Highlighting the Cultural Heritage through digital mapping

cultural heritage in European countries

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Target group: Teachers of secondary education (age group 12-18)
Hashtags: #eTforCulture, #eTwinning

19-21 April 2018, Thessaloniki, Greece
The idea

During the school year 2017 – 2018 at the “Experimental Senior High School of University of Macedonia” we have done a research on the intangible cultural heritage in European Countries (Greece, Germany, Romania, France, Scotland etc).

The project in question presents the pilot application of the digital mapping in the lessons. The research hypothesis was that students would be better met in a familiar and popular interface (digital maps) and could easily have communion with Cultural Heritage and European values.

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19 - 21 April 2018, Thessaloniki, Greece
The Cultural Iceberg

Religious monuments

Language, Folklore, Dress, Literature, Food

Family roles, Beliefs and assumptions, Self-concept

Core values, Manners, Body language

Family values, Concept of cleanliness

Attitude toward school, Gender roles

Approaches to health and medicine, Humor

Concept of justice, Notions of modesty

Rules of conduct, Competitiveness

Attitude toward the environment, Expectations

Pride, Competitiveness

Work ethic, Gestures

Thought patterns, Aesthetics

Personal space

www.janinesmusicroom.com
The aim was to enhance the understanding of students for the important role they play in interpreting the diversity of the "other" through a holistic approach of diversity through research, promotion and study of personal experiences, needs and desires of the students themselves.
• Further more was to:

• a) cultivate European consciousness and identity through the active participation of pupils on a European platform and the empowerment of European values and the acquaintance with the religious, cultural and geographical diversity of Europe and the contact of students with its arts and culture, so that Europe can take a more meaningful approach, especially in the difficult times we are experiencing with fanaticism, nationalism and homogenization

• b) At the same time, an attempt was made to exploit the pre-existing knowledge of children. Cartografer-students are essentially asked to reconfigure the religious and cultural past of the people of Europe and link it to today.

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The process

The process includes the following steps:

• Collection of material relating to the countries of Europe (texts, images, maps, videos etc) regarding monuments

• Search through authoritative sources (europeana, goculture, Unesco)

• Identification and recording of features related to ethnic and demographic elements, religions etc.

• Linking the characteristics of the cultural identity of these peoples with their place and way of life.

• Recording of similarities and differences related to architecture, lifestyle, etc.
The European Year of Cultural Heritage

- The European Year of Cultural Heritage aims to encourage people to explore Europe's rich and diverse cultural heritage, celebrate, understand and protect its unique value.

- reflect on the place that cultural heritage occupies in all our lives. European cultural heritage allows us to understand the past and to look to our future!

- Our video [https://vimeo.com/259542930/settings](https://vimeo.com/259542930/settings)

- Participation «eTwinning Creative Classroom Group- Instagram Competition»
  [https://docs.google.com/document/d/1f0xhm29NY7BCd0vh3E0e0S0XrI-WsfWUnFYWsY4OTSU/mobilebasic](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1f0xhm29NY7BCd0vh3E0e0S0XrI-WsfWUnFYWsY4OTSU/mobilebasic)

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Websites for cultural heritage of Greece and Europe

We look through the internet and ended up choosing some remarkable websites which show the cultural heritage of Greece and Europe.
The project 'Youth4Greece' aims to promote Greece through the view of children and adolescents, allowing them to create purely original videos in relation to their landmarks - historical, cultural, natural beauty - local events and local recipes, in this way inviting other teenagers and all the visitors of the platform to get to know our country (http://www.youth4greece.gr/)

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The House of European History

• The House of European History is dedicated to the understanding of the shared past and diverse experiences of European people. It's a place where you can discover different points of view and common ground in European history.

• The House thus becomes a meeting point for people of all generations and walks of life.

• Here you can strengthen your knowledge of Europe's common history and shared memories, reflect on the present, and visualize the future.

• The aim is to provide a permanent source for the interpretation of Europe's past – a reservoir of European memory. We also form a leading platform for connecting institutions dealing with European history and heritage (https://historia-europa.ep.eu/en/mission-vision).
UNESCO is the only United Nations organization that has a system of National Committees in 195 Member States and 9 Associate Members. National Committees of UNESCO are national bodies which are set up by member states to disseminate the Agency's programs and priorities, as well as the interconnection of governmental and non-governmental organizations with its work (https://unesco-hellas.org/politismos/ellinika-mnomeia/).
Yougoculture

• The National and Kapodistrian University of Athens (NKUoA) and the E-learning Program of its Continuing Education Center address the international public through the universal language of culture. Perceived as an inherent part of their mission, they have set out an extrovert effort to introduce fascinating facets of Greece to the world.

• And this, by deploying the distinguishable and longstanding features of its cultural heritage, coupled with its contemporary identity shaped in the fields of Research and Education (https://www.yougoculture.com/).
Europeana

- Europeana rolls multimedia library, museum and archive into one digital website combined with Web 2.0 features. It offers direct access to digitised books, audio and film material, photos, paintings, maps, manuscripts, newspapers and archival documents that are Europe’s cultural heritage.

- Visitors to www.europeana.eu can search and explore different collections in Europe’s cultural institutions in their own language in virtual form, without having to visit multiple sites or countries. Europeana was launched by the European Commission and the EU's culture ministers in Brussels on 20 November 2008 (IP/08/1747).
Religiousgreece

• Following the historical and cultural evolution of Christianity from its birth to the present day learning about the unique wealth of Greece ready from the first centuries of Christianity they recognized the importance of art in faith and worship.

• The wall paintings unquestionably had a dominant place in the decoration of the churches. Simple in materials and of smaller requirements compared to the mosaic, it is not used just to cover the surface of the wall, but representing the holy figures and the sacred events it taught faith, educated the believers and encouraged them in difficult periods of Christianity (http://www.religiousgreece.gr/web/guest/start).

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Our interactive image for Greece

https://www.thinglink.com/scene/1037758829284032514

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**Intangible cultural heritage**

As early as 2002, the Greek state has adopted the term "intangible cultural goods" in order to establish the safeguarding of the cultural heritage that until then was described as "traditional and modern folk culture". Specifically, in the Law 3028/2002 "Protection of Antiquities and the Cultural Heritage in general" (Official Government Gazette

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After the research, students had to collaborate and produce a targeted mapping monuments with a variety of information on Europe's culture in the digital map environment. The students mapped many countries and of course Greece.

For the needs of the practice, the ArcGIS platform has been used, which enables the use of digital maps from all levels of education and in all fields of knowledge.

The Digital Geographical Education Center of AUTH Digital Earth, http://www.digital-earth.edu.gr/index.php/el/, supports the needs of teachers (at European level) by manufacturing products and providing services necessary for them as active teachers.
Digital maps

The digital maps can be utilized in the classroom as a complementary teaching tool as they create an interactive environment. Similar environments, software, and virtual tours have been created for educational purposes that serve the needs of many learning objects.

They also provide excellent resources and they can be used to cover a wide range of learning goals. They also offer an interscientific approach to learning and connect science, art and technology within a social context that would be very difficult with the traditional way of teaching.
The material that produced

- Monuments of Italy
  http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=5e5d5cffdb4a421ea9fb1d9b21a11869

- Czech Republic religion, culture and nature
  http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=96b9cf13074547d4a01acc294a78985e
• Cultural And Religious Monuments In England

http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9091727ca7b94a36aeb3f754afa1c1a9&extent=-3.0027,53.3946,-2.9483,53.4151
Religious monuments Greece, [https://vimeo.com/263860005](https://vimeo.com/263860005)

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Mount Athos

http://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=fd38887b2b594ee81979a9a0db9b05ce2

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Instructions

Then instructions are given by the teacher about the platform and the elaboration of the map. Students:
• initially select the background of the map,
• enter data on the map of the area and
• add thematic levels from the option: "Notes" map.
• select the icon of drawing,
• locate the point on the map and they place it.

Throughout the practice, students work together and utilize ready-to-use maps. Then they
• create and share their maps in the ArcGIS community.

However, it is possible to construct a map utilizing ready cartographic layers downloaded from the network through ArcGIS On Line software. Then the students:
• choose the points they want to highlight, as well as the type of material they will incorporate,
• add information, images and hyperlinks. In this way they can build any cartographic level.
• upload the material to the platform and they have the ability to make modifications.
Intangible cultural heritage of Germany

Christos-Anthimos Papastogiannidis
In Germany, the custom of the so-called Adventskranz is often found. It is a candlestick of fir branches that are woven to form a wreath. In the wreath there are four candles, symbolizing the last four weeks before Christmas.
Intangible cultural heritage of Romania

Elena Koutsoura
Folkways and traditions/Music - Dance

Ursul (bear dance)

In Romania, the tradition wants the faithful to dress up bears, to dance and to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. Formerly a true bear participated in dance. This tradition is called Ursul (bear dance) and takes place on new year's Eve.

Mascatii (the costumers)

People wearing strange masks, hang bells and try to scare the old year in order to withdraw and welcome the new.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Foh_JXidSVI
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MJaxgsn5t5I
The art of glass
1. exported worldwide
2. stand out for its beauty and great details.

Arts

Painting – Frescoes
1. religious content
2. influenced by Byzantine art
3. at the churches, monasteries, castles and palaces
4. mirrored the history of the country.
The legend of Count Dracula

The real name of Dracula was Vlad Dracul the third, Prince of Wallachia and known as "son of the Dragon" or in another version of "son of the devil" because of the inhumane methods used on prisoners.
Intangible cultural heritage of France

Koltsaki Eurydice

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"Cultural heritage of humanity" the ... French cuisine!

French culinary meals were added to the list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, following a relevant meeting of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Commission in Nairobi. This is the first time food is included in the Heritage of Humanity.

Wine is an integral part of France's culture and heritage. In 2014, a law recognizes that: "The wine, the product of the vine, and the vineyards are part of the cultural, culinary and topographical heritage protected in France". That is why France is internationally renowned as the "wine country".

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The textile art of tapestry in France

The art of tapestry, which is still alive as a tradition and continues to this day, by some workshops and independent weavers in Aubusson, France, was incorporated in 2009 in the Aubusson Intangible Heritage List.

Interesting custom of Easter

More than 4,500 eggs are used to make a huge omelette on the streets of Haux in France. The meal has to feed over 1,000 people and prepares in the central square at lunchtime.
Cultural heritage of Scotland

George Papageorgiou
National symbols

- The Scottish Flag is legendary, dating back to the 9th century, and is the oldest national flag yet in use. It is also part of the UK flag design.
- Unicorn is used as a symbol of Scotland in heraldic.
- The royal coat of arms of Scotland, used before the 1603 by the kings of Scotland, depicted a lion between two unicorns.
- Tartan is a specific type of fabric sewing, which is used in the kilt and indicates a specific Scottish faction.
- The National Day is celebrated on 30 November, celebrating St. Andrew's Day, who is the saint's protector.
Scottish music/Customs

Scottish music is an important aspect of Scottish culture, incorporating traditional and modern elements. Traditional Scottish musical instrument is the bagpipe, as well as the violin and accordion, used in Scottish landscapes usually of music, which formed the basis for the development of cd music in the United States of America through the immigrants who brought with them music from their home country.

A strange but dangerous custom in Scotland takes place every year on December 31 at the Hogmanay festival. At the feast, men parade in the streets holding spectacular flaming balls and shaking their heads. According to the inhabitants, the flaming balls bring the clearing and the sunlight, while the custom is lost back in time and the Vikings.
Scotish characteristical emblems influenced by other cultures

Bagpipes: And yet, the well-known music that every serious Scottish rocker musician knows to play has been proven to have first appeared in history around 1000 BC. in Asia Minor.

Whiskey: The first evidence that Scotland produced "water of life" dates back to 1494. The dispute between Irish (whiskey) and Scottish (whiskey) dates back to medieval times.

Kilt: The famous pleated men's skirt of the proud brave. They may have evolved the design of the "skirt" in the 16th century, but they did not invent it! The ancient Egyptians had invented before (shendyt).
Video with scottish legends

This video presents 10 Scottish dark legends, including some mythological monsters or some people associated with traditions and fear.

There are also stories from everyday life that parents tell children about not making specific 'mistakes'. Many of them are also presented in Irish mythology.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=410&v=q9YVywJEYmw

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Other mythical creatures

The Kelpie comes from Scottish mythology and is believed to have been in the form of a sea horse, which set the lakes of Scotland.

There are several differences in the myth, sometimes it took the form of a beautiful woman and dragged the men, drowning them, while dragging small children to the bottom of the lake, devouring the whole, apart from their liver and heart.

Kelpies most often created illusions to keep them hidden, leaving only their eyes above the surface of the water to spy on their game.
Thanks for your attention!