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Hand in Hand for World Heritage

School Exchange Partnerships

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our journey



Our countries



Turkey



The red color represents courage, valor, and the blood shed by those who fought for the nation's independence

The white star and crescent are traditional symbols of Islam and have been associated with Turkic culture for centuries



Turkey celebrates various cultural and religious festivals, including Eid al-Fitr, Ramadan, Republic Day, and Turkish Independence Day.

Turkey has a rich cultural heritage stemming from its historical significance as the seat of the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires. This heritage is reflected in its architecture, literature, music, and traditional arts such as calligraphy, ceramics, and carpet weaving.





Italy

Italy has a rich artistic heritage, with renowned contributions to art, architecture, and design. From ancient Roman ruins to Renaissance masterpieces by artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo, Italy is a treasure trove of cultural landmarks.

Italy is characterized by strong regional identities. Each region has its own distinct traditions, dialects, cuisine, and cultural heritage. Italians often identify strongly with their regional roots and take pride in their local traditions.



Italy is a leading tourist destination, attracting millions of visitors each year. Tourism plays a crucial role in the country's economy, particularly in cities like Rome, Florence, Venice, and Milan, where historical landmarks, art, and cultural heritage are major attractions.



Romania



Romania is situated in Southeastern Europe and shares borders with Ukraine to the north, Bulgaria to the south, Serbia to the southwest, Hungary to the west, and Moldova to the east. The country also has a coastline along the Black Sea.

Bucharest is the capital and largest city of Romania.

Romania has a rich and diverse history influenced by various civilizations. It was once part of the Roman Empire, and its name is derived from "Romanus," meaning "citizen of Rome."



Romania has a rich folklore, traditional music, dance, and distinctive arts and crafts.

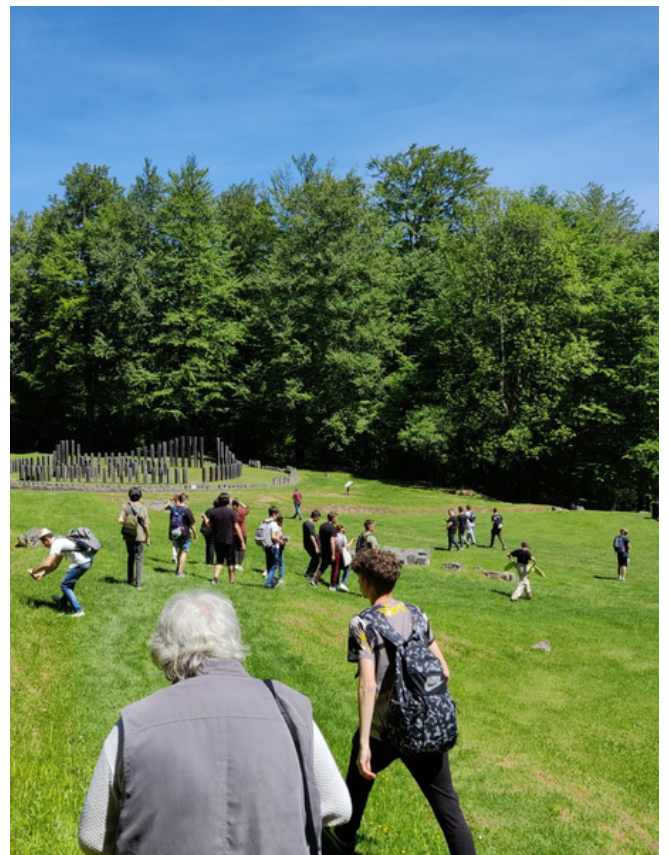


World Heritage
sites

Wooden Churches of Maramureș - Romania



Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains- Romania



Amphitheater of Capua- Italy





Reggia di Caserta - Italy





Kizilirmak Delta- Turkey



Capadoccia- Turkey



What makes us similar?

- all three countries have a long history with numerous civilizations that have left their mark. Their World Heritage Sites often represent significant historical periods and cultural exchanges
 - Romania, Turkey, and Italy were all part of the Roman Empire at different times, resulting in the presence of Roman architecture and ruins in their World Heritage Sites
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- Turkey and Romania share the influence of the Byzantine and Ottoman Empires. The Byzantine architecture and art can be observed in sites like Hagia Sophia in Istanbul (Turkey) and The Painted Monasteries of Bucovina in Romania. Italy also had a Byzantine influence, particularly in Ravenna, known for its early Christian and Byzantine mosaics
 - Romania, Turkey, and Italy have numerous World Heritage Sites with religious and spiritual significance. They include the churches and monasteries
 - all three countries also have World Heritage Sites featuring stunning natural landscapes
 - all countries have made considerable efforts to preserve and protect their World Heritage Sites to safeguarding cultural and historical heritage is a shared characteristic among the three countries

What makes us different?

- some distinctions are based on characteristics, cultural influences, and historical significance of the heritage sites
 - each country has a vast array of unique sites that encompass a range of historical, cultural, and natural significance
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Turkey's World Heritage sites often highlight its rich ancient civilizations. Locations such as Troy, Ephesus, and Hierapolis-Pamukkale reflect the country's significant role in Greek, Roman, and Byzantine history, showcasing architectural marvels and archaeological treasures● Turkey's cultural heritage also encompasses impressive examples of Islamic architecture, such as the Historic Areas of Istanbul● Italy is renowned for its ancient Roman heritage. Sites like the Colosseum, Pompeii, and Herculaneum exemplify the grandeur and architectural achievements of the Roman Empire | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Italy's World Heritage sites include numerous landmarks from the Renaissance period. Cities like Florence, Venice, and Rome house masterpieces by renowned artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo● Romania boasts remarkable natural landscapes that have been recognized as World Heritage sites, including the Danube Delta, a biodiverse wetland, and the primeval beech forests of the Carpathians● Romania is known for its well-preserved medieval fortresses and churches, which showcase the region's distinctive architectural style and religious traditions |
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Understanding sites

cultural understanding

employment opportunities

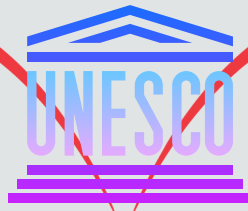
a more inclusive and harmonious world

sustainable use of resources

our collective history and heritage

sustainable living

environmental awareness



World Heritage Sites are of great importance to all of us.

cultural diversity

lessons from the past

develop a global perspective

foster tolerance, mutual respect

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

PLATFORMS FOR CULTURAL EXCHANGE AND DIALOGUE

educational experiences

sustainable practices

unique opportunity to connect with our roots

understand differences

outstanding examples of human creativity
natural beauty

★ the most important features of World Heritage sites



World Heritage sites are recognized for their exceptional significance, representing a unique and universally significant cultural or natural heritage.

They embody remarkable achievements of human creativity or showcase exceptional natural phenomena.



The sites represent outstanding architectural, archaeological, or historical values. They provide insight into the cultural practices, traditions, and achievements of past civilizations.

★ Description of the landscapes



Sarmizegetusa

The landscape surrounding Sarmizegetusa is characterized by a blend of natural beauty and rugged terrain. Nestled within the foothills of the rugged Carpathian Mountains, the site is surrounded by lush forests, rolling hills, and meandering rivers. The region is known for its picturesque scenery, with dense greenery and a diverse array of plant and animal species.

The Capua Amphitheater



The landscape surrounding the Capua Amphitheater is characterized by a mix of natural beauty and architectural marvels. Rolling hills and lush greenery create a picturesque backdrop, providing a serene atmosphere for visitors to immerse themselves in history.

It is an ancient Roman amphitheater located in Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Italy. Nestled in the heart of the Campania region, this historic landmark offers a captivating glimpse into the grandeur of the Roman Empire.

Kizilirmak Delta

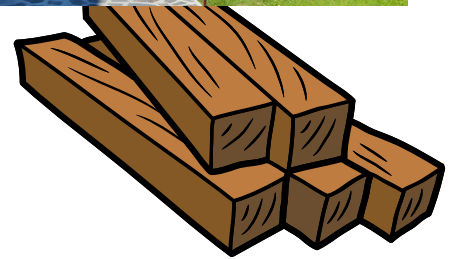


The delta is characterized by its rich biodiversity and serves as a vital habitat for numerous plant and animal species. The wetlands and marshes are home to various aquatic plants, including reeds and water lilies. This blend of habitats provides shelter and nesting grounds for an array of bird species, making the delta a renowned bird-watching destination.



✦ Description of the materials

The churches of Maramureş are predominantly made of wood, including the walls, roofs, and interior decorations. They showcase traditional carpentry and craftsmanship.



Göreme National Park and the Rock Sites of Cappadocia are famous for their cave dwellings and churches carved into the soft volcanic rock. The structures were constructed by excavating and sculpting the rock formations.

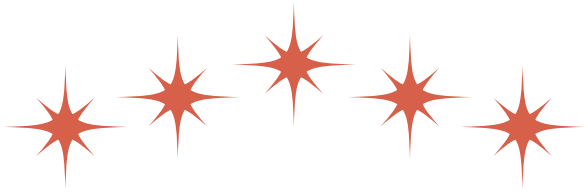
The Royal Palace of Caserta



The primary building material used in the construction of Caserta Palace is local limestone, known as "tufo." This stone was quarried from nearby areas and used to create the massive facades, walls, and columns of the palace.



Carrara marble, famous for its white color and fine quality, was extensively used in the palace's grand staircase, statues, and ornate detailing.



rare or endangered species
civilizations

Cultural

significant historical events

outstanding artistic achievements

faith

symbols
respect

values

beauty
unique

appreciation
ecological significance
diversity

outstanding architectural achievements

cultural identities

history

interconnection





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