

# CROATIA



Project: A Bridge Across the Atlantic

Grade: 5c

Teacher: Zorana Brodarić



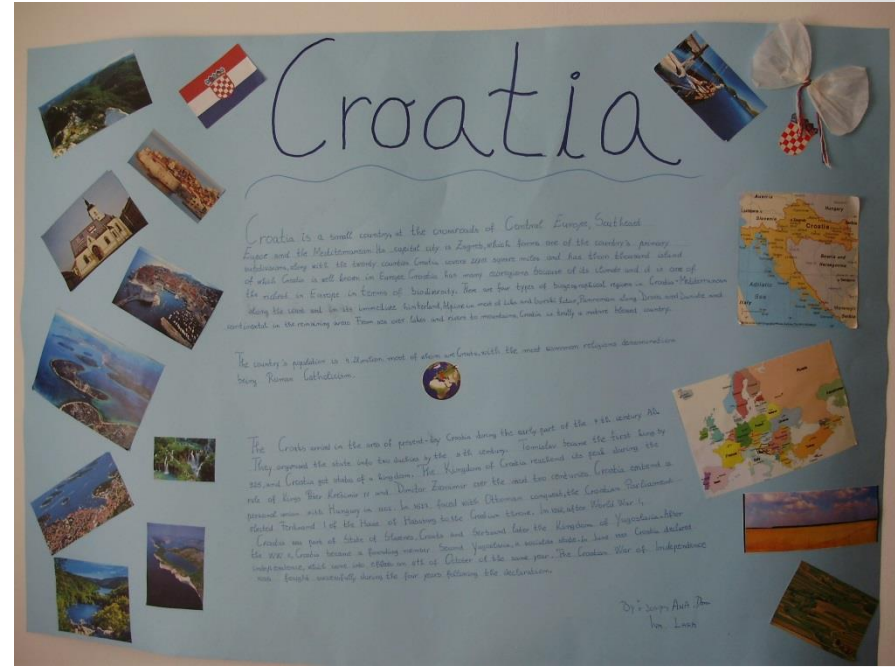
Our teacher divided us in groups and gave each group a different task. She even set up a Facebook group, where we shared our ideas, kept in touch with each other frequently, reported our progress and helped each other, if needed.

Once we gathered all the information we wanted to share with you, we started to put the pieces of our project together. It took us quite some time because we sometimes disagreed on picture or text choices or didn't know how to write something so we asked our teacher.





# Part one: Croatia



Written by:

Josipa Anđelić  
Ana Bolanča  
Dora Bilić  
Lara Buzov  
Iva Grga





The flag of Croatia. The red-white-blue tricolour has been used as the Croatian flag since 1848.

Red and white color come from Croatian coat of arms and the blue color comes from the coat of arms of Dalmatia and Slavonia.



The coat of arms of Croatia consists of one main shield and five smaller shields. The main coat of arms consists of 13 red and 12 white fields. It is commonly known as šahovnica - "chessboard". The five smaller shields represent five different historical regions within Croatia, in order from left to right: the oldest known symbol of Croatia, the Republic of Dubrovnik, Dalmatia, Istria and Slavonia.

# FACT FILE

Political Map of Europe



- Croatia is a small country at the crossroads of Central Europe, Southeast Europe and the Mediterranean. Its capital city is Zagreb, which forms one of the country's primary subdivisions, along with the twenty counties. Croatia covers 21,851 square miles and has diverse, mostly continental and Mediterranean climate.
- The country's population is 4.28 million, most of whom are Croats, with the most common religious denomination being Roman Catholicism (87%)



HILLY TERRAINS IN ZAGORJE



LIKA AND GORSKI KOTAR



PANNONIAN PLAINS

- There are more than thousand islands along the Adriatic, and Croatia is well known in Europe for its beauty. Croatia has many ecoregions because of its climate and it is one of the richest in Europe in biodiversity. There are four types of biogeographical regions in Croatia—Mediterranean along the coast and in its immediate hinterland, Alpine in most of Lika and Gorski kotar, Pannonian along the Drava and the Danube, and continental in Zagorje and the remaining areas. From sea, over lakes and rivers to mountains, Croatia is truly a nature blessed country.

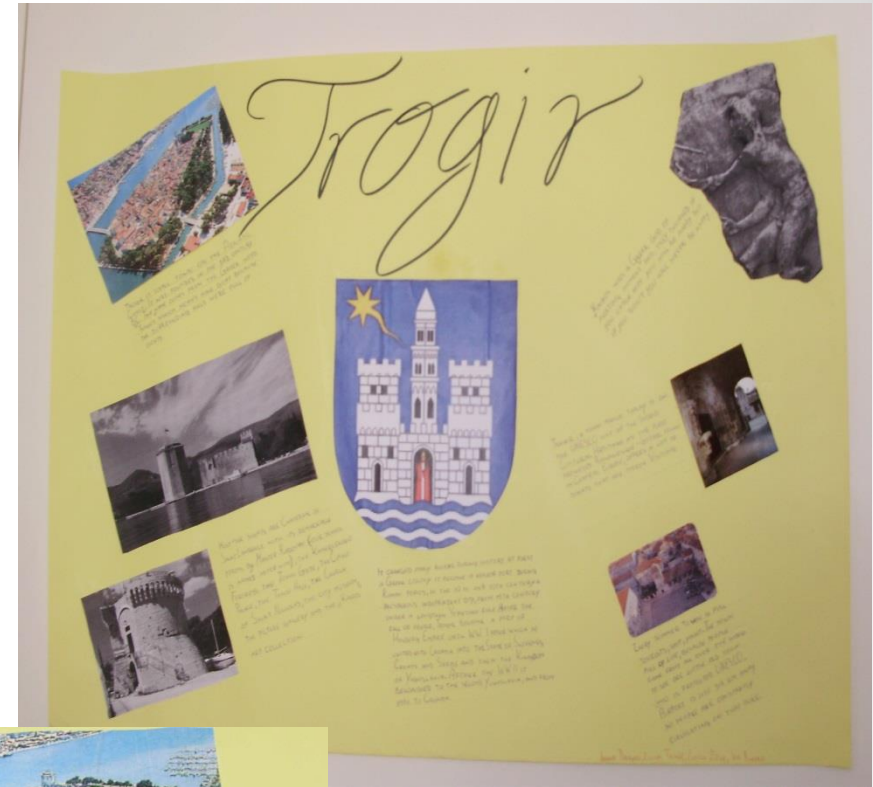
# HISTORY



- The Croats arrived in the area of present-day Croatia during the early part of the 7th century AD. They organised the state into two duchies by the 9th century.
- Tomislav became the first king in 925, and Croatia got status of a kingdom. The Kingdom of Croatia reached its peak during the rule of kings Petar Krešimir IV and Dmitar Zvonimir over the next two centuries.
- Croatia entered a personal union with Hungary in 1102. In 1527, faced with Ottoman conquest, the Croatian Parliament elected Ferdinand I of the House of Habsburg to the Croatian throne.
- In 1918, after World War I, Croatia was part of State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs and later the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.
- After the WW II, Croatia became a founding member of the socialist state of Yugoslavia.
- In June 1991, Croatia declared independence, which came into effect on the 8th of October of the same year. The Croatian War of Independence was fought successfully during the four years following the declaration.

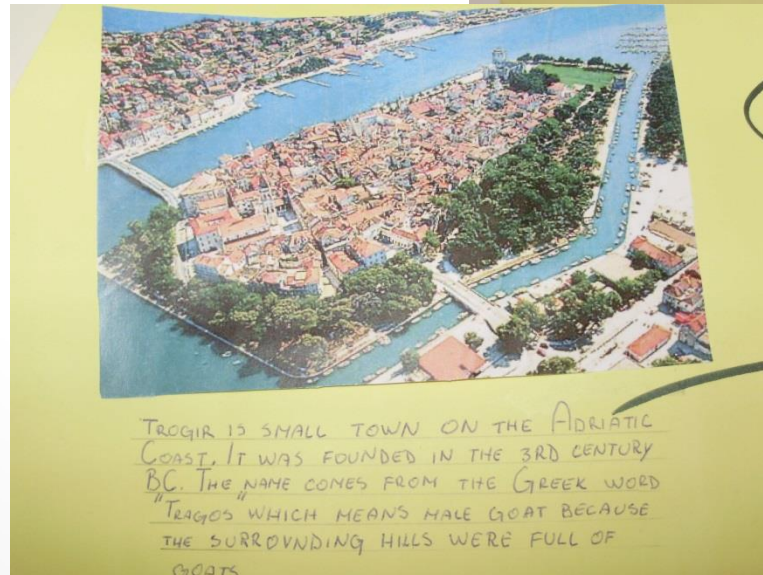


# Part two: Trogir



Written by:

Iris Barada  
Ivana Dragan  
Lucija Tomaš  
Lucija Žižak





- Trogir is a small town on the Adriatic Coast. It was founded in the 3rd century BC. The name comes from the Greek word “Tragos” which means male goat because the surrounding hills were full of goats.
- It changed many rulers during history. At first a Greek colony, it became a major port during Roman period, in the 12th and 13th century a prosperous independent city, from 15th century under a long-term Venetian rule. After the fall of Venice, Trogir became a part of Habsburg Empire until WW I after which it united with Croatia into the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs and then the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. After the WW II it belonged to the second Yugoslavia, and from 1991 to Croatia.



Coat of arms



The old town of Trogir is actually a small islet connected both to mainland and the island of Čiovo with bridges.

- Trogir, a town which today is on the UNESCO list of the World Cultural Heritage as the best preserved Romanesque-Gothic town in Central Europe, offers a lot of sights that are worth visiting.
- Must-see sights are: Cathedral of Saint Lawrence with its remarkable portal by Master Radovan (our school is named after him), Kamerlengo Fortress, Town Gate, Čipiko Palace, Town Hall, Church of Saint Nicholas, the city museum, the picture gallery and the 'Kairos' art collection.



St . Marco Fortress



Kamerlengo Fortress





Town Hall



● Cathedral of St. Lawrence



Radovan Portal- cathedral entrance



Promenade







Kairos was a Greek god of "fleeting moment" and they believed if you catch him you will be happy, but if you don't you will never be happy. The whole art collection is kept in Benedictine monastery of St. Nicholas.



● Town square



TOWN GATES

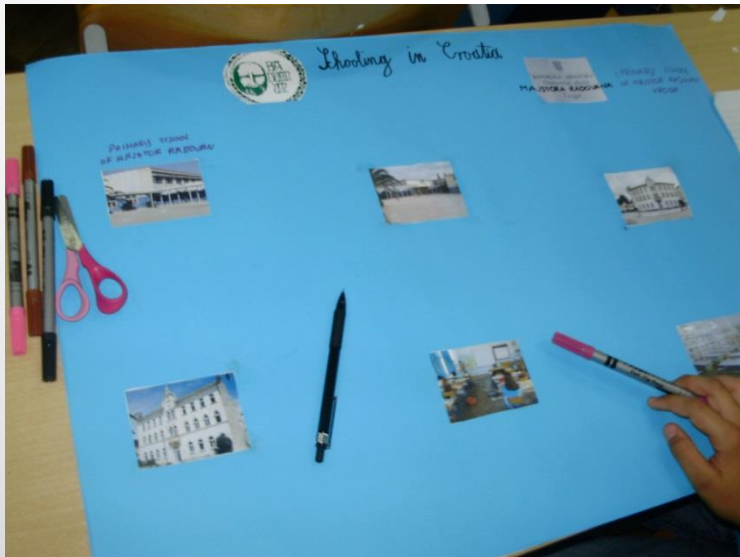
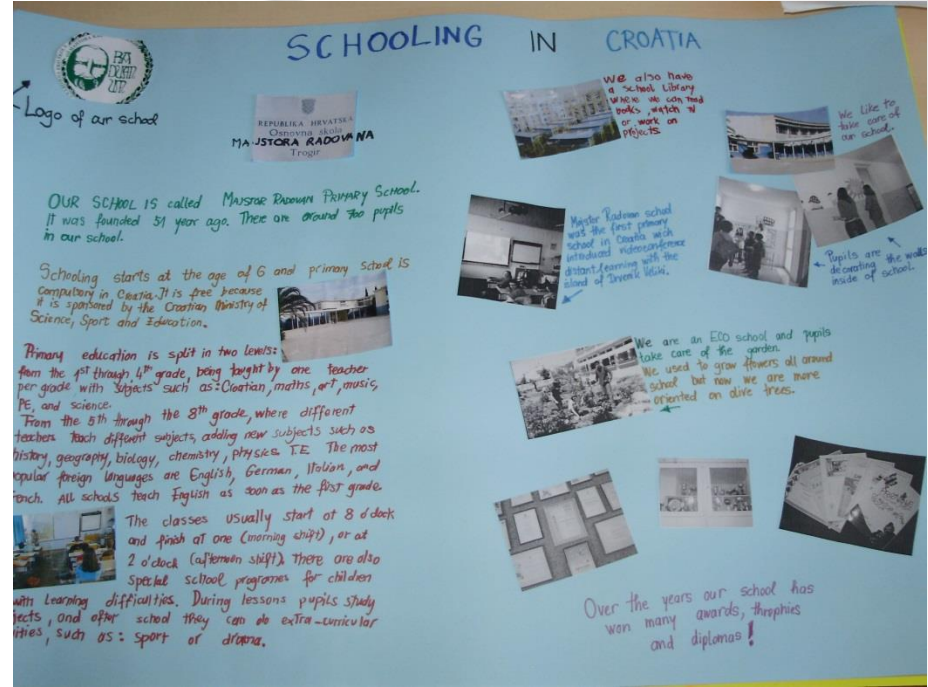
south (inside - outside view)

north





# Part three: Schooling in Croatia



our school logo

Written by:

Antonio Martinović  
Marko Sorić



OUR SCHOOL IS called MAJSTAR RADOVAN PRIMARY SCHOOL  
It was founded 51 year ago. There are around 700 pupils  
in our school.

Schooling starts at the age of 6 and primary school is  
compulsory in Croatia. It is free because  
it is sponsored by the Croatian Ministry of  
Science, Sport and Education.



Primary education is split in two levels:  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> through 4<sup>th</sup> grade, being taught by one teacher  
per grade, with subjects such as: Croatian, maths, art, music,  
PE, and science.

From the 5<sup>th</sup> through the 8<sup>th</sup> grade, where different  
teachers teach different subjects, adding new subjects such as  
history, geography, biology, chemistry, physics, T.E. The most  
popular foreign languages are English, German, Italian, and  
French. All schools teach English as soon as the first grade.



The classes usually start at 8 o'clock  
and finish at one (morning shift), or at  
2 o'clock (afternoon shift), there are also  
special school programmes for children  
with learning difficulties. During lessons pupils study  
subjects, and after school they can do extra-curricular  
activities, such as: sport or drama.







We are an ECO school and pupils take care of the garden.  
We used to grow flowers all around school but now we are more oriented on olive trees.



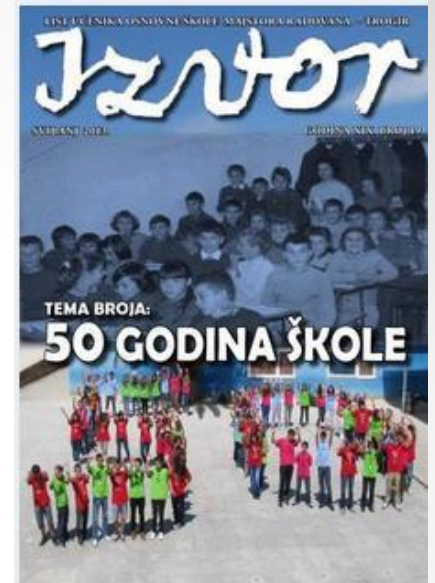
Majstor Radovan school was the first primary school in Croatia which introduced videoconference distant learning with the island of Drvenik Veliki.



Pupils decorating the walls.



We also have a school library where we can read books, watch TV or work on projects.



Our school magazine

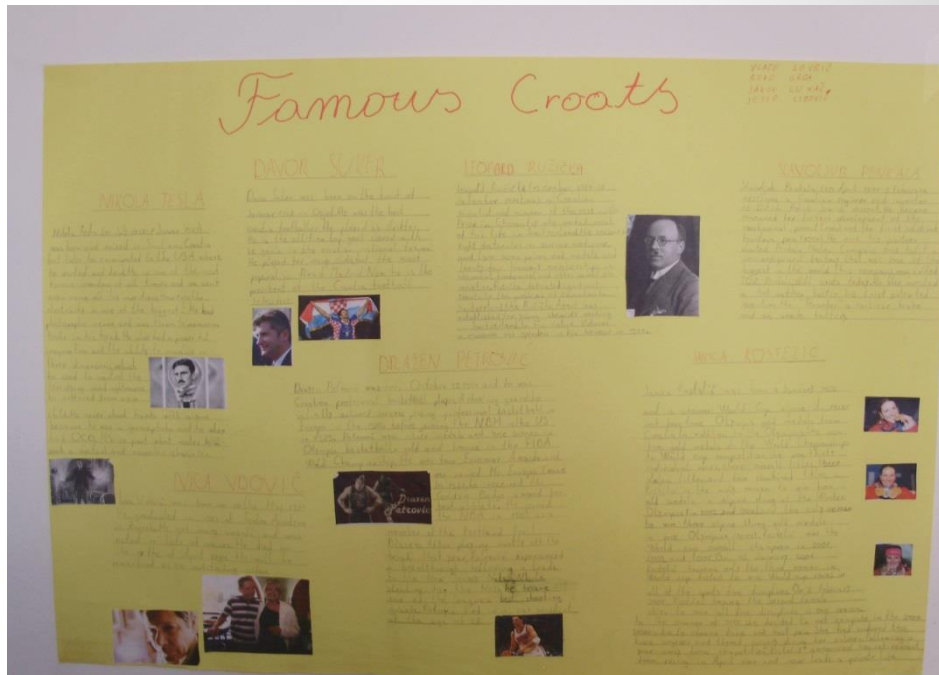


Over the years, our school has won many awards, trophies and acknowledgements.





# Part four: Famous Croats



Written by:

Roko Grga  
Josip Lizović  
Vlado Lovrić  
Jakov Lukač

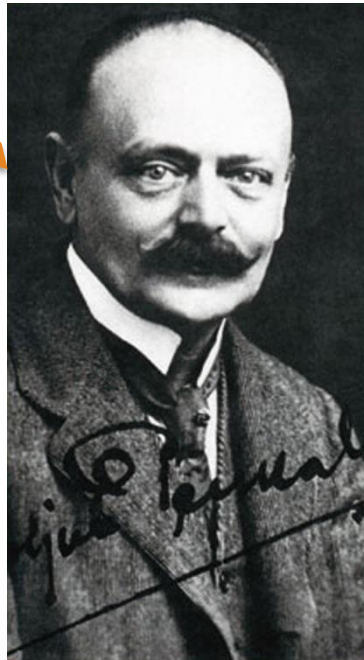
## NIKOLA TESLA

Nikola Tesla (10 July 1856 – 7 January 1943) was born and raised in Smiljan, Croatia but later he emigrated to the USA where he worked and died. He is one of the most famous inventors of all times and we can't even name all his inventions. However, the electricity is one of the biggest! He had photographic memory and was known to memorize books in his head. He also had a powerful imagination and the ability to visualize in three dimensions, which he used to control the terrifying nightmarish he suffered from as a child. He never shook hands with anyone because he was a germaphobe and he also had OCD. It's in part what makes him such a mystical and eccentric character.



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Slavoljub Eduard Penkala (20 April 1871 – 5 February 1922) was a Croatian engineer and inventor of Dutch-Polish-Jewish descent. He became renowned for further development of the mechanical pencil (1906) and the first solid-ink fountain pen (1907). He and his partner started Penkala-Moster Company and built a pen-and-pencil factory that was one of the biggest in the world. This company, now called TOZ Penkala, still exists today. He also invented: a hot water bottle—his first patented invention, the "Termofor", a rail-car brake and an anode battery.



## LEOPOLD RUŽIČKA

Leopold Ružička (13 September 1887 – 26 September 1976) was a Croatian scientist and winner of the 1939 Nobel Prize in Chemistry who worked most of his life in Switzerland. He received eight doctorates in science, medicine, and law; seven prizes and medals; and twenty-four honorary memberships in chemical, biochemical, and other scientific societies. Ružička dedicated significant efforts to the problems of education. In Switzerland, the Ružička Award was established for young chemists working in Switzerland. In his native Vukovar, a museum was opened in his honour in 1977.



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In 1616, Faust Vrancic, a bishop and inventor from Sibenik, published *Machinae Novinae*, a book of drawings for 56 different machines. One of these showed a man floating beside a brick tower, suspended from a large square of fabric. The device keeping the so-called *Homo*



*Volans*, "Flying Man," aloft would become known as a **parachute**. Other drawings in *Machinae Novinea* include water mills, suspension bridges, and wind turbines.



Ivan Vučetić (July 20, 1858 – January 25, 1925) was born on the island of Hvar in Croatia. In 1882, he immigrated to Argentina and changed his name into Juan Vucetich. He was an anthropologist and police official who pioneered the use of fingerprinting. In 1891 Vucetich began the first filing of fingerprints. He became the director of the Center for Dactyloscopy in Buenos Aires. In 1892 Vucetich made the first positive identification of a criminal in a murder case.



**TIE** - the cravat is a neckband, the forerunner of the modern tailored necktie and bow tie, originating from 17th-century Croatia. The traditional Croat military uniform had the unusual, picturesque scarves distinctively knotted at the Croats' necks. The word cravat derives from the French cravate, a corrupt French pronunciation of Croate (a man from Croatia). Croatia celebrates Cravat Day on October 18th.

## DRAŽEN PETKOVIĆ

Dražen Petrović was born October 22, 1964 and he was a Croatian professional basketball player. A shooting guard, he initially achieved success playing professional basketball in Europe in the 1980s before joining the NBA in the US in 1989. Petrović won silver medals and one bronze in Olympic basketball, a gold and bronze in the FIBA World Championship. He won four Euroscar Awards and



was named Mr. Europe twice. In 1985, he received the Golden Badge award for best athlete. He joined the NBA in 1989 as a

member of the Portland Trail Blazers. After playing mostly off the bench that year, Petrović experienced a breakthrough following a trade to the New Jersey Nets. While starting for the Nets, he became one of the league's best shooting guards. Petrović died in a car accident at the age of 28.



**Dražen Petrović** was born October 22, 1964 and he was a Croatian professional basketball player. A shooting guard, he initially achieved success playing professional basketball in Europe in the 1980s before joining the NBA in the US in 1989.

Petrović won two silver medals and one bronze in Olympic basketball, a gold and a bronze in the FIBA World Championship, and a gold and a bronze in the FIBA European Championship. He won four Euroscar Awards, and was named Mr. Europa twice. In 1985, he received the Golden Badge award for best athlete.

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**Janica Kostelić** was born 5 January 1982 and is a former World Cup alpine ski racer and four-time Olympic gold medalist from Croatia. In addition to the Olympics, she won five gold medals at the World Championships. In World Cup competition, she won thirty individual races, three overall titles, three slalom titles, and four (unofficial) combined titles.

Kostelić is the only woman to win four gold medals in alpine skiing at the Winter Olympics (in 2002 and 2006), and the only woman to win three alpine skiing gold medals in one Olympics (2002).

Kostelić was the World Cup overall champion in 2001, 2003 and 2006. On 15 January 2006, Kostelić became only the third woman in World Cup history (after Swede Pernilla Wiberg and Austrian Petra Kronberger) to win World Cup races in all of the sport's five disciplines. On 5 February 2006 Kostelić became the second female skier (after Petra Kronberger) to win all five disciplines in one season.

In the summer of 2006, she decided to not compete in the 2007 season, due to chronic knee and back pain. She had endured ten knee surgeries and thyroid surgery during her career, following a year away from competition. Kostelić announced her retirement from racing in April 2007 and now leads a private life.

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# Part five: Croatian Traditions



Written by:

Martina Matković  
Manuela Živković



## CARNIVAL

THE CARNIVAL IS CELEBRATED DURING FEBRUARY, BUT THE EXACT DATE IS DIFFERENT EACH YEAR SINCE IT RELIES ON THE EASTER DATE. IT IS VERY SIMILAR TO HALLOWEEN, BUT IT LASTS LONGER. CHILDREN WEAR COSTUMES AND GO TRICK OR TREATING. IN OLD TIMES PEOPLE USED TO GATHER IN CITY SQUARES, VILLAGE CENTERS AND SING SONGS, THEY WOULD GET SOME TRADITIONAL SWEETS LIKE DRIED FIGS OR NUTS. NOWADAYS IT'S CHILDREN'S TIME TO HAVE LOT'S OF FUN.



## CHRITMAS

CHRITMAS IS CELEBRATED ON THE 25TH OF DECEMBER. PEOPLE DECORATE CHRITMAS TREES, ON CHRITMAS EVE THEY GO TO MASS AND SING TRADITIONAL SONGS. CHRITMAS EVE IS ALSO CALLED SILENT NIGHT. IN THE CRITMAS MORNING WE OPEN OUR PRESENTS, ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOT POPULAR TO GIVE PRESENTS BEFORE.



## EASTER

EASTER IN CROATIA IS CELEBRATED LIKE IN MANY OTHER COUNTRIES. PEOPLE PAINT EGGS, THEY GO TO MASS



AND TAKE THE FOOD TO CHURCH FOR BLESSING. AFTER THE MASS FAMILIES GATHER AND HAVE TRADITIONAL BREAKFAST: EGGS, SPECIAL MADE BUNS (SIMILAR TO HOT CROSSBUNS), HAM, SPRING ONION, DEPENDING IN WHICH PART OF CROATIA YOU LIVE.



# Part six: Croatian Music



Written by:

Lana Hrabar  
Nora Paraman  
Nikolina Pelivan  
Kandalora Žarković

CROATIAN MUSIC IS DIVERSE BUT IT HAS A LONG TRADITION.

GANGA - ONE SINGER SINGS ONE LINE AND THEN OTHERS FOLLOW BUT IT ALL SOUNDS LIKE A WAIL.

TAMBURITZA - FOLK MUSIC FROM SLAVONIA. IT'S A STRINGS INSTRUMENT, USUALLY 6-10 MEMBERS.

GUSLE - A TRADITIONAL STRING INSTRUMENT FROM DALMATIA

DIPLE - A WOODWIND INSTRUMENT MADE OF GOAT OR SHEEP SKIN.



diple

Gusle



2 cellos LUKA AND STJEPAN ARE REALLY POPULAR ALL OVER THE WORLD. THEY ARE FROM CROATIA. THEIR MOST FAMOUS HIT IS "SMOOTH CRIMINAL". THEY COMBINED CLASSICAL MUSIC WITH ELECTRO SOUND AND PRODUCED SUPER-COOL, INTERESTING MUSIC AND SOUND. THEY TURNED SMOOTH CLASSIC INTO TODAY'S HITS.



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tamburitza



mandoline



THE KLAPA MUSIC IS A FORM OF TRADITIONAL A CAPELLA SINGING IN DALMATIA. THE NAME COMES FROM DALMATIAN WORD "KLAPA" WHICH MEANS "A GROUP OF FRIENDS". THERE ARE 6-10 MEMBERS AND IT'S USUALLY MEN, ALTHOUGH WE HAVE FEMALE KLAPA, TOO. THEY ARE VERY POPULAR IN CROATIA AND ARE ENLISTED ON UNESCO ORAL AND INTANGIBLE HERITAGE OF HUMANITY.



Klapa Trogir



They usually wear a traditional Dalmatian outfit: white shirt, red belt and black suit with distinctive collar and buttons.



**JOLE**

Jole

JOLE IS A FAMOUS CROATIAN SINGER. HE LIVES IN DALMACIJA, WITH HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN. JOLE IS POPULAR WITH GENERATIONS, THE MOST POPULAR SONG IS "BILA BOJA". HE IS ALSO A JUDGE IN CROATIAN REALITY SHOW "YOUR FACE SOUNDS FAMILIAR".

SHE IS CONSIDERED A CROATIAN DIVA. HER HUSBAND WAS A FAMOUS COMPOSER BUT SADLY HE DIED ALMOST 50 YEARS AGO. SHE NEVER REMARRIED AND TILL THIS DAY SPEAKS OF HER HUSBAND WITH LOVE. SHE HAS MANY HITS AND SHE IS A BIT ECCENTRIC.



# Part seven: Croatian Food



Written by:

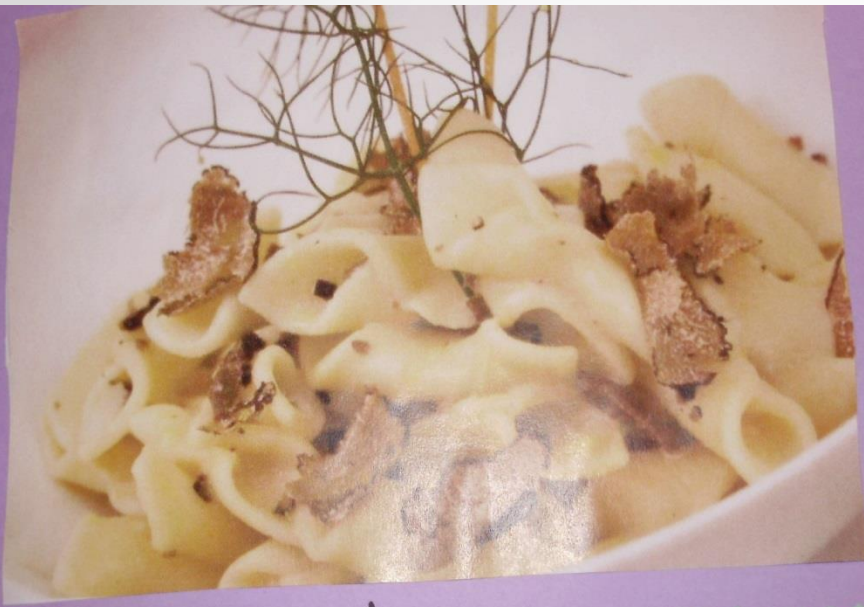
Bepo Brčić  
Denis Letaj  
Ivan Vranješ  
Tomislav Zaradić

The Croatian cuisine is specific for every region, reflecting the country's geography, history, and culture. A single type of Croatian cuisine does not exist, because each Croatian region has its own, unique cuisine. Many Croatian traditional festivities are linked with food and every holiday has its typical dish but we cannot write them all. The choices among the specialties are endless!

**Dalmatia** - fish, olive oil, vegetables and self-sown herbs found near the sea is why this cuisine is considered to be very healthy. But, Dalmatia has also many subregions so food preparation and dishes are different. Typical Dalmatian desserts are simple but tasty. The most usual ingredients include Mediterranean fruit, dried figs and raisins, almonds and honey.







The cuisine of Istria and the Kvarner is a special Croatian style of cooking, a blend of inland and coastal. These regions are rich in excellent fish and seafood, cheese and olives, many traditional wine cellars. Some of the famous dishes are: Istrian soup (actually cooked wine), Istrian maneštra, Istrian fuži with truffles.



The northwest Croatia -Bread is mostly made from maize and cakes are often similar in texture to bread. Many pasta dishes, dairy products as well as plenty of vegetables (beans, potatoes, cabbage, etc. But they also eat a lot of turkey, geese, sausages and pork. Their famous dishes are: turkey with mlinci (special kind of pasta), zlevanka, štrukli, strudels of all kinds.







## Ingredients

2kilos; beef, top round  
20 grams; smoked/dried bacon  
200 grams; onions  
150 grams; parsley root  
150 grams; carrot  
50 grams; celery root  
2 garlic cloves  
20 grams; tomato paste  
200ml, cooking oil or olive oil  
10g, cloves  
10 dried plums  
300ml, red wine  
100ml vinegar  
3 bay leaves  
rosemary leaves  
salt  
pepper

*Wash and wipe the meat and then insert the pieces of bacon, parsley, carrot and herbs in it using a knife or something similar. Add enough salt, it and place it in the "pac" (a container with a mixture of vinegar and oil enough to cover the meat). Let it marinate like this for at least 5 hours (overnight preferably).*

*Brown the meat in hot oil (all sides). Remove it from the pan and quickly sauté the chopped onion, garlic and vegetables.*

*Return the meat to the pan and simmer covered for about 4 hours. Occasionally add small amounts of red wine mixed with water and little bit of sugar - Dalmatian prosecco works great as a replacement for this.*

*When the meat is half tender, add a bit of tomato concentrate, washed prunes. By the end of the cooking, stir in the bay leaf, rosemary, thyme, minced cloves... Add pepper and little salt. Balance the flavour with a bit of red wine and prosecco in order to get a sweet & sour taste.*

*Remove the meat, cut it into slices and place on a heated plate.*

*Purée the vegetables with roast dripping and pour it over the meat.*

*Serve with homemade gnocchi.*

## PAŠTICADA – TRADITIONAL DISH FROM TROGIR





# RAFIOLI TRADITIONAL TROGIR CAKE



## INGREDIENS:

*Dough: 750 g of flower, 6 eggs, 2 spoons of sugar, salt, 220 g of fat milk if necessary*

*Filling: 500 g of almonds, 5 eggs, a little nutmeg, 500 g of sugar, 2 spoons of rum, maraschino or brandy, grated lemon core, 1 piece of chocolate, 2 spoons of butter*

## PREPARATION:

*Take 750 g of flower, 4 eggs, 2 egg yolk, 2 spoons of sugar, salt, 220 g of fat milk if needed, and beat well and roll into a thin layer.*

*Fill with : 500 g unpeeled, roasted and ground almonds, 3 whole eggs, whipped whit of 2 eggs, little nutmeg, 500 g of sugar, 2 spoons of rum, maraschino cherry or brandy, grated lemon core, 1 piece of grated chocolate and 2 spoons of butter.*

*Cut, the dough into circles, fill half of the circle and close the dough. Press with fork keep the filling inside. Then put them in oven for couple of minutes, until they get yellow. It is customary to make large rafioli, which they coat with raw white sugar.*





**Slavonia and Baranja** are the bread basket of Croatia, and so white bread, flat cakes and many other cakes filled with walnuts, with poppy seeds or plum jam, have been baked here since ancient times. Pasta, potato, beans, dairy dishes and fat meat dishes are very common here. They cook such type of food to provide the energy for heavy work. Their famous dishes are: fish paprikash, hot goulash, kulen etc.



**Gorski Kotar and Lika** –is recognized by its simplicity and everyday meals usually include continental products - boiled maize or potatoes, pickled cabbage, beans, milk and delicious cheese meat, fresh and smoked lamb, mutton and pork, as well as venison. These regions are also rich in mushrooms and self-sown herbs, but there are also delicious brandies made from forest fruit, or mixed with honey.



We hope you enjoyed this  
presentation.

Greetings from Croatia!