

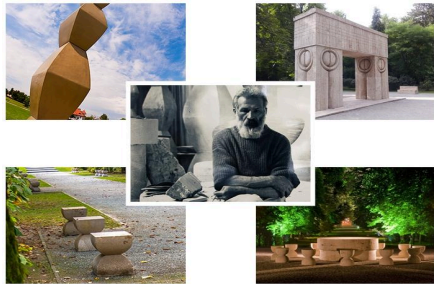





FOOD 	DANCE 	FAMOUS PERSON 	IMPORTANT PLACE 
<p>Romanian gastronomy, as well as culture, reflects, through each dish, the fascinating history of the country. Since ancient times, the Romanians have been engaged in hunting, agriculture and animal husbandry. One of the typical Romanian dishes is polenta. Pork is often used in Romanian cuisine, but beef, chicken, sheep or lamb are also eaten, as well as game meat. Other traditional dishes are cabbage, smoked bacon, smoked sausages, small meatballs, belly soup, pork alms, etc.</p>	<p>Sârba is a Romanian folk dance, from the great family of Balkan-Carpathian dances, spread in all regions, with a very lively rhythm, which is usually played with dancers caught in a circle.</p> <p>Serbian is a mixed dance, performed by women and men, with fast movement and binary rhythm.</p>	<p>Constantin Brâncuși was a Romanian sculptor with overwhelming contributions to the renewal of language and plastic vision in contemporary sculpture.</p>	<p>The Danube Delta is the second largest river delta in Europe, after the Volga Delta, and is the best preserved on the continent.</p>



Situated at the crossroads of East and West, Georgia has fallen within the orbit of many cultural influences and empires. One of the earliest Christian civilizations, Georgia has endured its share of invasions and Georgian food is well reflective of its past. In the times of peace, as merchants carried goods and spices along

Georgian dance is one of the most significant and unalienable parts of the country's diverse and colorful culture. Each region in Georgia has its own unique dance which perfectly portrays the character and outstanding features of the Georgian people. Georgian dance is known in different

Khatia Buniatishvili, known as the "Beyoncé of Piano" was born in Batumi (a seaside town), Georgia. Khatia was blessed with an extraordinary and impressive talent to play the piano and gave her first concert at the age of six. She has been invited to foreign guest performances

The **Svetitskhoveli Cathedral** is an Orthodox Christian cathedral located in the historic town of Mtskheta, Georgia, to the northwest of the Georgian capital Tbilisi. A masterpiece of the Early and High Middle Ages, Svetitskhoveli is recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Known as the burial site of the claimed Christ's mantle, Svetitskhoveli has long been one of the principal Georgian Orthodox churches and is among

<p>the Great Silk Road, Georgians embraced new seasonings and methods, adopted and incorporated foreign ingredients and styles into their own. Throughout the centuries, Georgian food has been influenced by the Mediterranean world, Arab and Mongol flavours, Persian and Ottoman kitchens, the link stretching as far as Northern India. Today's Georgian food and cuisine is a rich interplay between Mediterranean and Middle Eastern tastes. Georgian food and wine culture is best observed through Supra - traditional feast featuring a wide array of assortment of dishes always accompanied by large amounts of wine, lasting</p>	<p>parts of the world among different nations. However, it is quite interesting that the guests of Georgia are so enthusiastic about mastering the country's traditional national dances. Georgian dance is a celebration of life and of Georgia's rich and diverse culture. Each dance portrays the characteristics of the region in which it originated. The mountain dances, such as Khevsuruli or Mtiuluri, are different from valley or lowland dances — e.g. Acharuli and Davluri. The costumes are different for every dance and resemble the clothing of the past in different regions of Georgia.</p>	<p>in Switzerland, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Russia, Israel, and She has appeared at many prestigious festivals including Verbier Festival, Progetto Martha Argerich, Gidon Kremer's Internationales Kammermusikfest Lockenhaus, Gstaad Festival, etc.</p>	<p>the most venerated places of worship in the region. Throughout the centuries, the cathedral served as the burial place for kings. The present cross-in-square structure was completed between 1010 and 1029 by the medieval Georgian architect Arsukisdze, although the site itself dates back to the early fourth century. The exterior archature of the cathedral is a well-preserved example of typical decorations of the 11th century.</p>
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several hours.



FOOD
"Spanish omelette"



SPANISH OMELETTE

This omelette was invented in our city, Villanueva de la Serena, consists of fried potatoes mixed with eggs.

DANCE
"El limón"



This is a typical dance from our region. They are dressed with the regional clothes.

<https://youtu.be/vRuYegaKmv4>

FAMOUS PERSON
José Manuel Calderón



José Manuel Calderón **José Manuel Calderón Borrallo**, from Villanueva de la Serena. He is a Spanish **basketball** executive and former player who is a special advisor for the **Cleveland Cavaliers** of the **National Basketball Association** (NBA). With the **Spain national team**, he won a **FIBA World Cup** title in **2006**, two **Olympic** silver

IMPORTANT PLACE
ROMAN THEATRE. MÉRIDA



The Roman Theater of Mérida is one of **Spain's most important tourist attractions**. It is located in the community of Extremadura, about 3 hours southwest from **Madrid**, about 2 hours north of **Seville**, and

		<p>medals in 2008 and 2012, as well as a bronze medal at the 2016 Summer Olympics. He also won a EuroBasket title in 2011, two silver medals in 2003 and 2007 as well as a bronze in 2013. Calderón earned an All-EuroBasket Team selection in 2007.</p>	<p>about 3 hours from Córdoba.</p> <p>This spectacular piece of Roman history was constructed in the years 16 to 15 B.C. promoted by the consul Vipsanius Agrippa in what was at the time the Roman city of Emerita Augusta, capital of Lusitania, currently the province of Mérida.</p>



FOOD	DANCE	FAMOUS PERSON	IMPORTANT PLACE
Souvla	Folklore dance of Tatsia	Pavlos kontides	Petra tou Romiou



Souvla is a popular dish from Cyprus. It consists of **large pieces of meat cooked on a long skewer over a charcoal barbecue**. It differs from the popular Greek dish souvlaki, in that meat cuts are much larger and slow cooked for a much longer period at a greater distance from the hot charcoal.



Cyprus — Folk Dancing.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gFs1vHoIN4>

Tatsia is a dance of skill, combining the hand and body in non-stop movement. The dancer holds a sieve in his hand with the four main fingers on the top of the inside perimeter of the sieve, while his thumb is on the top of the outside. Then an assistant of the dancer or even the dancer himself, puts a glass of wine on the bottom of the inside perimeter of the sieve. The wine within the glass must not exceed the middle of the glass. Then the dancer performs a variety of



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iGDB_h4IT3c

Pavlos Kontides born 11 February 1990) is a Cypriot sailor. He became the first Cypriot athlete ever to win an Olympic medal for his country, by winning the silver medal at the [2012 Summer Olympics](#) in the [Men's Laser class](#) behind [Tom Slingsby](#). On Tuesday 19 of September 2017, Kontides took the 1st place in 2017 ILCA World Championship in Split, Croatia, becoming a World Champion. He won the championship again in 2018, as well as a silver in 2013.





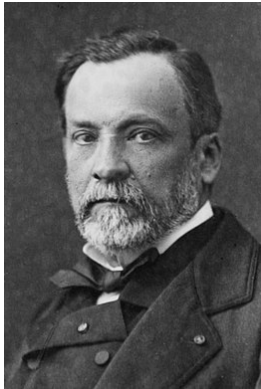
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-kfRM-7UOQ#>

Petra tou Romiou ("**Rock of the "Roman"**") (that is East Roman or Byzantine^[2] as Byzantines referred to themselves as either Greeks or Romans until the 1820s), also known as **Aphrodite's Rock**,^[3] is a sea [stack](#) in [Paphos](#), Cyprus. It is located off the shore along the main road from [Paphos](#) to [Limassol](#). The combination of the beauty of the area and its status in mythology as the birthplace of [Aphrodite](#) makes it a popular tourist

	<p>moves with his hands holding the sieve, as he is dancing to the rhythm. The dancer can put in the sieve as many glasses of wine as he likes. In order to put more than three though a bigger sieve is required as well as a small piece of wood to put on the three base glasses. That small piece of wood is used as a surface on which the other glasses can be put on. In any case the glasses must not touch the top perimeter of the sieve. All of the moves must be performed with speed and grace or else the glass(es) may fall or the wine spilled. The dance was created by the men in Cyprus in a form of competition or as a means to impress a woman. Some of the moves are hard to be performed even by professionals. Tatsia requires the dancer to have stamina, full control of his hands and knowledge of the footwork of the dance.</p>	<p>Kontides also competed at the 2008 Summer Olympics, obtaining the 13th place. In the same year, he won gold at the World Junior Championships and in 2009 he won two silver medals in World Cups and a bronze in the Paneuropean Men's Championship.</p>	<p>location.</p> <p>The sea in this region is generally rough, persuading tourists not to swim there. It is not permitted to climb the rock. A restaurant, a tourist pavilion and the Aphrodite Hills resort are nearby. According to one legend, this rock is the site of the birth of the goddess Aphrodite, perhaps owing to the foaming waters around the rock fragments, and for this reason it is known as <i>Aphrodite's Rock</i>.</p> <p>The present name <i>Petra tou Romiou</i> ("Rock of the Greek") associates the place with the exploits of the hero Basil as told in the Digenes Akritas. Basil was half-Byzantine (East Roman or <i>Romios</i>) and half-Arabic,^[1] hence the name <i>Digenes</i> (<i>two-blood</i>). Legend tells that the Christian Basil hurled a huge rock from the Troodos Mountains to keep off the</p>
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			invading Saracens . ^[6] A nearby rock is similarly known as the <i>Saracen Rock</i> .



FOOD	DANCE	FAMOUS PERSON	IMPORTANT PLACE
 <p>La Tartiflette</p>	 <p>A branle</p>	 <p>Louis Pasteur</p>	 <p>The Eiffel Tower</p>
France is at the heart of Europe	We are in Normandy. This region	Louis Pasteur (27 December	The Eiffel Tower is an iron tower

<p>and was a gateway from Europe to the New World. France is also a country of immigration and was a colonizing country. The favorite dish of the French is couscous and the French love pizzas, pasta.</p> <p>France is a producer of cheeses made from cow's, sheep's and goat's milk. A former president (le Général de Gaulle) said that France has as many cheeses as there are days in the year.</p> <p>France has adopted dishes from both the North and The South of Europe. English or Belgian fire pots, Spanish paella, Italian pasta and pizza.</p> <p>We have chosen to introduce you to the tartiflette. The traditional tartiflette, or at least its predecessor, was developed in 1930. At that time, Savoyard refiners found themselves with large quantities of reblochon. This crisis of overproduction pushed them to find solutions to sell their increasingly flowing stock of cheese. They then had the idea of reviving an old recipe called pêla, from the Aravis in</p>	<p>has 5 territorial departments. It covers the Duchy of Normandy that the Vikings took from France in 911. Thus the region is quite vast and the traditional dances that were born a long time ago show a wide diversity of variant despite a common base. Norman dances or "branles" are mostly sung and their main characteristic is the branle step, performed in different ways depending on the dance, often at accelerated rhythms. There are many branles such as: single, double, village, bacchanal, gay, etc.</p> <p>https://youtu.be/k_zSWFz3T5Q</p> <p>https://youtu.be/nTcFTT731nA</p> <p>https://youtu.be/cuhiODEy_LA</p> <p>https://youtu.be/Yi8EpKOxP-A</p>	<p>1822 in Dôle – 28 September 1895 in Paris) was a French scientist, chemist and physicist by training. A pioneer in microbiology, he became well known during his lifetime for having developed a vaccine against rabies. He demonstrated the existence of bacteria in 1861. Thanks to these discoveries, he demonstrated the importance of hygiene to avoid diseases. He also discovered fermentation in 1861.</p> <p>He discovered the rabies vaccine in 1885 and cured a nine-year-old Joseph Meister bitten by a rabid dog.</p>	<p>located on the Champ de Mars, in Paris, France. It owes its name to the engineer Gustave Eiffel, who is the creator. It was inaugurated on March 31, 1889, during the Universal Exhibition held in Paris the same year. Its height is 324 meters, counting the antennas arranged at its top. Initially, the Eiffel Tower was to be destroyed after the Exhibition. Its number of visitors decreased considerably after 1889, and the fall in the price of the ticket did not change anything.</p> <p>Gustave Eiffel, knowing full well that his tower was in danger, took the initiative to use it to conduct scientific experiments, especially in meteorology. Then, the engineer installed an antenna for wireless telegraphy at the top of the tower.</p> <p>By proving the scientific interest of the Eiffel Tower, he discouraged the authorities from ordering its destruction. The Eiffel Tower has once again become an important tourist place, with the appearance of mass tourism, in the 1960s.</p> <p>The Eiffel Tower weighs only</p>
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<p>Haute-Savoie. The recipe was simple, but consistent: a little potatoes, onions and cheese.</p> <p>And it was a success! The dish was all the rage in winter sports resorts and was adopted in the region. It was only later that a restaurateur from La Clusaz renamed it "tartiflette" to stand out. In order to accentuate its origins, the name was selected from the Savoyard patois, since "tartiflye" means potato.</p>			<p>10,100 tons, including 7300 tons for the metal frame It's very light. The metal frame of the Eiffel Tower consists of 18,038 prefabricated metal parts, assembled by means of 2,500,000 rivets. The main work to mount the tower was to lay the rivets. To assess the progress of the work, Gustave Eiffel noted each day the total of rivets laid during the day.</p> <p>The Eiffel Tower is considered the symbol of Paris and France. It is the most visited paying monument in the world, with nearly 7 million visitors each year.</p>
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TEACHER:SEVGİ ŞEYDA ÖZKAN-SİNCAN İLKOKULU

FOOD



ŞİŞ KEBAP

'Kebab' is an umbrella term that encompasses a variety of street eats, but the most famous is the skewered şiş kebab. Traditionally made of beef or lamb, today diners can choose from a wider selection of meat, fish, poultry and vegetarian options, grilled over charcoal and served on metal or wooden skewers.

DANCE



TURKISH FOLK DANCE

This folk-dance, is a part of Turkish dance and is performed to a large extent in the Eastern, South-Eastern and Central Anatolia and it is one of the most striking dance. It has a rich figure structure of simplicity is the symbol of creation and originality of the folk.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ewcqbMOvU+E>

FAMOUS PERSON



MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

Kemal Atatürk, known as the founding father of the Republic of Turkey, was its first president. He unified Turkey into a secular country and invested in education and women's rights. He also popularized the Latin-based Turkish alphabet and made minorities speak Turkish in public.

IMPORTANT PLACE



ANITKABİR-ANKARA

An important 20th century landmark, Anitkabir, is a mausoleum housing the tomb of Turkey's first President, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. Turkey's capital city, Ankara, is a sprawling, modern city home to government buildings, commercial businesses, universities and foreign embassies. This bustling city also offers a few historic sites and some arts and culture.

