



Ten Little Known Facts



Part 1



AUSTRIA

Murad and Murad Bildungs Netzwerk, Vienna

10 things you didn't know about Vienna

1. NASCHMARKT

The Naschmarkt is the biggest urban market in Vienna and a true viennese landmark. The Naschmarkt is known for his diverse offer of fruits, vegetables, pastries, fish and meat. Especially marketers from the former Yugoslavia, turkey, greece or from parts in eastern asia enchant the visitors with their goods. Furthermore, the Naschmarkt hosts the biggest flea market in Vienna every Saturday.

2. THE THIRD MAN TOUR

With the pursuit of Orson Welles alias Harry Lime the movie „The third man“ and the viennese Sanitation became world famous. Today the Sanitation under the streets of Vienna is one of the most modern wastewater systems. The Tour connects technological innovations with meaningful history. From May to October, there is a guided tour every hour. The visitors are able to discover the locations of the movie and the history of the viennese Sanitation, which was the pioneering system in europe in the 18th century. In Addition to the Tour, there is also a Third Man museum. You can find about 2000 exhibits of the movie in it.

3. SPORTS

The Football Club SK Rapid Wien was champion of the German Football League in 1941. In the final in the Olympia Stadium of Berlin they played against FC Schalke 04 in front of 100.000 people. After being 3:0 down, the „greens“ still won 4:3. Rapid Vienna is the only German champion that is not located in today's territory of Germany.

The Viennese Ernst Happel-Stadium hosted the European Cup Final three times already (1964, 1987, 1990) and the final of the UEFA Champions League once (1995). In 1987 FC Porto won the European Cup with a 2-1 victory over Bayern Munich.

In Vienna it is possible to ski too. Don't you forget, we are in the capital of Austria after all. In the Ski Resort Hohe Wand Wiese is a 400 metres long slope with a ski lift. It is the oldest slope in the whole country.

4. BOHEMIAN PRATER

The Bohemian Prater is a theme park at the edge of Vienna. It is a popular family trip, because it is located in the holiday area Laaer Berg. There are many rides in the Bohemian Prater, some of them are more than 100 years old.

The name of the Bohemian Prater is derived from the Wurstelprater with the big wheel.

The Bohemian Prater is situated on the edge of the 10th district. The rides and the gastronomy are alongside a pedestrian area. The center of the park is the event center Tivoli.

The Bohemian Prater was formed in the second part of the 19th century.

5. MUSEUM OF ART FAKES

In the third district is the museum of art fakes located. It's the only museum of art fakes in the German-speaking area. Among others there are artworks of the well-known Vermeer-art faker Han van Meegeren and of the English restorer Tom Keating exhibited. The visitors get some interesting information about the history of the most prominent fakes of all time. Furthermore you get told stories about the destinies of the people behind these fakes.

6. HEURIGEN

The viticulture in Vienna is conducted on an area with the size of 731 hectare. In 2008, 2.1 million litres of wine were pressed in the city. Thereby, Vienna is

the only capital in the world with a noteworthy wine industry. The Viennese like to drink their wine in a so called „Buschenschank“. They call it “Heurigen”, by that they mean a wine restaurant, where they can drink the new wine. Famous for their „Heurigen“ are the 19th and the 21st district.

7. PUBLIC TRANSPORT

There are five metro lines in Vienna. These are: U1, U2, U3, U4 and the U6. So there is no metro line U5. The plans for this line were scrapped again and again in recent centuries.

The bus line 13A was used by a double-decker-bus until a few years ago. The idea was an imitation of the famous buses in London.

8. SÜDOSTTANGENTE

With only 18 kilometres, the Südosttangente is the shortest highway in Austria. But with about 170.000 cars using it, it is the most frequented street of the country and one of the most used highways in Europe.

9. QUALITY OF LIVING

Between 2009 and 2011 Vienna was elected as the city with the highest quality of living worldwide by the consultancy Mercer. In the procedure they tested 221 cities in different areas such as Politics, social and economic situation, health care, educational possibilities, infrastructure, the public transport system and electricity and water supply. Furthermore, Vienna has a public green space percentage of 51% and is one of the greenest cities in the world.

10. OTHER MATTERS

At the Graben in Vienna is the oldest underground toilet in the whole world located. It was constructed in 1905 by Wilhelm Beetz in the Jugendstil.

The museum of natural history and the museum of art history are built mirror-inverted. Only the Statue on top of the buildings are different. Furthermore, they are the first buildings, which are designed as Museums. Every museum before was designed as a palais or another kind of building.

The Viennese fire service was founded in 1686. It is the oldest fire service in the whole world.

Part 2



ESTONIA

Voruma Keskraamatukogu

10 things you didn't know about Estonia!

1. **Estonians have one of the biggest needs for personal space in the world** - a good example of that being settlement density that is 4 times less compared to Denmark and 12 times less compared to The Netherlands.
2. The joint choir of the *General Song Festival* in Estonia has **the biggest number of singers** in the world.
3. Skype was invented by Estonians.
4. Estonian Internet freedom places first in the world.
5. Estonia was the first country in the world to introduce online political voting and also to have an election using mobile phones.

6. Estonian people wear cute little reflectors hanging from their coats and not just kids, adults too, BY LAW!
7. Out of the nearly 200 countries in the world, Estonia ranks number two in adult literacy with its rate of 99.8 percent.
8. The Estonians invented Kiiiking, which is considered a sport. It involves fastening yourself to an enormous standing steel swing (kiik means swing in Estonian) which has a full 360 degrees of rotation to it. To swing a kiiker begins to pump by squatting and standing up on the swing. The swing will gain momentum and will by skillful pumping take a person in a full circle.
9. To get your driving license you have to pass one extra test in Estonia - winter drive.
10. **The oldest pharmacy in the Europe** is located in Tallinn's old town.

Part 3



FINLAND

Etelä-Karjalan kansalaisopisto, Lappeenranta

10 THINGS WE DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT FINLAND

What our Finnish languages learners think about Finland

The Comments of the Finnish ERL-team

1. People drink tap water.

-> Why not? The cold tap water is potable everywhere in Finland. During the Baltic Sea conference in Helsinki 2010, president Tarja Halonen marvelled at lunch, why there is only bottled water on the table although tap water is just as pure and fresh as bottled water - as result, tap water was served as an alternative to bottled to every summit participant. Milk is also commonly drunk with the meals!

2. At school children are served a free lunch.

-> In 1948 Finland was the first country in the world where free school dinners were served nationwide in elementary and secondary schools. Special diets based on religious, cultural or ethical choices or restrictions due to allergies are served with no extra cost.

This October New York's Museum of Modern Art, MoMA museum serves guests Finnish school meals. The menu was planned specifically to honor the tradition of the Finnish school meals.

3. At school they have a one-week "skiing holiday".

-> It's called skiing holiday indeed - many people travel to Lapland then. This week is one of the peak seasons in the Finnish tourism branch. The idea of this early spring holiday dates from the late 1920's. The timing of the holiday depends on the region varying between weeks 8 - 10, southern Finland being the first to enjoy the holiday.

4. People do winter swimming in an ice-hole.

-> There are lots of places where you can swim without sauna in Finland during winter. *Avantouinti*, ice-hole swimming is said to be very healthy. The local sauna society maintains often an *avanto* for sauna goers. Most ice swimming places use a specific heated "carpet" going from the locker rooms to the ice-hole. It makes it more pleasant and safe to walk to the hole. In 2009 the annual Finnish Championship for *avantouinti* was held in Lappeenranta. 120 000 Finns regularly practise ice-hole swimming!

5. Finns love a black candy called salmiakki (salted liquorice).

-> Salmiakki is also used to flavour vodka (in Finnish: *salmiakkikossu*), ice cream and chocolate. There's a salmiakki factory in Lappeenranta - also the home of the Angry Birds candies since 2012.

6. There are many wild animals in the forest.

-> For example moose, lynx, wolverine and fox like to live in the Finnish forest. If you are (un)lucky, you can meet a bear (*karhu*) too, but there are no polar bears in Finland. The "city bear" can rarely be seen outside the forest, but there are many Karhu shoes running in our streets. "The flying Finns" with Karhu shoes dominated the tracks around the world in the 1920's. Paavo Nurmi run back home with nine Olympic gold medals during 1920-1928. The first bottles of Karhu beer were drunk in 1920's too. Karhu is also a typical Finnish family name.

7. There are huge amounts of berries in the forest.

-> Clean and healthy blueberries, cloudberries and lingonberries are the treasures of the Finnish forest. They contain huge amounts of important vitamins, flavonoids, fiber, and anti-oxidants. If you prefer mushrooms, there are over five hundred species of edible mushrooms in our forest. Based on the so called "everyman's right," anybody can pick berries and mushrooms in the Finnish forests, as long as you don't go into private yards.

8. Quality of children's clothing and items is good.

-> Marimekko is one of the most popular trade marks in the Finnish clothing. During the last 60 years many Finnish children have been dressed in a Marikko cloth. Love for the Marimekko prints and colours often passes from mother to daughter.

The Finnish maternity package has for several decades been the only one of its kind worldwide. It contains children's clothes and other necessary items, such as bedding, cloth nappies, gauze towels and child-care products. Nearly all first-time mothers now choose the maternity package. Only a third of all expecting mothers opt for the €140 cash benefit. The package can also be purchased separately at a price of €274. Over the years, it has become increasingly environment friendly. As an example of this, reusable nappies have been included since 2000.

9. The kitchen is equipped with a draining cupboard.

Draining cupboard is a brilliant Finnish invention that was developed by Maiju Gebhard in the late 1940's: "Earlier dishes were washed and dried by hand. Now the dishes are washed, placed in a cabinet drain, close the doors and that's it. When the containers are needed, the doors are opened, and the dishes are oven dry and ready to use." Since then this invention has not spread internationally except to Sweden and Italy.

10. Finnish language is very difficult.

-> Finnish is different! It is part of Finno-Ugric family of languages and differs considerably from the Indo-European languages. Quite soon you can find that Finnish is a logical and systematic language. Finnish has no articles, no irregular verbs, and no grammatical gender. Once you have learned the foundations of its grammar and the structures, the rest is much easier compared to learning process of English.

Even Experts say that the myth of the overwhelming difficulty of the Finnish language lacks scientific basis. But please, don't start your Finnish studies with the word *epäjärjestelmällistyttämättömyydellänsäkään*.

And for those who are afraid of the difficulty of the Finnish language - you can also start off Swedish which is the other official language in Finland. In the Lappeenranta or Wilmanstrand (in Swedish) area it's worth understanding Russian, though. Lappeenranta and Helsinki have been the number ones in the tax-free rates in Finland and at some point Lappeenranta has even excelled.

Part 4



IRELAND

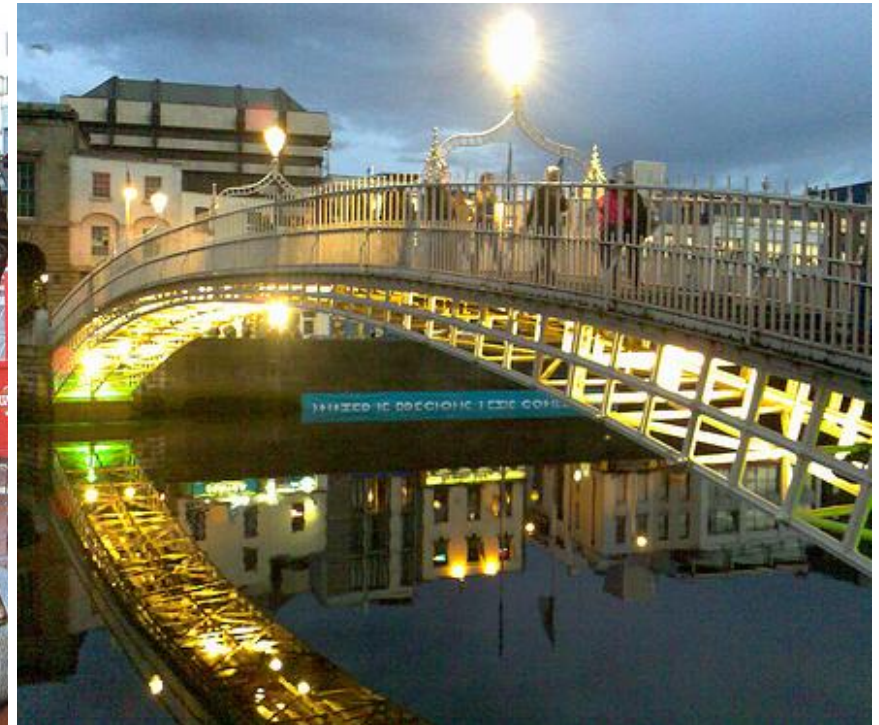
Warrenmount Community Education &
Development Centre
Dublin

1. Handel's classic "Messiah" premiered in 1742 at the New Music Hall in Fishamble Street, Dublin. The production was sung by 26 boys and 5 men from the St Patrick's and Christchurch cathedral choirs. An annual celebration to mark the premiere of this musical tour de force takes place annually in Temple Bar on the site of its original performance 270 years ago.



2. Dublin has a rich literary and film tradition, with celebrated native names such as George Bernard Shaw (dramatist, critic & Nobel Prize winner), James Joyce (writer and poet and writer of Ulysses), Oscar Wilde (playwright, poet, essayist & novelist) and Dracula creator Bram Stoker among the city's famous writers. Prominent Hollywood actors from Dublin include Maureen O'Hara, Brendan Gleeson, Gabriel Byrne, and Colin Farrell.

3. Dublin is home to many of Ireland's most famous musicians, from the Dubliners and Thin Lizzy to Sinéad O'Connor and U2. Windmill Lane Studios was the place where U2 recorded their early work and first three albums. Later work was created and recorded at Hanover Quay Studios, also in the city. The so-called U2 Wall at Windmill Lane Studios is covered in graffiti from fans who have made the pilgrimage from all over the world.



10 INTERESTING FACTS YOU NEVER KNEW ABOUT

Dublin Ireland

WARRENMOUNT CED CENTRE

Mill St. Dublin 8

"When I die Dublin will be written in my heart." James Joyce

4. Dublin has two completely different names in the Irish Language! **Dubh Linn** and **Baile Átha Cliath**. The literal meaning of Átha Cliath is “**Ford of the Reed Hurdles**,” and the name Dublin is derived from the Old Irish Gaelic **Dubh Linn**, which translates as “**Black Pool**”. Historically, the native Irish favoured Áth Cliath, whereas the settled Vikings and Anglo-Normans preferred Dubh Linn. Dubh Linn was a lake used by the Vikings to moor their trading ships and was connected to the Liffey by the River Poddle. The Norse settlements in Dublin were around the Christchurch and Wood Quay Areas of Dublin.

5. Ever since 1665, when **Sir Daniel Bellingham** was appointed, the **Lord Mayor of Dublin has been the First Citizen of Dublin**, surpassed in authority only by the **president of Ireland**. Indeed, the title of First Citizen of the city has been in place since 1229. The Lord Mayor is elected at Dublin City Council on a yearly basis. The current and 343rd Dublin Lord Mayor is Naoise Ó Muirí who represents the Clontarf Ward of Dublin. He was elected Lord Mayor on 25th June 2012.

6. The city of Dublin covers a **land area of 115 square kilometers**. Dublin’s **population is 1.27 million**, with an estimated 50% of the city’s residents under 25 years of age.



7. Arguably Ireland’s greatest national treasure and masterpiece, the **Book of Kells** is a sacred manuscript created by Celtic Monks about 800 AD. A stunningly illustrated representation of the four gospels of the **New Testament**, it is on display in the **Long Room Library in Trinity College, Dublin**.

8. Dublin is twinned with Beijing in the People’s Republic of China, Barcelona in Catalonia, Spain, Liverpool in the United Kingdom, and San Jose in California, USA.

9. Dublin’s **O’Connell Bridge**, which spans the famed River Liffey, is deemed to be the only bridge in the European continent as wide as it is long.

10. **The Brazen Head**, reputedly the oldest pub in Ireland, is located in Dublin. A pub has operated from this site since 1198.



“We are all in the gutter but some of us are looking up at the stars”.

Oscar Wilde



Part 5

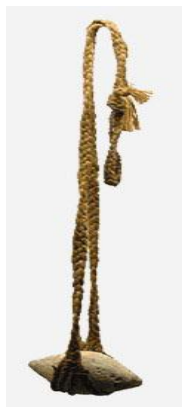
MALLORCA

Centre d'Educació de Persones Adultes CEPA ARTÀ

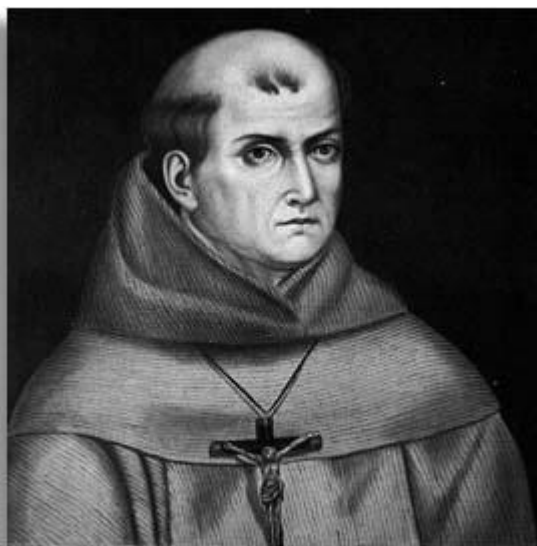
TEN LITTLE KNOWN THINGS ABOUT MALLORCA

1. Balearic Slingers Front line warriors for Julius Ceasar

The slingshot has played a significant role in the history of the Balearic Islands. It would be impossible to delve into the history of the Balearic Islands without making reference to the Balearic slingers, for the very word, “Balearic”, means, literally, “Master of Throwing”. The islands’ slingers were introduced to the world of slinging at birth.



Their great skill was highly praised and admired by the great historians of the day, that is, by both the Greeks and the Romans. Its huge value in combat, their spectacular skill, expertise and



Junípero Serra

efficiency when operating the slingshots made them famous throughout the Mediterranean. The Romans made repeated requests their services within their own light infantry, with Julius Caesar in fact employing Balearic slingers as part of his Troops during the Gallic War.

2. Father Juniper Serra (1713-1784)

In 2013 Mallorca will be celebrating an important anniversary: **300 years since the birth of Father Junípero Serra**, A Franciscan priest whose teachings in the Americas have turned him into one of the most famous figures of local religious history. Junípero Serra was **born in Petra on the island of Majorca, on the 24th of November, 1713.**

He was the founder of the missions of California, which were the first settlements of civilized man in **California**, missions which became the present cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Sacramento. Serra is known today as the "Apostle of California". His birthday is a public holiday in California, and grade school history texts detail his adventures and contributions to California history. A statue of his likeness stands in the Capitol Building in Washington D.C. He is patron and inspiration for 15,000 Catholic laymen who call themselves Serra International. He was beatified by Pope John Paul II in September 1988.

3. THE MAJORCAN COLUMBUS



Spanish Columbus. This is the thesis that the Spanish project tries to demonstrate. Sponsored by the regional government of Andalusia (Spain), launched in 2002 by the University of Granada and entrusted to the anatomist José Antonio Lorente, of the Laboratory of genetic Identification. In this hypothesis, Columbus' name would really be Cristobal Colon and would be born in Felanitx, on the island of Mallorca from Margalida Colon and the prince of Viana, related with the catholic Kings of Castile, confined on that island by his father. Columbus would be buried in the cathedral of Seville.

4. EL CANT DE LA SIBIL·LA (THE SYBIL'S SONG)

Declared [Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity](#) by [UNESCO](#) on November 16, 2010.



On the 24th of December, the churches on Mallorca celebrate the Matines, the offices of Christmas Eve, to commemorate the birth of Christ. One of the most stirring moments is the Song of the Sybil. This is a song that dates back to the Middle Ages which prophecies the arrival of the Redeemer and the Final Judgement. The ceremony generally features one person – boy, girl, young man or woman or adult – dressed in a tunic, an embroidered silk cloak and a hat and carrying an enormous sword in their hands.

Sybils acted as seers in the ancient world, and their prophetic books were examined to find out the future of the community. Christianity assimilated this figure and turned it into a liturgical element at Christmastime. The text of the song is in Catalan, and it has the most archaic Gregorian melody in Europe.

The most popular Matines are the ones held in the Sanctuary of Lluc and the Palma cathedral.

5. SERRA DE TRAMUNTANA (TRAMUNTANA MOUNTAIN RANGE) UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE STATUS 2010, CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



<http://www.serradetrabantana.net>

The Serra de Tramuntana takes up about a third of Mallorca's surface area. It stretches along a southwest-northeast diagonal, from Andratx as far as Cape Formentor, running parallel to the island's northern coast.

The highest peaks of the whole Balearic archipelago, starting with Puig Mayor at 1,443 metres, are all to be found in this mountainous massif, declared to be a protected 'Natural Landscape' in 2007. The range also protects the island from the cold northerly winds and bestows it with a high mountain landscape that contrasts with the southern plain.

The Serra de Tramuntana is one of the six areas into which Mallorca is divided geographically. In it are some of the most historic and picturesque towns and villages of the island, such as Valldemossa, Deià, Sóller, Banyalbufar, Esporles, Estellencs, Fornalutx and Pollença.

In addition to unique ecosystems, interesting architectural features are preserved along the kilometres of the mountains: these range from prehistoric sanctuaries and Moorish farmsteads to ancient 'possessions'. These great rural estates, which can be seen all over the island, are magnificent examples of traditional Mallorquin architecture

6. MALLORCA SURROUNDED BY WATCHTOWERS

One of the most widely publicized photos of Mallorca for tourists is Torre des Verger, in Banyalbufar, more commonly known by the albeit wrong name of Torre de ses Ànimes, while the people of Banyalbufar just call it Sa Torreta.

This watchtower once formed part of an extensive surveillance network that covered the entire

perimeter of Mallorca, so that the whole island could be alerted in the event of a threat of some kind from the sea.

Most of the watchtowers date back to the 16th century, although a system of sentries and scouts existed before they were built. The sentries kept watch (of a mainly visual kind) during the day, while the scouts were on duty at night, when they had to listen out for any noise that might warn them of an approaching vessel: the noise of oars, a flapping sail, sailors' voices, etc.

The sentries kept watch on high parts of the coastline with panoramic views of a long stretch of coast, at strategic points where they had visual contact with their neighbouring sentry. It was the sentries' job to alert people of the arrival of enemy ships, pirates and Barbary corsairs, together with any vessel that might bring a contagious illness of some kind to Mallorca. The towers gave off smoke signals during the day and a fire was burnt at night



Torre del Verger in Banyalbufar © Photo: Gabriel Lacomba

7. DRY STONE FEATURES



The most outstanding construction technique relating to the Tramuntana Cultural Landscape is dry-stone walling. It is characterized by the use of left-over stone from fields – meaning stone that does not come from quarries – worked using no mortar or cement of any kind, and used to build different types of walls and many other constructional items, such as paths, huts, bridges and buildings.

In Mallorca, and more particularly in the Tramuntana Mountains, this technique was historically used to construct agricultural systems, the greatest exponent of which are the fields of hillside terraces (called *marjades* on the island), which are a way of staggering the mountainsides. This is an indispensable way of preparing new agricultural land, using only the stones on hand.

Dry-stone constructions normally use materials from the immediate surroundings that blend perfectly into the natural surroundings, almost becoming a continuance of it.

Mallorcan dry-stone landscapes are mainly the result of the work of a group of artisans who specialize in this building technique, that is dry-stone wallers or hillside terrace builders (called *margers*): a trade that is documented on the island as far back as the 15th century. Whilst they did not manage to form an independent guild within the complex labour system of traditional Mallorcan society, dry-stone wallers were a group of workers with a well-defined range of tools, techniques and learning processes, differentiated from those of other building trades, such as stonemasons.

This trade, in decline since the 1960s, has been recovered thanks to the work of different

institutions, including the Consell de Mallorca, through the creation in 1986 of a training school called the Escola de Margers or dry-stone wallers' school. This has forestalled the disappearance of the profession, by having the technique taught by the last margers who were still active.



Banyalbufar

8. One century old train. The Soller Train

Ever since 1912 the Sóller railway has been running a daily train service along the 27.3 km route between Palma de Mallorca and Sóller, without interruption. From 1913 it has also run the tram service along the 4.9 kilometres from Sóller and the Port of Sóller.

The Soller Train communicates the capital Palma de Mallorca (Majorca) and is used by over a million people every year. The journey takes around an hour and goes across Mallorca plain and the mountains by 13 tunnels to Soller, giving you the chance to fully appreciate the real beauty of Majorca. One of the main attractive of the Soller Train is that they still the same machines they did when inaugurated more than a hundred years ago.

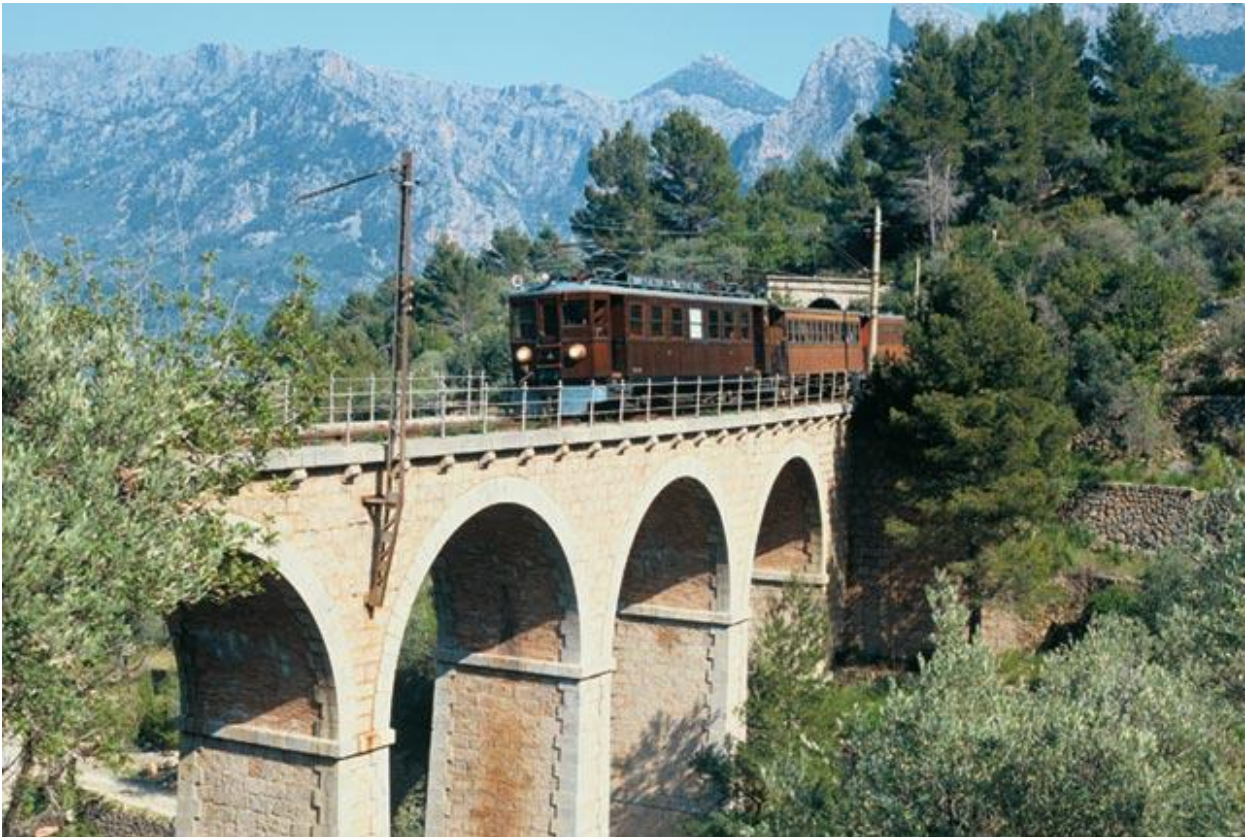
The project

At the beginning of the 20th century the town of Sóller, with its booming industry and famous orange groves, needed to put an end to the virtual isolation that was hampering its development. The majestic setting of mountains surrounding it, prevented passengers and goods being transported to and from the port of Palma and the rest of the island, which was already strengthened by the structure of the growing Mallorcan railway network. Until then, in order to travel to the capital (Palma de Mallorca) it was necessary to take a stagecoach and cross a high mountain via the Sóller pass, or Coll de Sóller, a steep, narrow dirt track.

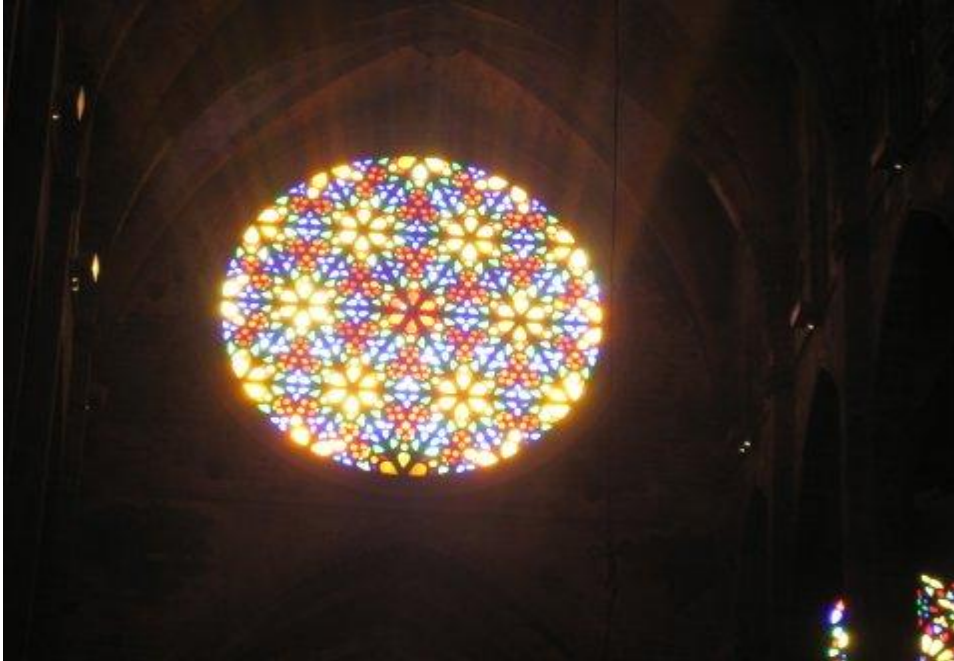
Manufactured in England by the "The Falcon Engine & Car Works Ltd., Loughborough", the train is mainly made of wood and looks somewhat similar to those you see on the western films

Once in Soller, those willing to go into the Port will find a small Tram which will take them in to the

marina. This small tram, also working by electricity, was inaugurated in 1913 and goes from the Soller centre and along the sea until the end of the Port (Puerto) of Soller.



9. THE LARGEST GOTHIC ROSE WINDOW IN THE WORLD, with almost 100 m², belongs to the cathedral of santa maria of palma, also known as la seu,.



It is also little known that Every February 2 and 11 November a geometric miracle occurs in the Cathedral of Palma At 9:00 am on day 2/2 and 8:30 in the morning on 11/11, this rose windows is projected on the main door, so for a few seconds is positioned below the rosette of the ain portal, orming a *double rosette* .

Every February 2 (the feast of Our Lady of Candle Holder, Candlemas) and 11 November geometric miracle occurs in the Cathedral of Palma.

At 9:00 am on day 2/2 and 8:30 in the morning on 11/11, one of the largest rose windows of Gothic cathedrals in the world (11.5 meters in diameter) is projected



on the main door, so for a few seconds is positioned below the rosette of the main portal, forming a *double rosette*.

10. Our dear endangered Species. The black pig



The pig is one of the earliest domesticated animals to be established on the Balearic Islands. According to some authors, the black pig or porc negre is one of the most primitive breeds, and it is still farmed until today because of its centuries-old importance for the family economies of the rural population.

The stock farms are located all over Mallorca, although the traditional production areas are near the sea because of the kind of vegetation growing there. From 1997 the "Mallorca Black pig" is recognised as an autochthonous endangered extensive pig breed by the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In the present situation, close to 80 extensive farms with more than 1300 reproducers are recovered by the "Mallorca Black Pig Association". These animals are managed in extensive conditions and the feeding regime is based on pasture, cereals, legumes, figs, almonds, acorns and Mediterranean shrubs. The production has been consolidated through the establishment of the specific designation of origin "Sobrasada de Mallorca" which includes the variety called "Sobrasada de Mallorca de Porc Negre" (Sobrasada from Mallorca made from black pig).



Part 6

PORTUGAL

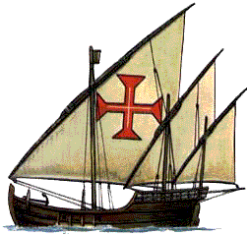
Universidade Sénior de Évora

10 things you don't know about Portugal/Portuguese

1. Portuguese invented maritime compass



2. Portuguese invented the latin sail



3. Portuguese invented the salted cod



4. Portuguese invented pre-paid card for mobile phones



5. Portugal was the first country in the world to abolish death penalty



6. The oldest book shop in the world is in Portugal



7. Portuguese invented Rosé wine



8. Portuguese have the biggest cork production in the world



9. Portugal is the only country who have taken an amateur team to the world rugby cup



10. Portugal is the country with the oldest borders in Europe





Part 7

SCOTLAND

The Adult Learning Team Stirling Council

Ten Little Known facts about Stirling Scotland

1. Scotland's first recorded attempt at flight took place at Stirling Castle in September 1507. John Damian, an Italian alchemist at the court of James IV, attempted to fly from the castle's walls with the aid of feathered wings. He failed completely, landing in a dunghill and breaking his thigh.
2. The Black Boy Fountain in Stirling was erected in memory of the victims of the 1369 outbreak of the Black Death which killed 30% of the inhabitants.
3. Stirling became Scotland's newest city on 24th May 2002
4. The Wolfcraig building was one of the first buildings in Scotland to be constructed with steel beams and to have electricity.
5. Legend has it that in the 9th century a howling wolf saved Stirling from a Danish attack. In gratitude, the symbol of the wolf is commemorated on the burgh coat of arms.

6. The world's oldest surviving football was discovered at Stirling Castle. It was found lodged in the rafters of the Palace. It was made around 1540, from a pig's bladder and a leather skin. It is now held by the Smith Art Gallery and Museum in Stirling.
7. A full-sized ship was brought into the Great Hall of Stirling Castle during a banquet in 1594. The occasion being celebrated was the baptism of Prince Henry, eldest son of James VI. The ship was used to serve the fish course.
8. The 2.5 km. (1.5 mile) Forth Railway Bridge, the world's first major steel bridge, with its gigantic girder spans of 521 m. (1710 ft.) ranks as one of the great feats of civilization. It was begun in 1883 and formally completed on 4 March 1890 when HRH Edward Prince of Wales tapped into place a 'golden' rivet.
9. The last person to be tried and imprisoned for witchcraft in the UK was Helen Duncan from Callander, Stirlingshire during World War II.
10. The Church of the Holyrood in Stirling had a wall built within the church in the 17th century after two ministers fell out to allow two forms of service. The wall was only removed in 1936!

Murad and Murad Bildungs Netzwerk, Vienna, Austria

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Vorumaa Keskraamatukogu, Estonia

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Etelä-Karjalan kansalaisopisto, Lappeenranta, Finland

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Warrenmount Community Education & Development
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