



C3 – Learning, Teaching and Training Activities

Short-term exchanges of groups of pupils

3rd – 7th June 2019

Celje, s**LOVE**nia ☺ & Čakovec, Croatia



General INFORMATION



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Partnerships
(2018-1-HU01-KA229-047778_3)
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MOST IMPORANT VENUES OF THE C3 MEETING:

Celjski mladinski Center (Celje Youth Center) <https://www.mc-celje.si/en/>
Mariborska cesta 2, SI-3000 Celje, Slovenia

Gimnazija Celje – Center (Celje Center grammar school) <http://gcc.si/>
Kosovelova ulica 1, SI-3000 Celje, Slovenia

Hotel Celeia Celje <https://hotel-celeia.si/en/>
Mariborska cesta 3, SI-3000 Celje, Slovenia



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Accommodation

Celjski mladinski Center (Celje Youth Center) <https://www.mc-celje.si/en/>
Mariborska cesta 2, SI-3000 Celje, Slovenia

CROATIAN GROUP (3rd – 6th/7th June) – whole group

NORVEGIAN GROUP (2nd – 8th June) – all students + 1 teacher

ICELAND GROUP (2nd – 8th June) – all students + 1 teacher

HUNGARIAN GROUP (2nd – 8th June) – all students

Hotel Celeia Celje <https://hotel-celeia.si/en/>
Mariborska cesta 3, SI-3000 Celje, Slovenia

ITALIAN GROUP (2nd – 8th June) – whole group (2 double rooms)

NORVEGIAN GROUP (2nd – 8th June) – 2 teachers in single rooms

ICELAND GROUP (2nd – 8th June) – 2 teachers in a double room

HUNGARIAN GROUP (2nd – 8th June) – all teachers in single rooms

Transportation

Airport/Train station transfer will be organised for groups from Iceland, Norway and Italy – details to be sent couple of days before arrival. Croatian and Hungarian team come by car. Free parking will be provided by organisers (at the school and at the hotel).

Organisers will take care for all transfers during the C3 mobility (day trip to Čakovec, excursion for the teachers).

Catering/meals

Already included in the price of accommodation (breakfast, lunch, dinner, coffee breaks from Monday to Friday).



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Programme of the C3 meeting

Sunday, 2nd June 2019

Arrival of the groups to Celje and accommodation in the hostel/hotel.

Monday, 3rd June 2019

- 07.30: breakfast for all those staying at the hostel, for the ones staying in the hotel, breakfast is served daily from 7 AM on
- 08.45: departure of the delegations to Celje mladinski center (Celje Youth Center)
- 09.00-10.30: first joint meeting of all groups in Celjski mladinski center (Celje Youth Center), presentation of the programme, presentation of the county, city and school and its activities in the field of motivation, presentation of the school system in Slovenia held by the representative of National Education Institute of Slovenia
- 10.30-11.00: coffee break
- 11.00-13.00: "ice breaking" activities
- 13.00-15.00: lunch at the school, short sightseeing of the school and free time
- 15.00-17.00: poetry therapy - workshop by Tanja Jambrović, Croatian teacher active in Kenia at the school (classroom FILOZOFIJA in 2nd Flor) with a short coffee break
- 17.00-18.00: free time
- 18.00-19.00: dinner in restaurant Stolpic (Mariborska c. 7; by hotel Celeia)
- 19.00-21.00: evening sightseeing of the city with a local guide and ice cream by Misko Knjizko

Tuesday, 4th June 2019

- 07.30: breakfast for all those staying at the hostel, for the ones staying in the hotel, breakfast is served daily from 7 AM on
- 08.50-09.00: meeting in Celje Youth Center and presentation of the day
- 09.00-09.45: quick round on motivation
- 09.45: departure to the Municipality of Celje
- 10.00-10.45: reception at the Municipality of Celje
- 10.45: departure to Celje Youth Center
- 11.00-13.00: music workshop at the Celje Youth Center
- 13.00-15.00: lunch at the school
- 15.00-18.00: scenic walk to Polule and the Old Castle of Celje with an ice cream stop at the pastry shop Valentinin kotiček
(meeting time/point: 15.00 at Celje Youth Center; **SUITABLE CLOTHING IS SUGGESTED – comfortable walking shoes, sports clothing**)
- 18.15: bus transfer from castle to the city centre
- 18.30-19.30: dinner at Stolpic restaurant
- 20.00-22.00: "national fair" at Celje Youth Center (**please prepare short presentations of your countries/regions/cities with typical goods, things, music, from the partner countries ...**)



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Wednesday, 5th June 2019

- 07.00: breakfast for all those staying at the hostel, for the ones staying in the hotel, breakfast is served daily from 7 AM on
- 07.45: meeting of the groups at Celje Youth Center and presentation of the day
- 08.00: departure to Čakovec
- 10.00-12.00: sightseeing of Čakovec and some free time
- 12.00-13.00: reception at the vocational upper secondary school Gospodarska škola Čakovec and welcome by the principal
- 13.00-14.00: IT and non-verbal theatre workshop for teachers and students
- 14.00-15.00: lunch and departure to Ptuj
- 16.00-17.30: sightseeing of Ptuj, the oldest city of Slovenia and some free time, departure to Celje
- 19.00: dinner at Stolpic restaurant

Thursday, 6th June 2019

- 07.30: breakfast for all those staying at the hostel, for the ones staying in the hotel, breakfast is served daily from 7 AM on
- 08.30: meeting at the school (School Library in 3rd Floor)
- 08.45-10.30: job shadowing for the teachers, visit to a kindergarten (only teachers from Norway), art workshop for the students
- 10.30-11.00: coffee break at the school library
- 11.00-13.00: IT workshop for teachers and students
- 13.00-15.00: lunch at the school and free time
- 15.00-17.00: treasure hunt in Celje (team activity) – meeting in front of the school at 15.00
- 18.00-19.00: dinner at the Stolpic restaurant
- 19.00-21.00: students programme (EU workshop at the Celje Youth Center), teachers programme (visit to Žalec) – **meeting point at 18.45 in front of the school!**

Friday, 7th June 2019

- 07.30: breakfast for all those staying at the hostel
- 08.50-09.00: meeting in Celje Youth Center and presentation of the day
- 09.00-10.30: improvisational theatre – workshop
- 10.30-11.00: coffee break
- 11.00-12.30: world café on motivation with evaluation activities
- 12.30-13.00: closure of the official part of the meeting and certificates
- 13.00-18.00: lunch at the school and free time
- 19.00-22.00: farewell party with dinner at Celje Youth Center

Saturday, 8th June 2019

Departure of the groups

Some facts about Celje and Slovenia



Celje is the third-largest town in Slovenia. It is a regional center of the traditional Slovenian region of Styria and the administrative seat of the City Municipality of Celje (Slovene: Mestna občina Celje). The town of Celje is located below Upper Celje Castle (407 m or 1,335 ft) at the confluence of the Savinja, Hudinja, Ložnica, and Voglajna rivers in the lower Savinja Valley, and at the crossing of the roads

connecting Ljubljana, Maribor, Velenje, and the Central Sava Valley. It lies 238 m (781 ft) above mean sea level. Population: 48.000.

Celje was known as Celeia during the Roman period. Early attestations of the name during or following Slavic settlement include Cylia in 452, ecclesiae Celejanae in 579, Zellia in 824, in Cilia in 1310, Cilli in 1311, and Celee in 1575. The proto-Slovene name *Cēle or *Cēlje, from which modern Slovene Celje developed, was borrowed from Vulgar Latin Celeae. The name is of pre-Roman origin and its further etymology is unclear. In the local Slovene dialect, Celje is called Cjele or Cele. In German it is called Cilli, and it is known in Italian as Cilli or Celie.

The first settlement in the area of Celje appeared during the Hallstatt era. The settlement was known in the Celtic times and to Ancient Greek historians as Kelea; findings suggest that Celts coined Noric money in the region.

Once the area was incorporated in the Roman Empire in 15 BC, it was known as Civitas Celeia. It received municipal rights in AD 45 under the name municipium Claudia Celeia during the reign of the Roman Emperor Claudius (41-54). Records suggest that the town was rich and densely populated, secured with the walls and towers, containing multi-storied marble palaces, wide squares, and streets. It was called Troia secunda, the second; or small Troy. A Roman road through Celeia led from Aquileia (Sln. Oglej) to Pannonia. Celeia soon became a flourishing Roman colony, and many great buildings were constructed, such as the temple of Mars, which was known across the Empire. Celeia was incorporated into Aquileia ca. 320 under the Roman Emperor Constantine I (272-337).



The city was razed by Slavic tribes during the Migration period of the 5th and 6th centuries, but was rebuilt in the Early Middle Ages. The first mention of Celje in the Middle Ages was under the name of Cylie in Wolfhold von Admont's Chronicle, which was written between 1122 and 1137. The town was the seat of the Counts of Celje from 1341 to 1456. It acquired market-town status in the first half of the 14th century and town privileges from Count Frederick II on 11 April 1451.



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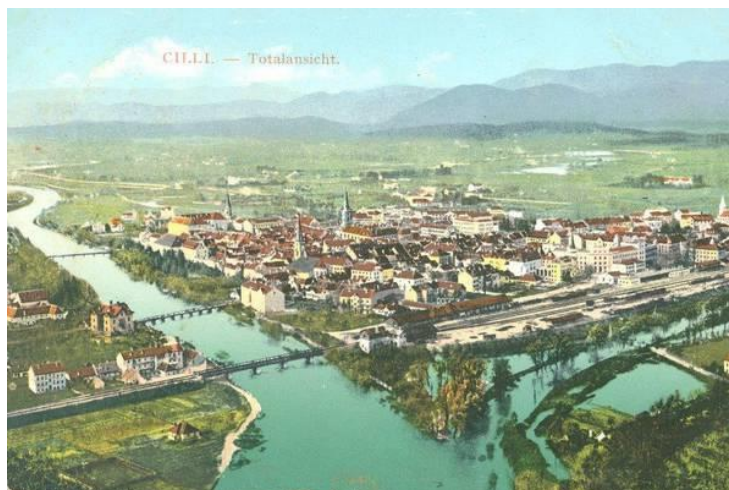


After the Counts of Celje died out in 1456, the region was inherited by the Habsburgs of Austria and administered by the Duchy of Styria. The city walls and defensive moat were built in 1473. The town defended itself against Turks and in 1515 during great Slovene peasant revolt against peasants, who had taken Old Castle.

Many local nobles converted to Protestantism during the Protestant Reformation, but the region was converted back to Roman Catholicism during the Counter-Reformation. Celje became part of the Habsburgs' Austrian Empire during the Napoleonic Wars. In 1867, after the defeat of Austria in the Austro-Prussian War, the town became part of Austria-Hungary.

The first service on the Vienna-Trieste railway line came through Celje on 27 April 1846. In 1895, Celje secondary school, established in 1808, began to teach in Slovene.

At the end of the 19th century and in the early 20th century, Celje was a center of German nationalism which had repercussions for Slovenes. The 1910 census showed that 66.8% of the population was German. A symbol of this was the German Cultural Center (German: Deutsches Haus), built in 1906 and opened on 15 May 1907, today it is Celje Hall (Slovene: Celjski dom). The centuries-old German name of the town, Cilli, sounded no longer German enough to some German residents, the form Celle being preferred by many.



Population growth was steady during this period. In 1900, Celje had 6,743 inhabitants and by 1924 this had grown to 7,750. The National Hall (Narodni dom), which hosts the Mayor's Office and Town Council today, was built in 1896. The first telephone line was installed in 1902 and the city received electric power in 1913.

Slovene and German ethnic nationalism increased during the 19th and early 20th centuries. With the collapse of Austria-Hungary in 1918 as a result of World War I, Celje became part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later known as Yugoslavia). During this period, the town experienced a rapid industrialization and a substantial growth in population.

Celje was occupied by Nazi Germany in April 1941. The Gestapo arrived in Celje on 16 April 1941 and were followed three days later by SS leader Heinrich Himmler, who inspected Stari pisker. During the war the city suffered from allied bombing, aimed at important communication lines and military installations. The National Hall was severely damaged.

The toll of the war on the city was heavy. The city (including nearby towns) had a pre-war population of 20,000 and lost 575 people during the war, mostly between the ages of 20 and 30. More than 1,500



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people were deported to Serbia or into the German interior of the Third Reich. Around 300 people were interned and around 1,000 people imprisoned in Celje's prisons. An unknown number of citizens were forcibly conscripted into the German army. Around 600 "stolen children" were taken to Nazi Germany for Germanization. A monument in Celje called Vojna in mir (War and Peace) by the sculptor Jakob Savinšek, commemorates the World War II era.

After the end of the war, the remaining German-speaking portion of the populace was expelled. Anti-tank trenches and other sites were used to create 25 mass graves in Celje and its immediate surroundings and were filled with Croatian, Serbian, and Slovenian militia members that had collaborated with the Germans, as well as civilians.

Celje became part of independent Slovenia following the Ten-Day War in 1991. On 7 April 2006, Celje became the seat of a new Diocese of Celje, created by Pope Benedict XVI within the Archdiocese of Maribor. The town's tourist sights include a Grayfriars' monastery founded in 1241 and a palace from the 16th century.



Celje does not have its own university, although some college-level education has been established in the city. The Faculty of Logistics, formally part of the University of Maribor, was established in Celje in 2005. International School for Social and Business Studies Faculty of Commercial and Business Sciences UP Faculty of Management.

Slovenia, officially the Republic of Slovenia (Slovene: Republika Slovenija), is a country located in southern Central Europe at a crossroads of important European cultural and trade routes. It is bordered by Italy to the west, Austria to the north, Hungary to the northeast, Croatia to the southeast, and the Adriatic Sea to the southwest. It covers 20,273 square kilometers (7,827 sq mi) and has a population of 2.07 million. One of the successor states of the former Yugoslavia, Slovenia is a parliamentary republic and a member of the United Nations, of the European Union, and of NATO. The capital and largest city is Ljubljana.



Slovenia has a mostly mountainous terrain with a mainly continental climate, with the exception of the Slovene Littoral, which has a sub-Mediterranean climate, and of the northwest, which has an Alpine climate. Additionally, the Dinaric Alps and the Pannonian Plain meet on the territory of Slovenia. The country, marked by a significant biological diversity, is one of the most water-rich in Europe, with a dense river network, a rich aquifer system, and significant karst underground watercourses. Over half of the territory is covered by forest. The human settlement of Slovenia is dispersed and uneven.

Slovenia has historically been the crossroads of Slavic, Germanic, and Romance languages and cultures. Although the population is not homogeneous, Slovenes comprise the majority.[35] The South Slavic language Slovene is the official language throughout the country. Slovenia is a largely secularized country, but Catholicism and Lutheranism have significantly influenced its culture and identity. The economy of Slovenia is small, open and export-oriented and has been strongly influenced by international conditions. It has been severely hurt by the Eurozone crisis which started in 2009. The main economic field is services, followed by industry and construction.

Historically, the current territory of Slovenia has formed part of many different states, including the Roman Empire, Byzantine Empire, Carolingian Empire and the Holy Roman Empire, the Habsburg Monarchy, the Republic of Venice, the French-administered Illyrian Provinces of Napoleon I, the Austrian Empire and Austria-Hungary. In October 1918 the Slovenes exercised self-determination for the first time by co-founding the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. In December 1918 they merged with the Kingdom of Serbia into the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (renamed Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1929).



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More than 60% of more than 900 pupils are involved in extracurricular activities, projects and youth research work and they are also very successful in various national and international competitions. The school is subject to constant change and improvements by being actively involved in local, national and international communities with numerous activities, school, national and international projects as well as within an extensive partnership of schools and social networks. The school has been granted the title of Cultural School 2015 - 2020 due to its diverse and stimulating cultural activities in the area of music, theatre and visual arts. In this school year alone 9 musical ensembles, 3 theatre groups and 2 school newspapers are active in the school. The school has a very renowned and internationally recognised debate club. Within the international networks such as Unesco APSnet, Eco-Schools, MUN, Duke of Edinburgh's International Award, European Parliament School Ambassador, Healthy schools the goals and vision of the school gravitate towards sustainable development and providing skills of the 21st century to its pupils and teachers. Gimnazija Celje – Center is also a national reference school for work with talented children and a European talent point within the European Talent Support Network.

Pupils can choose between three programs that are offered: general grammar school, art grammar school in kindergarten pedagogics (vocational programme).



Some facts about Čakovec

Čakovec is a city in northern Croatia, located around 90 kilometres (56 miles) north of Zagreb, the Croatian capital. Čakovec is both the county seat and the largest city of Međimurje County, the northernmost, smallest and most densely populated Croatian county. The total population of the city is approximately 16.0000 and the city's metropolitan area approximately 45,000. The city's present day population primarily consists of ethnic Croats at 93.8%, with the largest minority being Romani at 3.8% of the municipality. Other ethnic groups are Serbs, Hungarians, Slovenes and Albanians.



According to the geographer Strabo's reports in the 1st century, today's location of the city of Čakovec was the site of Aquama (wet town) in Roman times and at the time a marshland, a military post and a legionnaire camp.

The name Čakovec (Hungarian: Csáktornya, German: Csakathurn or Tschakathurn) comes from the first name of the ispán Csák Hahót. With the beginning of the 13th century he erected the timber fortification which was later named Csák's tower (Croatian: Čakov toranj). It was mentioned for the first time in 1328 and the place appeared in the official books in 1333. From 1350 to 1397, it was in the possession of the House of Lacković. The period of more significant economic and cultural growth of Čakovec is considered to have started in 1547, when Nikola Šubić Zrinski of Szigetvár became the owner of the area. At that time the castle was lavishly decorated, surrounded by a park and sculptures of famous army leaders and monarchs. Duke Juraj IV Zrinski granted privileges to the inhabitants of the Čakovec fortress and its suburbs on 29 May 1579. This was the starting point for Čakovec to become a free market town and the date is celebrated today as "City Day". The Čakovec Castle which was owned by the House of Zrinski between the 16th and the 18th century is known today as the "Zrinski Old Town" (Stari grad Zrinskih) and is considered the main landmark of the city. It is located in the Zrinski Park (Perivoj Zrinskih) only a few steps from the central square.

In 1738 the city was devastated by an earthquake, in 1741 by a large fire, and another earthquake hit it in 1880. At the end of the 18th century, the owners of the town became counts from the House of Feštetić, and the town was turned into a big estate where industry, crafts and trade developed. In 1848 the ban Josip Jelačić captured Čakovec from the Hungarians and joined it with Croatia. The first railroad track was built here in 1860 and to help connect Budapest with the ports of Rijeka and Trieste. The town was connected by railroad with Mursko Središće and Lendava in 1889 and in 1893 electricity was introduced. Čakovec was the seat of a district (Hungarian: járás) in Zala county of the Kingdom of Hungary until 1918. It again became part of Hungary between 1941-44 during World War II, until it was captured on the 6 April 1945 by the Soviet Red Army with Marshal Fyodor Tolbukhin in command.



In the late 1990s and throughout the 2000s several modern buildings were built and opened to the public. In 1999 a brand new bathing resort including four indoor swimming pools and a jacuzzi was opened as a part of the city's center for sports and recreation. In 2003 a renovated sports hall, originally built in the 1970s and belonging to the constructional high school, was also opened as a part of the center for sports and recreation and hosted several group matches of the 2003 World Women's Handball Championship. Beginning in the late 1990s and early 2000s several large

shopping centers and automobile showrooms emerged in the city, mostly in its northwestern part. Čakovec was twice rewarded The Green Flower award for the tidiest continental city in Croatia, in 2008 and 2009. Čakovec is the first city of the former Yugoslavia to have installed completely electronic information spots, located at the Republic Square and the Franciscan Square in the Center and at the Square of Saint Anthony of Padua in the Jug district. Čakovec is known as the city of traffic circles,



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because, during the late 1990s and early 2000s, all of its traffic lights in the inner part of the city were removed and replaced with traffic circles or rotaries, virtually eliminating traffic jams. The only remaining traffic lights in the city are located on the southern bypass. Although Čakovec is a small city by global parameters, its large working force which comes from all over the county, its location and importance in the region caused many traffic jams on the crossroads. Čakovec is home for many famous Croatian punk bands, including Bakterije and Motorno Ulje.

The city of Čakovec currently has three elementary schools and several secondary schools including a Gymnasium and three high schools that offer education in technology, crafts, economics and construction. The Teacher's Training College (Croatian: Visoka učiteljska škola) is the city's only institution for higher education that lasts more than 3 years. In recent years, the city opened its own institution of higher education called MEV - Međimursko veleučilište u Čakovcu (Polytechnic of Međimurje in Čakovec), offering 3-year studies (180 ECTS points) in Computer Science and The Management of Tourism and Sport. The city is also known for its School of Animated Film ŠAF (Škola animiranog filma), which has been hosting an annual international animated film summer workshop for several decades, bringing to Čakovec world-renowned animators.

The city of Čakovec has a highly developed industry and it is the focal point for communication, business, trade and education in the Međimurje County. The economy of the city is based on textile, footwear, food processing and metal plants. The Čakovec-based company TIZ Zrinski is the largest printing and publishing company in the county as well as one of the major such companies in northern Croatia. Many books published in the country are printed in this factory. The city is also a base for several companies engaged in construction, production of building materials, and plastics. Some of the largest companies based in the city include the textile and clothing manufacturers Čateks and Međimurska Trikotaža Čakovec (MTČ) as well as the footwear manufacturer Jelen, while the companies Čakovečki mlinovi (bakery) and Vajda (meat products) are major fresh food producers in the city. Promming is also one of the biggest factories in Čakovec, they produce metal shelves designed especially for supermarkets.

Gospodarska škola Čakovec

Gospodarska škola Čakovec is a vocational school, located in the Međimurje County, which is the most northern Croatian county. It is a small region between two rivers, Mura and Drava. The students of Gospodarska škola are educated in the following educational fields: agriculture, traffic and logistics, textile and leather, service activities. The school organises the courses for adults, as well.



In Gospodarska škola, for ten years and even longer, disabled students have been given the opportunity to educate themselves for some practical occupations or they are fully integrated in regular classes. The teachers of Gospodarska škola regularly improve their competencies at various methodological workshops and they were involved in several international projects, as well. As far as methodology is concerned, in the last few years there has



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been a trend of adjusting classes to students and preparing students for the strict and picky labour market with new methods. Gospodarska škola has participated in various EU school projects for years and is proud of this fact. Because of the great engagement and the quality implementation of KA1 projects – student professional trainings, Gospodarska škola got a special charter from Croatian National Agency AMPEU - The Agency for Mobility and EU Programmes. It is a valuable award, taking into consideration that only two more Croatian schools got it.

