

Comenius – World Heritage Amazing Treasures

Welcome to CROATIA

September/October 2014

Gymkhana

Getting to know Zagreb and Croatia's cultural treasures



World Heritage Amazing Treasures

Multilateral school partnership project



Comenius – Lifelong Learning Programme



Privatna umjetnička gimnazija s pravom javnosti

Private High School for Arts

Zagreb, Croatia



Privatna umjetnička gimnazija

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September 2014

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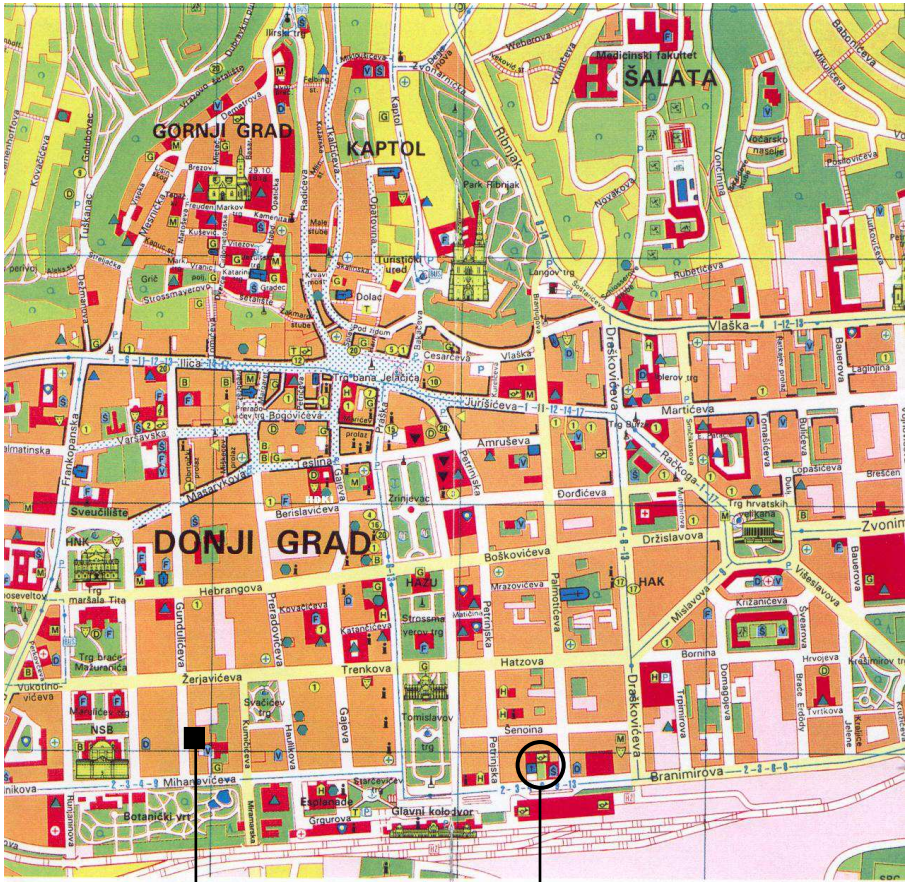
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Daily schedule

Meeting no. 4 – Zagreb, Croatia; 28 September – 4 October 2014

Day	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Date	28 Sep	29 Sep	2 Oct	1 Oct	30 Sep	3 Oct	4 Oct
morning		09:00 Opening ceremony: welcome speeches, Gymkhana explanations	07:00 Trip to Plitvice Lakes	09:00 Workshop in PUG (Tourist guide cover page)	09:00 Trip to Zagorje: visit to workshops of heritage items makers	09:00 Workshop in PUG: making own musical instruments and gingerbread hearts	Partners' departure
		Zagreb Lower Town sightseeing: PUG students are guides		Visit to Ethnographic museum with workshops		Closing ceremony: farewell speeches and Gymkhana results	
lunch	Partners' arrival	Lunch: students go together; teachers go to a restaurant	Packed lunches required	14:00 Coordinators' meeting	Lunch in a local restaurant in Zagorje	Free time for final sightseeing and packing	
afternoon		14:00 Visit to Croatian Parliament and the Zagreb Upper Town sightseeing		Free time for students (work on Gymkhana at home)	Visit to the Neanderthal Museum		
evening	Informal teachers' dinner	Free time for students (prepare for Gymkhana: Zagorje at home)	Free time for students (finish Gymkhana and make presentations)	Comenius dinner	Free time for students (work on Gymkhana at home)	18:30 Farewell party in PUG	
		Informal teachers' dinner	Informal teachers' dinner		Informal teachers' dinner		

Map of central Zagreb



PUG

Hotel Central

Gymkhana Team

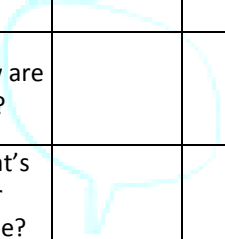
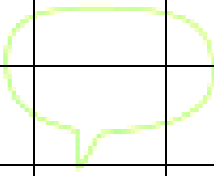
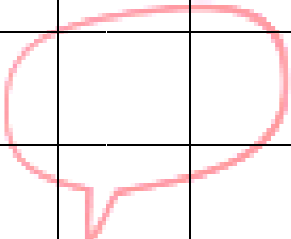
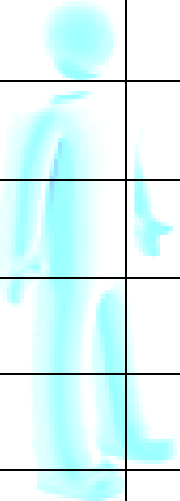
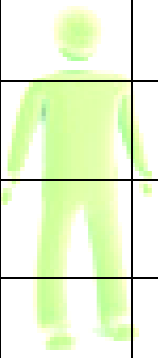

Team name: _____

Team members:

Name	Country

Learn your partners' languages

Learn how to say the following in your team members' languages:

English	Croatian	Italian	Lithuanian	Polish	Spanish	Turkish
Hello!						
How are you?						
What's your name?						
Where are you from?						
What time is it?						
Where is....?						
This is great!						
I like this!						
I'm sorry.						
Bye!						

Get to know Croatia

Work with your Croatian partners and find out the answers to the following questions:

1) Compare the size of Croatia with other European countries – which country has the most similar size to Croatia? _____

2) Compare the population size of Croatia with other European countries – which country has the most similar population size to Croatia? _____

3) Complete the following sentence with the amount and the name of the official Croatian currency:

For 15 euros you get _____ Croatian _____.

4) Rank the five biggest towns in Croatia:

- 1 – _____
- 2 – _____
- 3 – _____
- 4 – _____
- 5 – _____

5) How many UNESCO cultural heritages treasures are there in Croatia? _____

6) a) How many national parks does Croatia have? _____

b) How many of these parks are on the Adriatic coast? _____

1) Botanic Garden

This beautiful garden where you can relax and enjoy is located on Marko Marulić Square. It is a part of the “Green Horseshoe” – squares arranged in the letter “U” in Zagreb Lower Town – designed by architect Milan Lenuzzi. In this Botanic Garden you can find more than 10,000 species of plants that scientists research and protect because many of them are endangered.

(by Mihaela Matijević)

How old is Zagreb Botanic Garden?

_____ years.

When was the exhibition pavilion restored

In _____.

What animals can you see in its ponds?



Take a selfie with your team members on the bridge in the photo and post it on Google Drive.

2) Croatian State Archives



The Croatian State Archives is the main national archives of Croatia. Its role is to preserve and improve documents made by State institutions. Today, it keeps more than 23,500 meters of records from the 10th century to the present day.

There is a collection of photographs and films and a library with volumes of a very important cultural value. The building was built in the Art Nouveau style by architect Rudolf Lubinski.

(by Luka Marić and Lea Mrđen)

What and how many animals can you see on the roof of the State Archives?

Whose statue is located in front of the Archives? Who was he?

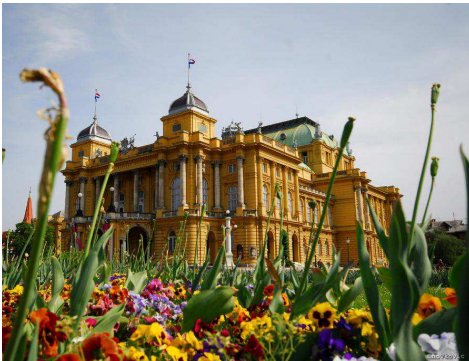
Whose statue is located behind the Archives? Who was he?

Take a selfie with your team members at the entrance of the Archives and post it on Google Drive.

3) Croatian National Theatre

This neo-baroque building is a theatre, opera and ballet house. It can hold about 750 auditors. The theatre was established in 1895 and it was a project of Viennese architects Ferdinand Feller and Herman Helmer. The theatre was rebuilt in late 1960s. Many celebrated Croatian and international artists performed there, such as Ivan Zajc, Jakov Gotovac, Branko Gavella, Mia Čorak Slavenska, Franz Liszt, Richard Strauss, Vivien Leigh, Jose Carreras and many others.

(by Petra Gabud, Aneta Horvath and Nika Petković)



What can you often hear through the windows of the theatre during the day?

Whom can you see on the balconies of the Theatre in the evenings?

Take a selfie with your team members on the stairs at the entrance of the Theatre and post it on Google Drive.

4) The Spring of Life

This masterpiece of art is made by Ivan Meštrović at the beginning of the 20th century and it is his first sculptural work. The bodies look as if they were alive. You can see children, young couples kissing and an old man at the end of his life, all of them reaching to the fountain. It is made in bronze, and it has been placed in front of the Croatian National Theatre in Zagreb since 1912.

(by Edita Egri, Aneta Horvath and Allina Nicolis)



Between which people is Meštrović's name written on the Spring?

Between the _____

_____ **and** _____

_____.

Take a selfie with your team members around the Spring of Life and post it on Google Drive.

5) Tomislav Square

This square is placed between the central railway station to the south and Art Pavilion to the north. There is a statue of King Tomislav, a park and a fountain. The author of statue is one of the biggest sculptors of the 19th century, Robert Fragneš-Mihanović. This green square is full of positive energy and it will make you feel relaxed and calm.

(by Mihaela Matijević and Patrik Rabuzin)



What year is written on the King Tomislav statue? _____

The style of the park architecture on King Tomislav square is: a) *English*.
b) *French*.
c) *Italian*.

Take a selfie with your team members in front of the fountain on Tomislav Square and post it on Google Drive.

6) Croatian Academy of Science and Arts

The Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts was founded in 1866 thanks to the efforts of bishop and benefactor Josip Juraj Strossmayer, a promoter of higher education. The palace in the Zrinjevac Park was completed in 1880.

Inside you can see The Baška Tablet, the most famous monument of early Croatian literacy, dating from about 1100 AD. It was found near Baška on the island of Krk. It is written in Croatian Glagolitic scripture.



It is the oldest known document in which the Croatian name is written in the Croatian language.

(by Ivana Leona Kaljić and Sarah Serdar Savić)

How many characters and how many words does the Baška Tablet have?
It has _____ characters and _____ words.

The Baška tablet weighs: a) 400 kg b) 600 kg c) 800 kg.

Write the name of your team in Glagolitic scripture.

Take a selfie with your team members in front of the Baška Tablet and post it on Google Drive.

7) Grounded Solar System

This is an ambient art installation made up of the “Grounded Sun” by Ivan Kožarić (made in 1971) and “Nine Views” by Davor Preis (made in 2004). The Sun and nine planets represent the Solar System. The Sun is a bronze sphere that measures 2 m in its diameter. The scale of the whole installation is 1:680,000,000.

(by Karla Cerić)

Match the four planets with their locations.

<i>Mercury</i>	<i>21 Tkalčićeva Street</i>
<i>Venus</i>	<i>9 Varšavska Street</i>
<i>Earth</i>	<i>3 Margaretska Street</i>
<i>Mars</i>	<i>3 Ban Josip Jelačić Square</i>



Take a selfie with your team members in front of the four planets and post the four photos on Google Drive.

8) Nikola Tesla



Nikola Tesla was Croatian, perhaps even the world's, biggest scientist who ever lived. He was born in 1856 in the village of Smiljan near Gospić, but later moved to the USA. Tesla worked in the field of electrical engineering and radio, and has invented a rotating magnetic field and the polyphase system of alternating current. He refused Nobel Prize in Physics in 1912 because he thought that his partner, Thomas Edison, was not a real scientist. Tesla was an excellent scientist but he didn't know how to manage his finances, so he lived the last years of his life as a poor man. The statue of Nikola Tesla was made in 1954 by Ivan Meštrović, and it was moved to Teslina Street in honour of his 150th death anniversary.

(by Sven Čohadžić, Juraj Franolić and Dora Širac)

What was Nikola Tesla's childhood dream?

- a) *To exploit the power of the Niagara Falls.*
- b) *To invent wireless transfer of electricity.*
- c) *To receive signals from outer space.*

Take a selfie with your team members in front of the Tesla monument and post it on Google Drive.

9) Ban Jelačić Square

This is the main city square of Zagreb. There is a statue of ban (viceroy) Josip Jelačić, turned southwards. Jelačić was a fighter for Croatia's independence from Austria and Hungary during the Austro-Hungarian era, as well as fighter for the Croatian language.



In the eastern part of the square, there is the Manduševac fountain. There is legend about the name of Zagreb: a girl named Manduša took some water from a well and shared it with thirsty soldiers who shouted "zagrabi", which in Croatian means "to take water". That's where the name of Zagreb comes from.

(by Nika Mendek and Nik Palčok)

Why was the horse first turned towards the north?

Why is only one of the horse's legs in the air?

Take a selfie with your team members under the Jelačić statue and post it on Google Drive.

10) Dolac Market



Dolac is the biggest, best-known and most important marketplace in Zagreb. It was opened in 1930. There are two parts of marketplace Dolac – outside you can buy fruit and vegetables, and inside you can buy meat. It is usually very crowded on the weekends.

(by Lucija Čičin Šain and Mia Lehki)

What colour are the parasols/umbrellas on Dolac Market? _____

Where can you buy the following products on Dolac Market?

- a) fish *inside - outside*
- b) honey *inside - outside*
- c) flowers *inside - outside*
- d) cheese *inside - outside*

Take a selfie with your team members under the parasols of Dolac and post it on Google Drive.

11) Zagreb Cathedral

The Zagreb Cathedral started to be built in 1094 and was finished in 1217, but a big earthquake hit Zagreb in 1880, so it had to be built again. The rebuilding in the neo-gothic style by Herman Bollé finished in 1906, and, as you can see, it is still being restored in order to bring back its original beauty. This is a Roman Catholic cathedral and it is dedicated to the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

(by Anja Matko, Ema Olujić and Anamarija Selitaj)



How tall are the towers of Zagreb Cathedral?

- a) 105 m b) 115 m c) 125 m

What scripture can you find inside the Cathedral on the left?

Which famous Croatian cardinal is buried in the Cathedral?

Take a selfie with your team members in front of the Cathedral and post it on Google Drive.

12) The Stone Gate



The Stone Gate is one the six gates of the medieval city of Gradec (today's Zagreb Upper Town), but it is the only gate still standing. It was built in 1266 but took its current form in 1760. In the great fire of 1731 everything burned except the painting of Mother of God.

Since then people have been going to light a candle and pray in the chapel in the passage, and Mother of God of the Stone gate has become the protector of Zagreb.

(by Juraj Franolić, Karla Jendriš, Luka Premer and Pavao Vlahov)

What two towns did the Stone Gate separate in the past?

_____ *and* _____.

Whom does the statue of a girl at the upper entrance of the Stone Gate represent?

Take a selfie with your team members in front of the Stone Gate and post it on Google Drive.

13) St Mark's Square

St. Mark's Square is located in the old part of Zagreb called Gradec or the Upper Town. Here, buildings of Parliament, Government and Church of St. Mark are situated. **The Croatian Parliament** has 151 members elected to a four-year term. It has changed 7 presidents until today. **The Croatian Government** has changed 11 prime ministers until today. The prime minister is nominated by the President of the Republic and is then chosen by the Parliament. **St Mark's Church** is one of the oldest buildings in Zagreb. It was built in the 13th century and some of its original parts still remain. This Church is well known because of its colourful roof, which contains the coat of arms of Zagreb, as well as of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia.

(by Matko Mihaljević and Tin Ožbolt)



Which building is located east and which one west of the St Mark's church?

East: _____; **west:** _____.

Take a selfie with your team members in front of St Mark's church and post it on Google Drive.

14) The Lotrščak Tower

The Lotrščak Tower is located in Gradec (Upper Town). It was named after a bell (from Latin *campana latrunculorum*, which means "thieves' bell") that rang every evening before the closing of the city gates. There is also a cannon in the tower that has been firing every day at midday for 137 years. This was to give the sign to the city churches for the exact noon.

(by Adna Filipović, Sara Repnjak, Nadia Turkulin, Nika Živčić)



Why are there iron crosses on the Lotrščak Tower?

What is located south of the Lotrščak Tower?

Take a selfie with your team members in front of the Lotrščak Tower and post it on Google Drive. (You will get 5 extra points if you CLIMB the tower and take a selfie there!)

15) The Zagreb Funicular

The Zagreb Funicular connects the Ilica Street (the longest street in Zagreb) and Strossmayer Promenade. Because its length is only 66 metres and its height difference is only 30.5 metres, it is one of the shortest and the steepest funiculars in the world. It was built in 1890 and it is one year older than a horse-ridden tram!

(by Fran Horvat, Vladimir Novak and Klara Petrušić)

How many people can fit into one car of the Zagreb Funicular? _____



How long is the driving time of the Zagreb Funicular?

a) 54 seconds.

b) 64 seconds.

c) 74 seconds.

Take a selfie with your team members in front of the Zagreb Funicular and post it on Google Drive. (You will get 5 extra points if you take a selfie INSIDE the funicular!)

Discover the cultural heritage of Hrvatsko Zagorje

Manufacturing of traditional wooden toys

Since 2009 UNESCO's list of intangible cultural heritage of humanity has been richer for one cultural treasure from Croatia – traditional manufacturing of children's wooden toys.

Villages in the Croatian region of Hrvatsko Zagorje developed a special technique for manufacturing of children's wooden toys, which has been handed down for generations. The men use traditional tools to work the wood that comes from the trees in the region, and the women decorate the toys and instruments with ecologically friendly paint.



No two toys are precisely the same, because they are all made by hand!



These toys are sold in fairs, markets and specialty shops around the world. The most famous place where they can be bought is the Marian shrine of Our Lady of the Snow in **Marija Bistrica**, the most famous Croatian pilgrimage site.



Krapina Neanderthal Museum

The new Krapina Neanderthal Museum is located near the world famous site of the Krapina Neanderthals “Hušnjakovo“, which makes it a unique visiting complex. The Museum's architecture evokes the habitat of the prehistoric man: the semi-cave.

Neanderthals were the Stone Age people who lived in Europe between 30,000 and 300,000 years ago, who hunted rhinoceros.



In the Museum you can learn about the prehistoric times, the historical network of the development of European science, the evolution of life on Earth, the discovery of Krapina Neanderthals, the life, rituals and behaviour of these people. Outside the Museum, you can visit the authentic location of these people's ancient habitat.



Gingerbread craft

In 2010, UNESCO added the craft of making gingerbread from Northern Croatia to its list of the intangible cultural Heritage. These colourfully decorated biscuits made of sweet honey dough are called licitars. They are a part of Croatia's cultural heritage and a traditional symbol of Zagreb. They are used as presents for birthdays, weddings, St Valentine's, as Christmas decorations, etc.



Licitars started being made and offered as a gift in the 16th century. They were first sold in Marija Bistrica by the pilgrims as interesting and beautiful souvenirs and as a gift for their families, but also as a reminder of their long and difficult journey to Zagorje. However, today they can be found in any souvenir shop.

Name some of the animals that are used as images for traditional wooden toys of Zagorje.

_____, _____ and _____.

Why is the statue of Mary and baby Jesus in Marija Bistrica black?

Name the main ingredients of licitars.

_____, _____, _____,
_____ and _____.

Take two selfies with your team members: one with a traditional wooden toy, and one with a licitar, and post these two photos on Google Drive.

Discover the cultural heritage of Plitvice Lakes

Humans have inhabited the area of Plitvice Lakes for thousands of years, but it became a national park in 1949. They have become a part of UNESCO's tangible cultural heritage in 1979. They are located in the Dinaric Mountains, 110 km south of Zagreb.

National park Plitvice Lakes consists of 16 lakes (Upper Lakes and Lower Lakes). Forested hills around the lakes are a good water sources for them. The main sources are the White and the Black River, rain, snow, etc.



Plitvice Lakes are rich in karst rocks, and the deposition of calcite causes the formation of travertine barriers, waterfalls and paths.

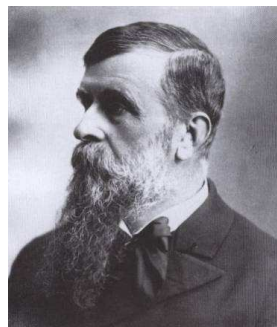


The lakes change their face through the seasons: in spring the water is quick and wild, in summer the water flows slower and it shines in the sun, in autumn it is covered with leaves, and in winter the water turns the whole environment into a frozen fairytale!

Gustav Janeček

Although born as a Czech, he spent his life working in Croatia. He is known as the founder of Croatian chemistry. He is the most responsible for the preservation and promotion of the beauty of Plitvice lakes.

Thanks to Janeček, first path and roads were arranged around Plitvice Lakes, first hotels and resorts were built, tourism promotion started, and deforestation prevented.



Last year it was his 80th death anniversary, and the Croatian government put a memorial plaque with his name at the entrance of Plitvice Lakes.

Šupljara Cave

Šupljara cave is an underground cave located along the northern edge of the Lower Lakes in a limestone canyon slopes above the lake Kaluđerovac. It is possible to pass through the cave because it is hollow, and that's what its name means.



Šupljara is a habitat with a specific environment. The temperature in the cave is constant at about 10.5°C and the air is saturated with moisture. Due to these conditions, Šupljara is inhabited with specially adapted cave fauna. Some species found here were discovered and scientifically described for the first time!

In 1964 the Šupljara Cave was additionally protected as a geomorphologic monument of nature.

Name three Upper Lakes:

_____, _____, _____.

Name three Lower Lakes:

_____, _____, _____.

Why is the water of the lakes turquoise?

What's the name of the biggest waterfall in Plitvice Lakes?

Take a selfie with your team members in front of one travertine barrier and post it on Google Drive.



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Umjetnost je čovjeka usjudila, kultura mu otvara vidike.

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designed by Nika Mendek

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