

# Cultural Attractions In Our Region

Project designed by The Romanian ERASMUS+ Team



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# ROMANIA





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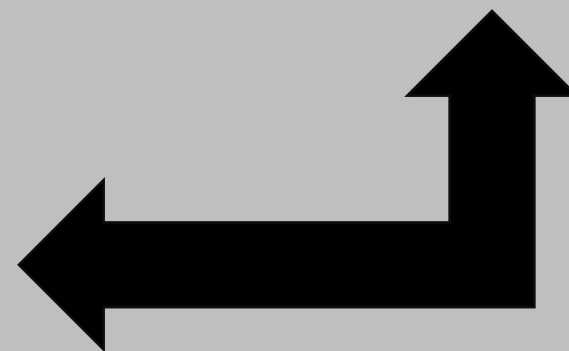
Romania is a southeastern European country known for the forested region of Transylvania, ringed by the Carpathian Mountains. Its preserved medieval towns include Sighișoara, and there are many fortified churches and castles, notably clifftop Bran Castle, long associated with the Dracula legend.

Bucharest, the country's capital, is the site of the gigantic, Communist-era Palatul Parlamentului government building, being the heaviest and 2nd largest administrative construction in the world.

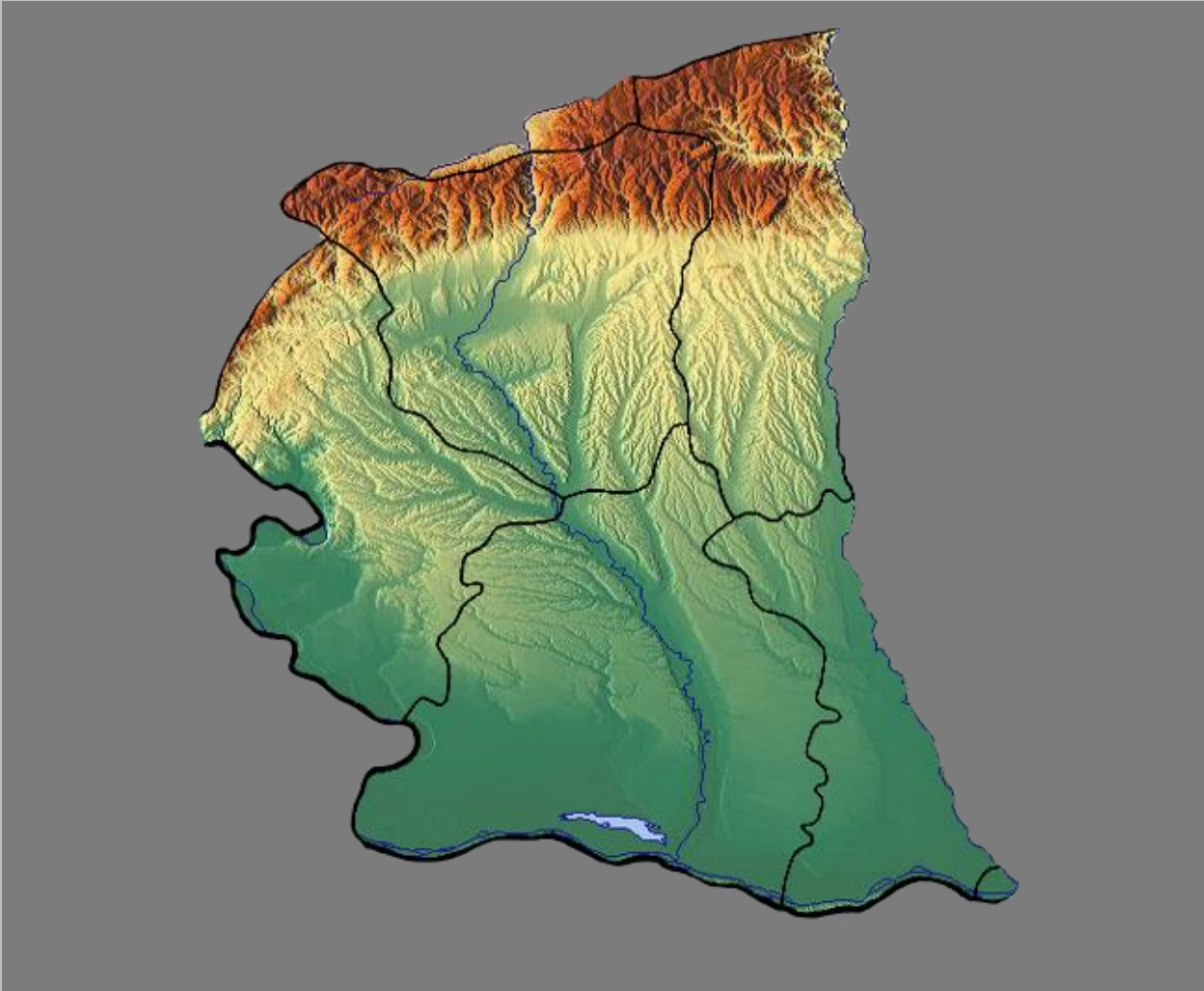




# OLTENIA



## OLTENIA



Oltenia is one of the 9 main regions of Romania, made of 5 individual counties: Dolj , Gorj, Vâlcea, Mehedinți and Olt.

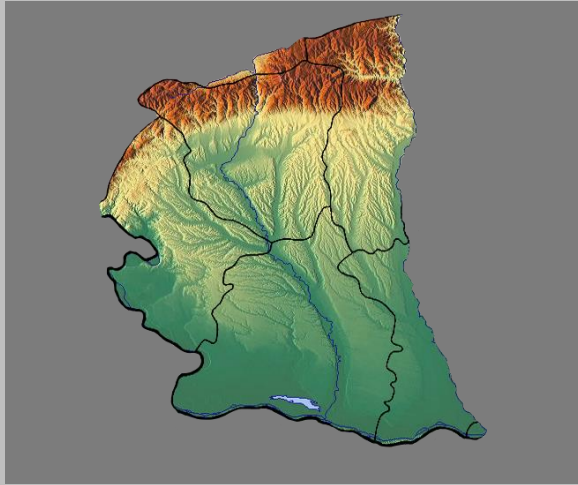
The most important city in the region is Craiova, the main administrative town of Dolj.

The county hosts 2 big rivers, the Jiu and the Olt.

The Greek geographer and mathematician Ptolemy said the ancient name of Jiu is, translated into Latin by Arabibus fluvius meaning "the river that descends from the land of the Arabs".

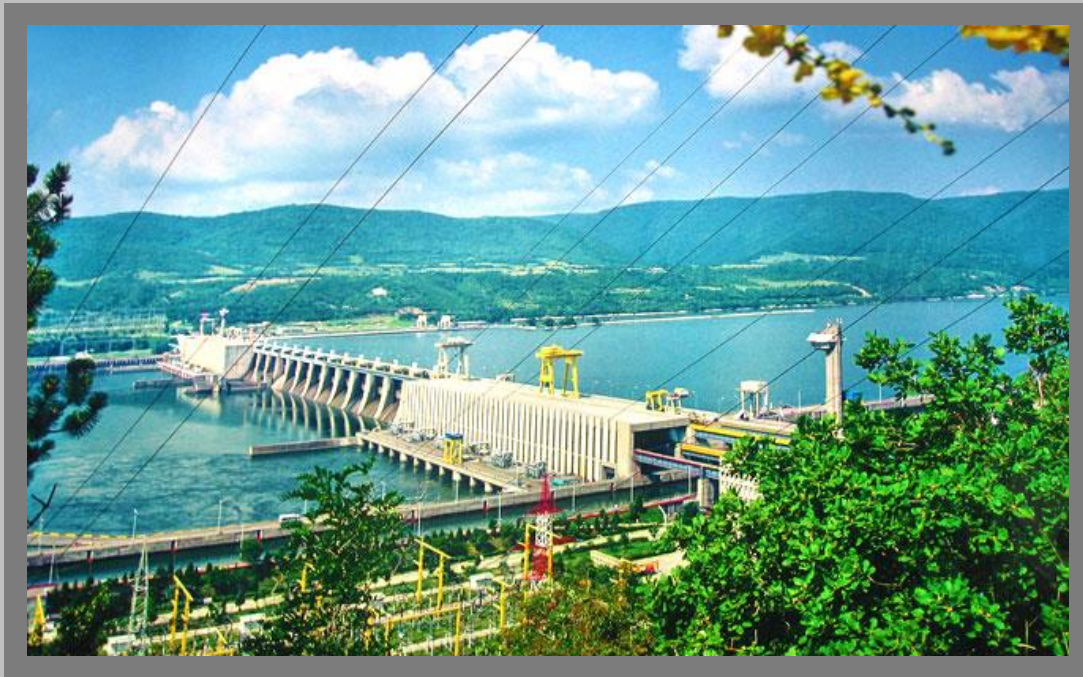
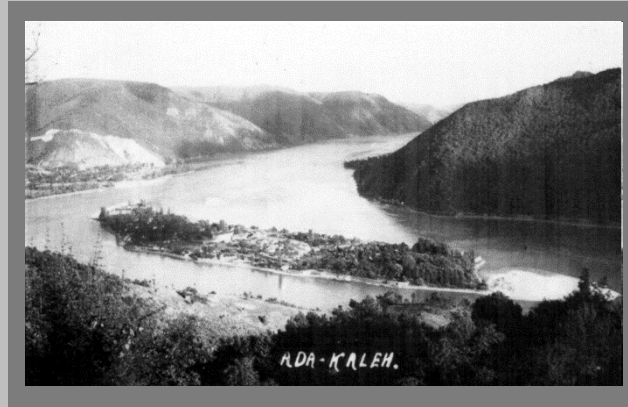
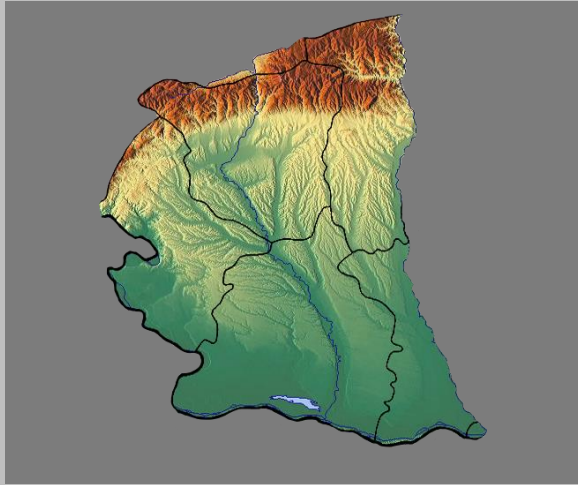


## OLTENIA



One of the most stunning attractions in Oltenia is the figure of the Dacian king, Decebal, set in stone. The statue is 55 m high, located on the rocky bank of the Danube, near the city of Orșova, Mehedinți county. It was carved on the model of Mount Rushmore and is the largest statue in Europe. A team made of 12 alpinists spent 10 years to finally finish the tribute.

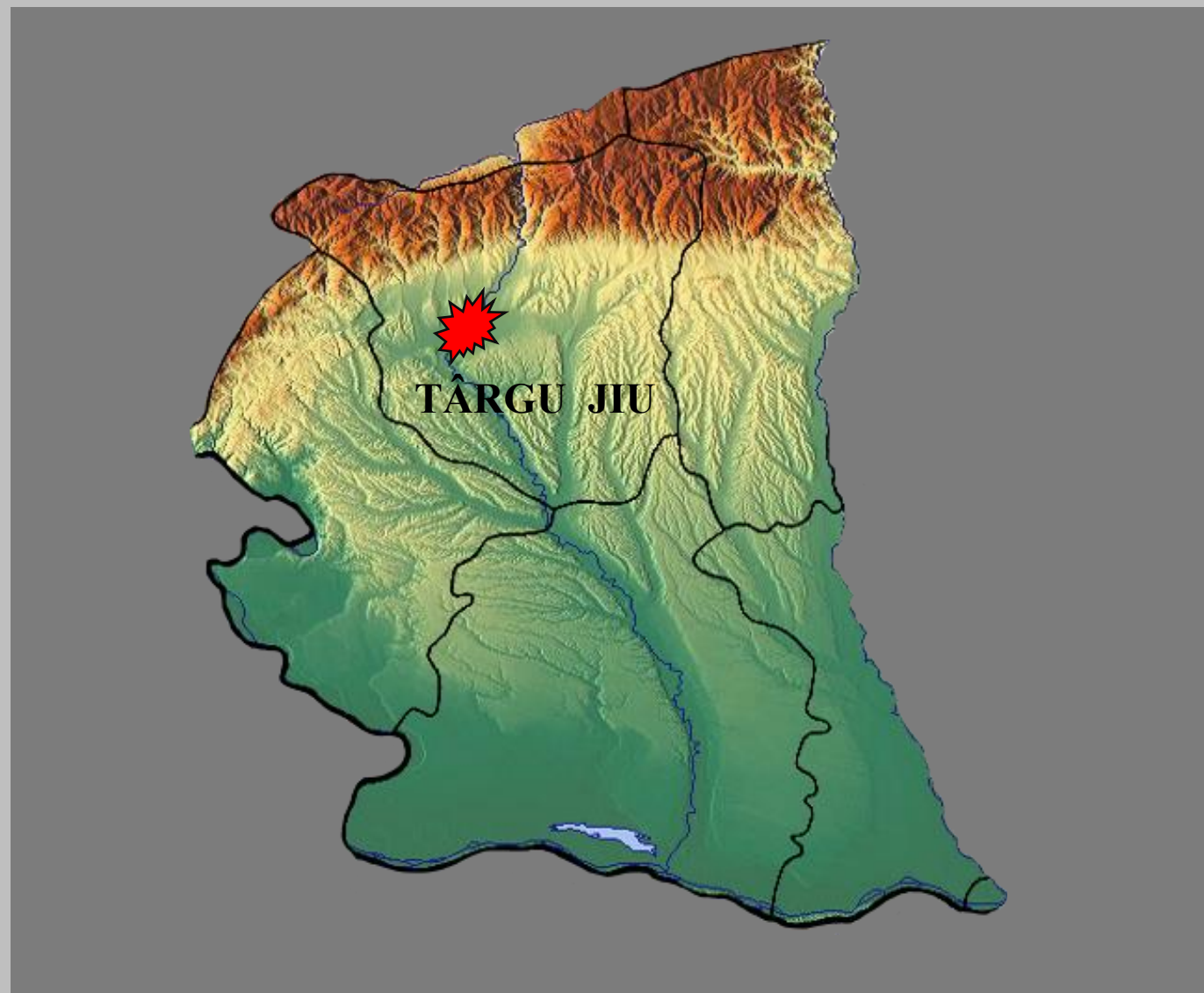
## OLTENIA



The "Porțile de Fier" Hydropower Plant is also located in this area. The project was started in 1964 and being was finished in 1972. The Ada Kaleh was an small island ruled by the turks and is the main sacrifice that had to be made, along with at least 5 other settlements, 17.000 people being evacuated from their homes for the purpose of finally opening the Hydropower Plant. Nowadays, it is working as a border between Romania and Serbia.



# ***OLTENIA***

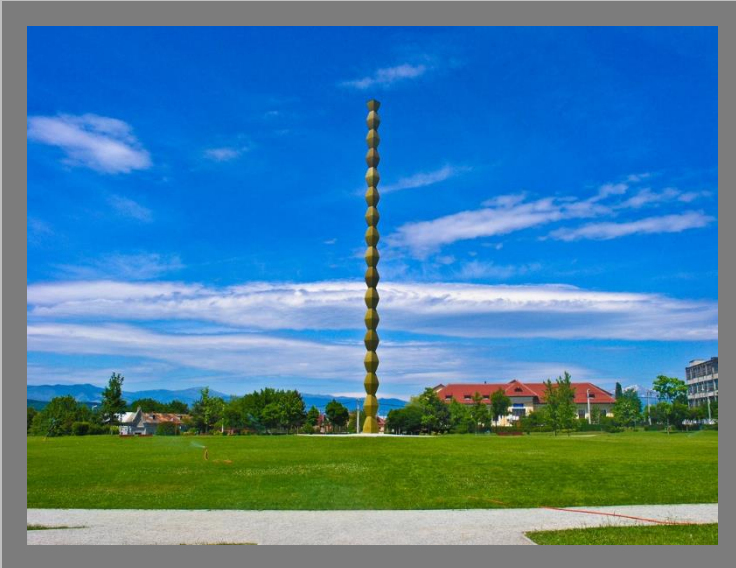
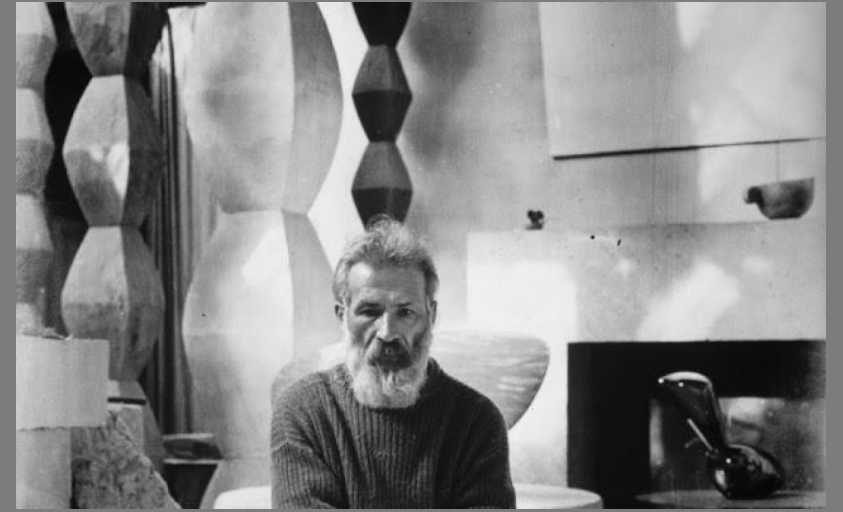




# Constantin Brâncuși

Constantin Brâncuși (February 19, 1876 – March 16, 1957) was a Romanian sculptor, painter and photographer who made his career in France. Considered one of the most influential sculptors of the 20th-century and a pioneer of modernism, Brâncuși is called the patriarch of modern sculpture. As a child he displayed an aptitude for carving wooden farm tools.

At the Art Museum in Craiova there are many of his works. Recently, the Brâncuși Cultural Center opened here.



**The Endless Column  
(Coloana Infinitului)**



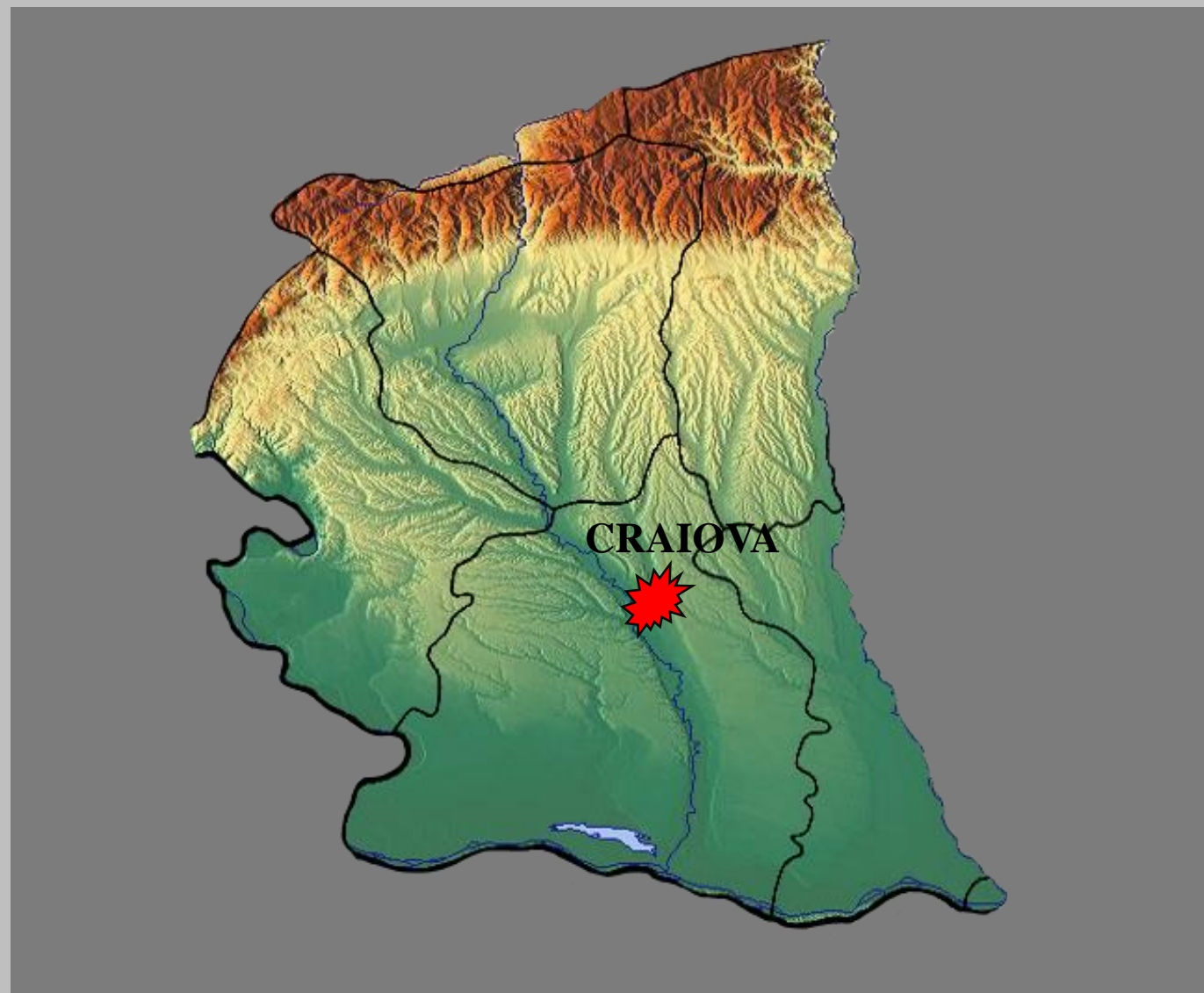
**Poarta Sărutului  
(The Gate Of The Kiss)**



**The Table Of Silence  
(Masa Tăcerii)**



# ***OLTENIA***













**CRAIOVA**

Craiova is the biggest city in the Oltenia county, with a population of little under 300.000 . A long time ago, it was the capital city of a dacic tribe, the Pelians, and they were calling it Pelendava. Although initially it was a fair, gradually, this settlement evolved into an important cultural and univerisity center. The city has numerous historical and architectural monuments that can provide the visitors with historical information, offering the possibility of understanding what and when happened in this city along the years. The oldest building existing today in the city is Casa Baniei, dating from 1699.





**“Nicolae Romanescu” Park**



**“Ion Oblemenco” Stadium**



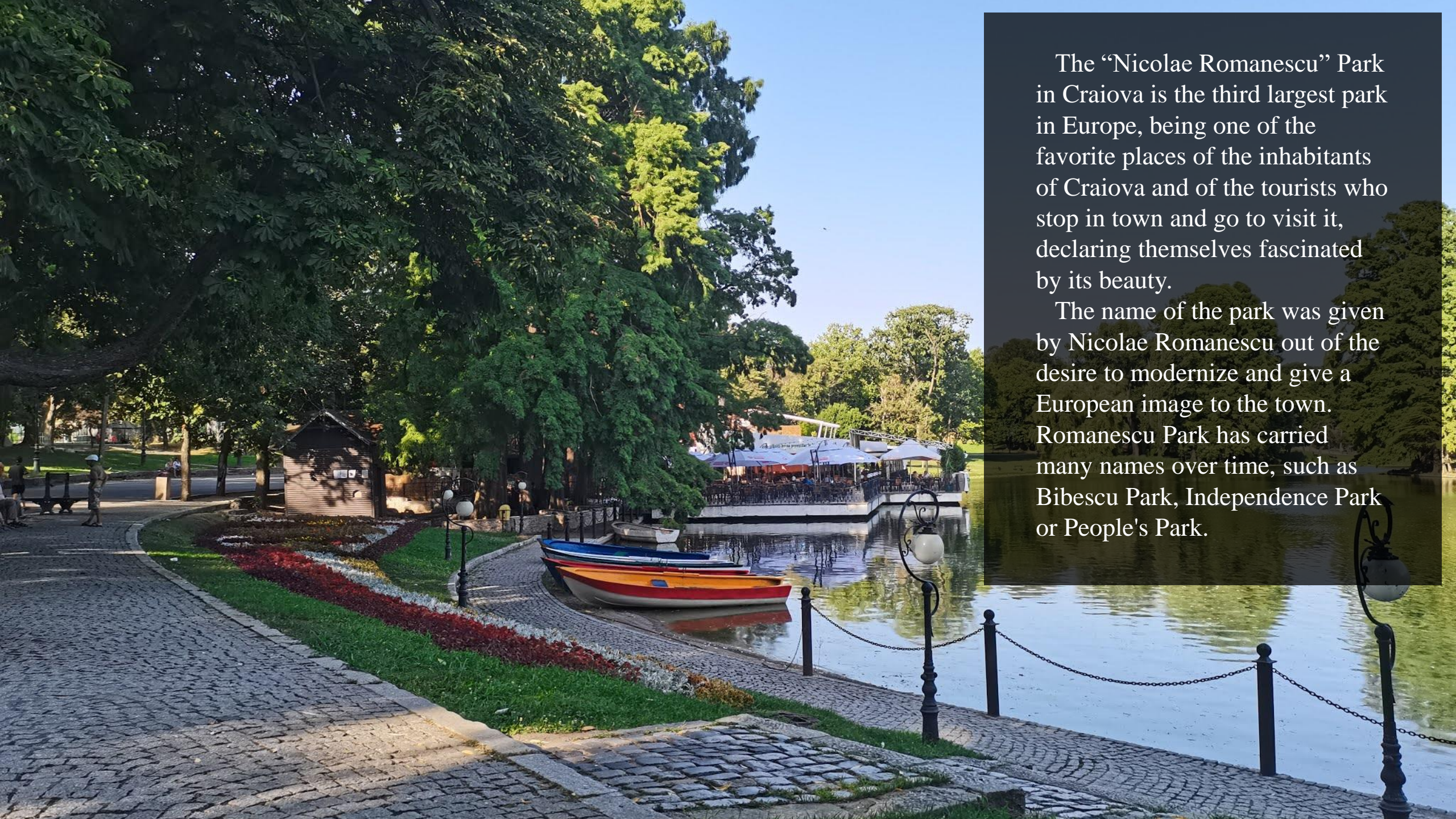
**Craiova's Christmas Fair**



**“Carol I” National College**



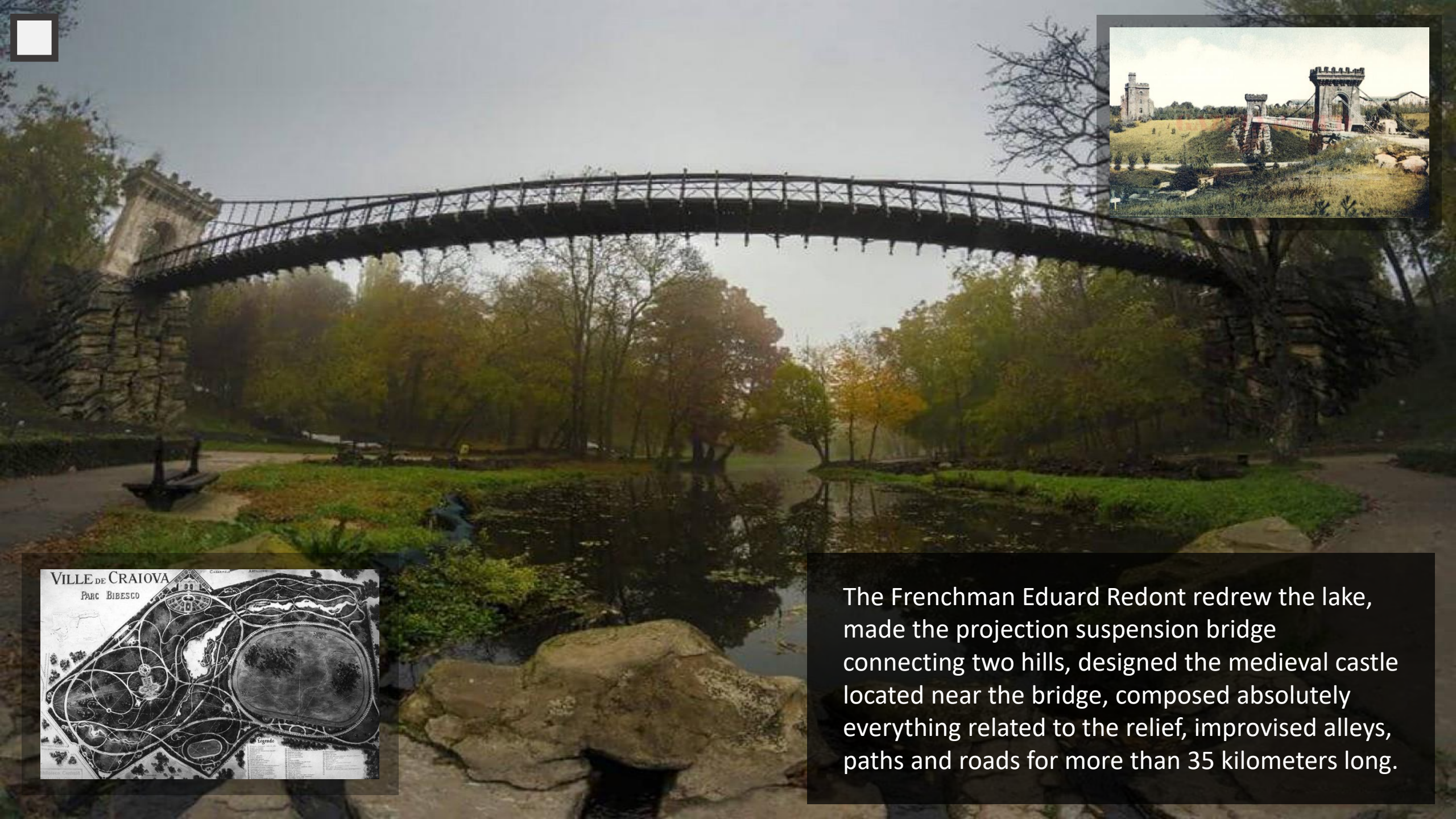




The “Nicolae Romanescu” Park in Craiova is the third largest park in Europe, being one of the favorite places of the inhabitants of Craiova and of the tourists who stop in town and go to visit it, declaring themselves fascinated by its beauty.

The name of the park was given by Nicolae Romanescu out of the desire to modernize and give a European image to the town. Romanescu Park has carried many names over time, such as Bibescu Park, Independence Park or People's Park.





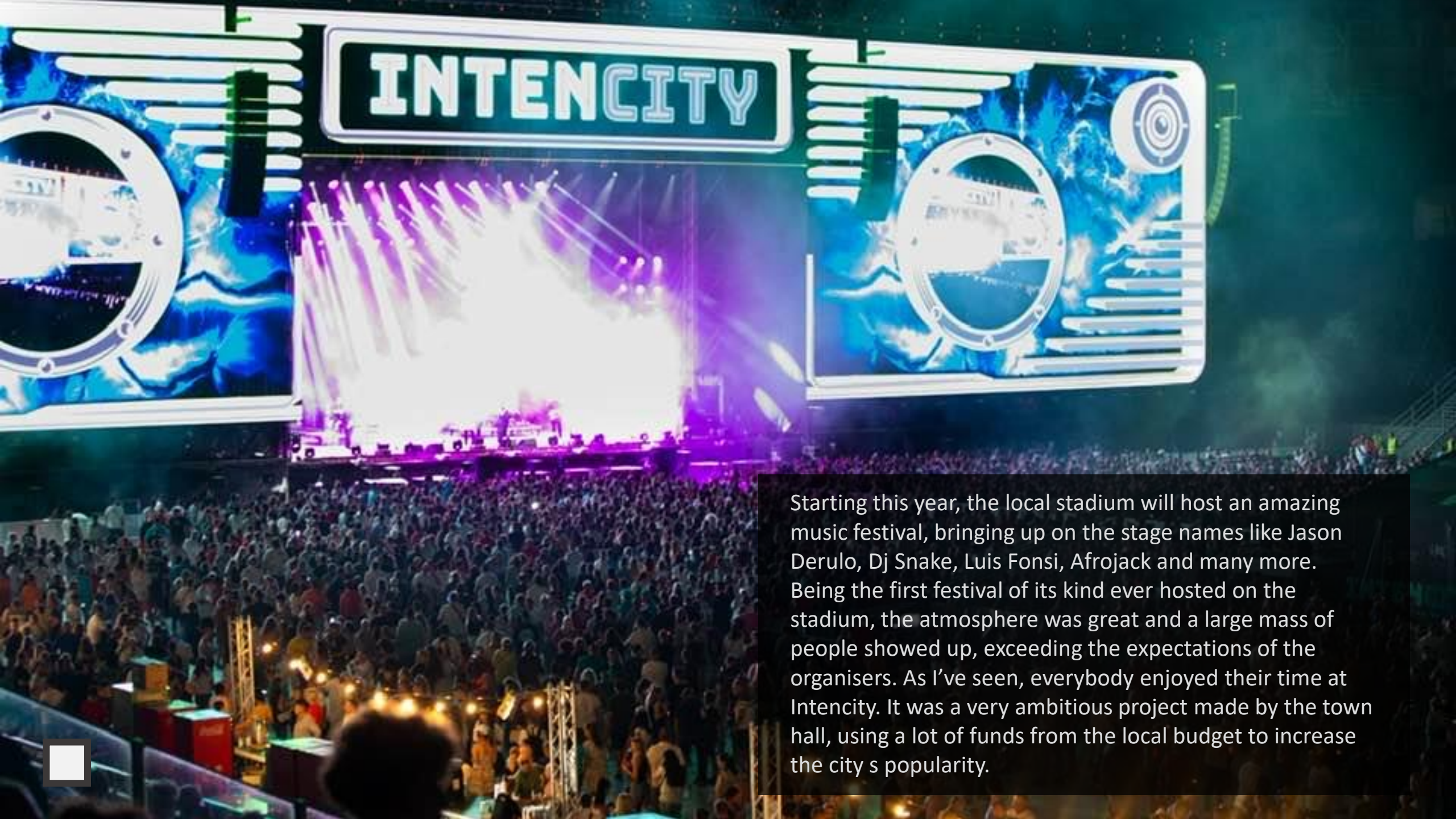
The Frenchman Eduard Redont redrew the lake, made the projection suspension bridge connecting two hills, designed the medieval castle located near the bridge, composed absolutely everything related to the relief, improvised alleys, paths and roads for more than 35 kilometers long.





The Ion Oblemenco Stadium is named after a legendary player and coach of the local football club, Universitatea Craiova. It is the second largest football ground in Romania with a capacity of 30.900 seats. The ULTRAS of Universitatea go by the name of "Peluza Nord" and they never fail to make a great show for everybody showing up at the game and supporting the team even in the darkest situations. The opening match was played on 10 November 2017 against the Czech side Slavia Prague.





# INTENCITY

Starting this year, the local stadium will host an amazing music festival, bringing up on the stage names like Jason Derulo, Dj Snake, Luis Fonsi, Afrojack and many more. Being the first festival of its kind ever hosted on the stadium, the atmosphere was great and a large mass of people showed up, exceeding the expectations of the organisers. As I've seen, everybody enjoyed their time at Intencity. It was a very ambitious project made by the town hall, using a lot of funds from the local budget to increase the city's popularity.







Craiova is well known among European cities for its magical Christmas fair. In 2021 it was designated by European Best Destinations in the first six most beautiful events of its kind in Europe. This year the city is decorated with over 1 million lights and is waiting for its visitors. People of all ages can have a great time while skating at the ice rink, watching the light shows and enjoy the absolutely delicious traditional food stalls. We're sure you won't go wrong by picking this as your next holiday, and even more sure you won't get bored.







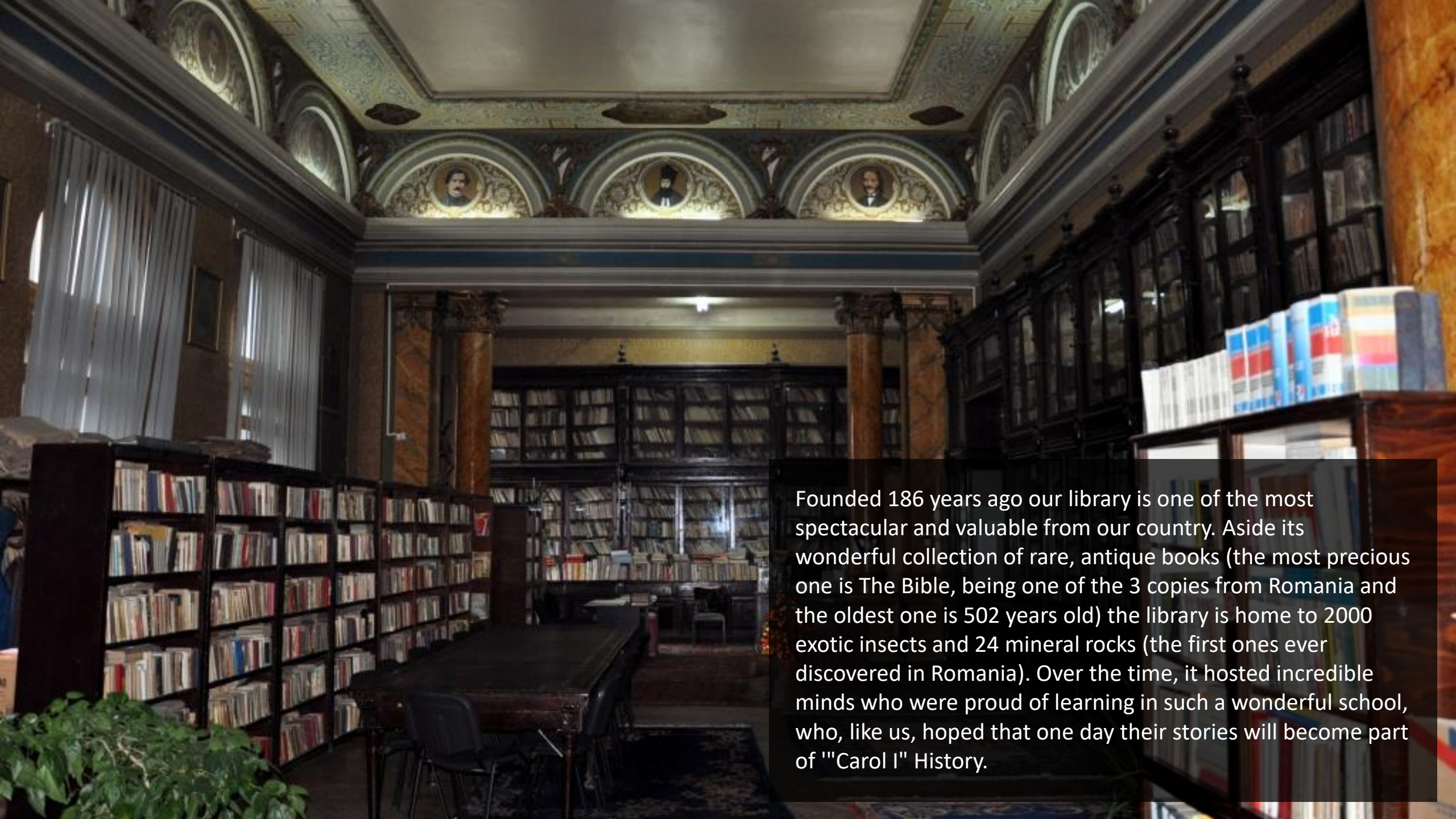


Carol I National College is one of the most prestigious academic institutions in Romania. It was founded in 1826 and it's the second school in our country with tuition in Romanian. This building was used for many purposes along the years, therefore the walls of our high school have many stories to tell.

Some important events are:

- 1848: The Ottomans occupy the school, using it as a kitchen;
- 1857: The Unification of the Principalities is voted in front of the building;
- 1885: King Carol and young crown prince Ferdinand visit the school;
- 1914-1918: Our school serves as a hospital;
- 1939-1945: The rich in equipment laboratories are devastated by German troops.





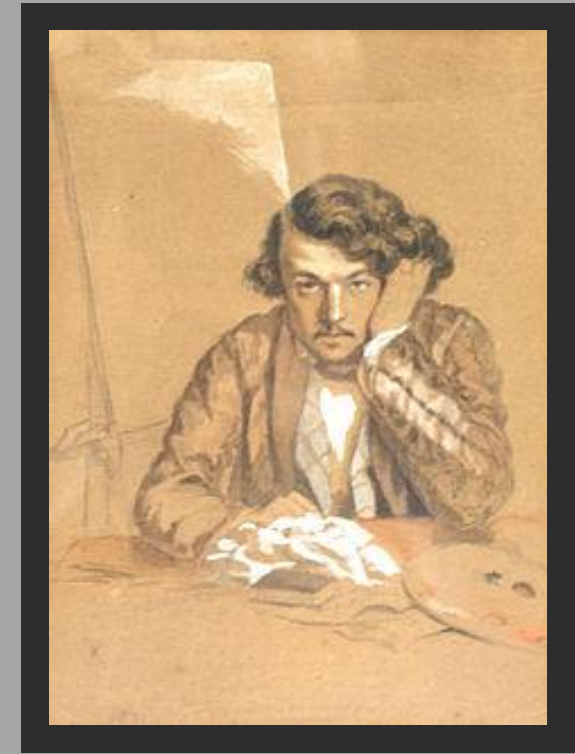
Founded 186 years ago our library is one of the most spectacular and valuable from our country. Aside its wonderful collection of rare, antique books (the most precious one is The Bible, being one of the 3 copies from Romania and the oldest one is 502 years old) the library is home to 2000 exotic insects and 24 mineral rocks (the first ones ever discovered in Romania). Over the time, it hosted incredible minds who were proud of learning in such a wonderful school, who, like us, hoped that one day their stories will become part of "Carol I" History.



## THE FAMOUS PERSONALITIES OF CAROL I NATIONAL COLLEGE

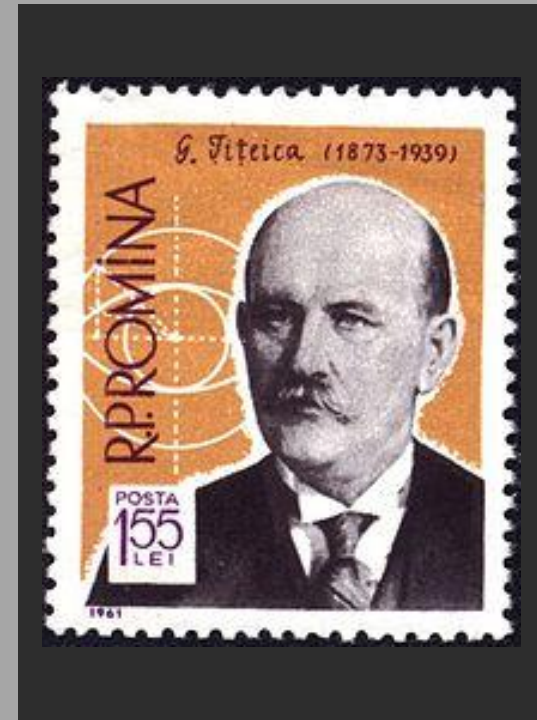
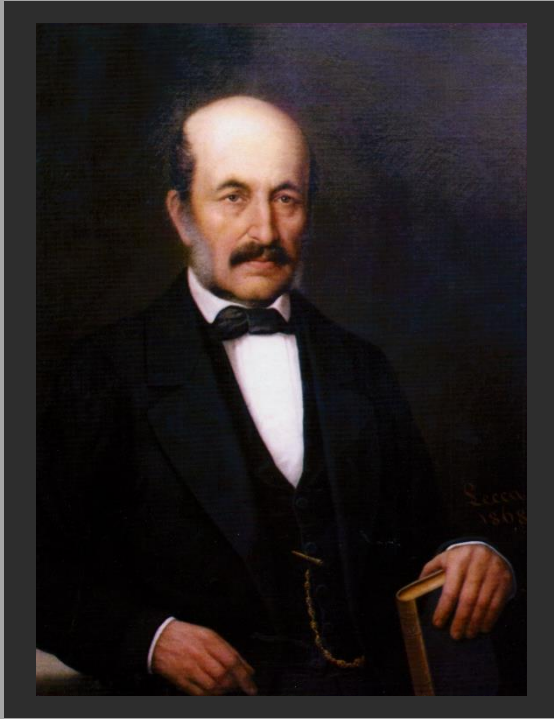


Nicolae Titulescu (4 March 1882 – 17 March 1941) was a Romanian diplomat, at various times government minister, finance and foreign minister, and for two terms President of the General Assembly of the League of Nations (1930–32). He graduated with honours in 1900 from the Carol I High School in Craiova, and went on to study law in Paris, obtaining his doctorate.



Theodor Aman (20 March 1831 – 19 August 1891) was a Romanian painter, engraver and art professor. He mostly produced genre and history scenes. He took his first art lessons with Constantin Lecca at Carol I National College, being one of the most prestigious graduates. He had a very distinctive painting style, which made his works very easy to recognize, and it influenced a lot of other artists.





Petrache Poenaru (10 January 1799 – 2 October 1875) was a Romanian engineer and inventor. Few people know that the modern fountain pen was invented by a Romanian. Petrache Poenaru had the idea of producing the first instrument of that kind worldwide about 200 years ago.

Gheorghe Titeica (4 October 1873 – 5 February 1939) was a Romanian mathematician who made important contributions in geometry. He is recognized as the founder of the Romanian school of differential geometry. While studying at the Carol I High School in Craiova, he contributed to the school's magazine, writing the columns on mathematics and studies of literary critique.



# THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!



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