



Lifelong
Learning
Programme



”The work

**Comenius
project**

*place
yesterday,*

*”Today’s child,
tomorrow’s
entepreneur”*

*today
and*

tomorrow”

2011-2013

BRAILA

IN PAST

PRESENT



Brăila is an ancient settlement on the left bank of the Danube, appearing with the name "Drinago" in an old geographical description and Spanish travelers, "Libro del conocimiento" (1350) and on several maps Catalan (Angellino of Dalorto, 1325 - Angelino Dulcert 1330 and 1339). It noted that in 1368 Brayla in transport and trade privilege granted Brasov merchants. The city was occupied by the Turks in 1538-1540, the (mange or kaza) from 1554 until the end of the Russo-Turkish War of 1828-1829, during which it is called Ibrail. In the fifteenth century Brăilei name is remembered as Breil, a mention of Chancery ruler "Ttibor in Transylvania". Flourishing period of the early twentieth century has, it is a major port of entry and exit of goods from Romania. It is accessible to ships small and medium sized

Braila yesterday



Braila today



Old Center

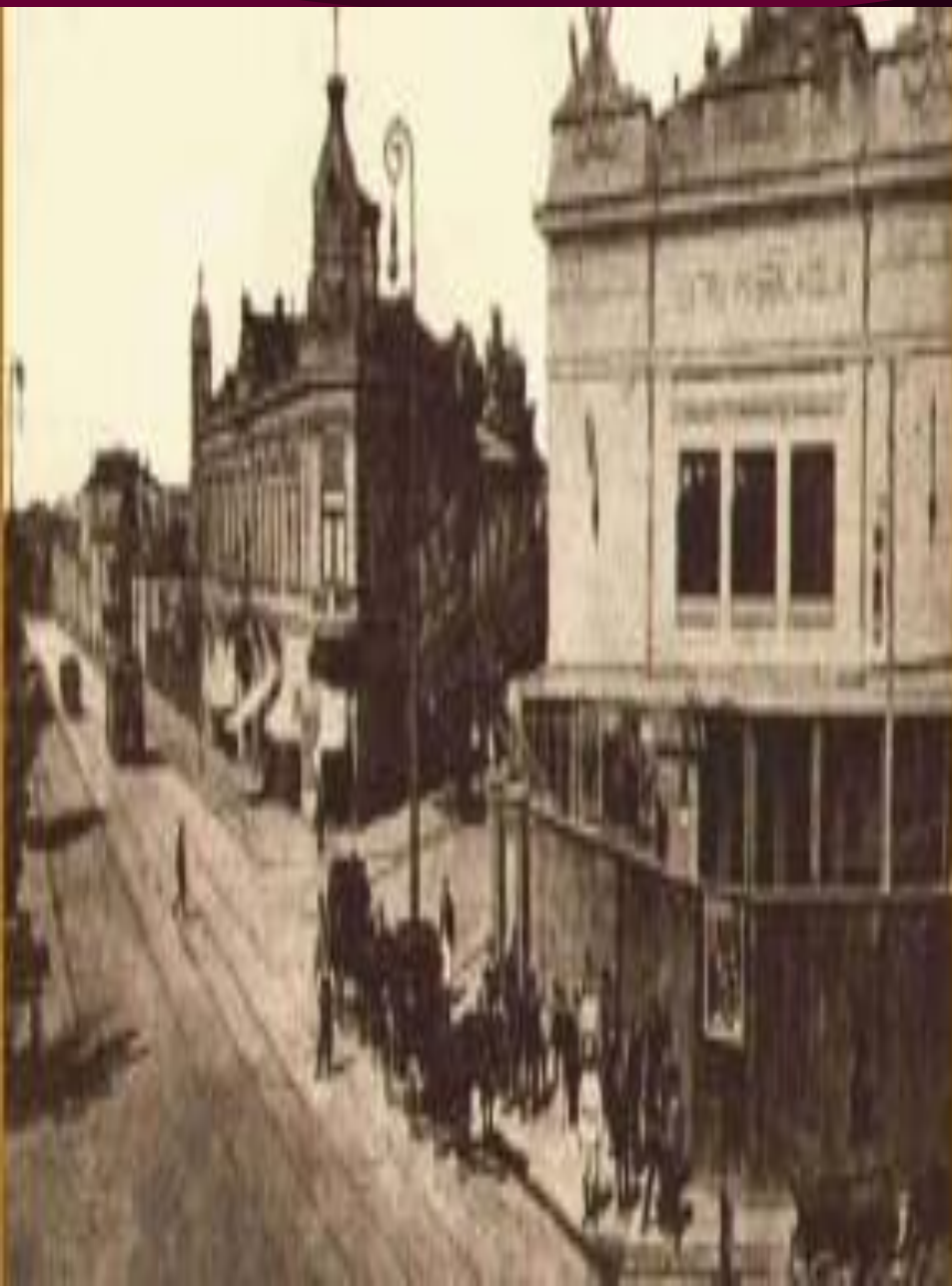


Braila, Proprietatea D. Jonescu

New Center



Old Theatre Street



New Republicii Street



PORT OF BRAILA IN PAST



AND PRESENT



From time immemorial, people have dealt with Braille agriculture, livestock and fisheries on the west bank of the Danube. A schooner, coat of Braila was the symbol of trade, the main occupation of the inhabitants of this area. In 1836, Braila was declared free port. Here was established the first Chamber of Arbitration (1836), stock grains and goods (1882), the Commercial Court and Commercial Bank opened in Braila. Due to the thriving economic life, Braila has become one of the most important commercial centers in Romania. Thriving trade and industry development throughout the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century marked the history of Braila. In the 1911 business year maximum Braila trade accounted for 22% of Romanian trade and 20% of imports. This development meant: steam mills, pasta factory, shipyard (1864), brewery (1872) and docks (1883). The first foreign investment in Braila was made in 1924 - Franco-Romanian society. After reaching its peak in 1937 in Braila occurs generally XII Congress of the cities in Romania, between 1941-1944, during the Second World War, import and export Brăilei fell down

INDUTRIAL ZONE IN THE PAST



TRADE IN BRAILA IN PAST



Unloading wheat, beginning of the 20th century. <

Insulating sector in 1910. >

Industrial architecture



BRILA
GAS

MOARA VIOLLATOS YESTERDAY



Built in 1898 by ANGHEL SALIGNY Violattoș mill was for the period when he was inaugurated, an outstanding achievement - was the largest steam mill based in Eastern Europe and thus become the pride of the whole Romania.

PORT OF BRAILA IN THE PAST



PORT OF BRAILA IN PRESENT





MADRID YESTERDAY



MADRID TODAY



Madrid in the past



Madrid, calle de Alcalá (anterior a 1963)

Madrid was one of the most heavily affected cities of Spain in the Civil War (1936–1939). The city was a stronghold of the Republicans from July 1936. Its western suburbs were the scene of an all-out battle in November 1936 and it was during the Civil War that Madrid became the first European city to be bombed by airplanes (Japan was the first to bomb civilians in world history, at Shanghai in 1932) specifically targeting civilians in the history of warfare

During the economic boom in Spain from 1959 to 1973, the city experienced unprecedented, extraordinary development in terms of population and wealth, becoming the largest GDP city in Spain, and ranking third in Western Europe. The municipality is extended, annexing neighbouring council districts, to achieve the present extension of 607 km² (234.36 sq mi). The south of Madrid became very industrialized, and there were massive migrations from rural areas of Spain into the city. Madrid's newly built north-western districts became the home of the new thriving middle class that appeared as result of the 1960s Spanish economic boom, while south-eastern periphery became an extensive working-class settlement, which was the base for an active cultural and political reform.

After the death of Franco and the democratic regime, the 1978 constitution confirms Madrid as the capital of Spain. In 1979, the first municipal elections bring democracy to Madrid's first democratically elected mayor since the Second Republic.

MERCADO DE SAN ANTONIO



SAN ANTONIO MARKET

ESTACIÓN DE ATOCHA



ATOCHA TRAIN STATION

HOTEL RITZ



RITZ HOTEL

PLAZA DE TOROS LAS VENTAS



VENTAS BULLFIGHTER'S RING

PLAZA MAYOR



MAYOR SQUARE



**BOTÍN'S RESTAURANT.
THE OLDEST RESTAURANT IN THE WORLD**

Madrid in the present



During the period from 1992 to 2006, Madrid experienced very significant growth in its service sector. The most notable of these services are those geared towards companies, followed by transport and communications, property and financial services. These four groups generate 51% of gross value added for Madrid's economy and 62% of gross value added for the services sector. The importance of the Barajas Airport to the city's economy is substantial. The construction of housing and public works such as the ringroads and train network, constituted a major pillar of the economy up to 2006.

As Spain has become decentralized politically, Madrid has taken on a smaller administrative profile as compared to the rest of the Spanish state. Even so, the Community of Madrid (centred upon the city of Madrid) experienced the highest growth of all the Spanish regions between 2004 to 2006. Madrid has become the 23rd richest city in the world and third richest in Europe in terms of absolute GDP; the economic output for the year 2005 was of \$201.5 billion, behind the considerably larger cities of Paris (\$460 billion) and London (\$452 billion). Madrid, in specific the Madrid region is the richest in Spain and one of the richest in Europe.

Madrid is a world's financial leader, rising to the top five Centres of Commerce in Europe. Madrid continues its upward trajectory as a key European city, rising from its 2007 spot at number 16 to number 11 globally and from number 6 to the number 5 spot in Europe.



SAN ANTONIO'S MARKET



RITZ HOTEL



VENTAS BULLFIGHTER'S RING



MAYOR SQUARE



BOTÍN'S RESTAURANT.

THE OLDEST RESTAURANT IN THE WORLD



Gruß aus Honstadt.

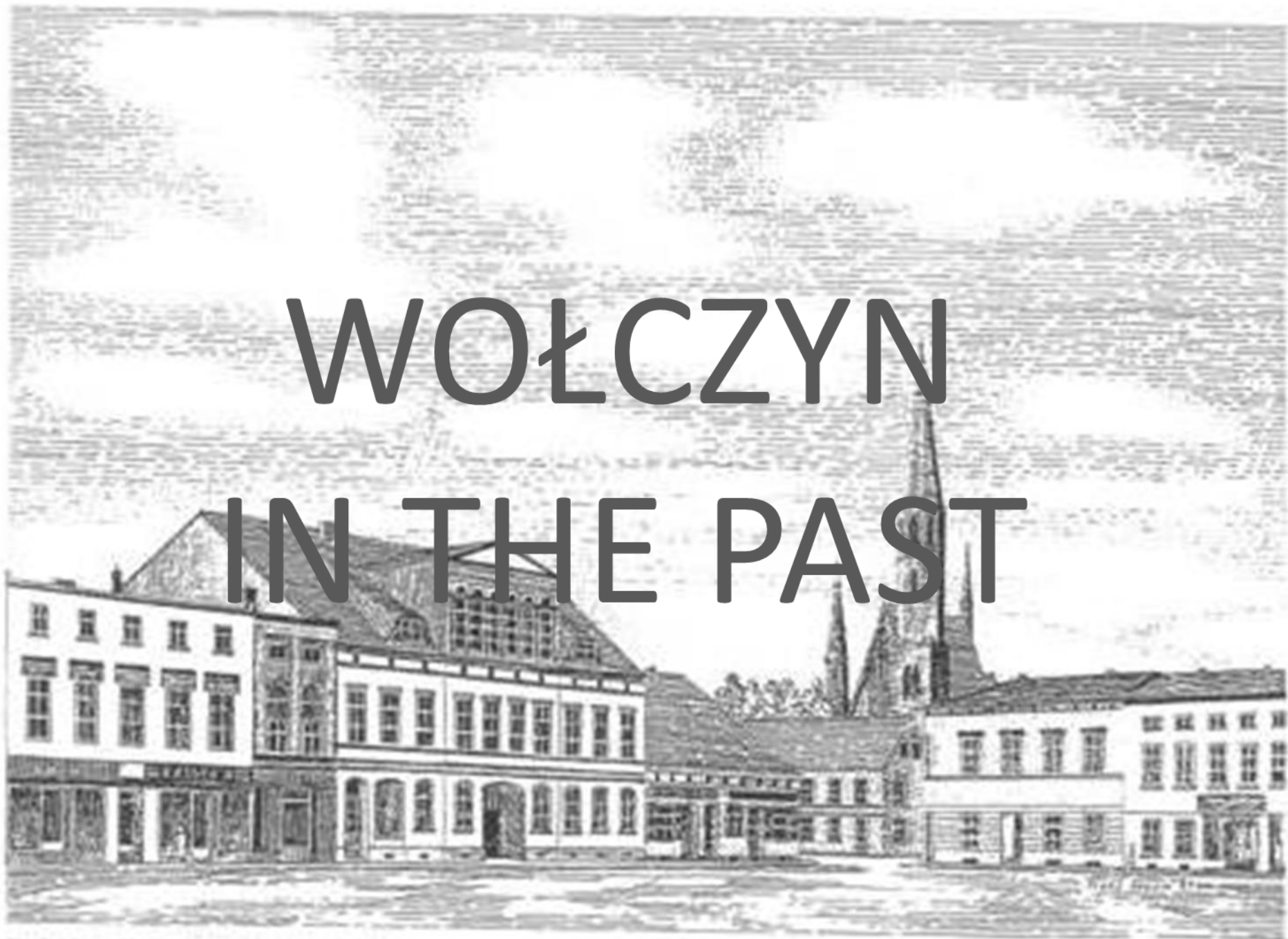
WORKPLACE -PAST

- PRESENT

WOŁCZYN -FUTURE



WOŁCZYN IN THE PAST



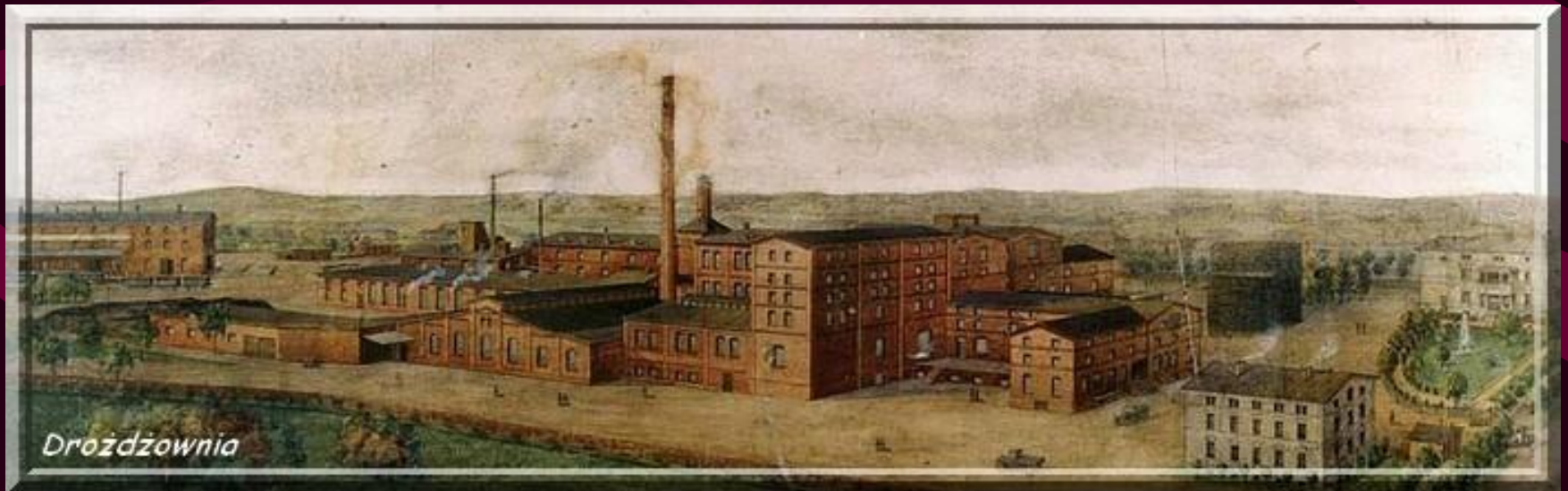
Work places in the past

Wołczyn – formerly Konstadt – once an industrial center of Kluczbork County and its seat. In 1898 a public telecommunications network was connected and in 1904 a gas-works was built. In place of wooden buildings in the city center two hotels were made – “Hotel pod Białym Orłem” and “Hotel pod Cesarzem”. In 1864 railway line called “Kolej Prawobrzeżnej Odry” was opened. In 1912 a hospital – today Health Care Center – was opened. 100 years ago there were 4 hotels and 9 restaurants. Wołczyn was a market town where a lot of fairs (the biggest ones in Silesia) were held. In 1907 a water-tower and first waterworks were built. Primary School number 1 was called Adolf Hitler Schule. A lot of factories were located there, including: carriages factory on Kluczborska Street; roofing felt factory on Byczyńska Street; two wood yards; tiles factory and a steam mill on Rzeczna Street. In 1891 a steam dairy in Dworcowa Street started to work. In 1893 big yeast factory was opened. The investors were two entrepreneurs: Josef Mahlich (owner of the estate in Brynica) and Eduard Moche. The yeast factory works till today. After the war it was “Śląska Fabryka Drożdży”, which supplied quarter of the country. Afterwards the investor from France took over the factory and named it “Lesaffre”. In 1984 Gruschwitz’s - known family of industrialists from Nowa Sól opened a flax rettery. In 1936 a hemp rettery was added. In 1895 Carl Adam Fromm opened machinery factory, which supplied our yeast factory.

ROSZARNIA LNU- FLAX RETTERY



DROŹDŹOWNIA – YEAST FACTORY



WIEŻA CIŚNIEŃ – PRESSURE TOWER



ZAKŁAD LECZNICZY ŚW. JÓZEFA – ST. JOSEPH'S MEDICAL DEPARTMENT



RYNEK – TOWN CENTRE



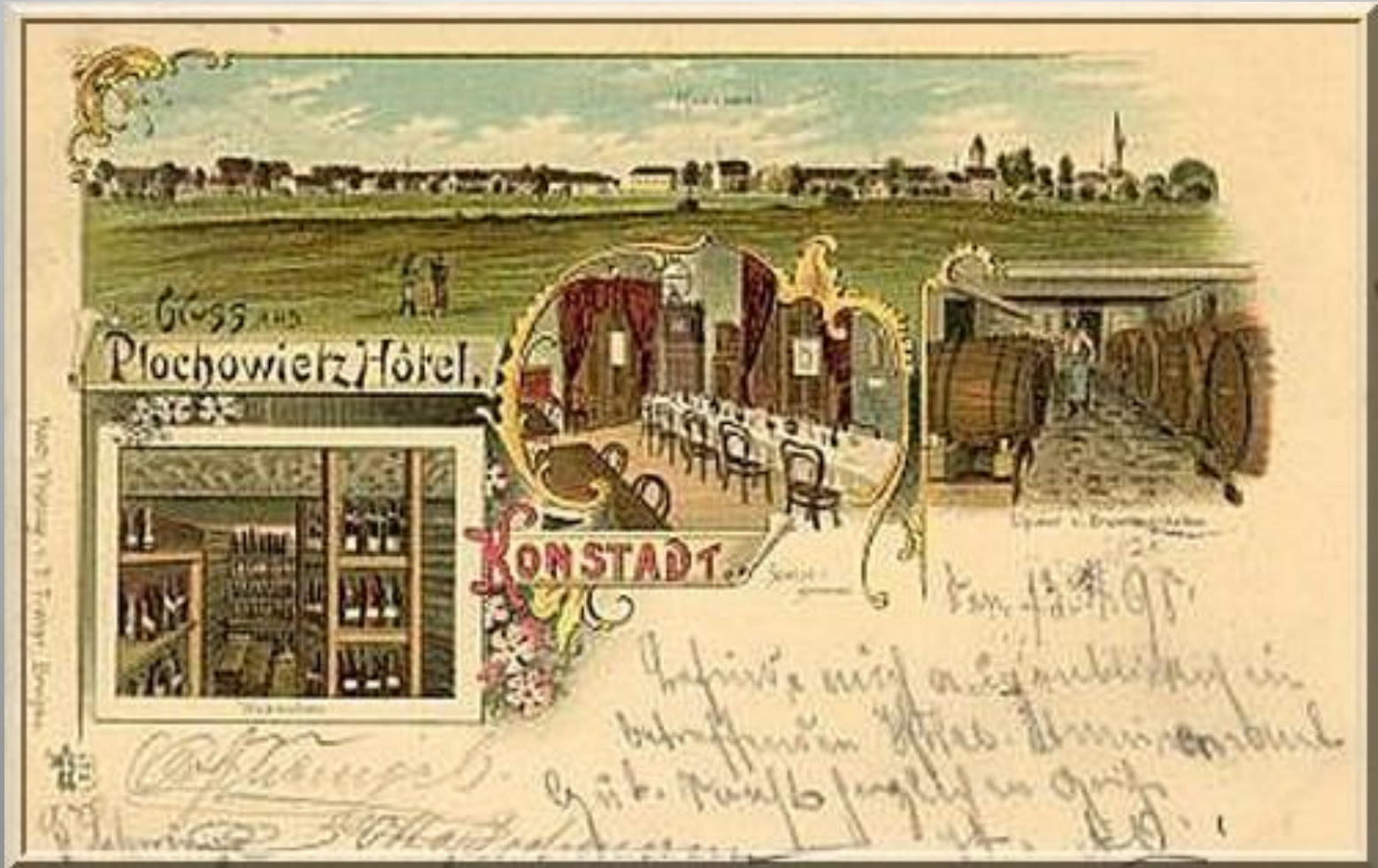
DWORZEC KOLEJOWY - RAILWAY STATION



SZPITAL LECZNICZY - HOSPITAL



HOTEL



MŁYN WODNY – WATER MILL



An aerial photograph of a town, likely Wolczyn, featuring a prominent Gothic church with a tall spire. The church is surrounded by residential buildings with red-tiled roofs. The text "WOŁCZYN TODAY" is overlaid in the center of the image.

WOŁCZYN TODAY

WOŁCZYN TODAY

- System changes in 1989 did not save Wolczyn and led to the present high rate of unemployment. Most of the work places were liquidated . The ones which remained do not give employment to all inhabitants so many people leave Poland in search of work. The companies which survived hard times are: Yeast factory (called Lesaffre), Glassworks and the Department of Water and Sewage. Currently factories have employed about 400-500 people (for comparison, in the postwar period a few thousand people from the whole province worked here). There are many small service companies for example trade companies, manufacturing companies, construction companies, transport services, masonry services, gastronomy services and many others.

DROŻDŻOWNIA – YEAST FACTORY



HUTA SZKŁA - GLASSWORK



www.miasto-wolczyn.prv.pl

DWORZEC KŁOJOWY – RAILWAY STATION



WIEŻA CIŚNIENIEŃ – PRESSURE TOWER



CARITAS – CENTRE FOR MENTALLY ILL



ZAKŁAD LECZNICZY ŚW. JÓZEFA – ST. JOSEPH'S MEDICAL DEPARTMENT



DOM KULTURY – CULTURE CENTRE



STRAŽ POŻARNA – FIRE STATION



WOŁCZYN IN THE FUTURE

- In the future Wołczyn will become an enormous city, with population of 200000 people. Most of the area will be taken up by shopping centers and water parks. The world's first UFO's Airport prepared specially for visitors from the other planets will be built there. There will be also special hotels to entertain those rare guests from distant galaxies. In place of old yeast factory, the world's biggest mechanized Willy Wonka Chocolate Factory, employing 20000 people will be created. Since year 2365 modern, fully equipped hospitals will be there. Since year 3421 the aliens, UFOs and mutated monkeys research station will function. Glassworks will be still operating. In the near future State Scientific University, one of the best in Poland, will come into existence. In 3436, after 10 years of researches, cure for any kind of cancer will be devised.

alternativa 3



ÚPN-SÚ VALASKÁ BELÁ

NÁVRH CENTRÁLNEJ ZÓNY
DOPLŇUJÚCI VÝKRES



Projekt Comenius

VALASKÁ BELÁ

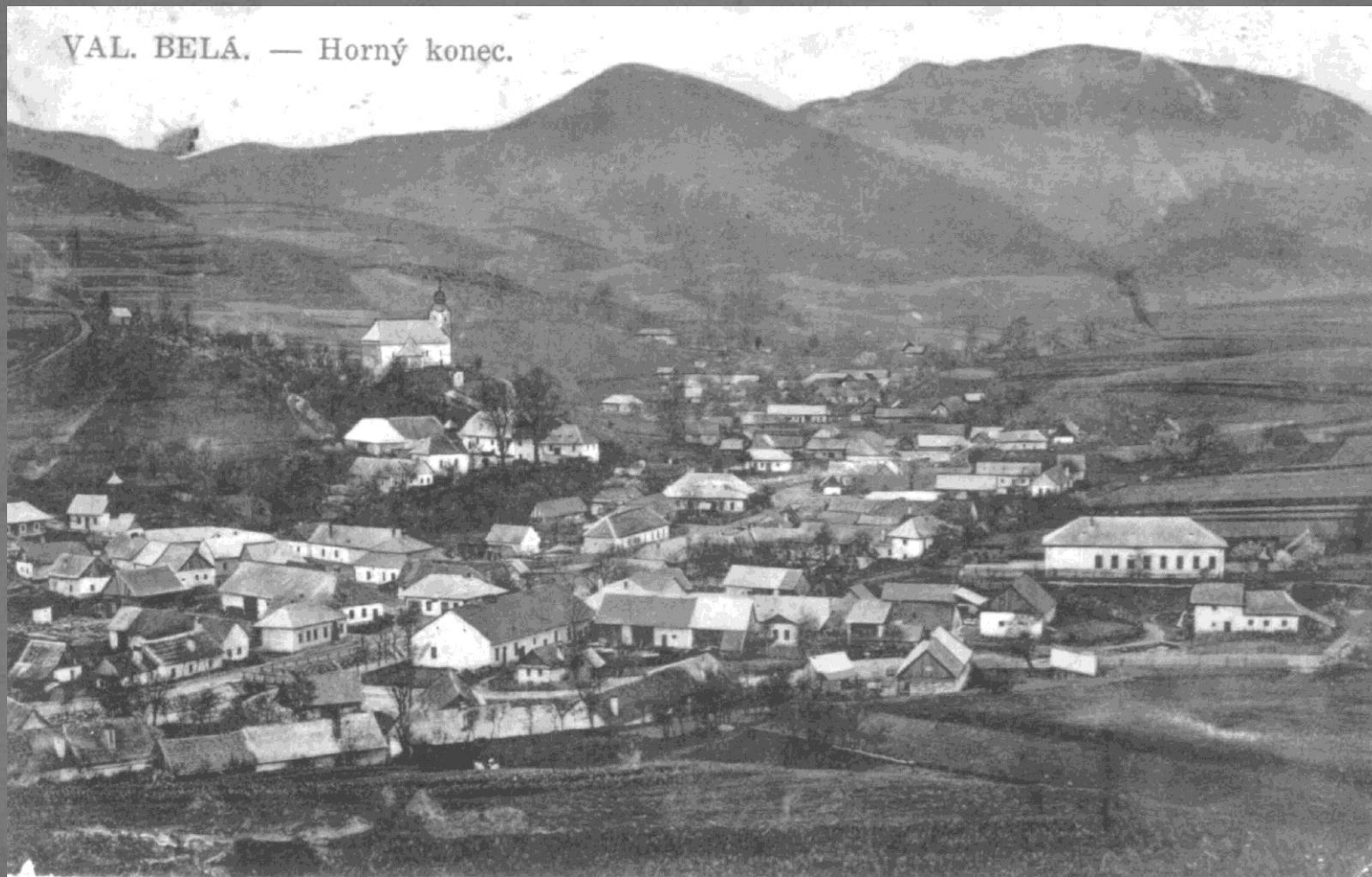
WORKPLACE

PAST - PRESENT - FUTURE

PAST

- The oldest houses were built in a circle shape and they did not create house rows, but so called „estates“. One or two estates (sometimes even more) created secluded dwelling. The largest secluded dwelling was Bukovec with about 30 houses. It was about 99 houses altogether.
- Original employment of the Belans was sheperding of the sheep. Sheep were breed by farmers from villages and secluded dwellings, those richer owned even 120 sheep. They were doing farming and cattle breeding. Besides cattle they breed goats and poultry.
Decrease of breeding happened in the 60ies of the 20th century since it was restricted by industrialization of the country.
- In spring 1949 there was a Collective Farm of the 1st type established, which started run a farm in autumn in 1949 at area 400 ha.
- Already in the first half of the 18th century there was advanced forms of the house-to-house sale and itinerant employment. Mainly glazing and glasscutter. Origin of the glasscutter in Valaska Bela gave the start of the production of sheet glass in Gápel glassworks. Its formation belongs to the period when glassworks were formatted in a big number on aristocratic or church properties in order to utilize great and available wealth of the forests at our territory at that time. Local glassworks transported its products via road to Railway station Nováky, which was about 30 kilometres far. Later, since 1925, via narrow gauge Ilava-Zliechov-Gápel. Curious glass transport did not last long since glassworks was cancelled in 1929 in Gápel.
- Belans glassworkers and glasscutters created a profession which stands out as a Slovak national particularity. Although life today has changed a bit, presence still connects with heritage of glasscutters whose implanted attraction to glass to all generations. They gave the first spur for creating Glass Manufacture in Valaská Belá.
- There was a textile production present there – workshop Folk Craft in Velké Rovné had its own manufacturing plant in Valaská Belá since 1951. It closed its production in 1994.

PAST



TODAY

- Valaská Belá creates one of the main regions of the decentralized settlements in Slovakia. It is situated in the southeastern part of the Strážovské Vrchy.
- Center of the village is surrounded by Zliechovská Hornatina, Nitrické Vrchy and Malá Magura. It neighbors with region of the Hornonitrianska Kotlina in the south and southeast. The altitude of Valaská Belá is 482 meters. Valaská Belá is the largest village in Slovakia with its area of 6474 ha.
- It is situated in the Trenčiansky region in the district of Prievidza. Western border of the land Valaská Belá is also the border of the district Prievidza.
- It is one of the spheres which can be constantly developed and has a huge perspective. It is so called "Green Hiking". It can be combination of Summer and Winter activities. In winter it is possible to increase attraction of cross country skiing paths (with snow scooter) and improve quality of the lifts at Homôlke (www.homolka.sk).
- In a village there are good conditions for development of agroturism, there are so beautiful nature trails and cycle-nature trails.
- Nature trails and cycle-nature trails enables you to go for walks to surrounded villages Čierna Lehota, Trenčiaske Teplice, Zliechov and Čičmany. Right in this village you can meet with antique and unique architecture – decorated wooden houses and typical folk traditions.
- Possibility of swimming is in Rudnianska Dam, in a distance about 15 km from village, and also in nearby swimming pools in towns Nováky and Bojnice.

PRESENT



PAST (1944)



PRESENT 2009



PAST (1944)



PAST - Church of St. Michala Archanjela (1929)

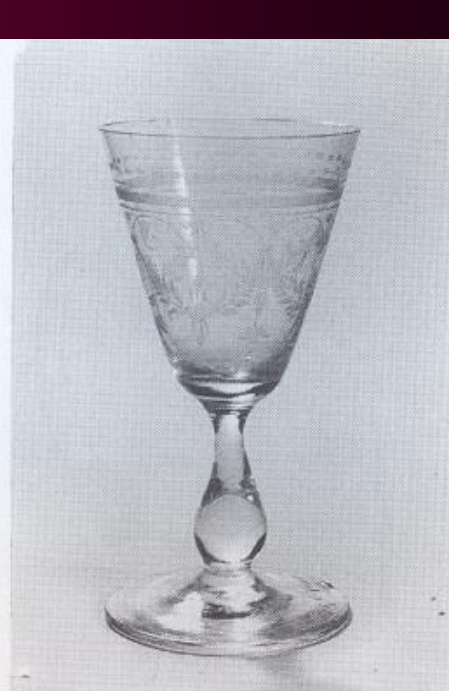
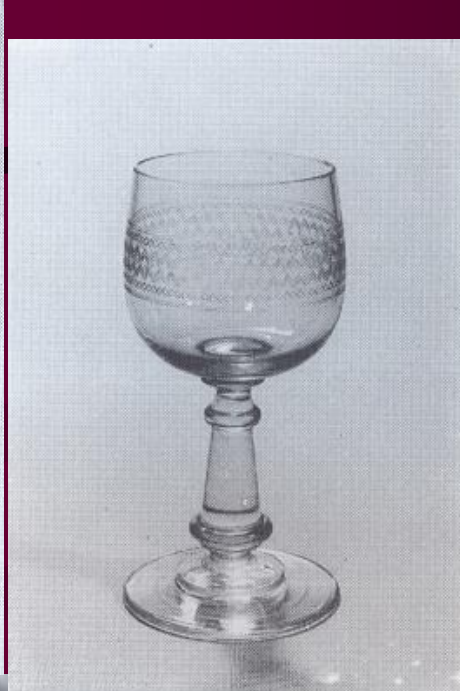
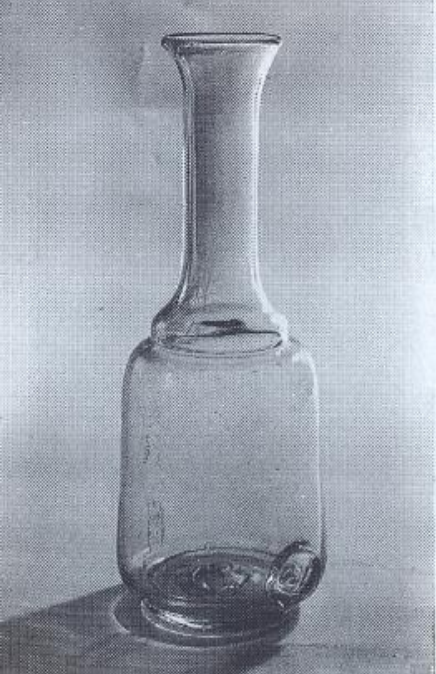


PRESENT – Church Sv. Michala Archanjela 2009



PAST- Krištál' (1965)





PRESENT- Sklený sen



© sklenice



Sklený Sen



Sklený Sen



© sklenice

PAST- KRIŠTÁL- Hand cut lead crystal (1976)



PAST- Glass works (1996)



PRESENT



PAST- Weaving company



PRESENT- LEONI Electrical Appliance Assemblies



PAST

VAL. BELÁ. — Mlýn. — Pockalím.



PAST-Health centre (1964)



PRESENT – Post office



FUTURE

Slovakia is a young country located in the heart of Europe with a strong identity and rich cultural heritage. It is famous for its historic cities, beautiful mountains, warm and hospitable people, ice hockey and good wine and beer.

Our future in Valaská Belá is in the natural beauty and diversity of the Slovak landscape make it an attractive tourist destination. Slovakia is rich in historic towns, castles, folk culture, mountains and forests protected in nine national parks, marvelous caves, ski resort and spas that attract millions of tourists every year. This is our future.

With a modern and innovative outlook, people in Valaská Belá are friendly and open-minded while simultaneously giving great importance to values of modesty and respect for tradition.



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