



Erasmus+



## WAS UNS BEWEGT

Bundesgymnasium Rein

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Inhalt

The European Parliament..... 2

Council of Europe ..... 6

The European Court of Human Rights..... 9

Be in contact with the other students from Italy, Finland, Germany ..... 10

    Status quo during the Strasbourg meeting in Dec. 2016 ..... 10

    Status quo when starting the exchange in spring 2017 ..... 11

    Status quo when finishing the exchange..... 12

    Interview with a social worker from Caritas in Luxembourg ..... 15

Diary during the exchange ..... 18

Essay ..... 25



## The European Parliament

The European Parliament makes laws and helps to decide how much money the EU should spend. It also checks that all the other parts of the EU are working fairly.

Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) are elected every five years. Anyone over 18 from a member country may vote.

It is the directly elected parliamentary institution of the European Union (EU). It exercises the legislative function of the EU (together with the Council of the European Union and the European Commission).

There are 751 members in the parliament.

The EP is elected every five years since 1979.

The European Parliament is the "first institution" of the EU and shares equal legislative and budgetary powers with the Council. It also has the control over the EU budget. The European Commission, is also accountable to Parliament.

In January 2017, the President of the European Parliament (that at the same time is Parliament's speaker) is Antonio Tajani. He rules over a multi-party chamber, the two largest groups being the Group of the European People's Party (EPP) and the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D). The last union-wide elections took place in 2014.

The European Parliament has three places of work:

Brussels (Belgium)

the city of Luxembourg (Luxembourg)

Strasbourg (France)

Luxembourg is home to the administrative offices (the "General Secretariat"). Meetings of the whole Parliament ("plenary sessions") take place in Strasbourg and in Brussels.

Committee meetings are held in Brussels.

The Parliament has 3 main roles:



Legislative, Supervisory and Budgetary. The three roles will be explained in the following points.

### Legislative

Passing EU laws, together with the Council of the EU, based on European

Commission proposals

Deciding on international agreements

Deciding on enlargements

Reviewing the Commission's work programme and asking it to propose legislation

### Supervisory

Democratic scrutiny of all EU institutions

Electing the Commission President and approving the Commission as a body. Possibility of voting a motion of censure, obliging the Commission to resign

Granting discharge, i.e. approving the way EU budgets have been spent

Examining citizens' petitions and setting up inquiries

Discussing monetary policy with the European Central Bank

Questioning Commission and Council

Election observations

### Budgetary

Establishing the EU budget, together with the Council

Approving the EU's long-term budget, the "Multiannual Financial Framework"

Two main stages of the Parliament's work.

Committees-to prepare legislation.

The Parliament numbers 20 committees and two subcommittees, each handling a particular policy area. The committees examine proposals for legislation, and MEPs and political groups



can put forward amendments or propose to reject a bill. These issues are also debated within the political groups.

Plenary sessions– to pass legislation.

This is when all the MEPs gather in the chamber to give a final vote on the proposed legislation and the proposed amendments. Normally held in Strasbourg for four days a month, but sometimes there are additional sessions in Brussels.

How does the legislative process work?

A Member of the European Parliament, working in one of the parliamentary committees, draws up a report on a proposal for a 'legislative text' presented by the European Commission, the only institution empowered to initiate legislation. The parliamentary committee votes on this report and, possibly, amends it. When the text has been revised and adopted in plenary, Parliament has adopted its position. This process is repeated one or more times, depending on the type of procedure and whether or not agreement is reached with the Council.

In the adoption of legislative acts, a distinction is made between the ordinary legislative procedure (codecision), which puts Parliament on an equal footing with the Council, and the special legislative procedures, which apply only in specific cases where Parliament has only a consultative role.

On certain questions (e.g. taxation) the European Parliament gives only an advisory opinion (the 'consultation procedure'). In some cases the Treaty provides that consultation is obligatory, being required by the legal base, and the proposal cannot acquire the force of law unless Parliament has delivered an opinion. In this case the Council is not empowered to take a decision alone.

Parliament has a power of political initiative

It can ask the Commission to present legislative proposals for laws to the Council.



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It plays a genuine role in creating new laws, since it examines the Commission's annual programme of work and says which laws it would like to see introduced.



## Council of Europe

### FACTS

Members: 47 European countries

Founder members: Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, UK

Candidate for membership: Belarus

Observer nations: Canada, Japan, Mexico, US, Vatican

Headquarters: Palais de l'Europe, Strasbourg, France

Staff: 1,800 (approximately)

Official languages: English, French

The Council of Europe is Europe's oldest political body and it aims to uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law across the continent.

It was founded in 1949 after the World War II and now includes all European countries apart from Belarus, where the council is concerned about the human rights situation, and Kosovo.

Members must respect the rights and freedoms, including the most central point, the European Convention on Human Rights. The council oversees and enforces rules made by the European Court of Human Rights, which hears cases brought by individual persons or groups.

After 1989 the council had a new political focus with the accession of Europe's post-communist democracies. Russia in particular promised to make significant reforms to allay concerns about human rights and its judicial system.

Also the council is preoccupied with the problems of terrorism, organised crime, money laundering and human trafficking.

Its broad task also includes the fields of education, the environment, health and culture.



The treatment of terror problems has received a lot of attention from the council.

In 2006, it published a report into allegations of secret CIA detention centres in Europe which concluded that Council of Europe member states had colluded in this system.

Funding comes from member states; their contributions are different, it depends on the wealth and population of the country. The council is a stand-alone body, and not a branch of the European Union.

A secretary-general has described the council's work as "low key and gentle; it does not make headlines".

There is concern inside and outside the organisation that its work overlaps with that of other pan-European bodies, including the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The EU plans to give a more important role to the anti-racism body to monitor certain types of human rights abuses.

Critics accuse the council of being a talking shop with little power, other than diplomatic pressure, to halt rights abuses.

## STRUCTURE

Secretary-general: Has all the responsibility for the council's work and its budget and is elected to a five-year term by the Parliamentary Assembly. Thorbjørn Jagland, a former prime minister of Norway, took up the post in October 2009.

Commissioner for Human Rights: A post set up in 1999 to promote human rights and identify legal shortcomings to this. Elected by the Parliamentary Assembly.

Committee of Ministers: Decision-making body, consisting of the foreign ministers of member states.





Parliamentary Assembly: Comprising 630 MPs from member states, it meets four times a year to debate matters of current concern and to offer guidance to the Committee of Ministers. Representation is based on the population size of member countries. Political groupings, reflecting ideology rather than nationality, have emerged.

Congress of Local and Regional Authorities: A forum for local elected representatives, it has a key role in helping recently-joined member states.



## The European Court of Human Rights

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) is an international court set up in 1959. Since it has been set up, the ECHR has to deal with very different problems, than they had 50 years ago.

It rules on individual or state applications alleging violations of the civil and political rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights. This Convention was opened for signature in Rome on 4th November 1950 and came into force in 1953. This was a very special moment for the world's history, as it was the first instrument to give effect to certain of the rights stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Through this convention they become very binding too.

There have been 13 judges serving the ECHR since 1959. They have served as Presidents of the ECHR. The presidents are elected for a three year term by the plenary Court, which is composed of 47 national judges.

In 50 years the Court has delivered more than 10 000 judgements, that were binding in the countries concerned.

Asylum is not written as a right in the convention and Refugees can only bring charges against a violation of Articles of the Convention.

The European Court of Human Rights is recognized everywhere in the world because of its architecture, which was designed by the British architect Lord Richard Rogers in 1994.



Be in contact with the other students from Italy, Finland, Germany

To stay in contact with each other we created diverse groups on what's app and Facebook with the students and teachers. There we share all our news about some projects in our own country or about the projects we have done during our exchange. On Facebook, we have a large group with all the students and the teachers of every country. There we share newspaper articles and a lot of other different things like videos or photos about work with asylum seekers.

### Status quo during the Strasbourg meeting in Dec. 2016

In Strasbourg, I learned a lot about the different situations of asylum seekers and how the countries deal with it.

For example, Helsinki have a population of 634 940 and they have 88 132 migrants but all Finland have a population of 5 501 297 and 4,2% of them (231 295 people) are migrants

In Germany the situation with the refugees is very difficult. They lived for short times in gym halls, empty hotels or schools. They also have some special classes in schools with refugees called "Welcome class" like we have in Austria.

In Italy, they work together with a social cooperative called Dedalus. It is a NGO, A nonprofit making organization born in 1981 which currently promotes and supports path to citizenship acceptance and career guidance in particular for victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, women in distress, transsexuals.

I also learned some new things about Austria which our teachers told us.

In Strasbourg, we had some guided tours to the European Parliament, Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights, a city tour, which I really enjoyed, because I love the city during the wintertime. We went also to a chocolate factory. There we learned how they produce the typic chocolate and how to eat pralines.

I really liked our sojourn in Strasbourg and I can say that I have learned a lot of new things and now I am quite good informed about the different asylum seekers situation.



## Status quo when starting the exchange in spring 2017

When I started my exchange in Naples I was really curious. The first week for me was a little bit strange. New family was a different like the other Italian families, because the parents were from China and so I learned some traditions and customs from Italy and China. Also the city was very new for me. Naples is completely different to Graz. Naples have more habitants then Graz. ,

new city, new apartment, and a lot of other things were new for me, but after short time I was really good included about the work with the refugees. Unfortunately, I have not done a lot. Only one times we went to the Dedalus building. There we had a conversation with the social workers, who take care of the migrants who live and spend their time at Dedalus. Also, they explained what work they do and why such organizations are really important for the community. A lot of the social workers are former visitors of the Dedalus-project, which helped them to learn Italian, to find a workplace and to be a part of the population and now they want to help the new

Than I went had also a Project with Dedalus. Dedalus is a non profit making organization born in 1981 and now is a social cooperative. It currently promotes and supports path to citizenship acceptance and career guidance in particular for victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, women in distress, transsexuals. some young migrants became operators of the cooperative as cultural or linguistic mediators such as Yzma who has dealt the 2 meetings with us 2 classes of our section have met this cooperative in their own premises. Dedalus has informed us to promote sheltering and caring activities for unaccompanied minors. Lately they have told us their moving stories that made us aware of being very lucky. This cooperative has as main aim to promote their own education, access to the social and health services and job integration. Their methodology is based on building of an "individual integration programme", in collaboration with each minor focus on their needs and according to their projects for the future. All the migrants usually unload in the italian island of Lampedusa, that is an island situated in the south of Italy, here they receive help and welcome. We've heard about a guy who had to escape from Gambia to get a better life, his name is Soulayman Lowe he has never known his father and his mother. his brother was his last family member, he was a soldier and paid for his education and all he needs, but when his brother was killed he had to run away across many African countries until he



arrived to his final destination where he was welcomed, Naples on 6 of December we had a meeting with another school, Villari, that had the same experience, and we've discussed and exchanged opinions. We also had a meeting with the regional school office that in Campania coordinates the selection of various schools which take part to Europe and Lampedusa.

### Status quo when finishing the exchange

When I come home from Italy I did some projects at home with my schoolmates and teachers and I am very happy, that I have done them. Already before we joined the Erasmus project, we knew some of the asylum seekers in our school because we met them in our courses like maths, biology and physics. They have always been really nice to us and we could see that they put effort in integrating themselves in our class. In our municipality, there is an event once a year called "Fest der Begegnung", which allows the citizens of Gratwein-Straßengel to get to know refugees living in the surroundings. They also have the opportunity to gain insight into their culture, traditions and the local specialities. The first time me and my school colleagues participated at the "Fest der Begegnung" with some of our teachers, was in 2016. We met two of our classmates, Moschtaba and Popal and they held presentations about their experiences in their home countries and in Austria after their escape. All the refugees prepared some of their local specialities, and everyone had the chance to taste anything they wanted. The main focus of the event "Fest der Bewegung" in 2016 was sportive activities.

The already mentioned event took place in 2017 again. This time the main focus was food, games, traditional clothing and presentations. Just like on 2016 the asylum seekers prepared some of their local dishes again, but Austrian specialities were served. Again, everybody could eat whatever they wanted. In another room, which was located next to the meeting room, we could play games. The refugees prepared typical games of their home countries, me and my school colleagues brought games called "Mikado" and "Skipo", which are Austrian. Since two of the finish exchange students were currently on their exchange here, they presented two card games called "Ristiseiska" and "Kolme Homoa". We could play whatever we liked and the ones that brought the game with them were responsible to explain the game and teach us the rules.



One of our project was the ZEBRA workshop, which presented us one man and one woman who work for ZEBRA. We have done the workshop in our school in Rein, during our school lessons for four hours for two days. ZEBRA is a non-profit organization which was founded in 1986 in Graz. ZEBRA has an interdisciplinary offer that addresses different levels (legal, social, political, medical, psychotherapeutic and psychiatric). Audiences are especially Asylum seekers and Convention refugees, Torture victims, traumatized person, migrant workers and their family members. Zebra is also a Department for Migration-Specific Legal Issues and they are free, freely accessible and supported by interpreters.

ZEBRA explained us two different definitions: 1) asylum seekers, 2) Refugees / Asylum-entitled. Ad 1) Persons applying for refugee status and are currently in the process, i. about their application yet has been decided.

Ad 2) have asylum from the Austrian state within the meaning of the Geneva Convention received awarded.

Then we spoke about the different life situations of the asylum seekers in Austria. They are accommodated in special accommodations for refugees. Often the accommodations are empty gym halls, old schools, old and empty hotels or only in some tents. The asylum seekers have often to wait long time for the examination and so most of them are really bored, because it is also really difficult for them to get an employment opportunities and so they are often the whole time at home and do nothing. But they have a chance to do some volunteer work, like landscaping, take care of parking, leisure and sports facilities

and maybe they can get a service check can earn a little bit money. A lot of them are also scared about their other family members, which are still in their home countries and maybe surrounded by war.

Then, our presenters, told us some numbers, data and facts about refugees. Nowadays there are sixty-five millions people on a flight on the whole world. In Austria the most people who want an asylum came from Syria, Afghanistan, Iran and Iraq. In our federal state, Styria, we have now 8.825 asylum seekers housed in this special accommodations. The most of the accommodations are accessible with the public transport, so the asylum seekers do not need a own car. They also told us, that the turkey, Lebanon and Pakistan housed the most refugees. But also Ethiopia and Sudan host a lot of refugees from Syria and Afghanistan. The most people flew, because of War, armed conflicts, terror Personal pursuit Attacks on the civilian population: missing or murdered relatives Forced recruitment and forced



marriage No / insufficient medical care No educational opportunities for children and adolescents Lack of food supply

At last point we learned how to organize a project with asylum seekers and how we can get a support by money from the state. In small groups we started to fill in one of these application lists. My group decided to organize a football tournament in Gratkorn with the asylum seekers from our school. We will have a classic tournament with four groups with four teams (it depends how much teams we will have). Every team will have three matches in his own group and then we have a winner of every group and they will play against one of the other winner until we have a winner of the hole tournament. The teams should be mixed so the asylum seekers and we have the possibility to build new friendships and know each other better. If you do not like to play you can also only watch an eat something, because we want to offer some typical food from Austria, Syria and Afghanistan so we can taste the different specialties. As a price we will organize trophies for every team and as a special price for the asylum seekers we will organize a test training at a real football team. After the tournament all are invited to stay there at our celebration with a DJ and good music. The goal of our project should be that we know each other better and maybe we can build some new friendships.

My classmates and me were also in Rothleiten, it is a little village between Graz and Bruck/Mur. In Rothleiten there is a kind of a UMF-Quartier (Unbegleitete-Minderjährige-Flüchtlinge = Unaccompanied minor refugees) with the name "Welcome"-Quartier. Currently there are about forty unaccompanied minor refugees who live in an old and empty castle in the countryside of Rothleiten. Some of them attend also our school and we see them sometimes. At the "Welcome"-Quartier they get help from social workers, who worked for caritas. Also, they get all the things they need like food and drink, clothes and pocket money.

We went there on Monday the sixteen, October 2017 after school together with our teachers, by car. At Rothleiten the unaccompanied minor refugees prepared for us drinks and a lot to eat, which they have cooked. We ate the traditional food "Bolani". "Bolani" is a flat-bread from Afghanistan, baked or fried with a vegetable filling. I ate a lot of it, because it was so good and I tried to cook it at home but it was not as good as the refugees cooked it. After the perfect meal we played tabletop football, listened to music and tattled about the champions league or the last football-league games in Italy, Germany, England and



Spain, because some of the asylum seekers are interested in football like me. We talked also about a lot of other current things in live. We were there for the whole afternoon and we really enjoyed it. Before I went to sleep I was really thankful for the wonderful day in Rothleiten.

The following month we got the opportunity to interview Astrid Schatz, an integration commissioner, which means that she is responsible for the integration of the refugees in our community. I gained a lot of new knowledge and it was very interesting to hear about her work and experience in that area. Astrid helps the asylum seekers who contact her to fill in important papers which are mostly written in German, because they might not be able to understand everything. Her office is located next to the so called “Kostnix-Laden”, where asylum seekers get things what they need for their daily lives for free. In addition, she is looking for volunteers who can help the refugees. These volunteers can provide skies or prams or other things which are needed for them. Moreover, they can get furniture, like wardrobes, chairs and desks. The integration commissioner also helps to find jobs for them, because it is very complicated. The asylum seekers are not allowed to earn more than 110 euros per month, and they are only allowed to work in the municipality. They can do jobs like building up stages for small concerts, cutting hedges, cleaning up the mess after a football match, mowing the lawn, painting walls and renovating in our primary and secondary modern schools.

Astrid Schatz told us that there is no special education for that job, it is more or less learning by doing. It is not only hard work and a lot of organization but it also affects her emotionally, because many of her clients are not allowed to stay in Austria since some of them get negative decisions. Nevertheless, she puts a lot of effort in her work and we have the feeling that she really loves what she is doing.

### [Interview with a social worker from Caritas in Luxembourg](#)

During our stay in Luxembourg, on our fifth day, we got the opportunity to meet a social worker from Caritas and interviewed him. His name was Malik and he works for Caritas since





2003. At the beginning he gave a some information about what he is doing and after that we started to ask some questions.

Student: Which nations of refugees are there in Luxembourg?

Malik: All together there are 45 different nationalities of the migrants, but the majority comes from Syria, Irak, Afghanistan. Before the winter we had many migrants from the Balkan, but most of them have to go back to their home countries.

Student: How many homes have you got?

Malik: There are twelve foyers and the houses have the capability of 50 beds up to 300 beds. All in all, 1500 beds are available but currently two thirds are occupied.

Student: Are there private or bigger refugee homes ?

Malik: Well, not exactly but the citizens of Luxembourg can provide them appartments or houses. The social workers are responsible to ask the hirer if they provided the appartement to refugees for a lower price, than they would offer to the inhabitants.

Student: How many unaccompanied minors do you have?

Malik: In the foyer my colleague and me are responsible for, there are about fifty minors without parents. I am sorry I don't know about the other foyers.

Student: Are the children allowed to attend school?

Malik: Basically they are allowed but at the age of seventeen, they don't have to attend school anymore. Though, they have to attend courses like french, maths and science, which are provided in their foyers.

Student: Do they get food or do they cook themselves?

Malik: They can't cook in their houses by themselves, even though they have multiple kitchen in their foyers. I don't know why but the ministry does not want them to cook. There are two or three houses out of twelve, in which they are allowed to cook by themselves. They get the food provided and trucks bring it to their foyers but it is more expensive than in the supermarkets. We also try to give them the food which comes from their county if they ask for it, but we can not assure it.

Student: Do refugees get the possibility to work?



Malik: Yes, but they are only allowed to do small jobs like painting etc.

Student: How much money do they get?

Malik: First of all, it depends on their age. Adults get 25 euros per month, while minors only get twelve to twenty euros. If they get the positive decision, they get 100 euros for medicine, doctor visits and tickets, but they have to calculate everything on their own.

Student: Do the inhabitants of Luxembourg accept the refugees in public?

Malik: Well this is a very difficult question. Do you think that people in Austria accept the refugees?

Student: More or less I think. It depends on the person:

Malik: See, I think it is the exact same in Luxembourg. I also think it depends on the education, the origin and the background of each person.

Student: Thank you that you took your time to answer our questions.

Malik: Well thank YOU, that you are so interested in the situation of the refugees and our work, because you are the future. I wish you good luck for your further education. Merci beaucoup pour votre attention!

MERCI!!



## Diary during the exchange

For my long-term exchange, I was for three months in Naples (Italy). At first, I took the airplane from Graz to Munich and from Munich I took the airplane to Naples and so I was the whole day on the way and I arrived at seven o'clock at the Airport in Naples. There my host family already waited for me and they received me very kindly. By car we went at home. I lived in districted Vomero, which is more pulchritudinous than the other districts in the city, because there live more the citizen who are not as poor as the other. We live in a high-rise building on the first floor. The apartment was for their conditions really big. We had three different bedrooms. One was the parents-bedroom and the other two for their children. Also, they have two bathrooms, one big kitchen and a living room. I shared my bedroom with the oldest brother of Chiara Jia, she was my exchange partner, Ruoshi. Ruoshi is twentyfour years old and he study at the university. He was very friendly and like a real brother for me, because often we went to play football with his friends and we also did a lot of other sports together, like running or stabilization exercises before going to bed. So we pushed each other to stay fit. Chiara has also a younger brother who has the same name as me, Francesco. He is 8 years old and goes to school.

Together with my host family we celebrated a lot of things. One time we celebrated the birthday of the little brother Francesco. We celebrated it with a really big and good lunch. At first, we had two appetizers, then one main course and then we a wonderful decorated cake with cars and bikes on it. To drink we drank coke and also an alcohol-free champagne. After the delicious lunch, he gets his presents.

We also celebrated together Easter. On Easter, we went together to the Easter fair in the cathedral of Naples at midnight. A lot of other people did the same. On the next day, we had a big lunch. It was a lot bigger than the birthday lunch of Francesco. But it was different, because we ate the traditional food from China. Chiaras mother cooked for the whole morning for us. It was really good even if I did not like everything.



In Naples I went also to the school and I was with Chiara in the same class. Her classmates were really friendly and they tried to integrate me immediately. The name of the school is “Liceo Giuseppe Mazzini” and it is a classic grammar school like our school in Rein. There I attend the regular school lessons and I had some extra lessons for learning Italian with the English teacher. We did the lessons together with the finish girls, who take also part of the Erasmus project.

The school system is a little different than ours in Austria. In Italy, we had to change our classroom every day and in Austria we have our classroom for one year. In Naples, I had also every Saturday school but we had on Wednesday only two hours gym class and we had during the day less lessons. This was new for me, because in Austria we have not to go to school on Saturday, but our school days are longer and we often stay until three o'clock in the afternoon in school. One other thing is that in our school in Rein we have to wear slippers in the classroom and not our street shoes, to keep our classroom clean. In Italy, every student wear shoes in the school.

All at all our schools are very similar. Both grammar schools are specialized on language. So, we study German, English, Latin, French and Italian or Spanish in Austria. The Italian students study also Italian, English, German, Latin (but only for two years) and French. But also the other school subjects are very important and they have as well a lot of school lessons of psychology, history, biology and art, like we have. I only attend the French, English, Art, Italian and German lesson, because only these lessons were necessary for my school in Austria. The other time was for myself to do the homework, to study or to do other tasks, who gave me my teachers.



In Naples, I did a lot of different school trips with our teacher and with the other guys who visited Naples at the same time I did. Most of them are the finish girls, who take also part of our Erasmus Plus Project "Was uns Bewegt". We saw the whole historic center, a lot of different churches like "Complesso Monumentale di Santa Chiara", "Gesù Nuovo", "Chiesa di San Giovanni a Carbonara", "Duomo di Napoli", "Sant'Anna dei Lombardi", "Museo Diocesano Napoli - Complesso Monumentale Donnaregina", "San Francesco di Paola", "Chiesa di Santa Chiara", "Santa Maria Francesca Delle Cinque Piaghe", "Basilica Pontificia di San Gennaro ad Antignano", "Basilica dell'Immacolata al Gesù Vecchio", "Chiesa di San Pietro a Majella", "Basilica dell'Annunziata Maggiore" and "Chiesa di Sant'Eligio Maggiore". Napoli has a lot of churches, which are really old and one of the most beautiful buildings in Italy, because they are really important and one of the town landmarks. A lot of famous architects build them and a lot of famous artists did the paintings. We also visited the "Teatro San Carlo". The theater of San Carlo opera house in Naples, as well as one of the more famous and prestigious in the world. It is the oldest opera house in Europe and the World Still Active, being State Founded in 1737. We also went to the biggest parks in Naples. They are called "Bosco di Capodimonte", "Virgiliano", "Villa Floridiana", "Villa comunale" and "Gaiola maree". They are full of flowers and a lot of other plants. I really loved these parks and often I went in my free time there to relax but also to learn, because I loved to learn outside on a sunny day, when I can feel the nature and hear the birds singing. Sometimes I went there during my jogging round. From "Villa Floridiana" you have a wonderful view over Naples and over the sea. In the distance, you can also see the islands "Procida" and "Capri". It is such a wonderful place and you must love it. Of course we visited the museums The National Archaeological Museum, the Museo di Capodimonte and National Museum of San Martino.

The National Archaeological Museum of Naples (Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli) is an important Italian archaeological museum, particularly for ancient Roman remains. Its collection includes works from Greek, Roman and Renaissance times, and especially Roman artifacts from nearby Pompeii, Stabiae and Herculaneum. It was formerly the Real Museo Borbonico I saw a lot of antiques things like sculptures, portraits, earrings, rings, bracelet, necklaces and a lot of other things. I was very excited, because I have seen for the first time a real mummy and I always want to see one. There was a lot new for me and I learned a lot



and I loved this museum, because it is so big and has a lot of old and valuable things. Almost everything surprised me, because I have never see something like this. .

Museo di Capodimonte is an art museum located in the Palace of Capodimonte, a grand Bourbon palazzo in Naples, Italy. The museum is the prime repository of Neapolitan painting and decorative art, with several important works from other Italian schools of painting, and some important ancient Roman sculptures. It is one of the largest museums in Italy. It was a little bite boring for me, because I am not so into arts. But the most of the paintings were really fascinating and impressive.

In the National museum of San Martino, you can see a famous collection of Neapolitan nativity scenes including the remarkable Presepe Cuciniello (Cuciniello's crib), among the finest nativity scenes in the world. It consists of more than 150 people, animals, angels, and about 450 miniature items. The Museum of San Martino belongs to the most important museums in Naples. It includes a church, a charterhouse, beautiful monastery yards and a terraced garden, from which the visitor has a breathtaking view on the Gulf of Naples.

Than we have also seen the most famous places of the city like "Piazza Plebiscito", "Piazza del Gesù Nuovo" and "Piazza Trieste e Trento". "Piazza Plebiscito" is one of the most famous, most important and the biggest place in Naples. Especially because it is the place bevor the royal palace. "Piazza del Gesù Nuovo" is located in the historic center of the city and really beautiful. "Piazza Trieste e Trento" is also known as the elegant salon in Naples and it is surrounded of many monuments.

Beside the trips I did with the school, I went with some friends to different places outside Naples. I visited Pompeii with my older brother Filippo Bignetti, who come to visit me for four days in Naples during my exchange. Pompeii was an ancient Roman town-city near modern Naples, in the Campania region of Italy, in the territory of the commune of Pompeii. The eruption destroyed the city, killing its inhabitants and burying it under tons of ash. That is why you can see all the compensates of the antique. You can also see how the lifestyle was in this time, because all the things like plates, forks, knives, cases and beds are still preserved. Pompeii is one of my favorite place, because I am a fan of the antique and I absolutely want to see it and so I did. It was really strange for me to keep in mind that all the things there were older than thousand years and they a still here and we can see and we can learn a lot of it.



On another day I went with my friend Laurence Sautner, her is also a boy from my school who did a same exchange as me in Naples at the same time, by bus on the Vesuvio. The Vesuvio is the volcano near Naples and it also one big landmark of the region Campania. We went by bus to the official parking and then we went by foot on the top of the mountain. We walked like twenty minutes and then we arrived on the top. From the top we had a wonderful view over the whole city, on the other side of the region and over the sea. We saw also the island “Capri” and “Procida”. On the top of the mountain were a tour of the crater. A lot of tourists did the same tour as me and Laurence. The crater was a lot bigger than I thought and it was a lot deeper than I thought. Unfortunately comes suddenly the rain and we had to go back to the bus and drive home, but at first we drove to Pompeii to eat a ice cream and then we went like real citizens by train to Naples. I really love to take the train, because I think that you can have better expressions if you not do the typical tourist stuff. The train route was near the sea so we saw the sea for the whole time. All at all I liked the day, because we had a wonderful view from the top of the volcano and I saw a lot of new things, which I maybe will never see again in life.

With Laurence Sautner I went also on the island “Capri” by a special ship, which is called “Traghetto” in Italian. It drove away from the port of Napoli were all boats and cruise ships starts their journey. On our “Traghetto” were about two hundred people who also wanted to get on the beautiful island. “Capri” is an island located in the Tyrrhenian Sea off the Sorrentine Peninsula, on the south side of the Gulf of Naples in the Campania region of Italy. The main town Capri that is located on the island shares the name. It has been a resort since the time of the Roman Republic.

When we arrived at the port of “Capri” we went by foot to the city, which is a little bit on the mountain. We walked like a half hour in small and closely alleys between wonderful white houses. Every time when we get higher and higher we had a more beautiful view over the sea and in really enjoyed our little walk. Arrived in the city we saw a lot of tourist. At first we went on the main place called “la Piazzetta”. From there the most important streets of the small city for shopping starts. There are a lot of mark shops and a lot of souvenir shops too. On the place there is also the famous church called “la Chiesa Santo Stefano”. It is a small but wonderful church with a lot of valuable sculptors and wall paintings. After we saw the main place we walked around the city to see places where were less tourists but we did not find one. Then we went by an special cabrio taxi to “Anacapri” to have a better view over the



island and over the sea. It is also a small city on the island Capri. It is the main place where the most of the people of the west-side of the island live. "Anacapri" have around 6500 inhabitants. The older part of the city is a lot smaller than the old part of Capri and there are less shopping shops. From "Anacapri" there is a funicular to the top of the mountain. At first we were a little bit scared because the funicular does not seem to be very safe but after all we decided to take it. So, we went by funicular on the top of the mountain. When we arrived on the top we were fascinated, because I had never seen such a beautiful view. We stand there and on the left and right side it seemed to go down for five hundred meters. On the top, there wafted a little bit the wind and it was colder than down in the town. After one hour, we went down with the funicular and then we went to the port. From the port, we walked a little bit to the public beach and there we went swimming. The water is known for its special color. It has a special blue and it is wonderful. In the late afternoon, we went back to Naples with the "Tragetto". I really liked Capri but there are a lot of tourists and it is a little bit too expensive I think.





Erasmus+



Then I went had also a Project with Dedalus. Dedalus is a non profit making organization born in 1981 and now is a social cooperative. It currently promotes and supports path to citizenship acceptance and career guidance in particular for victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, women in distress, transsexuals. some young migrants became operators of the cooperative as cultural or linguistic mediators such as Yzma who has dealt the 2 meetings with us 2 classes of our section have met this cooperative in their own premises. Dedalus has informed us to promote sheltering and caring activities for unaccompanied minors. Lately they have told us their moving stories that made us aware of being very lucky. This cooperative has as main aim to promote their own education, access to the social and health services and job integration. Their methodology is based on building of an "individual integration programme", in collaboration with each minor focus on their needs and according to their projects for the future. All the migrants usually unload in the italian island of Lampedusa, that is an island situated in the south of Italy, here they receive help and welcome. We've heard about a guy who had to escape from Gambia to get a better life, his name is Soulayman Lowe he has never known his father and his mother. his brother was his last family member, he was a soldier and paid for his education and all he needs, but when his brother was killed he had to run away across many African countries until he arrived to his final destination where he was welcomed, Naples on 6 of December we had a meeting with another school, Villari, that had the same experience, and we've discussed and exchanged opinions. we also had a meeting with the regional school office that in Campania coordinates the selection of various schools which take part to Europe and Lampedusa.



## Essay

When I arrived in Naples I felt a little bit fearful and I was nervous and a little bit shy. But from time to time I settled me in and I felt pleased. All the people were very friendly to me and they integrate me immediately. I met a lot of new people and with some of them I became really good friends and I am still in contact with them and maybe I will visit them next year.

Before I went to Italy my dream was to visit as much as I can do and I think I have seen a lot. So, my dream comes true.

I really loved the food. Napolitan food is one of the best in the world and you have to try it. In Naples, I also ate the best pizza and the best “Mozzarella di Buffalo” cheese of my life. They are well-known for it.

I also really liked the people in Naples and their mentality. Sometimes their mentality is a little bit hard to support, because they are aroused and they talk a lot. The stereotype that they come always to late was unfortunately true and you have to live with it, because you can not change this mentality. Almost all of the habitants were really friendly.

In the one refugee project with Dedalus I could not bring in my own ideas because it was really severe organized from the social workers. But I tried to give my best and to all what they want. I really liked the project there.



Erasmus+



Laurence Sautner and me



Traditional sweets from Naples



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Naples at night



The sea outside of Naples