



COLEGIUL NAȚIONAL
CANTEMIR-VODA



Funded by the
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TREDEF

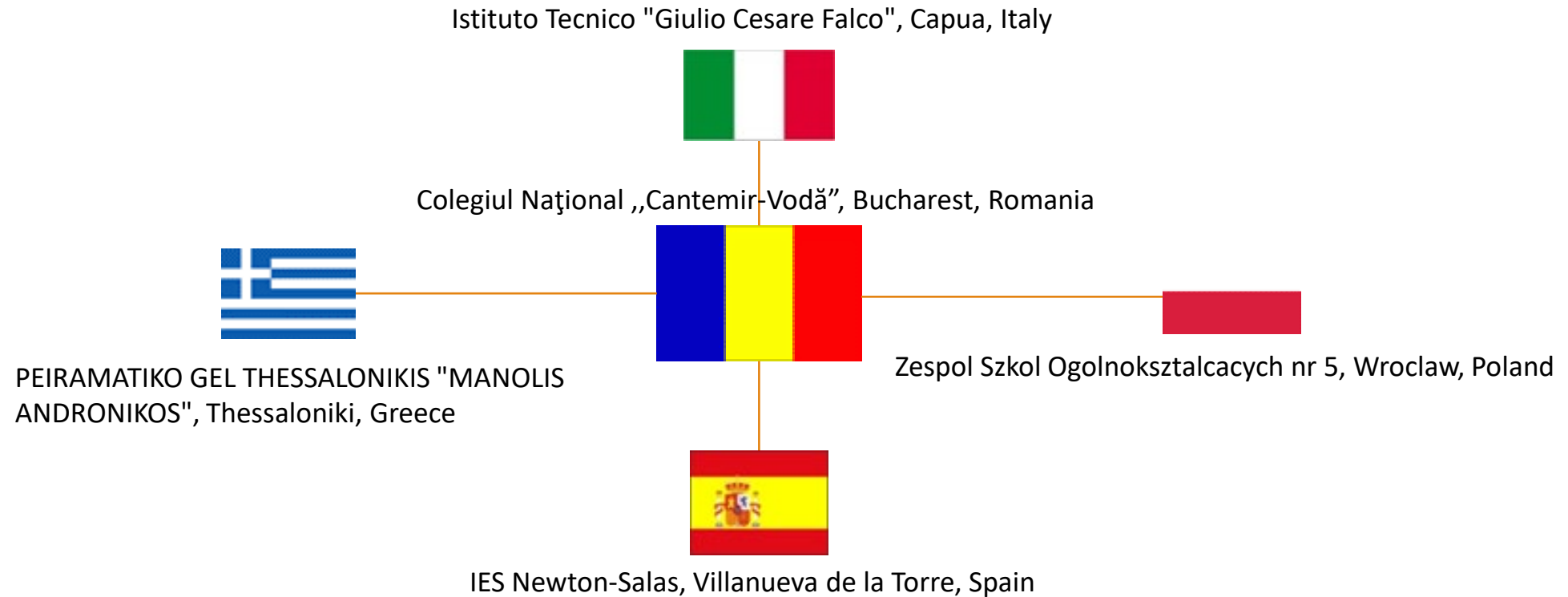
Mobilitate online in București

TOTALITARIAN PAST AND DEMOCRATIC PRESENT IN EUROPE:
LESSONS FOR OUR FUTURE

Obiectivele proiectului sunt:

- Să-i ajute pe elevi să dobândească cunoștințe de bază despre totalitarism (cauze, impact asupra vieții individuale și publice, metode de propagandă, rezistență împotriva acestora);
- Să dezvolte abilități sociale, civice și interculturale, făcându-i pe profesori și elevi să se gândească la totalitarismul de astăzi;
- Pentru a ajuta participanții să realizeze că, în calitate de cetățeni europeni, cu toții ne-am confruntat și ne confruntăm încă cu probleme comune - așa că efortul de a lupta împotriva lor trebuie să fie, de asemenea, comun;
- Să-i ajute pe elevi să realizeze valoarea pedagogică a școlii și să-și reevalueze rolul în viața lor;
- Să încurajeze elevii să învețe în moduri inovatoare, astfel încât să poată fi motivați și inspirați să iubească școala.

Partenerii noștri



Thessaloniki, Greece

Capua, Italy

Villanueva de la Torre, Spain

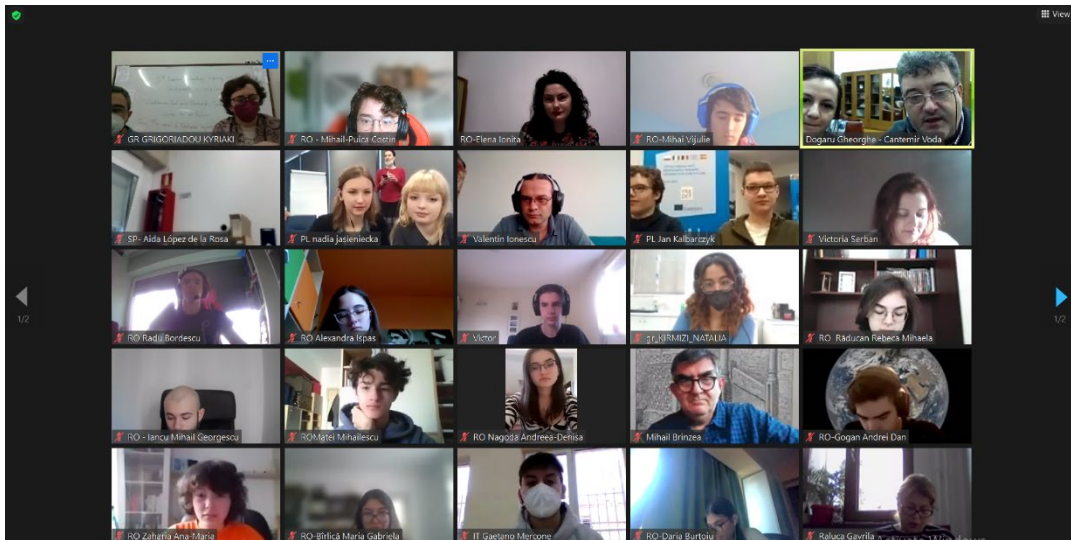
Worclaw, Poland

Bucharest, Romania



Activități de deschidere

Cu toții ne-am prezentat, spunând câteva lucruri interesante despre noi



(Discursul directorului din România)



Ziua 1 a Proiectului

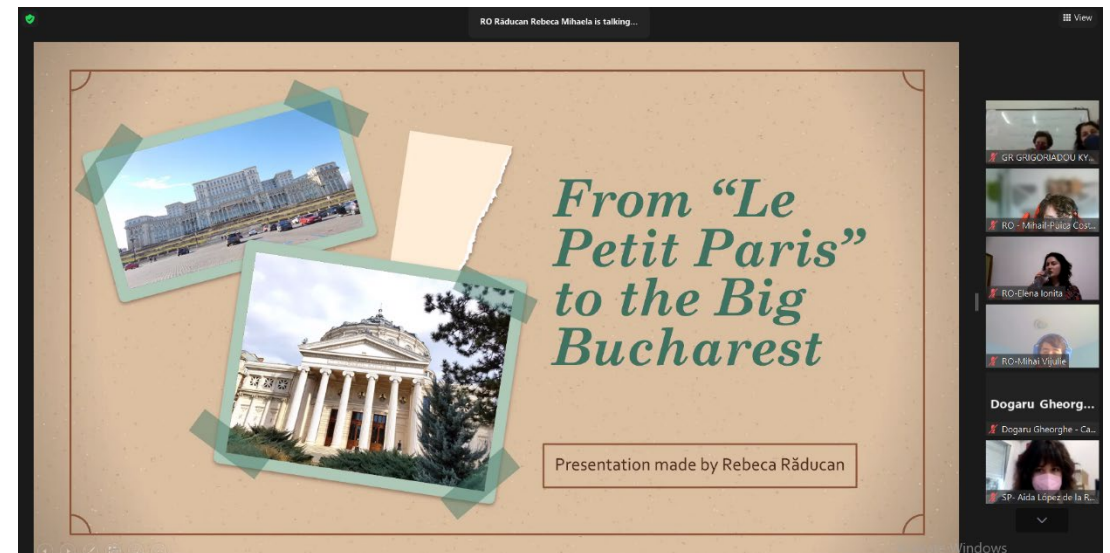
Ne-am familiarizat cu felul în care ne-am întâlnit.

În acest proiect au participat 22 de elevi din Colegiul Național Cantemir-Vodă, iar tema proiectului a fost Impactul regimurilor totalitare asupra vieții private.

Și apoi întâlnirea a început cu o scurtă prezentare a României și un test.

Ne-am prezentat școlile și orașele natale și apoi am făcut o prezentare a Parcului Carol, Palatul Parlamentului și a unor monumente.

În următoarea parte a întâlnirii, am vorbit despre impactul unui regim totalitar și am urmărit interviurile oamenilor care au trăit în acele regimuri.



OUR TOWN: CAPUA

Capua is a town in the Italian region of Campania, southern Italy.

Capua was one of the largest cities of the Roman Empire. It was called *altera Roma* (second Rome) by Cicero.

Founded by the Etruscans in the fifth century, it was destroyed and looted by the Saracens in the tenth century. Its population fled to Casilinum and created what is now the modern Capua

GR GRIGORIAD...

RO Răducan Rebeca

RO - Mihail Paica Costin

RO - Elena Ionita

RO - Mihail Vajule

SP- Aida Lopez de la Rosa

PL Jan Kalbarczyk

Valentin Ionescu

PL Jan Kalbarczyk

Victoria Serban

RO Alexandra Ispas

RO-Tibacu Victor-Ioan

ROMatei Mihailescu



PowerDirector

GR GRIGORIAD...

GR GRIGORIADOU KYRIA...

RO - Mihail Paica Costin

RO - Elena Ionita

RO - Mihail Vajule

SP- Aida Lopez de la Rosa

Valentin Ionescu

PL Jan Kalbarczyk

Victoria Serban

RO Alexandra Ispas

RO-Tibacu Victor-Ioan

RO Răducan Re...

RO Răducan Rebeca Mihaela

ROMatei Mihailescu



IT-Sparaco Giovanni is talking...

G-Falco

T-10 Laboratorio di Sistema Moda 2

GR GRIGORIAD...

GR GRIGORIADOU KYRIA...

RO - Mihail Paica Costin

RO - Elena Ionita

RO - Mihail Vajule

SP- Aida Lopez de la Rosa

Valentin Ionescu

PL Jan Kalbarczyk

Victoria Serban

RO Alexandra Ispas

RO-Tibacu Victor-Ioan

RO Răducan Rebeca Mihaela

ROMatei Mihailescu

You are viewing GR KORMUZI NATALIA's screen

PowerDirector

GR GRIGORIAD...

GR GRIGORIADOU KYRIA...

RO - Mihail Paica Costin

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RO - Mihail Vajule

SP- Aida Lopez de la Rosa

Valentin Ionescu

PL Jan Kalbarczyk

Victoria Serban

RO Alexandra Ispas

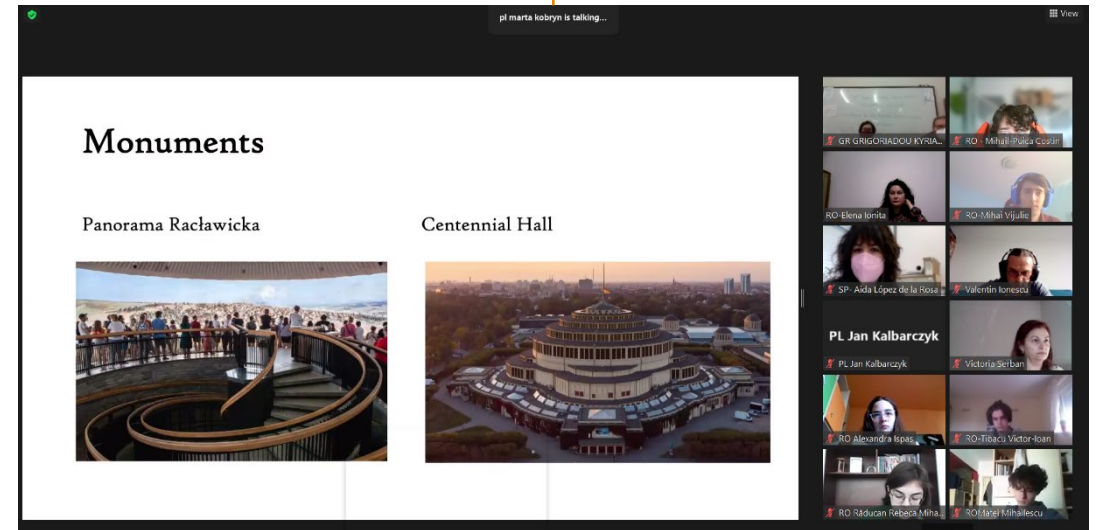
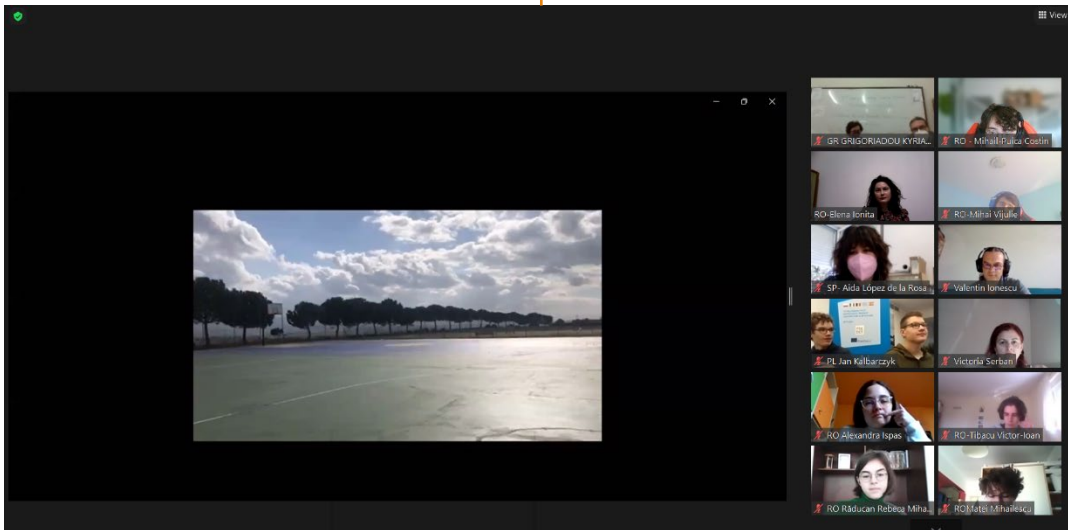
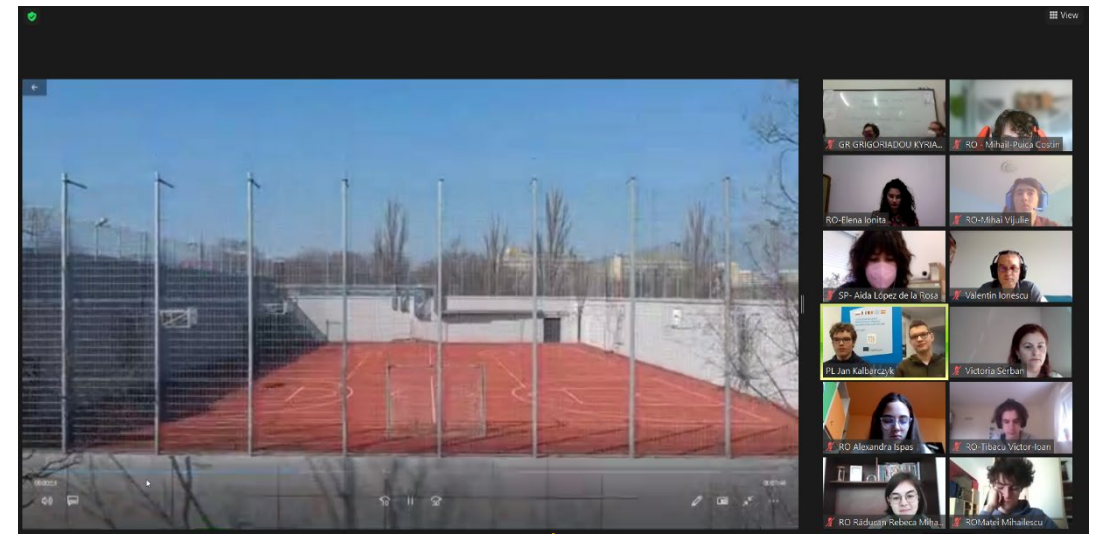
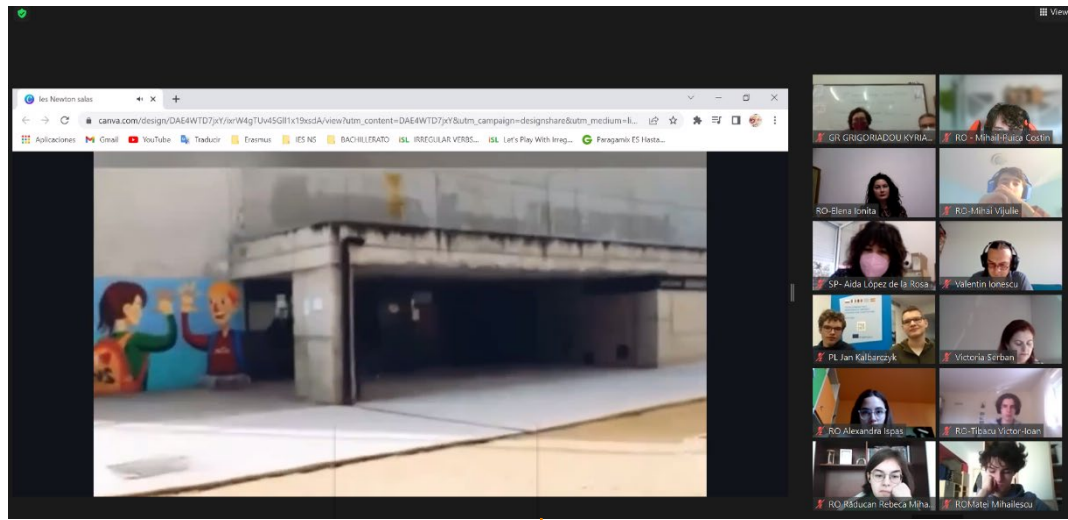
RO-Tibacu Victor-Ioan

RO Răducan Rebeca Mihaela

ROMatei Mihailescu

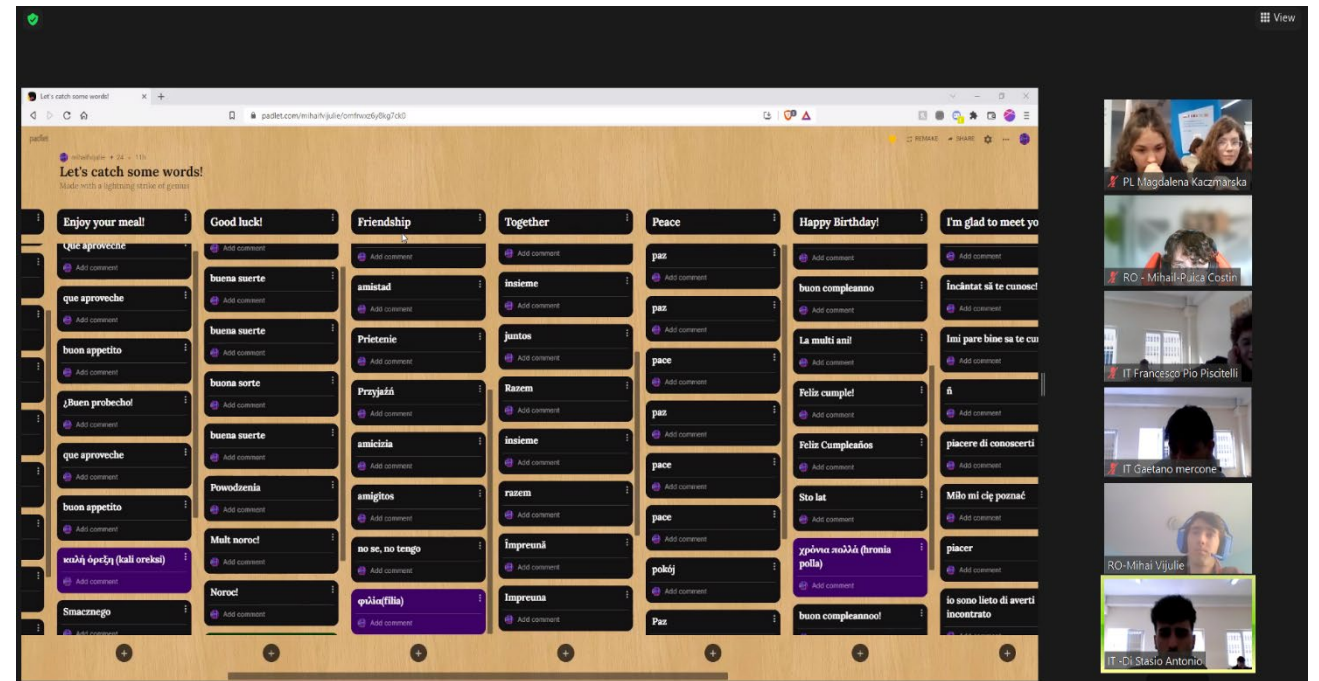
RO-Maria Gabri...

RO Maria Gabriela Bili...

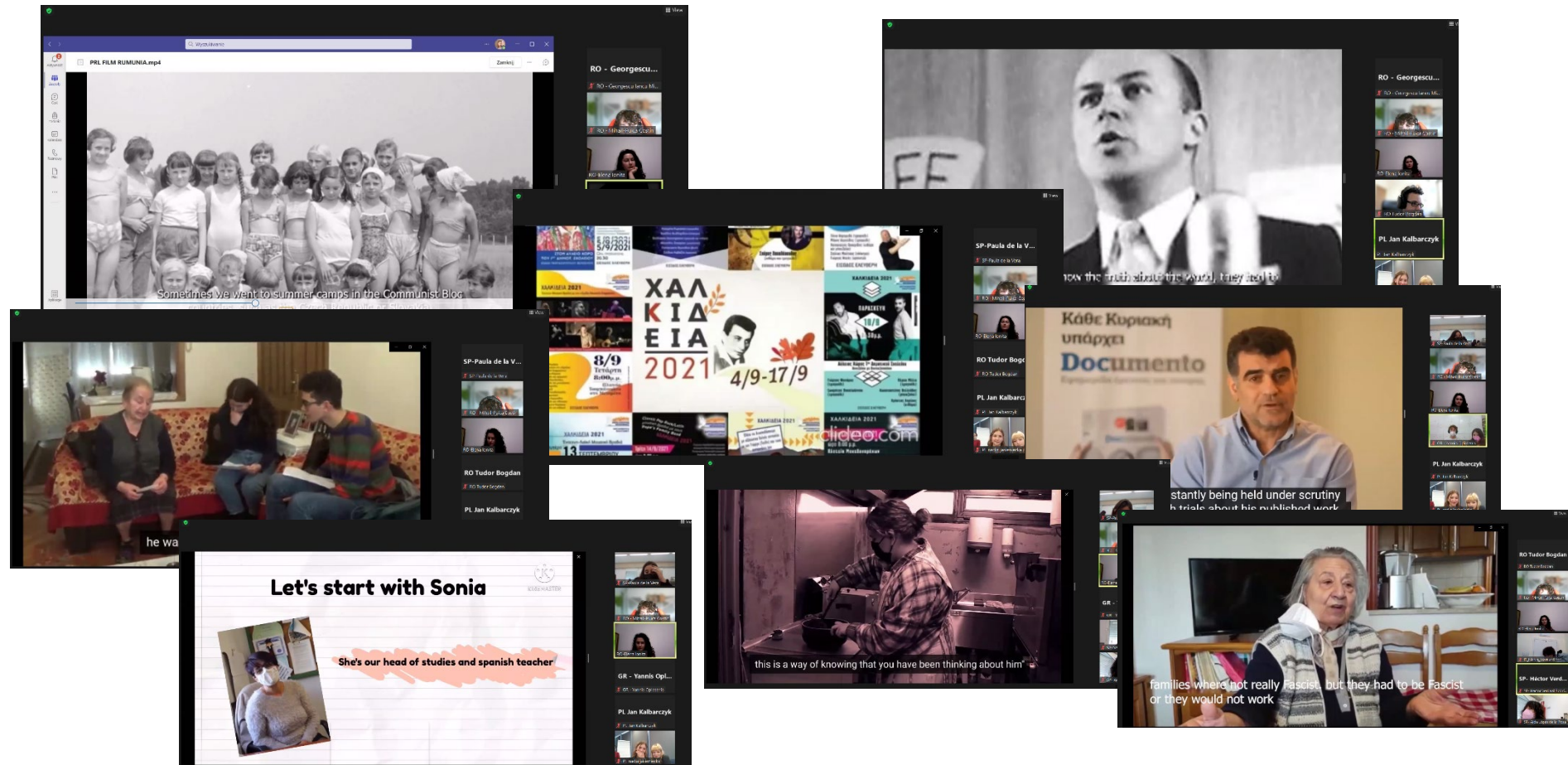


„Partajarea limbilor”

Am scris traducerile unor cuvinte pentru a învăța să scriem și pronunțăm aceste cuvinte în poloneză, greacă, spaniolă, italiană și română.



Interviurile despre totalitarism

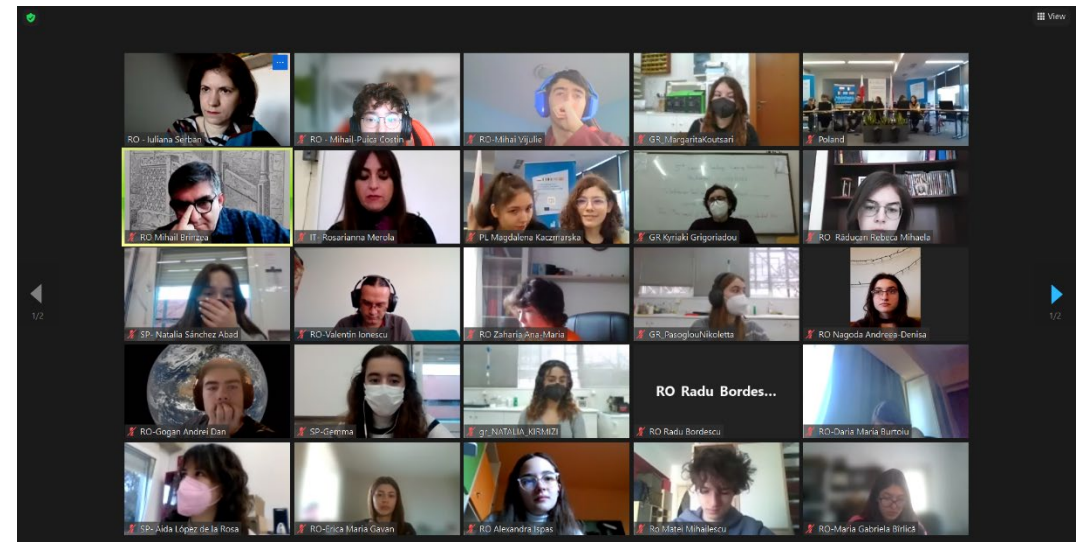


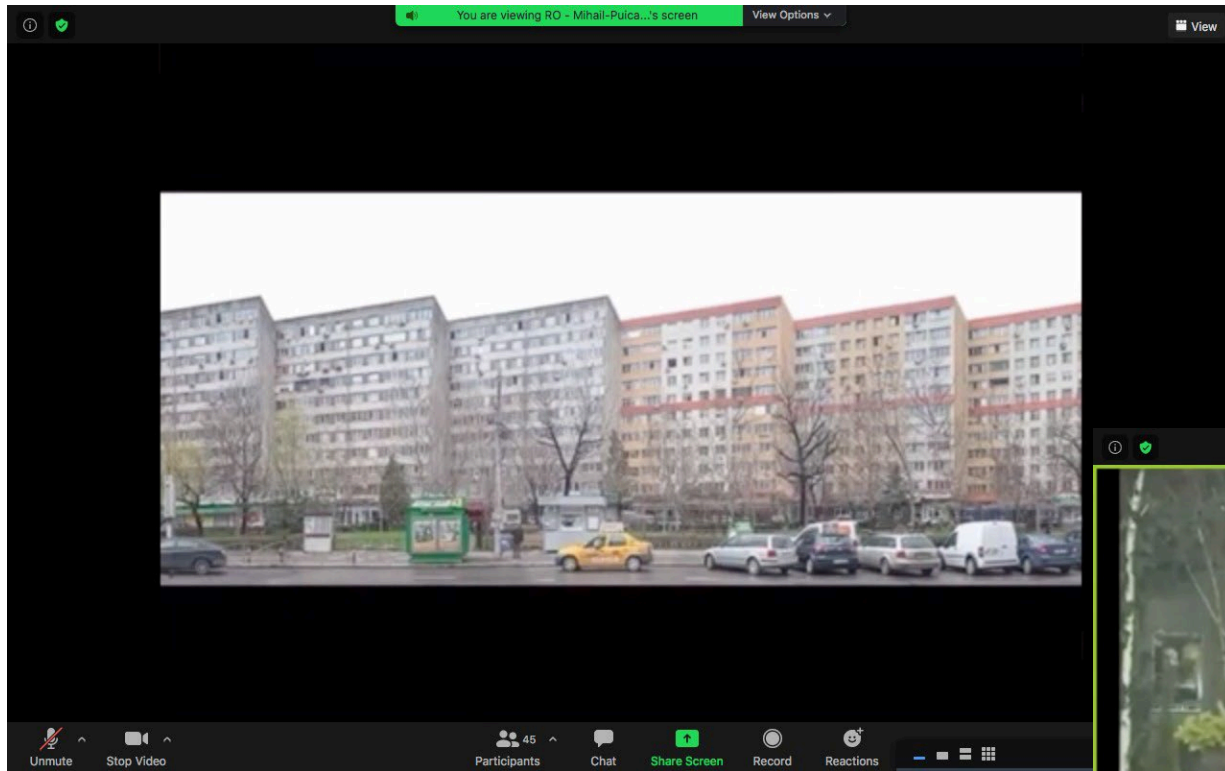
Ziua 2 a Proiectului

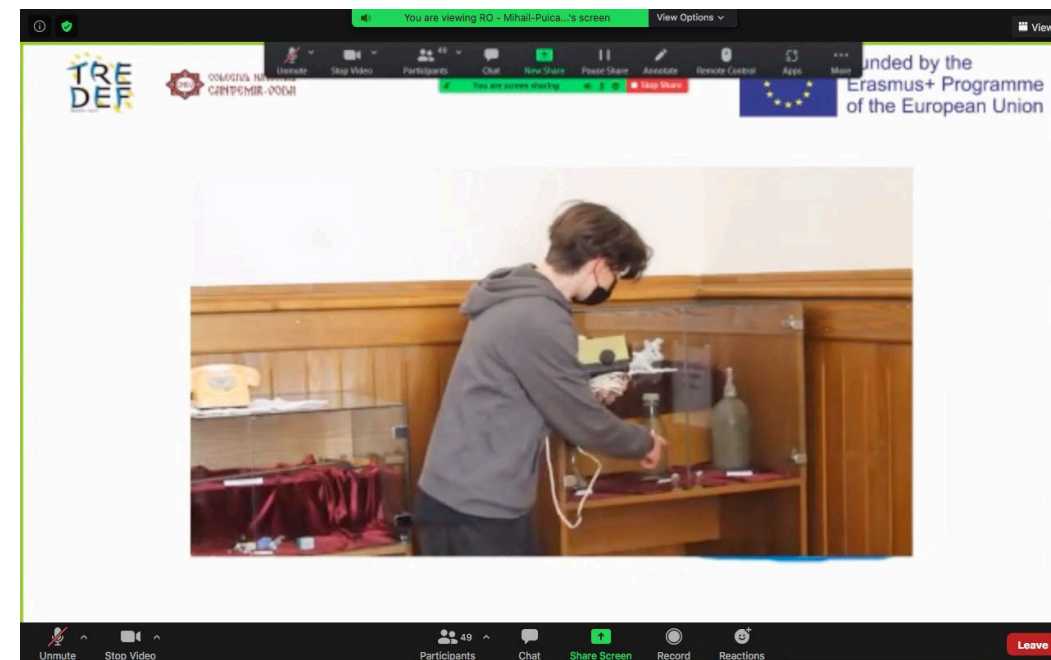
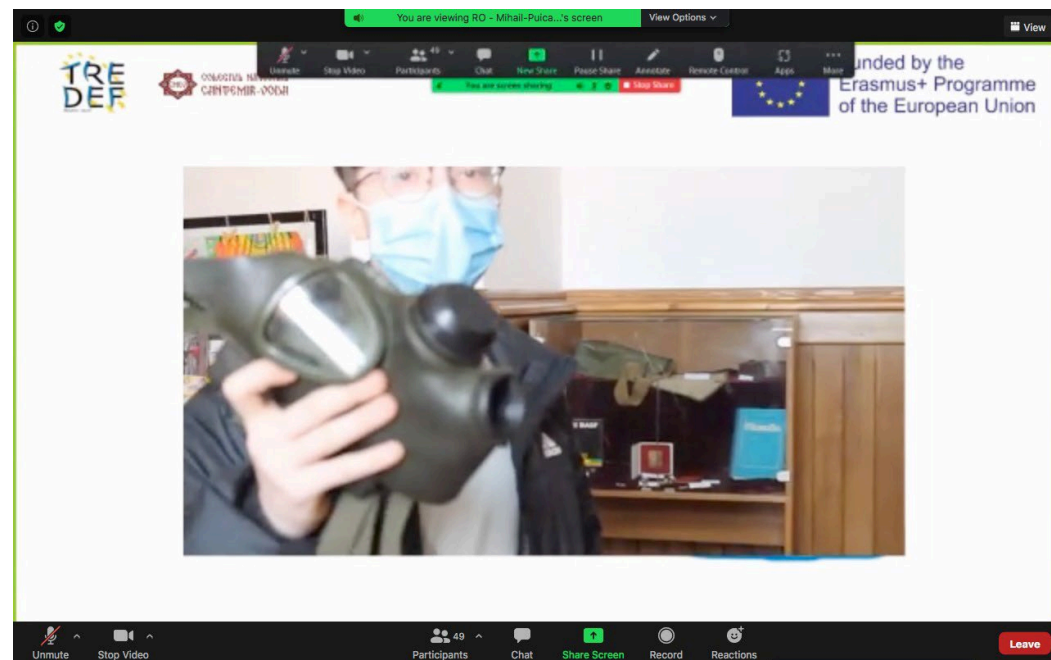
Am început ziua cu prezentarea interviului despre comunismul în România, apoi am continuat cu prezentarea muzeului totalitar din liceul nostru.

După aceea, am continuat cu atelierul despre cum să participăm la un dialog democratic în cadrul unei sesiuni de dezbateri.

După pauză am fost împărțiți în echipe și am continuat ziua lucrând la Powerpoint și Poster despre impactul regimului totalitar.







The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. The main window displays a presentation slide titled "Freedom of thinking" (Last Modified: Tue at 8:17 PM). The slide content includes a bulleted list of conditions for a democratic group interaction:

- Conditions of a democratic group interaction:
- Empathy
- Equality
- Mutual respect
- Listening/considering the point of view the other
- Tolerance and diversity of opinions

The slide is part of a presentation with 4 slides in total. The Zoom sidebar on the right shows a list of participants: GR Margarita Koutsari, RO - Mihail-Eulica Costin, SP - Paula de la Vera, SP - Gemma, GR - Yannis Oplarenic, and RO - Valentin Ionescu.

The screenshot shows a Zoom meeting interface. The main window displays a presentation slide titled "Freedom of thinking" (Last Modified: Tue at 8:17 PM). The slide content includes a bulleted list of questions:

- Can we have a formal democratic system and a rigid thinking, a conservative society?
- Can we have a functional democracy without a democratic school and a democratic classroom (teacher-student interaction)?
- Can we have a democratic student personality without a democratic teacher personality?
- Can we have a democratic thinking without (cognitive and affective) empathy?

The slide is part of a presentation with 4 slides in total. The Zoom sidebar on the right shows a list of participants: SP - Paula de la Vera, RO - Mihail-Eulica Costin, GR - Margarita Koutsari, RO - Valentin Ionescu, SP - Gemma, and GR - Yannis Oplarenic.



View

 SP-ÁlvaroPantojaSantos	 RO - Mihail-Puica Costin	 GR - Yannis Oplasisenis
 RO-Valentin Ionescu	 PL nadia jasieniecka	 RO-Mihnea Dragomir
 IT_Nicola_Martucci	 RO- Maria Grunevici	RO Radu Borde... RO Radu Bordescu

Ziua 3 a Proiectului

Am prezentat PowerPoint-urile și posterele pe care le-am făcut acum o zi. După aceea am urmărit prezentarea Fortului 13 „Jilava” și a Palatului Mogoșoaia.

Am continuat cu Masa rotundă pe tema întâlnirii și asupra impactului regimurilor totalitare asupra vieții personale a oamenilor din zilele noastre.

Încheiem întâlnirea noastră cu o scurtă perspectivă muzicală în trecut – „Cenacul Flacara” și cu evaluarea mobilității virtuale.

The control over people's lives

- Manipulation:
 - everything that the people saw was intentionally made that way so they would think that totalitarianism was the only right way
 - Things like TV shows, newspapers, the radio were all controlled by the leaders of the country in favor of the totalitarian regime
 - No one was allowed to speak against this regime. The main reason being the punishment they would receive if they did.
 - Children grew up in this ideology, they learnt the fascism and totalitarianism at school.



View

RO Elena Ionita

RO + Minel-Paula Costin

RO Tibatu Victor Iosif

demetrius sal

demetrius sal

francesco Pio Piselli

RO Raluca Rebeca Mha...

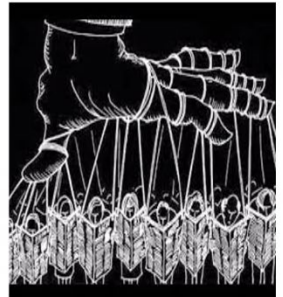
Team 3

- Pasoglou Nikoleta
- Giovanni Sparaco
- Ispas Alexandra
- Gavan Erica
- Negru Bogdan
- Vijulie Mihai Florin
- Jose Maria Pascual
- Jan Kalbarczyk
- Teresa Kącka




Erasmus+

The impact of totalitarian regimes on people's individual life

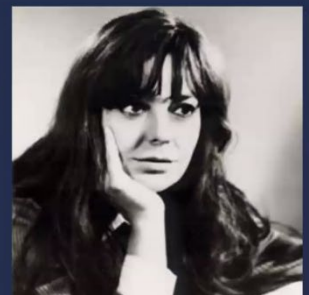




Romania - Freedom of Speech

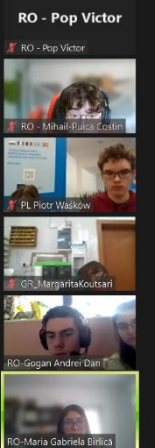
-Ana Blandiana-

The Romanian Communist Party enjoyed considerable success in exploiting literature for its own ends. Most Romanian writers and poets failed to oppose censorship, and were deeply marked by it even when they believed that they were 'cheating' the censor.



Romanian writers and poets under communism

"I'm convinced that the reality of the last decades, years and months, is so complex that only literature will succeed in actually understanding and analyzing it. This is the burden of future masterpieces, whose contribution will thus be counted not only toward art but also toward our history"



Art. Censorship in totalitarian regimes




Team 5:

Margarita

Ana Maria

Stasio Antonio

Daniela

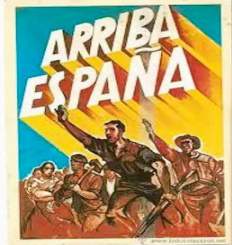
Bogdan

Piotr

Teacher: Mr Mihail Brînzea

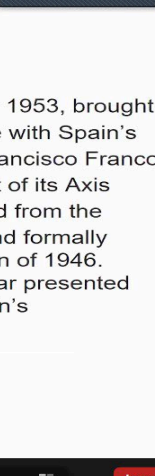


Spain


The Pact of Madrid, signed on 26 September 1953, brought the United States into a controversial alliance with Spain's fascist government, ruled over by General Francisco Franco. Since the end of World War II, and the defeat of its Axis collaborators, Spain had been largely isolated from the international community and formally excluded in a UN resolution of 1946. But the keepening Cold War presented a glimmer of hope for Spain's diplomatic future.

The women is only in home cleaning or cooking.



The Romanian Kitsch Museum

This tourist attraction used to be situated in the Old Center of Bucharest, but it's headquarter moved to Cluj. The museum is dedicated especially to those who want to better understand the Romanian culture and its adaptation to western trends. Moreover, it does not impose any restrictions so those who come here are allowed to touch any object that attracts their attention and can even sit on some items, such as armchairs or beds for example.



View

The Romanian Kitsch Museum



This tourist attraction used to be situated in the Old Center of Bucharest, but it's headquarter moved to Cluj. The museum is dedicated especially to those who want to better understand the Romanian culture and its adaptation to western trends. Moreover, it does not impose any restrictions so those who come here are allowed to touch any object that attracts their attention and can even sit on some items, such as armchairs or beds for example.



What is kitsch?

We've all probably heard at least once in our lives of the term "kitsch". However, not many people understand its exact meaning. Therefore, it is important to know that kitsch is in itself a decorative art or object of bad taste, compared to its true artistic value and sophisticated aesthetic sense.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation titled "The psychological impact of a totalitarian system" (Last Modified: 58m ago). The presentation is displayed in a window titled "Ionescu Valentin". The interface includes the standard PowerPoint ribbon (File, Home, Insert, Draw, Design, Transitions, Animations, Slide Show, Record, Review, View, Help) and a search bar (Search (Alt+Q)).

The current slide (Slide 2 of 4) is titled "The psychological impact of a totalitarian system" and contains a bulleted list of points:

- The difference between fear of authority and respect
- Imposing a 'truth' (a unique perspective as a right way of thinking) by force, intimidation and manipulation
- Thinking differently punished as a crime
- Indoctrination through educational system as state policy
- Is education possible through fear?

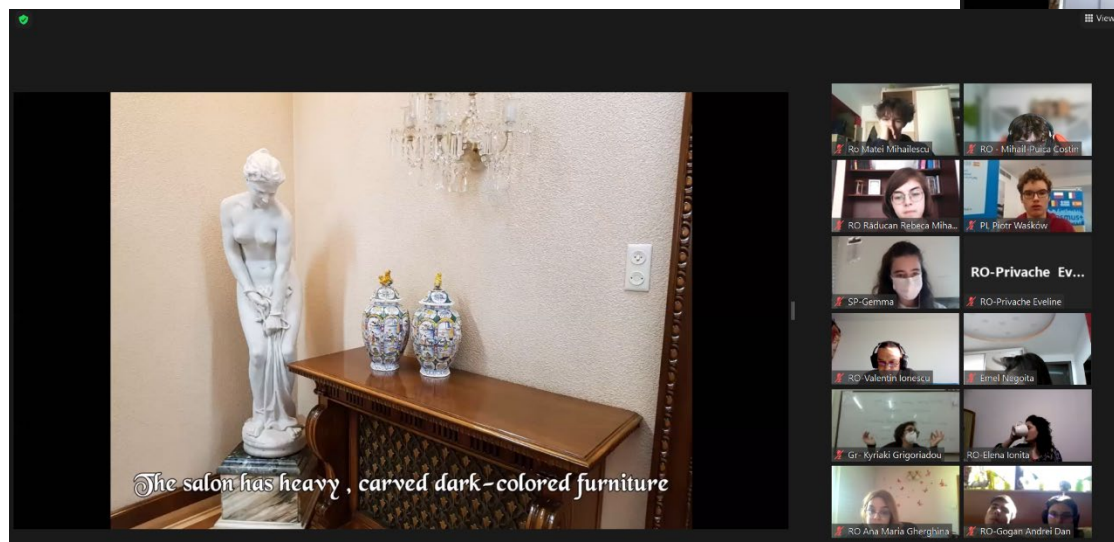
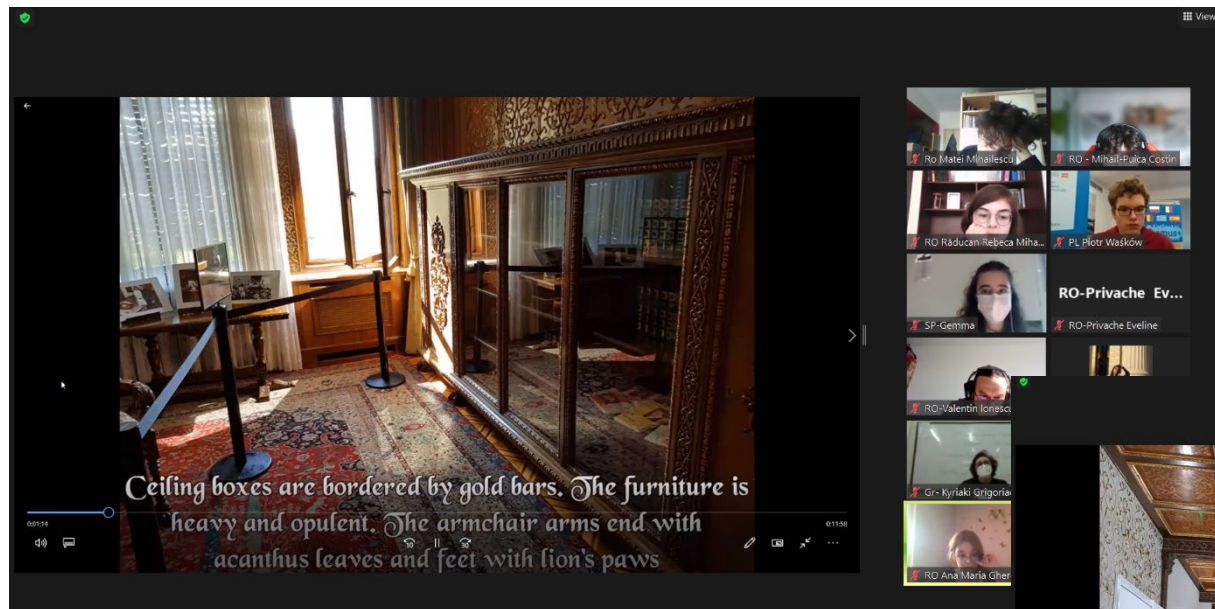
The left sidebar shows a thumbnail view of the presentation slides, with slide 2 highlighted. The bottom status bar indicates "Slide 2 of 4", "English (United States)", and "Accessibility: Investigate".

On the right side of the screen, there is a vertical stack of video call participants:

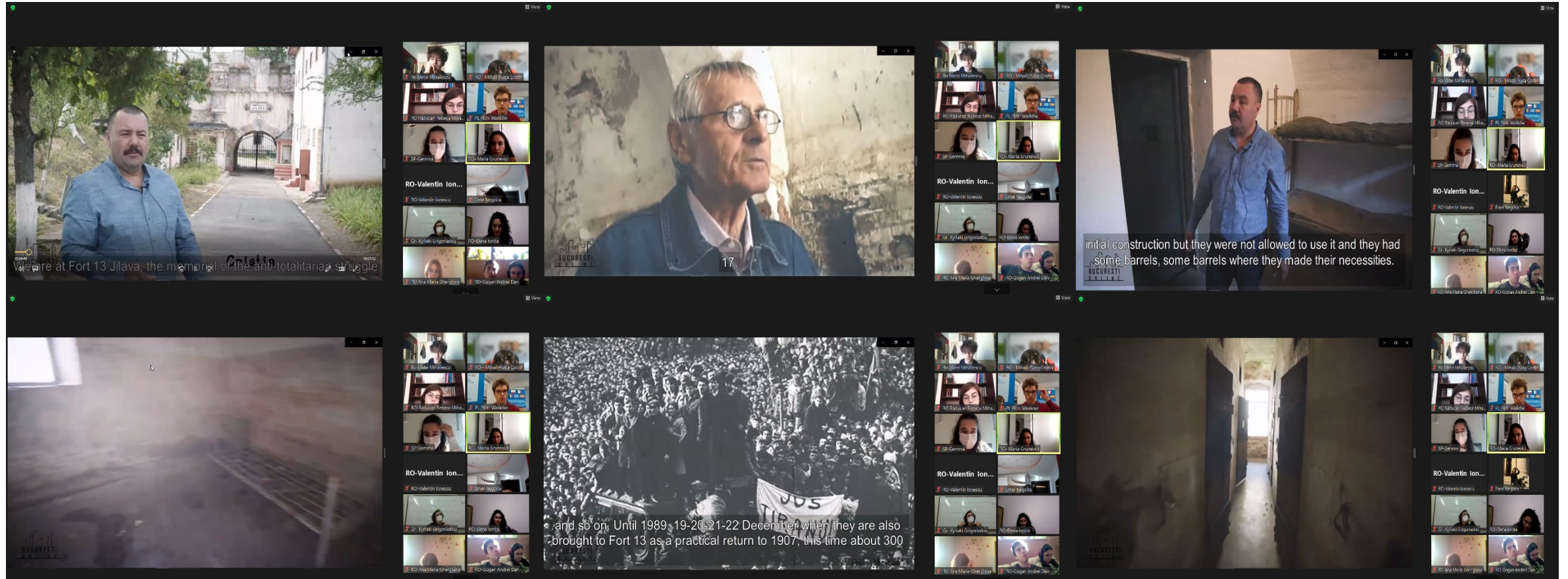
- Ro Matei Mihailescu
- RO - Mihail-Pulca Costin
- RO-Privache Eveline
- RO-Valentin Ionescu (highlighted)
- SP-Gemma
- SP-Melanie Amissah Jimé...

(Masa rotundă pe tema întâlnirii și asupra impactului regimurilor totalitare asupra vieții personale a oamenilor din zilele noastre)

(Palatul Primăverii / Casa lui Ceaușescu)



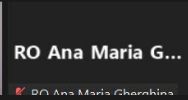
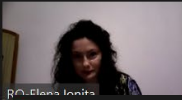
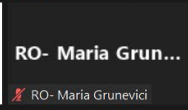
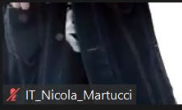
(Fortul 13 Jilava)



(Palatul Mogoșoaia)

The Mogoșoaia Palace is a historical monument located roughly 15 minutes outside of Bucharest. Construction of the palace started by Constantin Brâncoveanu around 1681-1698, and was built following the "Brâncovenesc"(also known as the Wallachian Renaissance) style. The palace complex was ultimately completed on the 20th of September 1702 and named after the boyar which owned the land that it is situated on, Mogoș.





PL Piotr Waśków

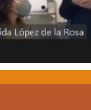
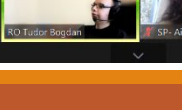
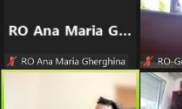
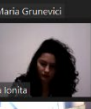
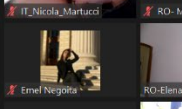
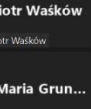
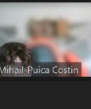
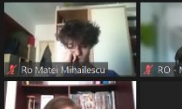
RO- Maria Grun...

Gr- Kyriaki Grig...

RO Ana Maria G...



In 1832, after the death of Grigore, the palace was inherited by Zoe Mavrocordat, who married Gheorghe Bibescu, and thus the palace ended up in the Bibescu family. The palace underwent renovation works starting from the 1860s and finishing in the 1880s. After that, the main building of the palace remained unlivd in until 1911 when Maria Nicole Darvari sold the palace to her cousin, George Bibescu, who in turn gave it as a wedding gift to her wife Martha.



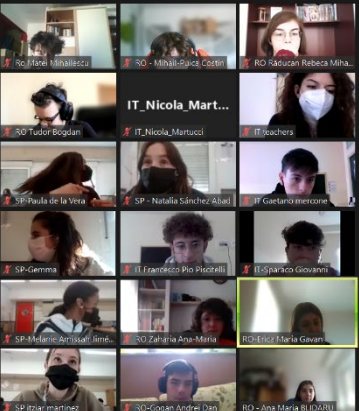
PL Piotr Waśków

RO- Maria Grun...

RO Ana Maria G...

At 5 o'clock in the morning, in front of the groceries store, there were over 300 people. A short plump little guy tries to get in front of the line. The crowd won't let him pass, but he tries again and again and at some point, he gets annoyed and says:
"If I fail to get in, I'm not opening the store."



At an apartment door a kid rings the bell:
"Lady, did you cook chicken soup?"
"Yes, honey, do you want to taste it?"
"No thanks."
"Then why did you come?"
"My mother asked to borrow the bones you used."

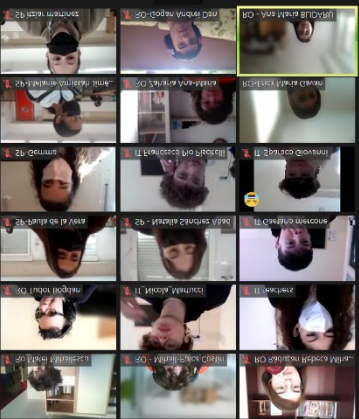





(Glume comuniste)

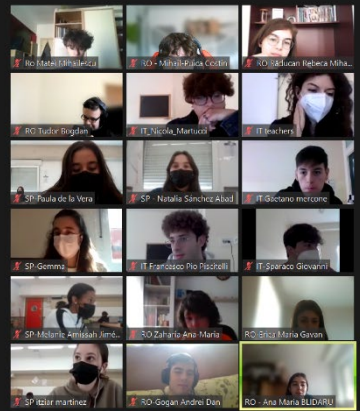
e am to a bw.
 "Me have the grove open from
 but what do you have left"
 "No"
 "Chicken"
 "No"
 "What about books"
 "No"
 "Do you have peets"
 grob:
 A citizen enters the butcher



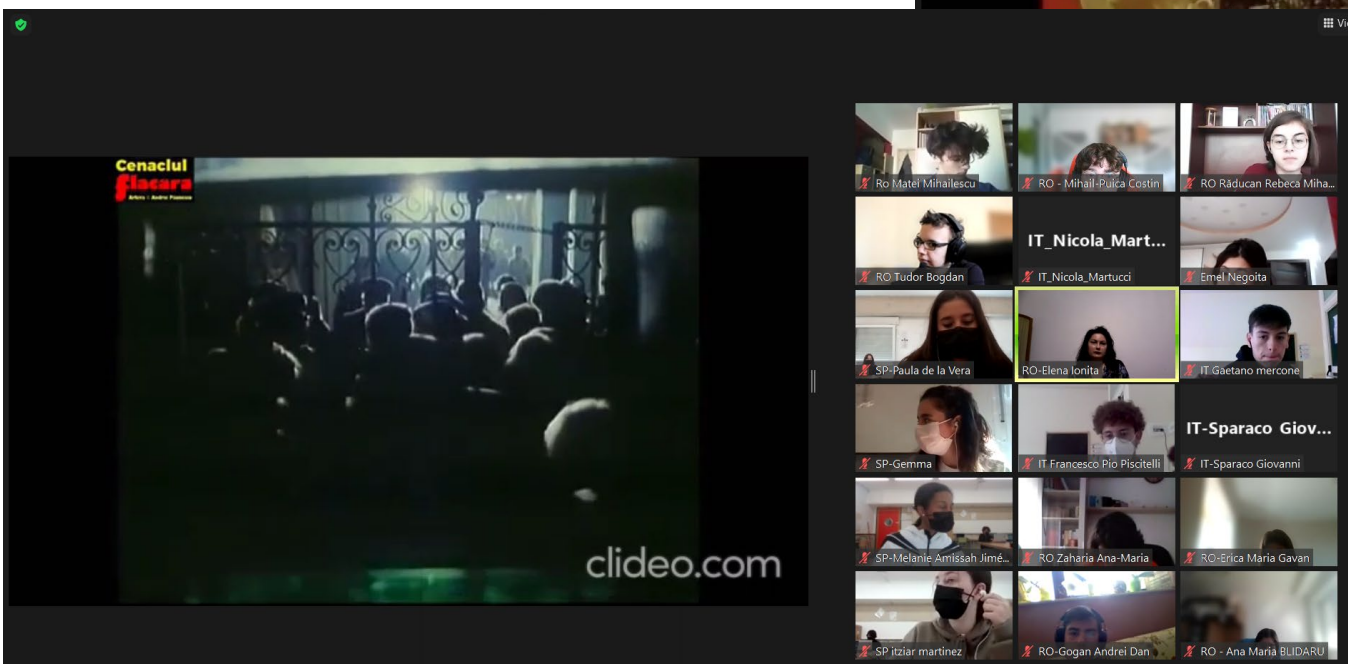
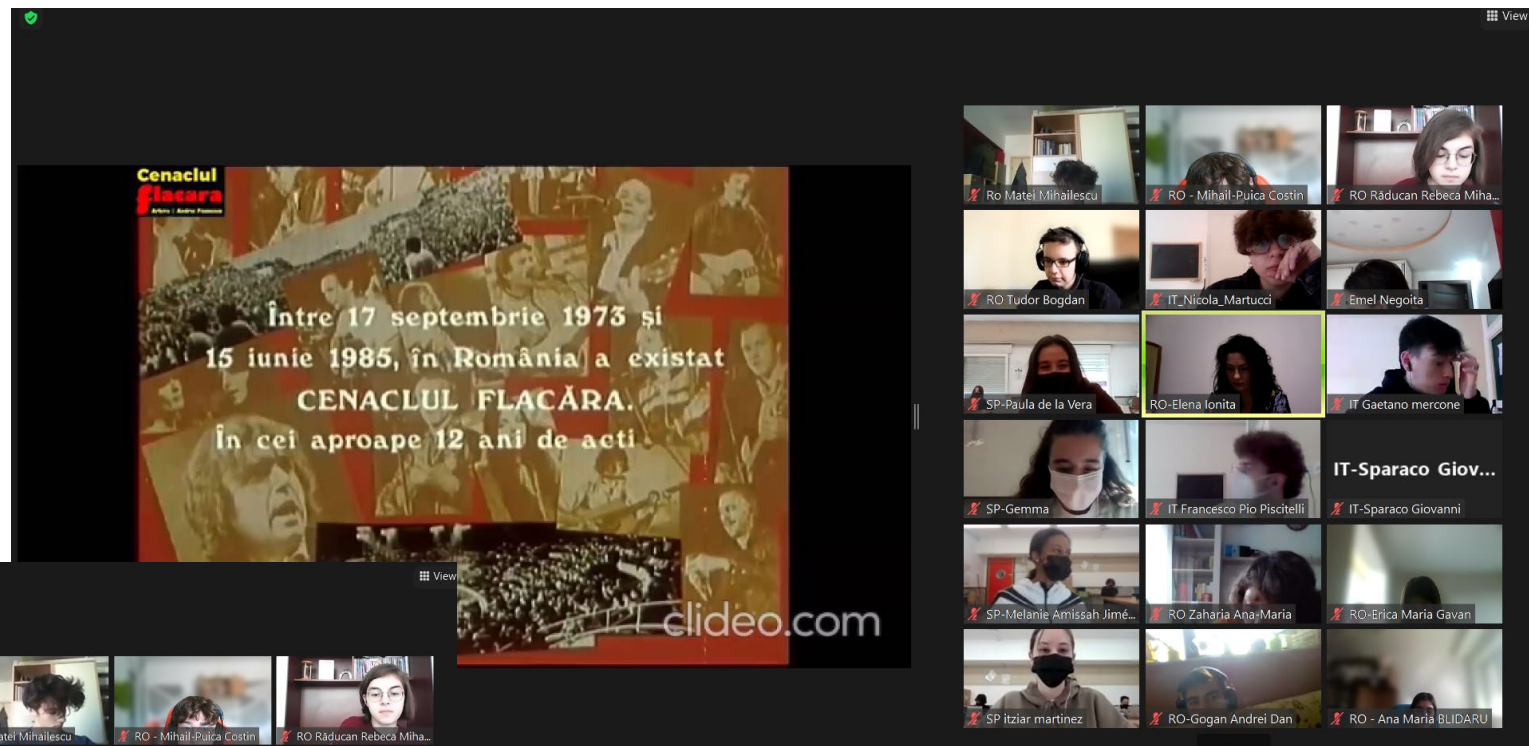



A factory manager suggests that workers
 work more hours each day to increase
 productivity. Then he asks the employees if
 they agree.
 Ionescu: "I propose to work 10 hours a day to
 increase the company's profit."
 Popescu: "I say that we can work even 12
 hours a day because we must reach the level
 of competition as soon as possible."
 Vasilescu: "We could work 16 hours a day, we
 are obliged to do our duty."
 Gheorghe: "I propose not to go home at all.
 Because at home we meet our wives and we
 risk making imbeciles like Ionescu, Popescu,
 Vasilescu!"



(Cenaclul Flacara)



Următoarea mobilitate în Polonia, Worclaw

