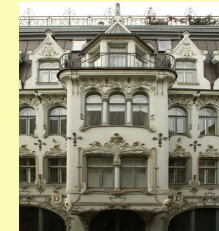
Peitavas Street 6/8



Audēju Street 7



Sķūņu Street 10/12



Šķūņu Street 4



Tirgoņu Street 4



Meistaru Street 10



Vaiņu Street 2



Smilšu Street 2



Smilšu Street 1/3



Dome Square



The route starts at Teatra Street 9 in Old Riga. A group of students prepare information about one Art Nouveau building in Old Riga. The students follow the route and tell each other about the buildings. At the end of the walking tour the students answer the questions about the buildings they walked past!



## 1.3. A Walking tour "Reading Art Nouveau buildings in Old Riga"



### 1. Apartment building with shops, Teātra Street 9.

**Architects** *Heinrihs Šēls, Fridrihs Šefels*

This is an eclectically decorative Art Nouveau building. Its original owner was a retailer of books and antiquities called Zihmanis. The decorations on the façade of the building include sculptures typical of the style of Eclecticism – elements of seashells and ivies, as well as different geometric ornaments. Particularly accented is the corner tower of the building. The balcony is held up by Atlas, presented here as a muscular and only partly clad god.



### 2. Apartment building with shops, Kaleju Street 23.

**Architect** *Pauls Mandelštams*

In terms of artistic elegance, this eclectically decorated Art Nouveau building stands out in Old Rīga, not least because of its ornate façade. The central element in the building is the bay window encircled with chestnut leaves and flowers. At the centre of the bay window – a gilded representation of the sun, something that can be seen in various versions in the façades of many Art Nouveau buildings in Rīga. It symbolises the flourishing and restoration of life itself, and it speaks to this particular period in Rīga's history. The façade was renovated in 1983, and the building is now home to offices and a café.





# 1.3. A Walking tour "Reading Art Nouveau buildings in Old Riga"



## 3. Synagogue Peitavas Street 6/8.

**Architects Vilhelms Neimanis, Hermanis Zeiberlins**

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Rīga's Jewish community purchased land in the heart of Old Rīga, on Peitavas Street, to build a synagogue. The building's longer façade runs along Peitavas Street, and that is in line with traditional construction principles for synagogues. Elements of Art Nouveau decoration can be seen – architectural forms from Egypt grant the building a particularly rich appearance. The main façade is decorated with motifs of palm branches and the star of David. The interior of the building is full of colour and decoration, and the columns are also decorated with Egyptian motifs.



## 4. The Rental building with shops Audēju Street 7.

**Architects Alfreds Ašenkampfs, Maksis Šervinskis**

One of the very first Art Nouveau buildings in Rīga initially belonged to a book publisher called Alexander Grosset. The building is a classic example of decorative Art Nouveau, which is an asymmetrical façade which is fully in line with the design of the building itself. The façade is full of stylised plants – irises, dandelions, reedmace, etc. On the Audēju Street façade, there is a relief presenting a stylised apple tree – the symbol of creative power. There are apples in the branches of the tree, and they symbolise wealth, productivity and welfare. There's also a small bay window with mascarons of screaming and surprised faces on either side. The upper floor is a mansard with elegant metal railings. The façades were restored in the late 1960s, and the building now houses a design institute.



## 1.3. A Walking tour "Reading Art Nouveau buildings in Old Riga"



### 5. The Rental building with shops, Šķūņu Street 10/12.

**Architects *Heinrihs Šēls, Fridrihs Šefels***

A decorative Art Nouveau building owned initially by a successful businessman called Detmann. He was one of the owners of the Union stock company. The façade of the building is decorated with stylised plants – reeds, poppies, narcissus and chestnut leaves. Elements of flora are also seen in the balcony railings and the metalwork on the roof. The main accent of the building is the ornate and massive two-story bay window, decorated richly with motifs of the poppy. The dog above the bay window is guarding the building. The initials of the original owner can also be seen in the façade.



### 6. Department store, Šķūņu Street 4.

**Architect *Pauls Mandelštams***

This is a building which brings together elements of Neo-classicism and vertical Art Nouveau. Figures of children are seen on the entrance portal. Such figures usually represented intermediaries between the spiritual and the material world. Art Nouveau-stained glass is seen in the windows of the stairwell. The building is now full of offices.



# 1.3. A Walking tour "Reading Art Nouveau buildings in Old Riga"



## 7. Rental building with shops, Tirgoņu Street 4.

**Architects Heinrihs Šēls, Fridrihs Šefels**

Detmann also owned this decorative Art Nouveau building. It was built in the style of Eclecticism, but with decorative elements of Art Nouveau. Different materials of various colours were used in the façade. The symmetrical façade is accented with a bay window that has balconies on either side. The entrance portal is accented with sculptures and mascarons. The pilasters at the corner of the building turn into expressive sculptures of a female and a male figure. Art Nouveau metal carvings decorate the windows of the two lower floors, and more can be found on the roof of the building.



## 8. Rental building with shops, Meistaru Street 10.

**Arhitect Fridrihs Šefels**

This building resembles a Medieval fortress. It has two symmetrical corner towers featuring sculptures of cats. The story is that the owner of the building was a wealthy Latvian merchant who was so offended at his rejection for membership in the Great Guild that he put the cats on the roof with tails raised in the direction of the Guild. The building has forever been known as the "Cat Building". The façade of the structure features geometrical ornaments, while the central portal is decorated with stylised plants and mascarons. The portal on Zirgu Street is decorated with figural reliefs.



# 1.3. A Walking tour "Reading Art Nouveau buildings in Old Riga"



## 9. Office building, Valņu Street 2.

### *Architect Edgars Frizendorfs*

This used to be the building of a mutual aid society for farmers in the Vidzeme province of the Russian Empire, and it was built in the style of vertical Art Nouveau. The entrance portal is decorated by sculptural reliefs of copper, showing images from Ancient Greek mythology – Asclepius, the demigod of medicine, and the goddess of destiny, who symbolised the flow of life, along with health and work. The Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Latvia is housed here now.



## 10. Rental building with shops, Smilšu Street 2.

### *Architect Konstantins Pēkšens*

This is one of the best examples of Art Nouveau architecture in Rīga. The façade is made of red brick, plaster and colourful tiles. At the centre of the façade is a two-story bay window supported by caryatides and figures of Atlas. There is also an oak tree with a mighty system of roots. The caryatide under the bay window presents the most beautiful image of a woman in Art Nouveau architecture in Rīga. At the centre of the bay window is the figure of a peacock – a key Art Nouveau symbol of beauty and self-confidence. Above it is the winged head of a woman – a symbol of the sun. The corner pilasters of the bay window have reliefs showing an owl and a squirrel, along with the owner's initials and the year of construction. The façade of the building has many ornamental Art Nouveau reliefs and sculptures, while the windows of the mansard feature a stylised depiction of the sun.



# 1.3. A Walking tour "Reading Art Nouveau buildings in Old Riga"



**11. Office building, Smilšu Street 1/3.**

***Architect Nikolajs Proskurņins***

The Russian insurance company "Rossiya" was the first occupant of this building, which was designed by an architect from St Petersburg. The building has several asymmetrical towers and a bay window, which makes the structure look romantic indeed. The building was finished with light brown plaster in combination with other elements. The dynamism of the façade is accented by balconies, bay windows, Art Nouveau plant motifs, mascarons and reliefs. The corner façade is emphasised with a bay window and small tower. Under the bay window we see an allegorical representation of a woman bearing a shield decorated with the eight-point star of the morning. Sculptor Oswald Wassil produced the figure. The building was reconstructed in 1999 for office space. The restaurant is on the first floor.



**12. Bank, Dome Square**

***Architect Pauls Mandelštams***

The former home of the Rīga Commercial Bank, this is a Neo-classicist building. An allegorical composition which symbolises wealth and welfare can be seen along with the herald of the city of Rīga. The sculptures on the building are in Art Nouveau style. Radio Latvia is now housed in the structure.



# 1.3. A Walking tour "Reading Art Nouveau buildings in Old Riga"



At the end of the tour, we recommend that you stop by the **Rīga Museum of History and Shipping**, which is one of the oldest museums in Europe. Dating back to 1773, it has a collection which is primarily based on the private collection of the physician Nikolaus von Himsel. The structure is part of the Dome Cathedral complex. A collection of original Art Nouveau objects can be seen in the museum.

**THE QUESTIONS** at the end of the tour:

- 1. Which building do you like the most? Why?**
- 2. Describe it (walls, doors, windows, colours)!**
- 3. Is the building independent or a part of an ensemble?**
- 4. What was the building used for in the past and how is the building used now?**
- 5. Is there any text on the building and what does it say?**
- 6. Are there any Art Nouveau symbols on the building? Name it!**
- 7. Does the building need repair?**
- 8. How can this building be evaluated? In money or in other ways?**



# 1.4. Research «Rundale Palace and Turaida Castle»

## Objective:

Students will compare and contrast Rundale Palace and Turaida Castle, learning about their historical periods, architectural styles, and purposes. This activity will help them appreciate the diversity of Latvian heritage.

## Instructions:

**1. Introduction & Grouping:** Divide students into small groups and briefly explain the objectives of the research.

**2. Research Task:** Each group researches key aspects of **one** site. Assign half the groups to focus on Rundale Palace and the other half on Turaida Castle. Encourage students to choose one of the themes:

1. Architectural styles and notable features (e.g., Rundale as a baroque palace, Turaida as a medieval fortress)
2. Historical significance and original purpose.
3. Important historical events or figures associated with each site.
4. Surrounding landscapes and gardens.





# 1.4. Research «Rundale Palace and Turaida Castle»

**3. Create a Presentation:** Each group prepares a short presentation (5-10 minutes) summarizing their findings. They can use visuals, drawings, or multimedia to enhance their presentations.

**4. Comparison Discussion:** After all presentations, lead a discussion where students compare Rundale Palace and Turaida Castle. Possible discussion points:

How do the sites reflect the periods they were built in?

What architectural features make each place unique?

What do these two sites tell us about Latvia's historical development?

**5. Reflection Activity:** As a final activity, students write a short reflection or create a visual comparing the two sites, explaining which they'd prefer to visit and why. This could also be an art project where they design their "ideal" historical site combining features of both places.







# CHAPTER 2. ITALIAN HERITAGE





# CHAPTER 2. ITALIAN HERITAGE

- 2.1. [The Questions about ROME and NAPLES](#)
- 2.2. [Places of interest in Old Potenza](#)
- 2.3. [Guess the TOWN](#)
- 2.4. [Kahoot “POTENZA or MATERA or Both”](#)
- 2.5. [Audio theatre “Galileo Galilei”](#)



## 2.1. The questions about ROME and NAPLES

- 1. Rome was founded in
  - A. 753 BC            B. 542 BC            C. 346 BC
- 2. Since Antiquity Rome has been called the "Eternal City". Which ancient poet is credited as the first to refer to Rome like this?
  - A. Virgil                            B. Albius Tibullus            C. Gaius Valerius Catullus
- 3. It is known that Rome was built on seven hills. Which hill is the highest?
  - A. Capitoline Hill    B. Aventine Hill            C. Quirinal Hill
- 4. What is the name of the ancient Roman amphitheater?
  - A. Pantheon            B. Colosseum            C. Palacio Colonna
- 5. What was the capacity of the Roman elliptical amphitheatre called the Colosseum?
  - A. 10 thousand people            B. 30 thousand people            C. 50 thousand people
- 6. What is the name of the largest fountain in Rome?



## 2.1. The questions about ROME and NAPLES

- **7. What is the name of the fountain in Rome, the central composition of which is an Egyptian obelisk?**

A. Triton   B. Borcaccia Fountain   C. Fountain of the Four Rivers

- **8. What is the name of the grand Baroque staircase in Rome, which consists of 138 steps?**

A. French staircase   B. German staircase   C. Spanish staircase

- **9. Naples is ... largest city in Italy.**

A. the 2<sup>nd</sup>   B. the 3<sup>d</sup>   C. the 4<sup>th</sup>

- **10. Which volcano is located 15 km from Naples?**

A. Vesuvius   B. Etna   C. Stromboli

- **11. What is the name of the oldest theater in Italy located in Naples?**

A. Massimo   B. San Carlo   C. La Felice

- **12. What saint is the cathedral in Naples named after? The main relic, revered since the Middle Ages, is a vessel with the blood of the saint.**



## 2.1. The KEYS the questions about ROME and NAPLES

1. A 753 bc
2. B Albius Tibullus
3. C Quirinal Hill
4. B Colosseum
5. C 50 thousand people
6. C Trevi fountain
7. C Fountain of the Four Rivers
8. C Spanish staircase
9. B the 3d
10. A Vesuvius
11. B San Carlo
12. A Saint Januarius



[https://www.britannica.com/place/Naples-Italy/Naples-from-the-Angevins-to-the-Risorgimento;](https://www.britannica.com/place/Naples-Italy/Naples-from-the-Angevins-to-the-Risorgimento)  
<https://www.britannica.com/place/ancient-Rome;>



# Places of interest in Old Potenza

1. Chiesa di San Michele Arcangelo
2. Duomo
3. Chiesa S.Lucia
4. Torre Guevara
5. Via Pretoria
6. Chiesa di San Francesco



7. Porta San Giovanni
8. Palazzo Loffredo
9. Portasalza
10. Porta San Gerardo



11. Museo archeologico nazionale "DINU ADAMESTEANU"
12. Villa Romana di Malvaccaro





## Torre Guevara of the Former Castle

Built in the 9th century on the remains of a fortified structure, this 20-meter-high tower had a strategic role as a lookout. It is the only surviving part of the ancient castle, with ties to the Angevin and Aragonese dynasties. Today, it stands as one of Potenza's most significant historical landmarks.





## Porta San Giovanni

One of the three remaining city gates of Potenza, Porta San Giovanni dates back to the Norman period. Located along Via Caserma Lucania, the gate was once guarded by two towers. It is one of the most atmospheric spots in the city, especially when lit up at night.







## Palazzo Loffredo

A 17th-century noble residence commissioned by Count Innigo Guevara, Palazzo Loffredo is an important historical building in Potenza. Its façade features a grand stone portal and a loggia with arches. The building now houses the National Archaeological Museum and Civic Gallery.





## Church of San Michele Arcangelo

Founded before 1117, this Romanesque church features a basilica layout with three naves. Inside, there are several notable works of art, including frescoes and a wooden sculpture of Saint Michael defeating a dragon, crafted by local artisans in the 18th century.





# Roman Villa of Malvaccaro

Villa discovered in 1973 at Poggio Tre Galli, Potenza. A luxurious residence and production center from the late Roman Empire (3rd-5th century AD). Built between the 3rd and 4th century AD, connecting Potentia to Venusia and Grumentum, facilitating agricultural exports from Lucania and Apulia. Geometric and figurative motifs, including a central panel with the Three Graces, symbolizing prosperity and Neoplatonic philosophy.



Figura 13 – Potenza, villa di Malvaccaro. Cernatolo, spazio per lo stibudium (fotografia Autore su concessione del Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo - Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio della Basilicata).



Figura 14 – Potenza, villa di Malvaccaro. Cernatolo, spazio per lo stibudium, particolare del motivo decorativo del campo (fotografia Autore su concessione del Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo - Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio della Basilicata).



Figura 15 – Potenza, villa di Malvaccaro. Cernatolo, spazio per lo stibudium, particolare della decorazione geometrica del fondo (fotografia Autore su concessione del Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo - Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio della Basilicata).



Figura 16 – Potenza, villa di Malvaccaro. Cernatolo, sezione di rappresentanza (fotografia Autore su concessione del Ministero dei Beni e delle Attività Culturali e del Turismo - Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio della Basilicata).





# Roman Villa of Malvaccaro

## «CONVIVIUM GALILEIANUM 2024»

Old traditions come back to life





## 2.3. Guess the TOWN (=Get to know the city!)





## 2.3. Guess the TOWN (=Get to know the city!)

### Objective:

Guess the hidden TOWN before too many incorrect guesses are made!

### Instructions:

One player, who knows the hidden word [MATERA], is the "Word Keeper". The other players, the "Guessers," take turns suggesting one letter at a time. If a guessed letter is in the word, the Word Keeper fills in each blank where the letter appears. If the letter is not in the word, it counts as a "miss."

**1. Tracking Misses:** For every incorrect guess, the Word Keeper adds a part to a drawing, like a flower with petals, a rocket with stages, or a simple dot-to-dot design.

### 2. Winning or Losing:

1. The Guessers win if they reveal the entire word before the drawing is completed.
2. If the drawing is completed first, the Guessers lose, and the Word Keeper reveals the word.



## 2.3. Guess the TOWN (=Get to know the city!)

### *The description of the TOWN*

*The city dates back to ancient times. Its name means “powerful”. The patron saint of this city is Bishop Gerard who reigned in the 12th century. The bishop was later canonized. The modern city is located on the hills of the northern part of the Apennine Mountains in the Basilicata region. The city is located at an altitude of 819 meters above sea level - higher than all other regional capitals of Italy.*

*Destructive earthquakes occurred in this city three times: in 1273, 1694 and 1857. But each time the city was restored along with its traditions, culture and morals.*

<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2011/09/lessons-from-italys-matera-the-sustainable-city-of-stone/244622/>



Aerial view of a hillside town with stone buildings and tiled roofs. The town is built on a steep slope, and the buildings are made of light-colored stone. The roofs are made of terracotta tiles. There are some trees and a blue metal structure in the foreground.

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## 2.4. KAHOOT “POTENZA or MATERA or Both?”

Play the Kahoot game and learn more about two cities in the Basilicata region of Italy.







## 2.5. Audio theatre “Galileo Galilei”

A TASK FROM the 23rd Edition of the Convivium Galileianum 16,17,18 May 2024 in Potenza



Students, who participate individually or in groups from a minimum of 3 to a maximum of 5 students, have to create a storytelling (a podcast) related to a radio programme on the proposed theme:

*Che fai tu, Luna, in ciel? What are you doing, Luna, in heaven?*

*Dimmi, che fai, silenziosa Luna? Tell me, what are you doing, silent Luna?*

*L'eterno dialogo con la Luna: immagini del mondo e dell'esistenza tra osservazione della Luna e osservazione dalla Luna. The eternal dialogue with the Moon: images of the world and its existence in comparison with observations of the Moon and observations from the Moon*

The podcast in MP3 format of a minimum duration of 5 minutes and a maximum of 15 minutes must be fully and accurately transcribed.

**The Podcast created by Riga Secondary School N 95 Students**

[LINK](#)



# CHAPTER 3. TURKISH HERITAGE





# TURKISH HERITAGE

- 3.1. Warm-up activity: Number Counting Game
- 3.2. Crack the Code, Discover the History in Adana!
- 3.3. Unveil the Legend of Şahmeran: Where Wisdom Meets Mystery!
- 3.4. Antioch: The Birthplace of the Christian Faith and the Pathway to Saint Peter's Wisdom!
- 3.5. KAHOOT «Adana/Arsuz/Antakya/Iskenderun»





## 3.1. Warm-up: Number Counting Game

A group forms a circle and can play either standing or sitting. The goal is for the group to count from 1 to a target number (for example, 20) without any prior agreement or communication. Each person will say a number without knowing who will say what, and no gestures or signals are allowed. The counting must be random. If two people say the same number at the same time, the group must start over from the beginning.





## 3.2. Crack the Code, Discover the History in Adana!



Students played '**Crack the Code, Discover the History!**' at Adana Merkez Camii, solving puzzles and uncovering historical secrets about the mosque, enhancing their knowledge of its cultural significance.





### 3.3. Unveil the Legend of Şahmeran: Where Wisdom Meets Mystery!



Şahmeran

Şahmeran is a mythical creature with the body of a woman and the tail of a serpent, symbolizing wisdom and mystery. Her legend blends beauty, knowledge, and the secrets of the ancient world.





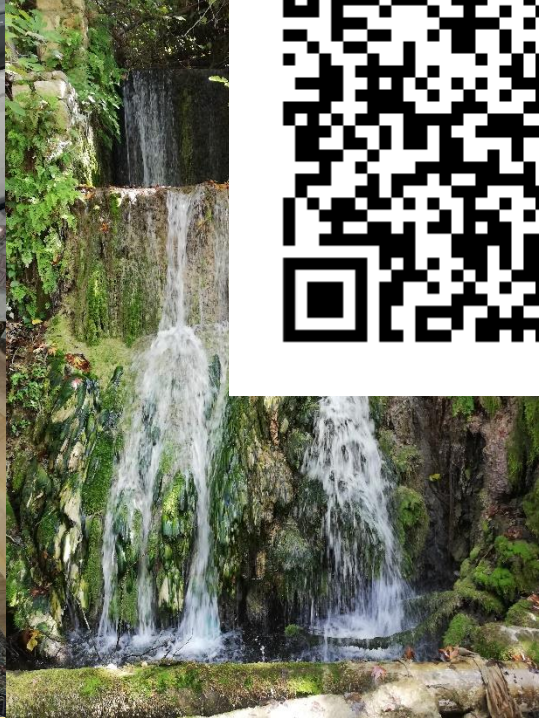
## 3.4. Antioch: The Birthplace of the Christian Faith and the Pathway to Saint Peter's Wisdom!

Antioch, where Christianity first flourished, was a key early center of faith. It was here that Saint Peter's teachings spread, shaping the foundation of the Christian Church and its enduring wisdom.

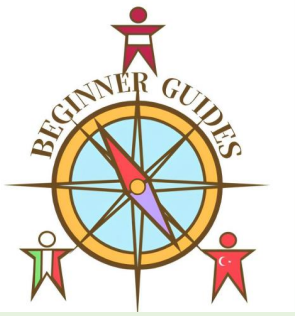




### 3.5. KAHOOT «Adana/Arsuz/Antakya/Iskenderun»







# The Project Logo Journey: from Creation to Usage

**Ask Yourself:** What does "Beginner Guides" represent? Imagine the types of beginners who would use this guide.

**Gather Ideas:** Have each group member share what they think of when they hear "Beginner Guides."

**Sketch Concepts:** Sketch a few rough ideas. Even simple shapes or symbols can spark inspiration.

**Use Symbols That Represent Guidance:** Common symbols like arrows, books, or magnifying glasses can indicate learning or direction.

**Fonts Should Be Clear:** Avoid overly fancy fonts and go for something readable, as this is for beginners.

**Think of Colors That Feel Inviting:** Colors like blue, green, or soft yellow can feel approachable and friendly.

**Get Feedback from Peers:** After developing a few concepts, ask other groups or friends for feedback. (e.g. "Does it give you a sense of starting something new?")

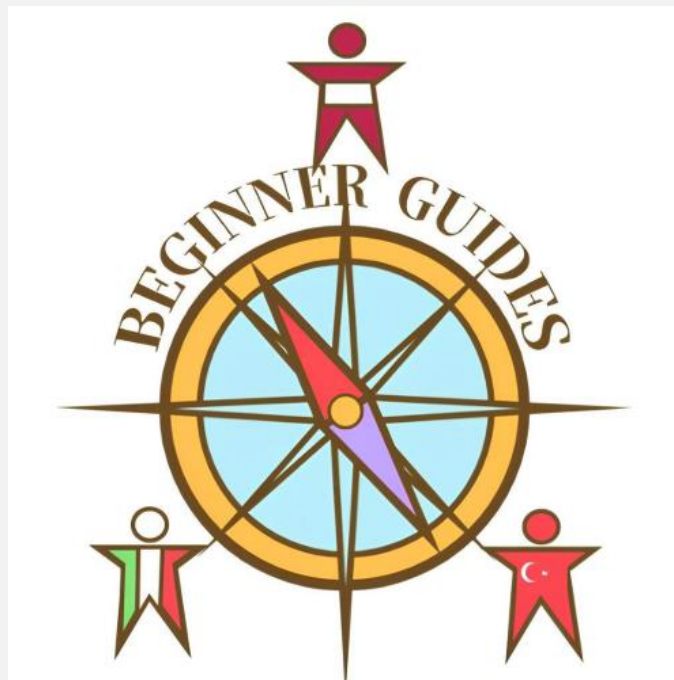
**Present the Logos:** Each group can briefly present their logo, explaining their design choices and how it aligns with "Beginner Guides."

**Conduct Anonymous Voting:**

- Display all the logos together afterward so voters can compare them easily.
- To avoid bias, have each student cast their vote anonymously.

# The Project Logo Journey: from Creation to Usage





## METHODOLOGICAL GUIDE

created in the frame of the Erasmus+ project “BEGINNER GUIDES”  
(project No.: 2022-1-LV01-KA210-SCH-000082730)

Link; <https://95vsk.lv/section/erasmus>

YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4OII2TAY1KU>

eTwinning: <https://school-education.ec.europa.eu/en/etwinning/projects/beginner-guides-0/twinspace/pages/methodological-guide>