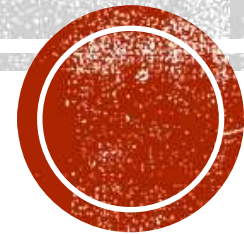


**ROMÂNIA**



## Romania

Romania is a state located in the south-east of Central Europe, on the lower Danube, north of the Balkan peninsula and on the northwestern shore of the Black Sea. On its territory is located almost all the surface of the Danube Delta and the southern and central part of the Carpathian Mountains. It borders Bulgaria to the south, Serbia to the southwest, Hungary to the northwest, Ukraine to the north and east and the Republic of Moldova to the east, and the Black Sea coast is to the southeast.

Romania appeared as a state, led by Alexandru Ioan Cuza, in 1859, by uniting Moldova and the Romanian Country, preserving the autonomy and status of a tributary state to the Ottoman Empire, which the two principalities had. It was recognized as an independent country 19 years later. In 1918, Transylvania, Bukovina and Bessarabia were united with Romania, forming the Greater Romania or the inter-war Romania, which had the largest territorial extension in the history of Romania (295,641 km<sup>2</sup>).



## History

The modern Romanian state favors the union of the principalities of Moldova and Muntenia (or the Romanian Country), accepts the federal structure of the Great Powers following the Paris Convention of 1858, and is then granted after the concomitant election of the ruler in both states by the Unionist Alexandru Ioan Cuza. After a number of reforms of care and of pushing the bases of the modernization of the state was carried out, he was forced in 1866 to form the broad coalition of the parties of the time, also called the Monstrous Coalition, so that we can abdicate and leave the country. The union was a time in danger, but the politicians of the time managed to bring Carol de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen to the throne, who accepted the Constitution and took the oath on May 10, 1866. 11 years later in 1877, everything on May 10, Romania proclaimed its independence, take care of a battlefield, and in 1881, on the same day of the year, Carol was crowned to reign of Romania. In 1913, Romania entered the war against Bulgaria, the end of which obtained the Quadrilateral. In 1914, King Carol I dies, King in Romania becoming Ferdinand I.

In 1916 Romania entered the First World War on the part of Antanta. Although the Romanian forces did not do well from a military point of view, by the end of the war, the Austrian and Russian Empires had disintegrated; The National Assembly in Transylvania and the Country Council in Bessarabia and Bukovina and proclaimed the Union with Romania, and Ferdinand was crowned to reign in Romania at Alba Iulia in 1922. The Treaty of Versailles is recognized for all the procedures of unification in regarding the determination of the self-determination established by the Declaration of the 14 points of the American President Thomas Woodrow Wilson.



**Alexandru Ioan Cuza**



**Ferdinand I**

After pleasing the country and giving up the succession of the throne in 1925, Carol II revisited and usurped his son's throne (in 1930); influenced by the circle of approximation of the name of historians "Royal Chamber", a gradually undermined one can be democratic, and in 1938 an assumed dictator of powers. Although pro-Western (in special Anglophile) orientation, Carol managed to share the extremist forces of centrifugation by appointing nationalist governments to take care of anti-Semitic measures, such as the Goga-Cuza government and the one led by Orthodox patriarch Miron Cristea.

In pursuit of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of 1939, Romania accepted in June 1940 the loss of Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina and Herta Land in favor of the USSR. Not knowing the details of the Soviet-German pact, Carol managed to reach an alliance with Nazi Germany, and to be expected in the case of the Ministerial care of Ion Gigurtu, a statement to lead a pro-Axis Berlin Nazi policy - Rome, anti-Semitic and fascist - totalitarian. Between July 4 and September 4, 1940, by accepting Hitler's arbitration in Transylvania (after Gigurtu declares radio in Romania, they must be territorially sacrificed in order to justify Nazi orientation and Romania's full accession. on the Axis Berlin - Rome), Romania ceded to Hungary the north of Transylvania, including the city of Cluj. The vast territories of Transylvania for care have entrusted Ion Gigurtu to Hungary with important natural resources, including mine. Ion Gigurtu started and negotiated a surrender on 8000 km<sup>2</sup> of southern Dobrogea in favor of Bulgaria, negotiations interrupted by Antonescu by unaccepted acceptance of some territorial parts.



## Geography

The present territory within the whole country or area whose name is "carpato-danubiano-pontic space", because Romania is replaced by a European territorial system, shaped by the shape of the Danube river circle, and in the eastern part of the Black Sea. Romania is located in the northern hemisphere, the parallel intersection  $45^{\circ}$  north latitude and the meridian  $25^{\circ}$  east longitude, and in Europe in the south-east central part the distance is almost equal to the continental European extremity.

Romania borders to the north with Ukraine, the southern border is formed by Bulgaria (a large one is an aquatic border, with the Danube), in the west with Hungary, in the southwest with Serbia, and in the east with the Republic of Moldova (formed totally Prut). The borders of Romania extend 3150 km, from 1876 km to 2007, borders of the European Union (widespread Serbia, Moldova and Ukraine), while the Black Sea, the border formed are 194 km long on the continental shelf (245 km from the shore ). The surface of Romania is 238 391 km<sup>2</sup>, the care is done at 23 700 km<sup>2</sup> from the Black Sea platform.



Welcome to Romania !





# TRADITIONAL FOOD



# TRADITIONAL COSTUMES





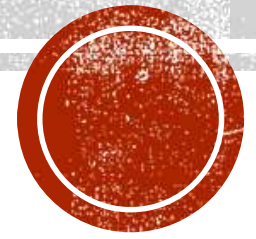
# ROMANIAN DANCES

- Romanian traditional dances are: "hora", "sarba", "brasoveanca", "braulețul".





**PITEȘTI**



# PITESTI BILEȘLI

- Pitesti is the biggest city in Arges.It is located near Arges river which ends in The Danube.





# Roots

Located on the hills on the right bank of Arges, Pitesti is one of the oldest cities in Romania. Traces of human existence in this area date from the Paleolithic, being "the most powerful center of human activity from the Lower Paleolithic in Europe, the main link between Africa and Southeast Asia, which were, until recently, areas in which knew the culture of pebbles. Archaeological findings confirmed the hypothesis that the tribe led Dromihetes (4th-3rd century BC) had its roots here.



From the Dacian-Roman period, numerous fragments of masonry, ceramics and coins also date. The most important monument in the county, dating back to that period, is the Roman fortress of Albota, it was a care or fortified military camp built on the eastern border of Dacia. In medieval times, Pitesti can make economic changes with people from the south of the Danube, mentioning the Byzantine Empire here.

## *Middle Age*

Pitești was the temporary residence of the Basarab Voiphoz the Younger, Mihnea the Bad and Vlad the Younger. The city is a state in gradual form, from the sitting until the end to the title of city, acquiring at the beginning the fourteenth century. The first documentary attestation dates from May 20, 1388, when Mr. Mircea cel Bătrân was drafted the Cozia Monastery, "a mill in the Pitesti border". The documentary attestation of the year 1388 made Pitești, next to Câmpulung, Curtea de Argeș, Brăila and Slatina, the least Old fairs. The first mention of Pitesti as a city appears on April 1, 1510

Between October 19 and November 8, 1714, at the command of the ruler Stephen Cantacuzino, Pitesti hosted King Carol XII in Sweden. It came from the Ottoman Empire and returns to Swedish Pomerania and the era of troops. In all these conditions, the Pitesti people had to suffer from the guests, being forced to cope with the conditions of having a set of severity compromises the harvests of wheat, barley and fodder.

Until 1746, Pitesti, can have a set of church options, and the number of houses reaches 250, estimated to be fixed 1,250 inhabitants. A testimony from 1791, characterized the city as a bargain with church options, a library, several boyar cases and the dwellings of the district spouses.



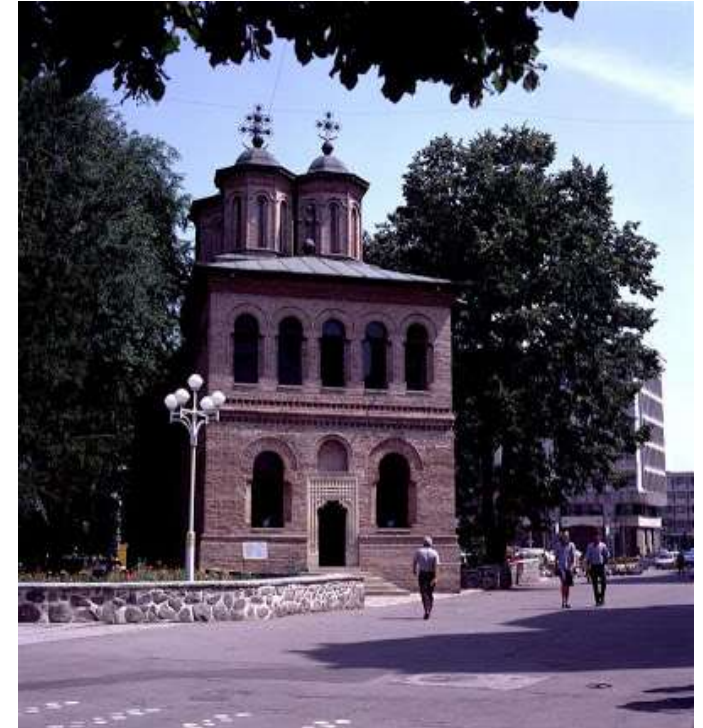


## "Sfântul Nicolae" church



On October 26, 1802, at 11 o'clock, in a deep earthquake, with a magnitude of 7.9 degrees on the Richter scale, it was violently felt in Pitești, the Church of St. Nicholas being destroyed by intensity, but was later rebuilt. On August 18, 1848, a serious fire affected the city, destroying three slums and three churches, including "St. Nicholas".

## "Sfântul Gheorghe" church



In 1656, under the rule of Constantin Serban and Mrs. Bălașa, it is built against the background of the old Lăcaș, the Church of the Holy Ghost of Gheorghe.

## The flag

The coat of arms of the municipality has suffered from the lungs of time the number of changes, but a main one kept the symbolic elements. The coat of arms of the medieval city, recently discovered by a museographer of the Pitesti Museum, which may represent a cross, looks like Latin. The coat of arms during the interwar period could take the form of a blue shield and transform a medieval care that may have an eagle in our country. The medieval tower symbolizes the Bessarabian dynasty, which owes its organization to the Romanian Country. The eagle is symbolic in terms of latinity, being encountered on several states in Romania; It embodies courage, purity, freedom, determination and power. The blue shield symbolizes the sky.



Interbelic Period



Comunist Period

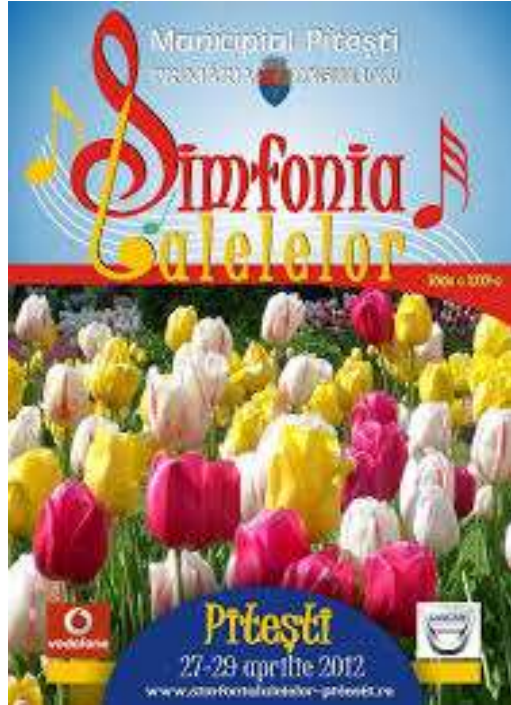


Actual Period





# Tulips symphony



Tulips Symphony is a dendro-floral care festival organized in Pitești every year, starting with 1978.

The first edition took place between 6 and 9 May 1978.

The symposium on themes of floriculture and green spaces lasted only the first two days, and the exhibition was opened in 4 days. There were presented 18 scientific papers on the field of floriculture, botany and green spaces. The logo of the Tulips Symphony was created by the designer Dan Pavel from Pitești. Created in 2007, it was the subject of a section designed by the masters in connection with the design of the national art university in Bucharest, being presented to the Pitești City Hall as a proposal for the city symbol. The effort to document the in-depth documentation for care assesses the tulip in the context of the connections and with the area and the degree of recognition of the inhabitants



The Town Hall



Middle Age

**Welcome to Pitești !**



The church with a clock

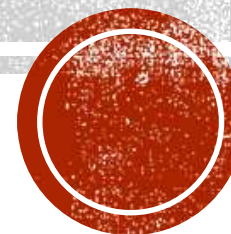


The centre





**„NICOLAE SIMONIDE”  
SCHOOL**



## Roots

The "Nicolae Simonide" High School is the first public school with teaching in Romanian language in the city of Pitesti, bearing the name of National School.

As a result of the efforts made by the Pitești City Hall and the Argeș District Appropriation, Article 365 of the regulation was implemented. Organic care provides for the establishment of functioning schools in Romanian, in all the county capitals, with a duration of three years. As a result, on February 10, 1833, the first teacher and the first director of the school, Nicolae Simonide, announced to the School Eforces that, on February 5, 1833, he remained back in the Pitești commune, in the presence of the authorities and the inhabitants of the city, with a number of 50 schoolchildren. . Once open, ran to Simonide's school or a lot of boys and girls, all eager to learn in the beautiful Romanian language and recruited from all social strata, imagining many children of boyars, withdrawn from Greek schools.

During the 180 years of existence, the "Nicolae Simonide" High School played an important role in the history of our city. First, it is the first public school with teaching in Romanian in Pitești and in the old Argeș county. Students who take care of themselves in particular, but are also in the confessional schools in Pitesti (evangelical, Catholic, Israelite) must be required to take the Simonide school attestation exam with the teachers are schools. It can be noticed and in order to be able to represent the first play in Pitești, it was made in localities of the public school. Also, for a good period of time here, an operation of the popular Athenaeum museum, "Ionescu Gion". It should be noted that the school has always benefited from a library and a museum.

The Piteștenean personalities are found in the School Committee, such as: Dincă Brătianu, Colonel Gorjanu, Lieutenant Colonel Corneliu Călotescu, Colonel Barbu Pârâianu, Nicolae Coculesu, priests from the St Nicholas Churches, St Mina and St Ion, lawyers, engineers, but engineers, . Let's note six while the school was visited by the ruler of Muntenia Gheorghe Bibescu, but also by the king of Romania Carol I.

## Prezent

Today, "the old lady" of education in Pitesti, strongly competed by several young people for the sale of the sherry, showing that he remained with that spirit and 180 years. He loves tall, can load and can prepare for a renewal first of all PEOPLE. In the school yard can be seen, as in the past, proven students in families inside, but also among poor families. And so are Simonide's friends and students. Support the financing by the City Hall, after granting the local council, but also the Ministry of Education in this matter, to create basic materials.

Each time, many parts and parts and heights of the school. In this sense, the Association was established in 2010, the Proeducation-School Association "Nicolae Simonide". Most of them fail to attend the most prestigious high schools in Pitesti. Statistics based on the documents of the school and of the respective high schools or proves. In this sense, we can conclude that, from all points of view, the motto, "Demonstrate skill" cannot be defined, translated by us through what we have demonstrated over time.

At the anniversary hour, we can attend Simonide's school, his disciples, the ancestral wish: LIVED, GROWED, FLOWERED!





# NICOLAE SIMONIDE SCHOOL

- This is the oldest school in Pitesti and also the first school in Arges. Its name was The National School, and today it is called The Old Lady.
- At the beginning it was a school just for boys and girls weren't allowed to enter here.



# THE “NICOLAE SIMONIDE” SCHOOL





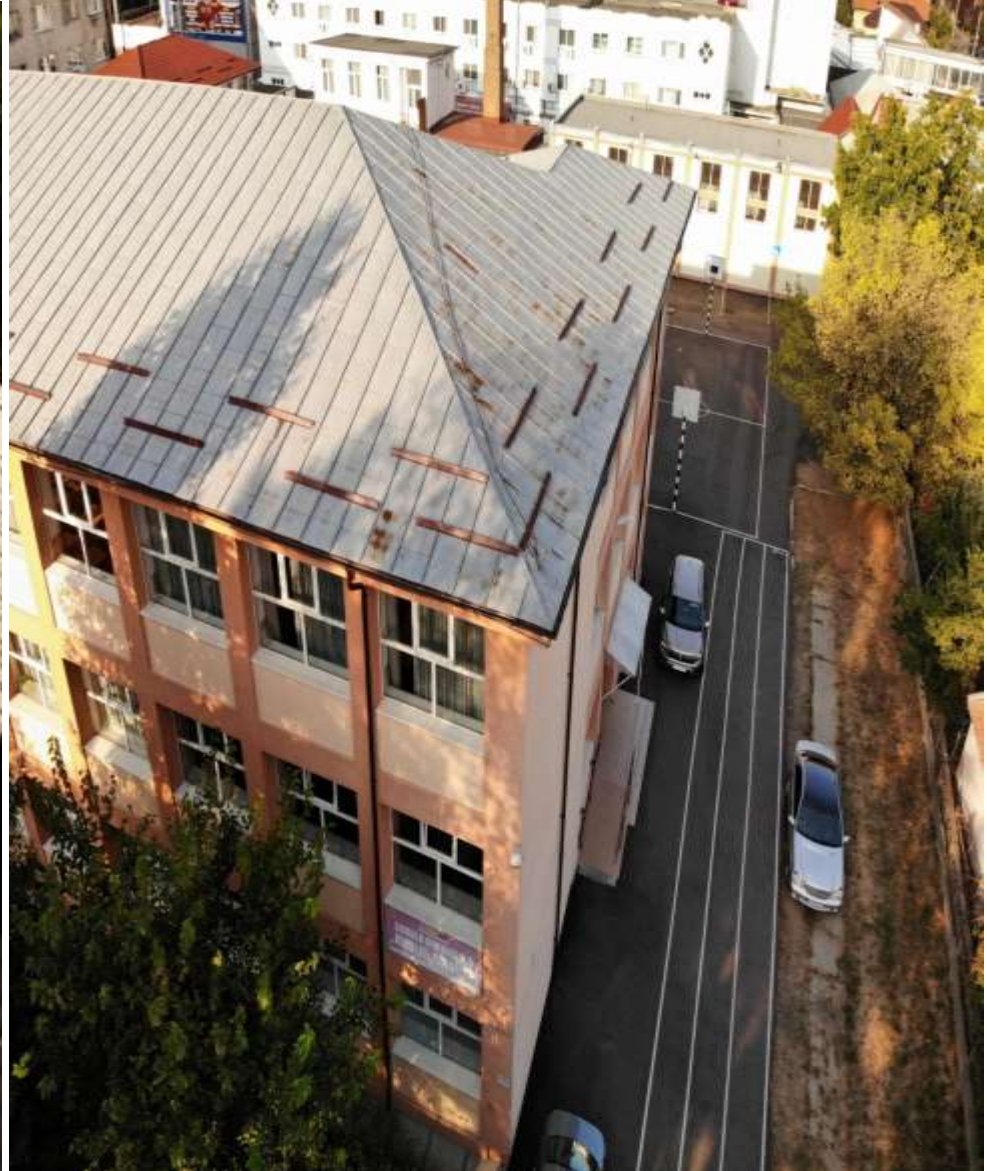






**THE SCHOOL WAS OPENED IN 1833 AND IT HAS THE NAME OF THE FIRST  
TEACHER: NICOLAE SIMONIDE.**







# THE KINDERGARDEN OF THE SCHOOL !











# PRIMARY SCHOOL NICOLAE SIMONIDE PITESTI





# PROJECT FOR PEOPLE











# ***„CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN EUROPE”*** **- INTERNATIONAL DAY OF LANGUAGES**



# ***PROJECT „THE LIBRARY READS YOU”***





# PROJECT ABOUT MASS-MEDIA













# BCR PROJECT –SECONDARY SCHOOL



# HEALTH PROJECT





# ***PROJECT „ROMANIAN SOUL!”***













**ERASMUS Team from Romania is excited to give you a warm and kind welcome into our school to get to know each other better !!!**

