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Ufficio IV



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PROGETTO PON "EUROPA, EUROPA"

Editoriale

Il progetto PON dal titolo "Europa, Europa" è stato realizzato nell'anno scolastico 2018/2019 nei mesi di febbraio e marzo.

Le ore di formazione extracurriculare, trenta in totale, sono state svolte dalla docente di Lettere prof.ssa Donatella Pestilli, in qualità di Esperto, coadiuvata dalla docente specializzata, prof.ssa Stefania Imbrioscia, in qualità di Tutor. Il percorso didattico-formativo si è snodato nel corso di

dieci lezioni pomeridiane tenutesi dal 1 febbraio sino al 18 marzo. Destinatari del progetto tutti gli alunni della classe 2^{AD} della scuola secondaria di I grado dell'Istituto "Musti - Dimiccoli" che hanno mostrato grande impegno e partecipazione in tutte le fasi progettuali.

Il percorso ha previsto anche l'intervento di una Figura Aggiuntiva, ruolo che è stato ricoperto dalla sottoscritta, che ha svolto venti ore (un'ora con ciascun alunno) in incontri pomeridiani tenutisi nei mesi di febbraio e marzo.

Questo numero speciale del Giornalino Scolastico del nostro Istituto è il risultato del lavoro realizzato in queste 20 ore dagli alunni i quali, con il supporto linguistico e tecnico-digitale della figura aggiuntiva, hanno:

- letto, compreso e analizzato testi in lingua inglese, proposti dalla docente, inerenti l'Unione Europea;
- riflettuto sulla lingua consolidando lessico, strutture e funzioni linguistiche;

- collaborato attivamente alla impaginazione del presente numero, apprendendo le principali funzioni del software per l'inserimento di testi, immagini, didascalie e contenuti grafici.

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Agli alunni della 2^{AD} un grande plauso per aver colto con entusiasmo questa proposta formativa e per aver sempre mostrato impegno, curiosità e voglia di apprendere.

Buona lettura!

*La Figura Aggiuntiva
Prof.ssa Annalisa Picardi*

PON "Potenziamento della Cittadinanza europea", Progetto: L'Europa in un click - Asse I - Istruzione - Fondo Sociale Europeo (FSE). Obiettivo Specifico 10.2 Miglioramento delle competenze chiave degli allievi. Azione 10.2.2 Azioni di integrazione e potenziamento delle aree disciplinari di base. Sottazione 10.2.2A Cittadinanza Europea- propedeutica al 10.2.3B e al 10.2.3C

MODULO "Europa, Europa" - Codice progetto: 10.2.2A-FSEPON-PU-2018-5 - CUP: C97I18000170007

The birth of the European Union

The European Union is a big organization composed of 28 European countries. It was officially born in 1992 with the Maastricht Treaty but its history comes back to 1950s when the first steps towards a united Europe were taken. After the Second World War, European countries began to unite in order to avoid further bloody wars and secure lasting peace. For this reason, in 1951 six countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) founded the European Coal and Steel Community. In 1957 the same six countries signed the Treaties of Rome which created the European Economic Community (EEC), or 'Common Market' and the

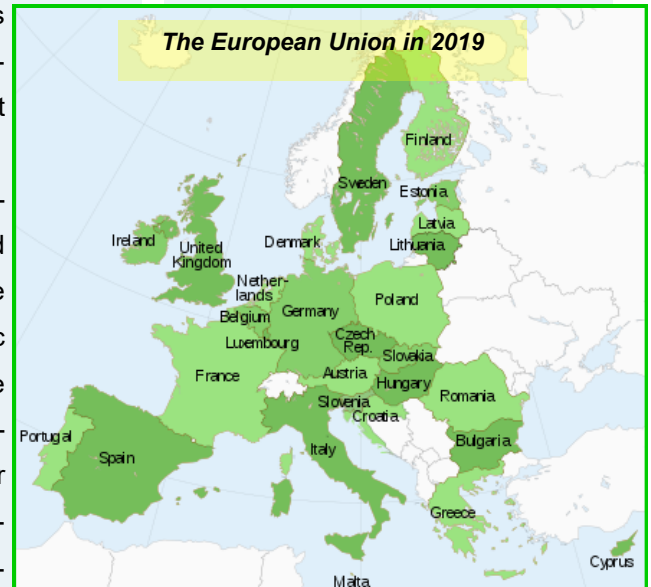
EURATOM (the European Atomic Energy Community). Since then, the process of integration among

the member states has involved several countries. These are the most important steps.

In 1973 Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom joined the European Economic Community; in 1979 the nine European community member states for the first time elected directly their representatives to the European Parliament.

In 1981 Greece joined the European Economic Community and in 1986 Spain and Portugal joined too. In 1992, with the Maastricht Treaty the European Union was born and in 1995 the 'Schengen' agreement allowed people to travel without having their passports checked at

borders. In the same year Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the European Union.



In 2004 there was a great enlargement with ten new countries that joined the EU (Cyprus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary), followed by Bulgaria and Romania in 2007. The member states were 27. Croatia became the 28th member of the EU in 2013.



The European Coal and Steel Community in 1951



The Treaties of Rome in 1957

The European Union Symbols

The European Union has adopted several symbols which represent the unity and the harmony of all citizens of the member states:

- 1) the European Flag
- 2) the European official Anthem
- 3) Europe Day
- 4) the European Union motto

THE EUROPEAN FLAG

The European flag is represented by a circle of 12 gold stars on a blue background. The flag symbolizes the ideals of unity, solidarity and harmony among European member states.

The number of stars on the European flag doesn't relate to the member states. They are 12 because this number is considered to be a symbol

of perfection and unity.

The flag was used for the first time in 1955 by the Council of Europe which encouraged the European institutions to use the same flag. In 1985 the flag became the official emblem of all the European Communities.



The European Union in 2015 celebrated the 30th anniversary of the European flag with a commemorative coin.



design. The winning coin was designed by Georgios Stamatopoulos from the Bank Of Greece.

Among the 62 designs submitted, 5 were chosen by a professional jury; citizens and residents within EU voted on line for the winning



**AGAINST THE BLUE SKY OF
THE WESTERN WORLD,
THE STARS REPRESENT
THE PEOPLES OF EUROPE
IN A CIRCLE, A SYMBOL OF
UNITY. THEIR NUMBER
SHALL BE INVARIABLY SET
AT TWELVE, THE SYMBOL
OF COMPLETENESS AND
PERFECTION.**

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE, PARIS,
7-9 DECEMBER 1955**

Europe Day

Europe Day is held each year on the 9th of May to celebrate peace and unity in Europe. Why on this date? After the Second World War, Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister, on the 9th of May 1950, at a speech in Paris presented the proposal to create a new form of political cooperation in Europe, in order to establish peaceful relations among European Nations. The proposal, known as the "Schuman Declaration", aimed at creating a Euro-

pean institution to manage coal and steel production. Schu-

man's proposal is considered to be the beginning of the European Union. For this reason it is celebrated on the 9th of May. "Schuman Declaration" became a treaty one year later, in 1951. To celebrate Europe Day, several activities and events are organised at the beginning of May in Brussels and Strasbourg but also in other European towns and cities. In fact a lot of citizens take part in visits, shows, concerts and other events. Our school too is going to organise the Europe Day in May to celebrate the importance of being part of the European Union.

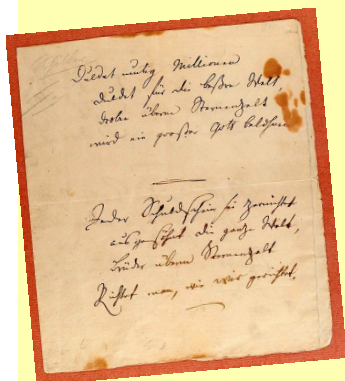


The melody of the European anthem comes from the 9th symphony composed by Ludwig van Bee-

ethoven in 1893, when he wrote the music of the Ode to Joy, written by Friedrich von Schiller. In this poem Friedrich von Schiller expresses his

idea of brotherhood among all human beings. The melody

The European anthem was adopted as the official anthem of the European Union in 1985. The anthem, which consists of music only, represents the European ideals of freedom peace and solidarity. The anthem is played at official ceremonies involving the European Union.



United in Diversity

IS THE EUROPEAN UNION
MOTTO. IT WAS USED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN 2000 AND
SHOWS THAT EUROPEANS
WANT TO WORK TOGETHER
FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY
WITH RESPECT FOR THE DIF-
FERENT CULTURES TRADITIONS
AND LANGUAGES.

Values and goals of the EU

The European Union's most important values are respect for human dignity and human rights, free-

dom, democracy, equality and the rule of law. All the member states have to recognize these values

in order to be part of the European Union.

The main goal of the European Union is to defend these values in Europe and promote peace and the wellbeing of the citizens.

The EU member states are pluralistic. People and government representatives must have respect and be tolerant. Minority rights must be respected. Equality is promoted, responsibility must be shared.



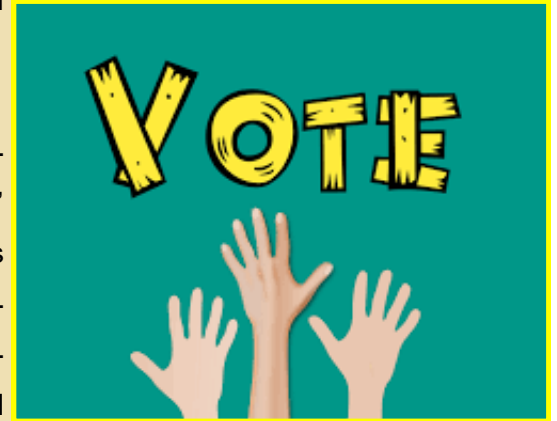
The European Union works for social equality. It develops social security and tries to protect the

weakest. It seeks to prevent social exclusion and discrimination.

All these fundamental values are defined in the Treaty of Lisbon (signed in 2007 but in force since 2009) which officially confirmed the universal citizens' rights as well as political, economic and social rights.

The Charter of Fundamental Rights forbids discrimination because of gender, race or the colour of the skin. Discrimination based on religion or sexual orientation is forbidden too.

Other important goals of the EU are: sustainable



development and economic growth, scientific and technological progress, cohesion and solidarity among EU countries, respect for cultural and linguistic diversity.

The euro is the official currency for 19 of the 28 EU member countries. A long preparatory path of over 40 years led to the introduction of the euro. The name "the euro" was chosen and officially adopted on 16th of December 1995 by a European Council meeting in Madrid. It was born in 1999 when it was introduced to the world financial markets but it began to be used in January 2002, when 7 banknotes and 8 coins entered into circulation. Banknotes have the same designs across all euro area countries, while coins have a common design on one side, and a country-specific design on the other.

Euro The symbol €, a stylized letter E, was chosen among ten proposals; the European Commission then chose the design created by the Belgian Alain Billiet. The winning design is based on the

Greek letter epsilon (€) and on



the first letter of the word "Europe". The 2 parallel lines mean "stability".

The euro area consists of those Member States of the



European Union that have adopted the euro as their currency. When the new currency was introduced for the first time in 1999, the euro area was made up of 11 Member States. Then, Greece joined in 2001, Slovenia in 2007, Cyprus and Malta in 2008, Slovakia in 2009, Estonia in 2011, Latvia in 2014 and Lithuania in 2015. Today, the euro area consists of 19 EU Member States.

The European Central Bank and the European Commission have the task to maintain its value and stability, and to establish the criteria required for EU countries to enter the euro area.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO EUROPEAN UNION

In 2012 the European Union was awarded the Nobel Prize for his contribution to "the advancement of peace and reconciliation democracy and human rights in Europe". The prize was given by the Norwegian Nobel committee. The European Union has helped the most part of Europe to change from a continent at war to a continent of peace. In particular the European Union helped France and Germany to reconcile after 3 wars and it also helped Greece, Spain and Portugal with the introduction of democracy. Thanks to this victory, the European Union received a sum of money and decided to invest it to help children who didn't have the possibility to grow up and study because of the wars. For this reason the European Union decided to sustain school projects with the cooperation of humanitarian partners such as Acted, Unicef, Save the Children, etc... José Barroso, the President of the European Commission from 2004 to 2014, stated that the Nobel Prize to the European Union "is a very important message to Europe that the European Union is something very precious".



José Barroso receives the Nobel Peace Prize



The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU

It is a document which contains personal, civic, political, economic and social rights of people within the EU. It was approved in 2000 but became official with the Treaty of Lisbon, in December 2009.

The charter consists of 54 articles divided into 6 titles:

TRATADO DE LISBOA PORTUGAL 2007

dignity, freedoms, equality, solidarity, citizens' rights, justice. The charter incorporates the rights of the child: in this way it recognizes the necessity to take care of the interests and well-being of children. It recognizes as well the need to protect children from abuse, neglect and violations of their rights. The document highlights also the rights of women, old and disabled people. In line with the Charter, the European Commission is promoting the fight against racism, xenophobia, homophobia. The EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) was born in 2007 with the aim to:

- collect and publish important in-

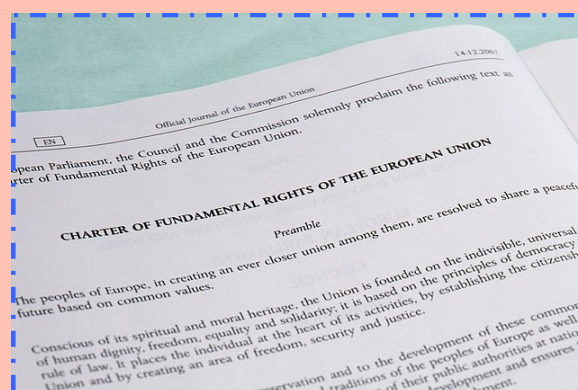


Home page of the FRA web site

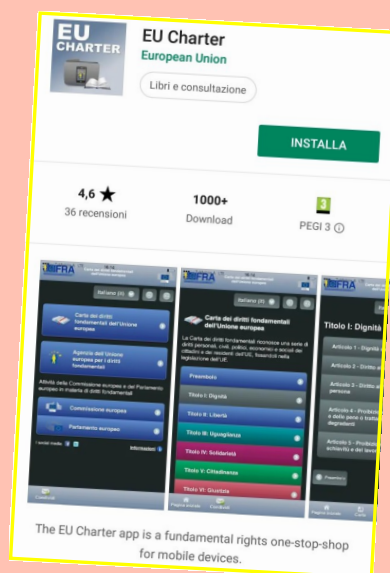
formation about the situation of the fundamental rights in EU countries;

- raise public awareness of fundamental rights.

For example, it has produced the “EU Charter” app for



Apple and Android with the text of the Charter in all EU languages and related information. The app is available on the Apple App store and Google Play. In 2010, the European Commission adopted a strategy to monitor and ensure the effective implementation of the rights and freedoms in the charter. In fact, since 2010, the



The EU Charter app

European Commission has published an annual report on the application of the fundamental rights and freedoms. The 2017 report on the implementation of the Charter reminds that fundamental rights, democracy and the rule of law are the three pillars of European Union.

European Institutions

The main function of the European Union is to make laws in order to manage the relationships among the member states. The EU plays this role thanks to some important institutions.

The European Parliament



The European Parliament is located in Strasbourg (France) and is elected by EU citizens every 5 years by direct universal suffrage. The European Parliament was established in 1979 with the first elections. The last election were in May 2014. The next elections will be in May 2019. The European Parliament is composed of 751 members. The number of members for each country is proportionate to its population. The most important role of the European Parliament is to pass laws together with the Council of Europe, on the basis of the European Commission's proposals.

The European Commission



The EC is composed of 28 members (one from each EU country), called Commissioners, and meets in Brussels (Belgium). It proposes new laws, sets the annual budget and defines the spending priorities, assures that the EU laws are applied in all the member countries. The European Commission is the EU's executive arm.

Council of the European Union

Together with the European Parliament the council negotiates and adopts EU laws. The Members are the ministers from each EU country who meet in Brussels (Belgium). There are no fixed members. The Council develops the EU's foreign and security policy. The presidency rotates among the EU member states every 6 months.

Other important institutions are:

The European Council: it defines the general political direction and priorities of the European Union but doesn't pass laws. It is located in Brussels (Belgium) and usually meets 4 times a year.

The European Central Bank: it has the role to manage the euro and is located in Frankfurt (Germany) and was established in 1992. Its President is Mario Draghi. Its main aim is to keep prices stable, to support economic growth and job creation.

The Court of Justice: it ensures that the EU law is applied the same in every European country. It is located in Luxembourg.

European Court of Auditors: it checks that EU funds are used correctly, helps to improve the financial management of the EU budget and reports suspected corruption or other illegal activities. It is located in Luxembourg.

Focus on the Environment

Environment is one of the priorities of the European Union that tries to protect it and minimize risks to climate and human health. One of the main EU targets for 2030 is the cut of at least 40% of greenhouse gas emissions (compared with 1990 levels). The EU leaders during the Paris Climate Conference in 2015 signed the Paris Agreement and decided to keep global warming to well below 2°C. In August 2018, Greta Thunberg, a 16 years old student from Sweden, began to strike each day from school sitting in front of the Swedish Parliament to protest against climate changes. In September she decided to go on striking every Friday. A lot of students from Australia, Belgium, Germany, the United States, Japan followed her example. The movement "Fridays for Future" was born in different countries of the world to protect our planet and fight the climate crisis. The young activist addressed to European Union and

Jean-Claude Juncker, President of the European Commission, to talk about the climate change and the necessity of a 80% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, since the 40% target of the Paris Agreement "is not sufficient to protect the future for children". Following Greta's speech in Brussels, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker announced that EU should spend hundreds of billions of euros fighting climate change during the next 10 years. The Global Strike for Future on March 15th is the occasion for students and people from all over the world to unite and protest together for a better future. Our school too is taking part in this event.

We all hope that political leaders and common citizens take care of our planet for the next generations.



"PEOPLE ALWAYS TELL US THAT THEY ARE SO HOPEFUL THAT THE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE GOING TO SAVE THE WORLD, BUT WE ARE NOT. THERE IS SIMPLY NOT ENOUGH TIME TO WAIT FOR US TO GROW UP AND BECOME THE ONES IN CHARGE..."

"WE NEED TO PROTECT THE BIOSPHERE, THE AIR, THE OCEANS, THE SOIL, THE FORESTS... IF YOU HAVE DONE YOUR HOMEWORK THEN YOU KNOW WE DON'T HAVE ANY OTHER CHOICE. WE NEED TO FOCUS EVERY INCH OF OUR BEING ON CLIMATE CHANGE BECAUSE IF WE FAIL THEN ALL OF OUR ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROGRESS HAVE BEEN FOR NOTHING..."

ALL THAT WILL REMAIN OF OUR POLITICAL LEADERS' LEGACY WILL BE THE GREATEST FAILURE OF HUMAN HISTORY AND THEY WILL BE REMEMBERED AS THE GREATEST VILLAINS BECAUSE THEY HAVE CHOSEN NOT TO LISTEN AND NOT TO ACT"



Follow GRETA!
STRIKE FOR CLIMATE

Our Global Strike for Future



15
March
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GIORNALINO SCOLASTICO "CIAK ... SI SCRIVE"

NUMERO SPECIALE MARZO 2019

A CURA DELLA CLASSE 2^{AD} DELLA SCUOLA SECONDARIA

E DELLA FIGURA AGGIUNTIVA PROF.SSA ANNALISA PICARDI

PROGETTO PON DI "POTENZIAMENTO DELLA CITTADINANZA EUROPEA"

MODULO "EUROPA, EUROPA"