



EuroDigitCultHer

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OSIJEK, 5-10-2021

1<sup>st</sup> LTT



**EuroDigiCultHer**



**LOGBOOK**

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of the European Union





Tuesday 5 October 2021



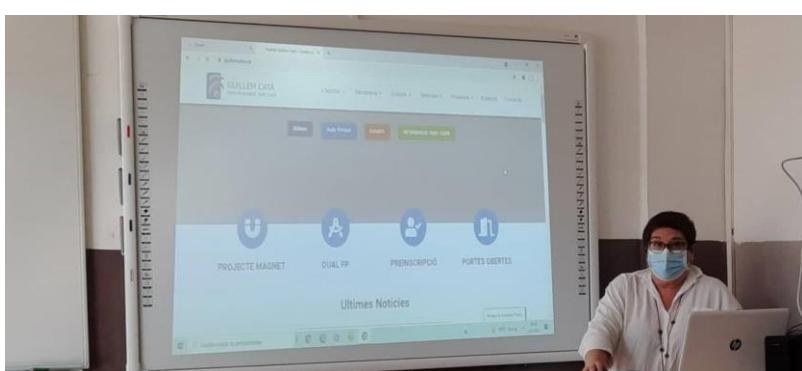
Arrival at «I. Gimnazija Osijek»  
in Osijek Croazia.  
Let's meet each other



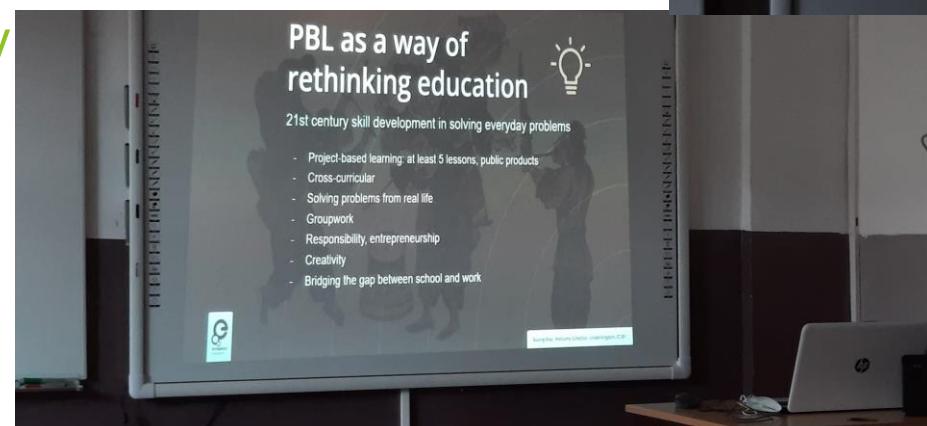
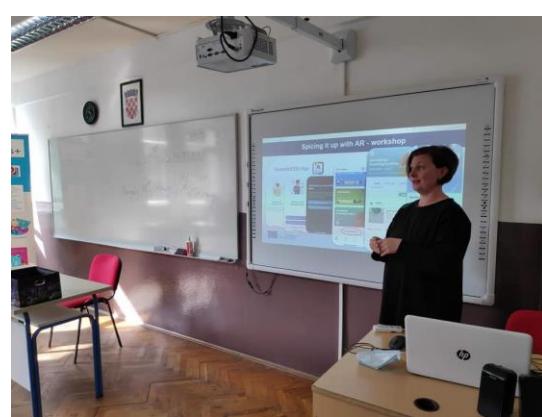
# Presentation of the institutions by the participating partners

Tuesday 5 October 2021

- Presentation of the institutions by the participating partners:
- Croazia
- Italy
- Portugal
- Spain
- Greece
- Hungary



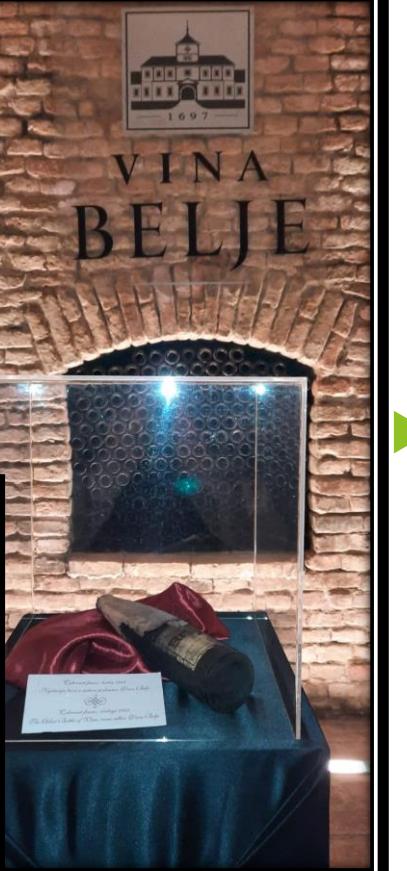
- Introduction to Europeana (Copyright issues, Searching Europeana, Teaching with Europeana blog) by teacher Ivana Stiglec
- Integrating digital cultural heritage into teaching (Europeana in eTwinning Projects)
- Creating learning scenarios
- Earthquest-virtual global adventures by Ella Rakovac-Bekes



# Tuesday 5 October 2021

Blended town  
tour action  
Web tools for  
digitising cultural  
heritage.





## Short trip to Baranja Wine cellar Belje

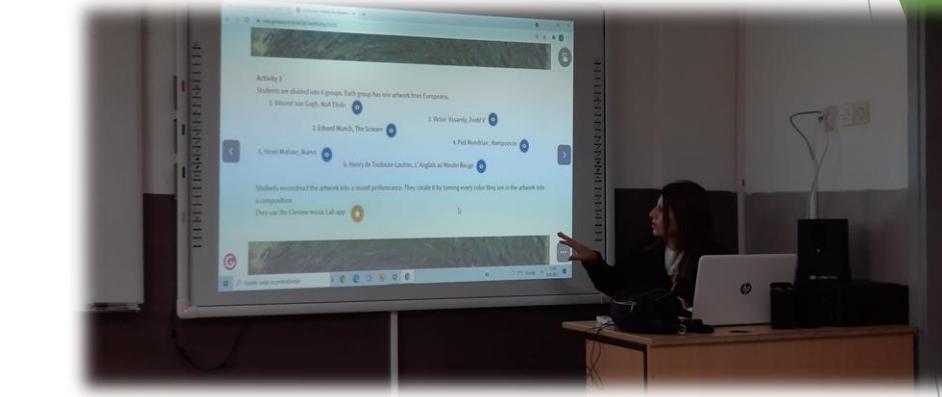
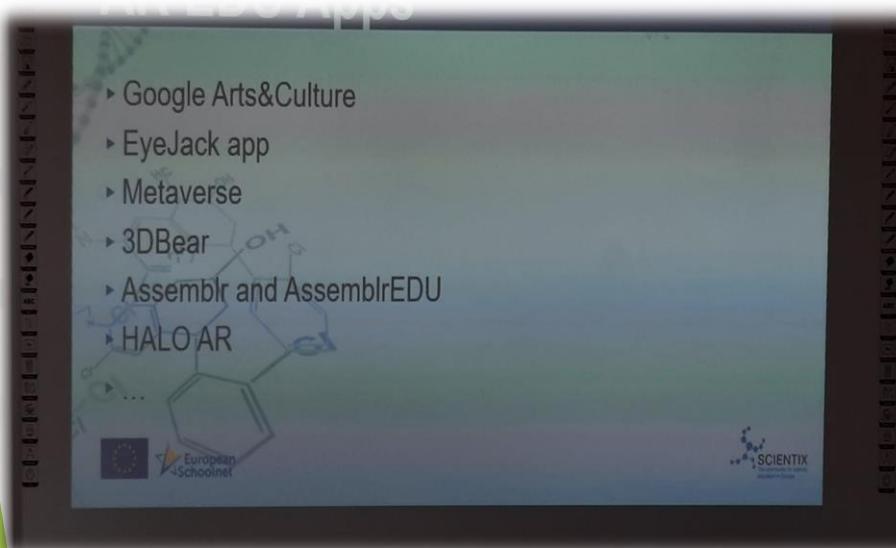
►Tuesday 5 October 2021



# Wednesday, 6 October 2021

- Creating learning scenario
- Learning scenario presentation
- Earthquest-virtual global adventure
- Web tools for digitizing cultural heritage
- Spicing it up with AR (Assemblr Edu and Halo AR)  
by Ella Rakovac- Bekes

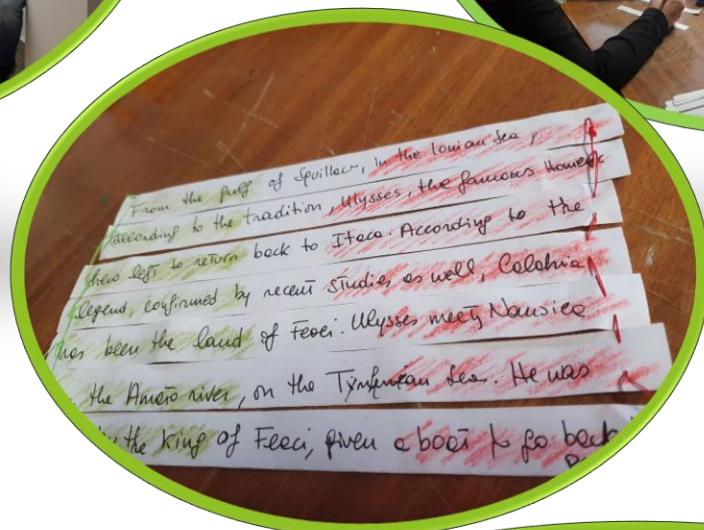
- Creating learning scenario
- Learning scenario presentation
- The Encounter of body and Music  
by Natasa Tram



Wednesday, 6 October 2021

## Museum Workshop

Housed in an elegant neoclassical building, the Fine Arts Gallery has a collection of paintings and sculptures made by Slavonian artists from the 18th century to the present day.



- ▶ Creating your own learning scenario on digital cultural heritage.
- ▶ Group presentation of learning scenarios

Thursday, 7 October 2021



Thursday, 7 October 2021

► Trip to Vukovar

► VUKOVAR

It was the largest battle fought on European soil since the end of the Second World War: tens of thousands of men in arms, entire mechanized brigades, hundreds of tanks, aerial and ground bombardments. All the arsenal were accumulated to fight against powerful armies in the scenarios of the Cold War, overthrown on a city that then had 45,000 inhabitants, today less than 30,000. They called it "the Croatian Stalingrad", disputed between a newly proclaimed independent state and what remained of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia, which ended up in the hands of Serbian nationalists. Months of blind fury, from 25 August until 18 November 1991, when Vukovar, battered, exhausted, surviving in cellars and fallout shelters, finally surrendered. Entering the rubble, it was a nightmare of devastation: the Serbian paramilitaries, gangs of murderers committed unspeakable crimes against the survivors. Nobody can say precisely the number of dead people, certainly more than three thousand.



# Trip to Vukovar Water Tower

- ▶ The Water Tower contains a memorial room, a walkway, and a viewpoint. The European Union donated funds for the reconstruction of this water tower that was almost destroyed in the 1990's during the Croatian War of Independence. Vukovar Water Tower is the most famous symbol of the city's suffering during the Battle of Vukovar, but it also represents victory and new life. It was one of the most frequent targets of artillery but never collapsed.

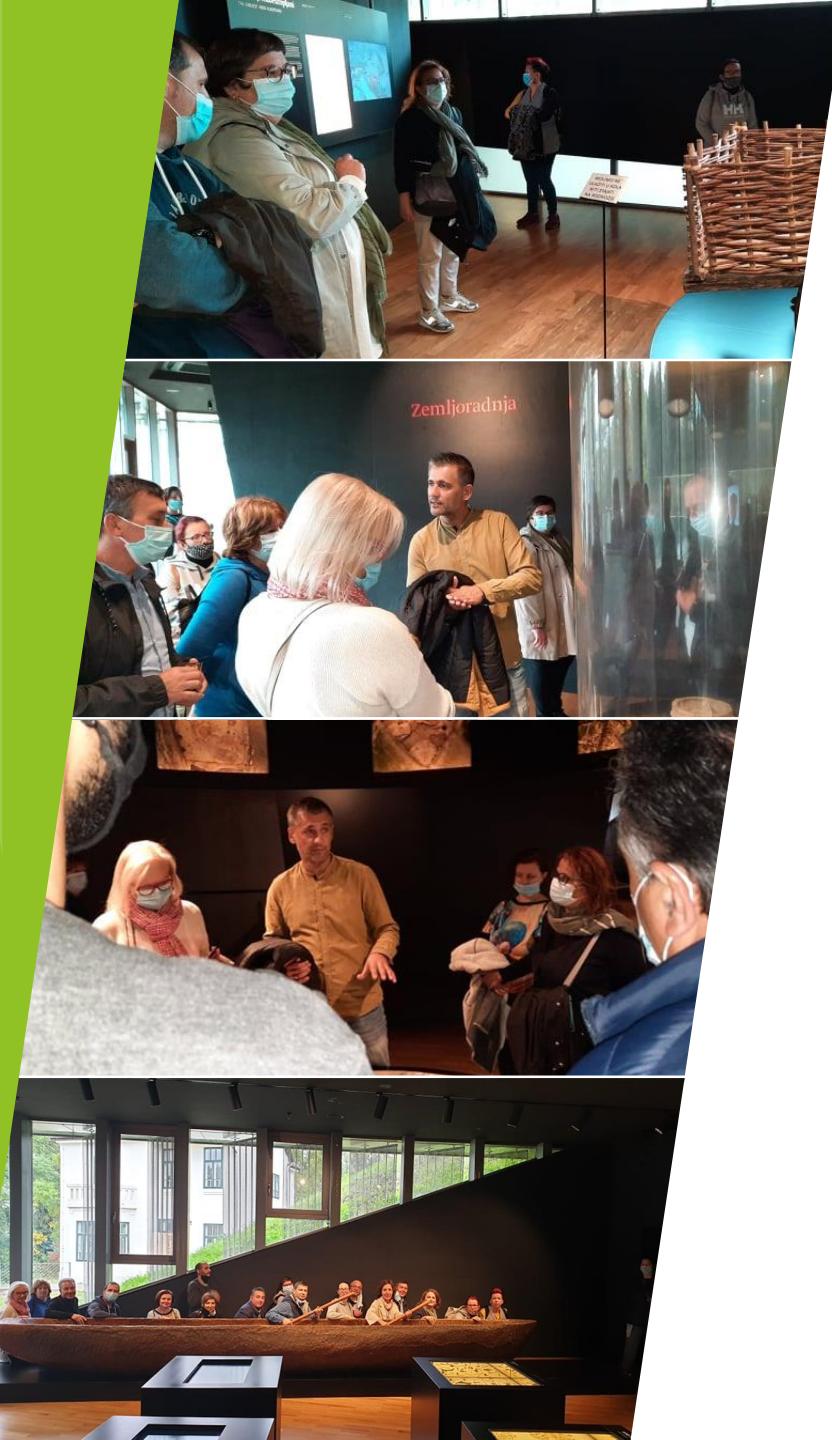


# Thursday, 7 October 2021

## ► Museum of Vučedol Culture

The Vučedol archaeological site is located on the right bank of the Danube River, four km downriver from the city of Vukovar, at the spot where an intermittent watercourse in a loess plateau 25 m. high cut a narrow steep valley on the way towards the river. Both sides along the pass towards the Danube make up the archaeological site, on the left there is the Karasović Vineyard, and on the right there is a large complex which includes the Streim Vineyard, the Streim Cornfield and artificially separated from them there is a little plateau known as Gradac, whose excavations confirmed as being the metallurgical and cult centre of the site.

Vučedol is a significant archaeological site as it became the eponym of the Vučedol culture that existed in Copper Age Europe. The first investigations of the site date back to 1897. The location was first inhabited in about 6,000 B.C. at the time of the first farmers, and more or less it was inhabited intensively through the whole of prehistory. The period between 3,350 - 2,300 B.C. was the most intensive period of its existence, when it was a significant centre of human settlement in Europe. Since this was also the time of the early settlements of Troy (Troy I and II), many analogies can be found between the archaeological material from Troy and Vučedol. Archaeological excavations can precisely reconstruct the daily life and customs of four cultural phenomena which in that time swept through the sites of the Vučedol culture - Baden, Kostolac, Vučedol and Vinkovci. It was a turbulent time of immigration of the first Indo-Europeans. Each of the aforementioned settlements had its own characteristics, however the most detailed one able to be reconstructed is the Vučedol one, which also gave its name to this site.



# THANKS OSIJEK

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