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Erasmus+ Programme
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On the Northbound of the River Danube

C4 Czech Republic



2nd - 4th March 2022



Ref.: Erasmus+ / KA2 Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

Strategic Partnerships - KA229 School Exchange Partnerships

Project Ref. No.: 2019-1-AT01-KA229-051197

Project title: *On The Traces Of Ancient Europe*



Here on the other side of the river Danube, close to the Empire's borders, you will see the simple life of Germanic tribes.

You will also observe the everyday life of Roman soldiers, living in the foreign country for years, waiting for orders, trading with local tribes and building enormous camps containing such necessities as hospitals, spas, and others.

*„Look back over the past, with its changing empires that rose and fell,
and you can foresee the future, too. “*

Marcus Aurelius

C4 Mobility Programme

Tuesday 1st March

Arrival and accommodation in a local hotel

Wednesday 2nd March

8:30 Welcoming ceremony

9:00 Tour of the school

10:00 Job shadowing

11:00 Meeting the major

12:00 Lunch

14:00 Workshop: Organization and planning

15:00 Methodology workshop: Bc. Benjamin Juráň: Cursus Honorum

Faculty of Arts at Masaryk University Brno

18.00 Dinner

Thursday 3rd March

- 9:00 Workshop training: Mgr. Marek Vlach, Ph.D.: Gateway to the Roman Empire,
Institute of Archeology Brno
- 13:00 Lunch
- 14:00 History training: Mgr. Petr Kubín: The Romans and the Germans
in the Region Under Palava - Regional Museum in Mikulov
- 18:00 Dinner
- 19:00 Local history tour

Friday 4th March

- 9:00 Job shadowing
- 10:00 Information about Stuff joint meeting in Croatia and Italy
- 10:15 Collection of project ideas
- 11:00 Lunch
- 14:00 Art workshop: Mrs. Miroslava Svehlova – Glass Beads - Artissimo Brno
- 17:00 Brno sights - voluntary
- 18:00 Dinner

Letter of invitation

Základní škola T. G. Masaryka Ivančice, Na Brněnce 1, okres Brno-venkov, příspěvková organizace

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LETTER OF INVITATION

REF: ERASMUS+ / KA2 COOPERATION FOR INNOVATION AND THE EXCHANGE OF GOOD PRACTICES -
STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS - KA229 SCHOOL EXCHANGE PARTNERSHIPS

4TH SHORT-TERM JOINT STAFF TRAINING EVENT

"ON THE NORTHBOUND OF THE RIVER DANUBE "

HOSTED BY PROJECT PARTNER ZÁKLADNÍ ŠKOLA T. G. MASARYKA IVANČICE, CZECH REPUBLIC

PROJECT TITLE: ON THE TRACES OF THE @NCIENT EUROPE

PROJECT REF. NO.: 2019-1-AT01-KA229-051197

MARCH 2ND - 4TH 2022

To whom it may concern

We invite Mrs. XXXXX from XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX.

to attend the 4th short-term joint staff training event that will be held in

Ivančice, Na Brněnce 1, 664 91, Czech Republic, on the above dates.



Mgr. Ivana Šugar
Erasmus+ Coordinator

Základní škola T. G. Masaryka
Ivančice, Na Brněnce 1,
okres Brno-venkov,
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IČ: 70918767 tel./fax: 546451236

Mgr. Jana Dvořáková
School Director



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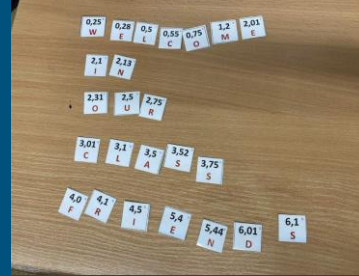
Welcoming ceremony



Tour of the school



Job-shadowing



Meeting the major



Organizing and planning



Methodology workshop: Bc. Benjamin Jurán Cursus Honorum

Faculty of Arts at Masaryk University Brno



Cursus Honorum

Cursus Honorum is an asymmetrical card game for 4 players, simulating a political career in the late Roman republic. Each player begins the game with a different bonus and can achieve victory through no fewer than 3 ways. No knowledge of the ancient world is necessary to play - on the contrary, the aim is to teach facts colaterally, sort of "by the way".

Benjamin Jurán

Mgr. Marek Vlach, Ph.D.: Gateway to the Roman Empire

Institute of Archeology Brno



Gateway to the Roman Empire

During the first centuries of our era, the Roman Empire achieved its greatest territorial extent. At this time its northern boundaries reached the Danube, whereas to the south of this river was the province of Pannonia. A very interesting development, however, also took place to the north, where the Germanic tribal communities maintained distinctively diverse relations with the Romans. They included trade exchanges, political negotiations and occasionally also intense warfare. During one of them - Marcomannic wars in the years 172-180 AD - the Roman army penetrated deep into this territory and left significant traces in the archaeological record. Within the workshop, the most important archaeological manifestations of the Roman influence and the military presence will be presented to illustrate the diversity of the Roman-Germanic interactions and also to reflect the ways of the Roman military operations on enemy territory.

Mgr. Marek Vlach, Ph.D.

Mgr. Petr Kubín

The Romans and the Germans in the Region Under Palava

Regional Museum in Mikulov



The Romans and the Germans in the Region Under Palava

The exhibition "The Romans and Germans in the Region Under Pálava" is located in the cellars of the chateau, that were previously not accessible to the public, and shows the life in Moravia in the first centuries after Christ, based on archaeological findings.

Its first part shows various products of Roman workshops, that illustrate the Roman culture. Various items found in former Roman military camps in this area, are presented, too. This part of the exhibition also shows a reconstructed underfloor heating - the so called "hypocaust".

The second part presents findings that document the culture of the local population, the Germanic tribe Suebis, who lived on this territory during times of the Roman occupation. Various objects of everyday needs, such as ceramic vessels, bone combs, needles, buckles, and more are shown as a part of an idealized reconstruction of a Suebi cottage, or in the numerous showcases. Two reconstructed graves with burial artefacts found in Mikulov burial grounds show how the Germans buried their dead. The showcases hold typical items that were usually placed into urn graves, such as pottery, weapons, knives, buckles, glass beads, and others.

The highlight of the whole exhibition is a display of a unique set of findings from the tomb of the German Prince, who probably lived in the 2nd century after Christ. The tomb was discovered near the Mušov village in the 1980s. The grave is one of the richest grave findings in our country. It contained a variety of gilded belt fittings, weapons, and Roman vessels made of bronze, glass and ceramics. It is exceptional not just for the quantity of Roman objects found inside, but also for the high quality of the German items which prove the high level of the German craftsmen.

Mgr. Petr Kubín

Ing. Antonín Moravec: Local history tour



The Town of Ivančice

The town was established at the beginning of the 13th century at the crossroads of trade routes, at the confluence of three rivers - Jihlava, Oslava and Rokytňá. In the 14th century, Ivančice was granted town privileges by the king. The rich history of the town reached its height in the 16th century, when bishops of the Unity of the Brethren were located here and ran a secret printing house. In the 19th century, Ivančice was one of the first centres of national revival in Moravia and after 1848 it became the centre of economic life in the area. Nowadays the town has almost 10 thousand inhabitants and a significant level of self-government.

The most important historical monuments are the **Gothic Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary** (1, 2), the **Renaissance House of the Lords of Lipé** (3) - the current town hall, former Late Gothic town hall - currently the **Alfons Mucha Memorial**, the **Marian Column** and the **St Florian Fountain** (4), the remains of the town walls (5), the **Chapel of St James** (6) and the **Romanesque Church of St Peter and St Paul in Reznovice** (7), the relics of the **Unity of the Brethren**, a well-preserved **Jewish cemetery** (8) with a ceremony room and a **synagogue**.

Some of the popular tourist attractions are nearby lookouts - the **lookout tower of Alfons Mucha** (9) in Řeňa, **Na Oklíkách** (10) and the **outlook tower of Vladimír Menšík** (11) in the village of Hlína. In recent years **Ivančice rest spots** belong among frequented sites. A significant technical monument is the railway bridge - **Ivančice viaduct**, which was built in the years 1868 - 1870. A part of the bridge deck with one pillar has been preserved from the original construction.

The **Asparagus and wine festival** (12), which takes place in May, is one of the most important cultural events. Other events are the **St James fair** in July and a traditional autumn event - **St Wenceslas market**.



The most significant personalities born in Ivančice are the Art Nouveau painter, designer and graphic **Alfons Mucha** (*1860 †1939) and **Vladimír Menšík** (*1929 †1988) - an actor, host and entertainer, whose native home can be found in Rybářská street. A memorial plaque has been placed on the house while the interior of the house remains private.



Alfons Mucha Memorial

Alfons Mucha Memorial (13) is the second oldest building at the town square. It originally served as the town hall, later as a district court. It was built on the foundations of two houses from the 15th century. Its Gothic origin can be proved by a pointed portal in the cellar. Two diamond vaults with a keystone are the Renaissance jewels of the building. These are the oldest vaults of this type still in existence in Moravia. On 24th July 1860, the Art Nouveau painter Alfons Mucha was born in this house. After an extensive reconstruction in the years 1992 - 2002, the building was named after this eminent native of Ivančice.

Nowadays, the **Cultural and Information Centre** is located in the building of the memorial and it hosts a number of exhibitions as well as concerts organised by the centre. Two rooms in the building have been dedicated to a **permanent exposition of Vladimír Menšík** (14). The exposition of Alfons Mucha is currently closed while a new, more modern, form of it is being prepared.



Ivančice rest spots

Since 2011 the so-called **Ivančice rest spots** have been arising in Ivančice and its vicinity. They are sculptures made of stone, wood, or metal, placed in the countryside, always with a seating area nearby. The rest spots are popular with families as well as tourists and cyclists. The author of most of the rest spots is a local artist and sculptor Josef Zahradník.



Mrs. Miroslava Svehlova: Glass Beads

Artissimo ateliér Brno



Glass Beads

Beads are one of the earliest forms of decoration known to man and the history of beads goes back at least 100,000 years. The earliest known examples of handmade beads were created in

Glass beads were first created about 3,500 years ago in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

During the 1st century BC, when Roman Empire conquered Egypt, Roman masters learned the glass-making craft. They introduced hotter and larger ovens enabling the production of more fluid glass mixture. Then Romans started using glass blowing pipes, which revolutionized the glass-making process and made it possible to produce large quantities of glass articles relatively cheaply. This combined with multitude of Rome's trade routes used at the time made glass pieces very popular and accessible to much wider audience than before. In this period Romans used sophisticated glassmaking techniques, including Millefiori, to create not only beads and tableware pieces, but also glass windows and mosaic tiles for their baths, floors, fountains, and walls.

As Christianity took hold in Europe, with its emphasis on austerity and disapproval of vanity, European culture and traditions started to change. However, these beads were relatively simple as many of the Roman glass-making techniques and methods were gradually lost. The decline of the glass bead-making in Europe continued until the 12th century when the growing power of the Venetian Republic and its commercial success gave rise to the revival of various forms of arts and crafts in Venice.

Later in 1470 Venetian artisans (who were by then moved onto Murano Island) started to create hollow cylindrical glass canes which were cut and refined by grinding or heating, re-discovery of many Roman techniques, including Sommerso, gold and silver leaf, and copper-infused avventurina.

In the 15th century Venetian glass masters re-discovered Millefiori technique. The most famous of Venetian Millefiori beads is Rosetta bead (aka Chevron bead).

After Napoleon's defeat of Venice in 1797 Venetian glass-making industry greatly suffered and declined. Supported by the Austrians, other glass-making centers quickly developed using Venetian knowledge and experience, most notably in Bohemia. By the end of the nineteenth century Bohemia became a well-established center for glass bead production. Production of high-quality crystal also flourished in and around Bohemia and multiple crystal bead making firms were established in the region, including world-famous Swarovski.

For more info see: https://www.glassofvenice.com/venetian_beads_history.php

Certificates



Information about next

Staff Joint Meeting in Croatia and Italy

Mobility C2: Croatia 2nd - 4th May 2022

Mobility C5: Croatia 2nd - 4th May 2022

Mobility C7: Italy 30th May - 2nd June 2022



See you later, Erasmus+ friends!

