

*The most flourishing periods
of towns
participated in
Comenius multilateral school partnership
„ROOTS & WINGS”*



BULGARIA
Katuntsi



CYPRUS
Paralimni



GERMANY
Schwabach



TURKEY
Aydin



LITHUANIA
Ylakiai



POLAND
Białowieża

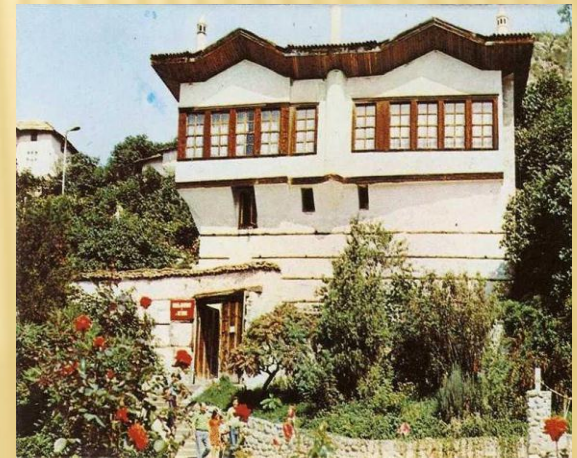
The most flourishing period



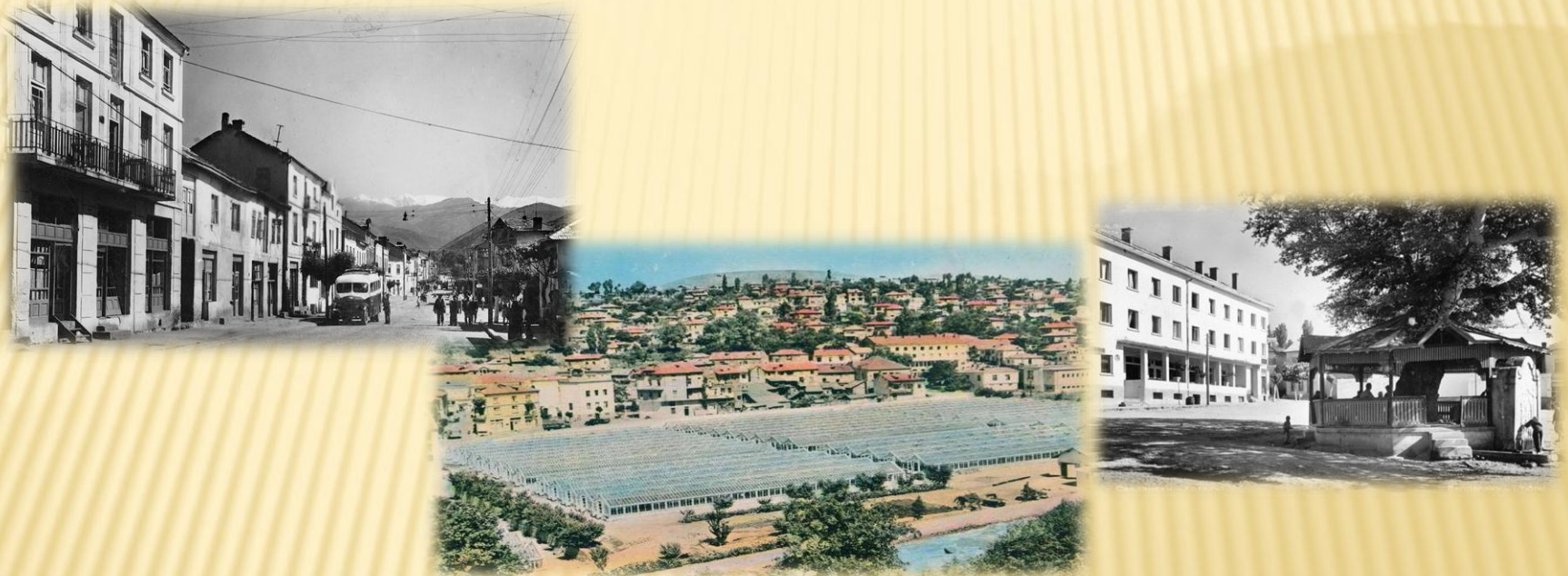
**THE HISTORY OF
SANDANSKI REGION AND
KATUNTSI VILLAGE**

Katuntsi village is located in the southwestern foothills of the Pirin Mountains at an altitude of 175 meters, with a population of about 1600 inhabitants. Pirin Bistrica river flows near the village .Environmental conditions are favorable for the cultivation of perennial crops - grapes, figs, almonds, industrial crops and the development of livestock /sheep/ .
Katuntsi is the center of National Forestry Agency, which includes the state forest "three rivers". The territory of the forestry agency is a part of the reserve "Ali Botush".

The town of Sandanski is a municipal centre – the biggest in the region of Blagoevgrad. The municipality comprises 54 settlements. Our town is a renowned international and national resort and tourist place.

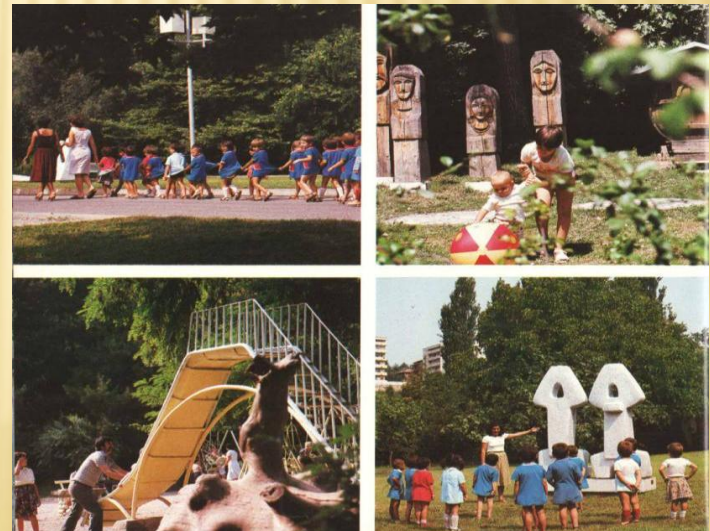


In 1929 the settlement of Sveti Vrach was declared a town. If we look at some old pictures taken 60-70 years ago, we will see a square with public baths, built-up at the beginning of the past century, a community center, St. Kliment Ohridski School, a bank, a post office, a mill and creamery, and beneath the leaves –tobacco strings



A significant advantage of town of Sandanski is its phenomenal microclimate. If you come to Sandanski, your eyes will see a modern well-planned town, with modern hotels, restaurants, shops and medical establishments, inhabited by amiable people, a town that hospitably welcomes You.

Probably the grateful people have named the settlement Sveti Vrach ("holy healer" in old Slavonic). In 1948 it was renamed in honour of the great Bulgarian revolutionary Yane Sandanski. The people of Sandanski take a great pride in "Sveti Vrach" Park. It is located next to the stream of Bistrica River on a territory of 475 decares. It is a healing oasis for the citizens and visitors of the town of Sandanski due to its variety of flora. There can be found more than 150 plant species, typical for the Mediterranean region, plants from all over the world, including species threatened with extinction.



Roots & Wings

2013 – 2014

Most Flourishing Period 1978 - Today



Μunicipality of Paralimni



Panoramic Photo of Paralimni
(1978)

Paralimni Gymnasium Paralimni & Ayia Napa Cyprus



Municipality of Ayia Napa

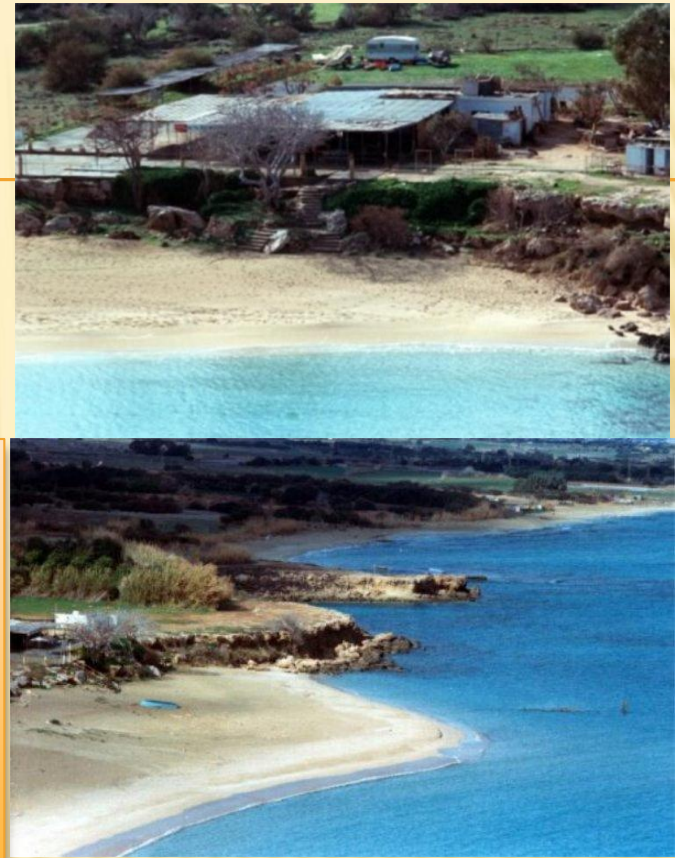
HOW THE STORY BEGINS...

The Discovery of the Unspoilt Treasure

- Blue Sky
- Sunshine
- Clear Waters
- Golden Sandy Beaches



Paralimni and Ayia Napa attract thousands of tourists each year and they developed a lot in the last 3 decades.



The Transformation (1976 -)

- First Hotels
 - ✓ *Sunrise and Vrisiana (1980 - 1981)*
- Rebuild of the first restaurant
 - ✓ *(Lantos Family Restaurant)*

UNIQUE TOURIST ATTRACTIONS...

- ***The oldest Church is more than 700 years old (13th Century) and is dedicated to the grandmother of Christ, Saint Anna (the mother of Virgin Mary).***
- ***Right next to Metropolitan Church, lies the Old Church of Saint George which has a memorial stone that refers to the year of the completion in 1859***
- ***The most famous smaller churches in our area are Prophet Elias on the small mountain, and Ayioi Anargyroi builted above the sea caves of Cape Greco.***
- ***The famous Sycamore Tree in Ayia Napa***
- ***The Monastery in Ayia Napa – An Archeological Attraction***
- ***Limanaki of Ayia Napa and Ayia Triada***



THE LIFE STYLE...



Paralimni and Ayia Napa Area was not always a tourist destination. People 35 years ago were farmers and fishermen. Since the building of the first hotels on the golden sandy beaches of Protaras and Ayia Napa no one knew about the importance of tourism.



ROOTS AND WINGS



**Adam Kraft
Gymnasium**

SCHWABACH



The History of Schwabach - Timeline

Schwabach was the seat of a margrave from 1404 until the 18th century

First evidence
as village 'Suabach' in 1117

The burgrave of Nuremberg
bought Schwabach
in 1364

The village got the law to trade in 1304

Schwabach became a city in 1375

A big church was built
in 1495

A grammar school was opened in 1414

The town hall of Schwabach
was built in 1529

Money was coined in Schwabach from 1470 until 1775

The first modern franconian factory was built in 1720

A flood damage the historic centre in 1732

Schwabach got the 'Europe-Nostra-medal' in 1979
because of the reconstructing of the historic centre in 1952

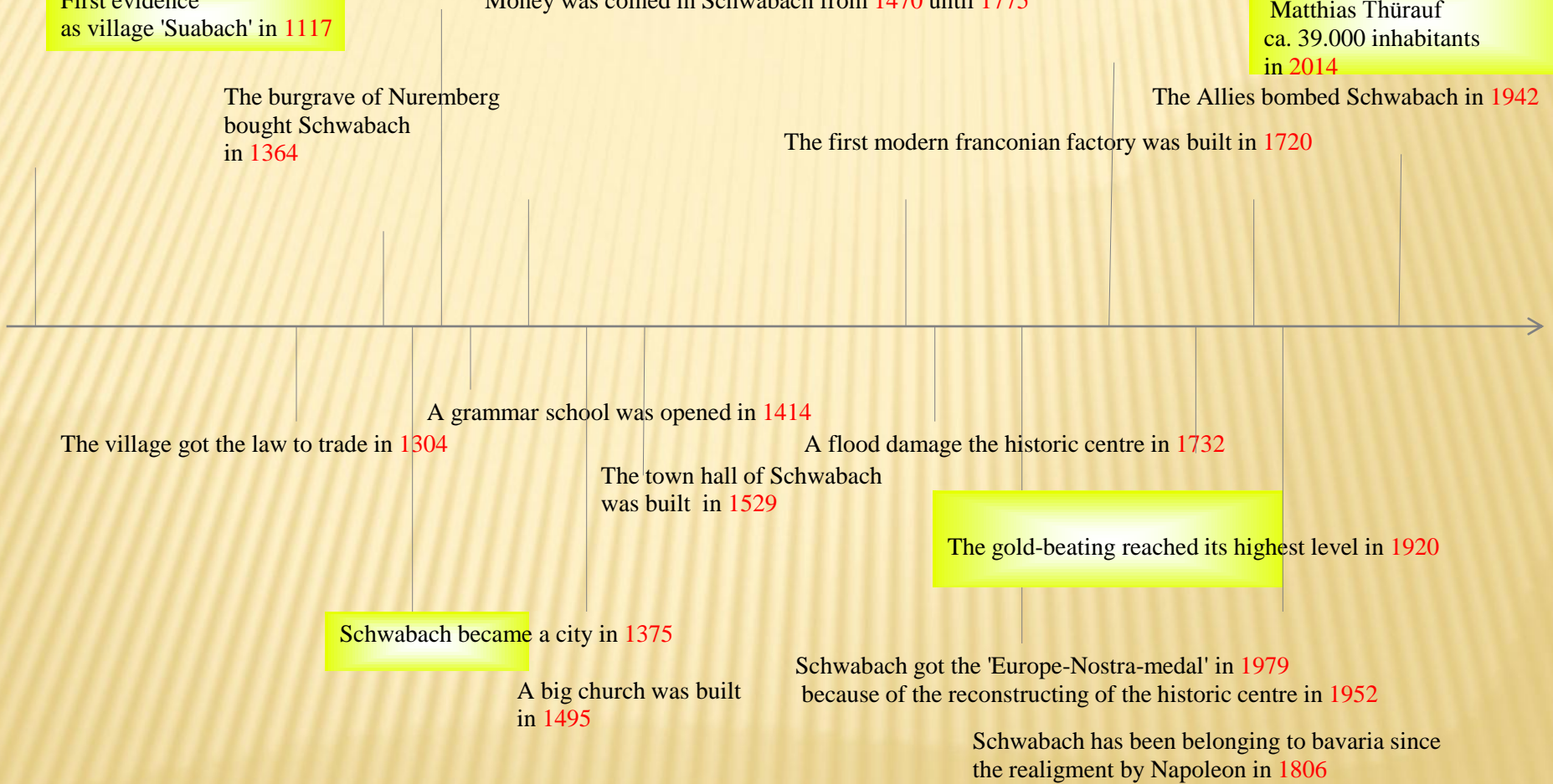
Schwabach joined the new railway section in 1849
and from then on it was connected to Nuremberg

The gold-beating reached its highest level in 1920

Schwabach has been belonging to bavaria since
the realignment by Napoleon in 1806

Burgomaster:
Matthias Thürauf
ca. 39.000 inhabitants
in 2014

The Allies bombed Schwabach in 1942



THE PERIOD OF PROSPERITY

General:

- the period continued from 1920 until ca.1929 and then again from 1950 on
- the reason instead of this is the big gold-beating in Schwabach

Gold-beating in the period of prosperity

- 5% of the needs of gold in the world came from Schwabach
- each 6th inhabitant work in this industry sector
- these buildings were made out of gold which was tooled in schwabach:
- + 'Maria-Magdalena-Church' in Jerusalem
- + 'Siegessäule' in Berlin
- the period ended because of the Great Economic Depression

History:

- in 16th century the first gold-beaters moved from Nuremberg to Schwabach because of the good conditions in Schwabach.

For example: the location and the arid climate; furthermore in Nuremberg were economic difficulties

- the first evidence of a gold-beater in Schwabach was in 1572
- since 1850 the number of gold-beaters have increased:
 - +1852 3 gold-beaters
 - +1861 7 gold-beaters
 - +1910 128 gold-beaters
- in the beginning of the 20th century the gold was machined
- **Today:** only 4 gold-beaters have got their factory in Schwabach; BUT: Schwabach is still the european centre of gold-beating

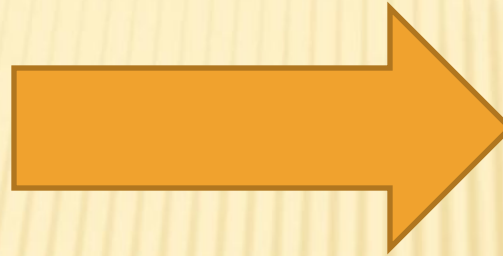
**MULTILITERAL COMENIUS SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP
ROOTS AND WINGS
YLAKIAI GYMNASIUM OF THE SKUODAS REGION**



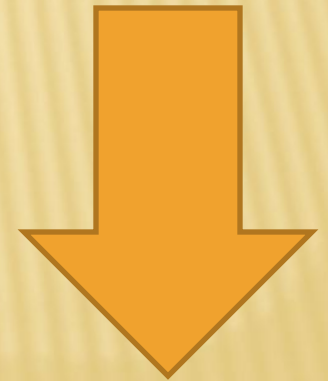
**1894 – 1914
THE FLOURISHING
PERIOD OF YLAKIAI**

THE BEGINNING OF YLAKIAI FLOURISHING PERIOD.

In 1880 Ylakiai town was destroyed during the fire.



The town reconstruction took 10 years.



THE PEAK OF YLAKIAI FLOURISHING PERIOD

1894 - a new red brick St. Virgin Mary Church

Big markets and fairs

35 shops and 10 pubs

1905 - Lithuanian bookstore

Population: 1367

New buildings: an official boys school, Jewish synagogue and school, Evangelical Lutheran Church

1907 - primary school for girls

The first agriculture exhibition

1908 - the first performance of the *Barn Theater*

THE PEAK OF YLAKIAI FLOURISHING PERIOD

1915 - a new red brick school, but the start of the school year was canceled due to the World War I and German army was settled in the school.

58 residential properties were destroyed during the World War I.

Disasters: the mass deportations to Siberia, post-war battles



THE FIRST AGRICULTURE EXHIBITION



St. Virgin Mary Church



Barn Theatre



Markets and Fairs



A New Red Brick School

THE MOST FLOURISHING PERIOD OF BIAŁOWIEŻA

1795-1919 (Reign of the Tsars)



Flourish Białowieża

- ✦ **1795** Białowieża Forest became the property of Tsars. 40.000 ha of forests were handed over private owners, and Białowieża was leased for 50 years to Michał Kutuzow
- **1860 Tsar Aleksander II** came to Białowieża to take part in a hunt. Specially on this occasion the government building was rebuilt and from then on it looked like a hunting lodge. To commemorate Tsar first stay in Białowieża, a cost -iron statue representing a bison , which we cast in the Ogariowa factory in Petersburg was installed in the midway to Hajnówka.
- **In 1889-1894** the royal palace was built according to the design by Mikołaj de Rochefort. Many buildings were constructed nearby. They included the Hunting House with comfortable, separate rooms, a common billiard room, bathing tubs for Tsar's retinue, Court Marchals's House for court marchals, kitchen buildings, a lodge for 40 horses, a laundry room, a telephone station, a power plant, an woodshed, a cold room, a bakery, a small house used for preparing forest game etc. A lodge park, designed in the English style by Walerian Kronenberg was built in 1895 in the area covering 20 ha. The new St. Nicholas the Miracle-Worker stone Orthodox Church, situated nearby the lodge, was finished and put into use in 1895.
- **In 1897** a railway connection was provided between Hajnówka and Białowieża which enhanced a dynamic development of the settlement.



TOURISTS' ATTRACTIONS



Animals Show Reserve

Białowieża from the air

Natural History Museum



Palace Park





EFELER SECONDARY SCHOOL THE MOST FLOURISHING HISTORICAL PERIOD OF AYDIN REGION-TURKEY

Yörük Ali Efe

Turkish National Movement

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- ✘ The Turkish War of Independence was a war waged by Turkish Nationalists against the Allies ,after the country was occupied and partitioned following the Ottoman Empire's defeat in World War I.
- ✘ The Turkish National Movement (Kuva-yi Milliye)in Anatolia culminated in the formation of a new Grand National Assembly by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and his colleagues.
- ✘ After the end of the [Turkish-Armenian](#), [Franco-Turkish](#), [Greco-Turkish](#) wars (the [Treaty of Sèvres](#) was abandoned and the [Treaty of Lausanne](#) was signed in July 1923. The Allies left Anatolia and [Eastern Thrace](#), and the Grand National Assembly of Turkey decided the establishment of a [Republic in Turkey](#), which was declared on October 29, 1923.
- ✘ With the establishment of the Turkish National Movement, the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire, and the [abolition of the sultanate](#), the Ottoman era and the Empire came to an end, and with [Atatürk's reforms](#), the Turks created the modern, secular nation-state of [Turkey](#) on the political front.
- ✘ On November 1920, Yörük Ali Efe was assigned by the [Turkish National Assembly](#) to form a battalion under his command and was given the [colonel's](#) rank. His group voluntarily joined the Turkish Army under the appellation, "Aydın National Regiment" ("[Milli Aydın Alayı](#)"). He served as a [colonel](#) in [Turkish Army](#) throughout the [Turkish War of Independence](#)



YÖRÜK ALİ EFE

× Ali was born in Kavaklı, a village near Sultanhisar in Aydın, in 1895. His father İbrahimoğlu Abdi belonged to Sarıtekeli clan, and his mother Fatma, to Atmaca clan, both of which were Yörük clans. His father died when he was an infant. During his childhood, he was influenced by Atçalı Kel Mehmet Efe and wanted to become a Zeybek. In 1916, he was recruited into the Ottoman Army and participated in the Caucasus Campaign. Due to the inefficient leadership, he deserted the army after the disastrous Battle of Sarıkamış, and returned to his village. Yörük Ali joined a Zeybek group under the command of and started to live in Aydın mountains. His courage, intelligence and talent assured him increasing popularity among group members and when Alanyalı died in an ambush in Kavaklıdere near Karacasu, he took the command of his group and became an "Efe".

