

Better Electro World

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SOME FACT ABOUT SLOVENIA

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Slovenia is a country in central Europe that was part of Yugoslavia for most of the 20th century. It is a small but topographically diverse country made up of portions of four major European geographic landscapes—the European Alps, the karstic Dinaric Alps, the Pannonian and Danubian lowlands and hills, and the Mediterranean coast. Easily accessible mountain passes (now superseded by tunnels) through Slovenia's present-day territory have long served as routes for those crossing the Mediterranean and transalpine regions of Europe.

The population in Slovenia is around 2.000.000 people.

Native language is Slovenian.

Money currency is Euro.

Capital city is Ljubljana.



The Slovenes are a South Slavic people with a unique language. For most of its history, Slovenia was largely controlled by the Habsburgs of Austria, who ruled the Holy Roman Empire and its successor states, the Austrian Empire and Austria-Hungary; in addition, coastal portions were held for a time by Venice. As part of Yugoslavia, Slovenia came under communist rule for the bulk of the post-World War II period. With the dissolution of the Yugoslav federation in 1991, a multiparty democratic political system emerged. Slovenia's economic prosperity in the late 20th century attracted hundreds of thousands of migrants from elsewhere in the Balkans. In the early 21st century, Slovenia integrated economically and politically with western Europe, joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization as well as the European Union in 2004. Slovenia's capital and most important city is Ljubljana.

LJUBLJANA

Ljubljana is the capital and largest city of Slovenia. It has been the cultural, educational, economic, political, and administrative center of independent Slovenia since 1991. Its central geographic location within Slovenia, transport connections, concentration of industry, scientific and research institutions, and cultural tradition are contributing factors to its leading position.

It was first mentioned in the first half of the 12th century. It was under Habsburg rule from the Middle Ages until the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918. Situated at the middle of a trade route between the northern Adriatic Sea and the Danube region, it was the historical capital of Carniola, a Slovene-inhabited part of the Habsburg Monarchy.

The origin of name of the city, **Ljubljana**, is unclear. In the Middle Ages, both the river and the town were also known by the German name *Laibach*. This name was in official use as an endonym until 1918, and it remains frequent as a German exonym, both in common speech and official use.) The city is alternatively named **Lublana** in many English language documents.

The symbol of the city is the Ljubljana Dragon. It is depicted on the top of the tower of Ljubljana Castle in the Ljubljana coat of arms and on the Ljubljanica-crossing Dragon Bridge (*Zmajski most*). It symbolizes power, courage, and greatness.

The city's architecture is a mix of styles. Despite the appearance of large buildings, especially at the city's edge, Ljubljana's historic center remains intact. Although the oldest architecture has been preserved from the Roman period, Ljubljana's downtown got its outline in the Middle Ages. After the 1511 earthquake, it was rebuilt in the Baroque style following Italian, particularly Venetian, models. After the quake in 1895, it was once again rebuilt, this time in the Vienna Secession style, which today is juxtaposed against the earlier Baroque style buildings that remain. Large sectors built in the inter-war period often include a personal touch by the architects Jože Plečnik and Ivan Vurnik. In the second half of the 20th century, parts of Ljubljana were redesigned by Edvard Ravnikar.

Main sights

The central square in Ljubljana is Prešeren Square (*Prešernov trg*) where the Franciscan Church of the Annunciation (*Frančiškanska cerkev*) is located.

Ljubljana Castle (*Ljubljanski grad*) is a medieval castle with Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance architectural elements, located on the summit of Castle Hill, which dominates the city center. The area surrounding today's castle has been continuously inhabited since 1200 BC. The castle was built in the 12th century and was a residence of the Margraves, later the Dukes of Carniola. The castle's Viewing Tower dates to 1848; this was inhabited by a guard whose duty it was to fire cannons warning the city in case of fire or announcing important visitors or events, a function the castle still holds today. Cultural events and weddings also take place there. Since 2006, a funicular has linked the city center to the castle atop the hill.

Tivoli City Park (*Mestni park Tivoli*) is the largest park in Ljubljana. It was designed in 1813 by the French engineer Jean Blanchard and now covers approximately 5 km² (1.9 sq mi). The park was laid out during the French imperial administration of Ljubljana in 1813 and named after the Parisian Jardins de Tivoli. Between 1921 and 1939, it was renovated by the Slovene architect Jože Plečnik, who unveiled his statue of Napoleon in 1929 in Republic Square and designed a broad central promenade, called the Jakopič Promenade (*Jakopičevo sprehajališče*) after the leading Slovene impressionist painter Rihard Jakopič. Within the park, there are different types of trees, flower gardens, several statues, and

fountains. Several notable buildings stand in the park, among them Tivoli Castle, the National Museum of Contemporary History and the Tivoli Sports Hall.

Bridges

Ljubljana's most known bridges, listed from northern to southern ones, include the Dragon Bridge (*Zmajski most*), the Butchers' Bridge (*Mesarski most*), the Triple Bridge (*Tromostovje*), the Fish Footbridge (Slovene: *Ribja brv*), the Cobblers' Bridge (Slovene: *Šuštarški most*), the Hradecky Bridge (Slovene: *Hradeckega most*), and the Trnovo Bridge (*Trnovski most*). The last mentioned crosses the Gradaščica, whereas all other bridges cross the Ljubljanica River.



POSTOJNA CAVE

Postojna Cave is a 24,340 m long karst cave system near Postojna. It is the second-longest cave system in the country as well as one of its top tourism sites. The caves were created by the Pivka River. The cave was first described in the 17th century by Valvasor. In 1818, a new area of the cave was discovered accidentally by local [Luka Čeč](#).

First tourist guide and electric lighting

In 1819, Archduke Ferdinand visited the caves, this is when the caves became officially known as a tourist destination. Čeč became the first official tourist guide for the caves when the caves were opened to the public. Electric lighting was added in 1884, preceding even Ljubljana, the capital of Carniola of which the cave was part at the time, and further enhancing the cave system's popularity.

Cave rails

In 1872, cave rails were laid along with first cave train for tourists. At first, these were pushed along by the guides themselves, later at the beginning of the 20th century a gas locomotive was introduced.

After World War II

After 1945, the gas locomotive was replaced by an electric one. About 5.3 kilometres of the cave system are open to the public.

21st-century tourism

In June 2015 the cave administration reported that cave divers managed to explore a further underwater section of the cave leading towards Planina Cave, thus lengthening the cave system from 20,570 m to 24,120 m. The cave also houses the world's only underground post office.

The caves are also home to the endemic olm.

Postojna Cave was carved by the Pivka River over millions of years. There are stalagmites, stalactites, and formations called curtains or draperies that look like folded curtains



BLED



Bled is a town on Lake Bled in the Upper Carniolan region of northwestern Slovenia. It is the administrative seat of the Municipality of Bled. It is most notable as a popular tourist destination in the Upper Carniola region and in Slovenia as whole, attracting visitors from abroad too. Bled is known for the glacial Lake Bled, which makes it a major tourist attraction. Perched on a rock overlooking the lake is the iconic Bled Castle. The town is also known in Slovenia for its vanilla and cream pastry (Slovene: *kremšnita*, *kremna rezina*). A small island in the middle of the lake is home to Assumption of Mary Pilgrimage Church; visitors frequently ring its bell for good luck. Human traces from prehistory have been found on the island. Before the church was built, there was a temple consecrated to Živa, the Slavic goddess of love and fertility. One can get to the island on a traditional flat-bottomed wooden boat (Slovene: *pletna*). The island on Lake Bled has 99 steps. A local tradition at weddings is for the husband to carry his new bride up these steps, during which the bride must remain silent.

CELJE

Celje is the third-largest town in Slovenia. It is a regional center of the traditional Slovenian region of Styria and the administrative seat of the City Municipality of Celje. The town of Celje is located below Upper Celje Castle (407 m or 1,335 ft) at the confluence of the Savinja, Hudinja, Ložnica, and Voglajna rivers in the lower Savinja Valley, and at the crossing of the roads connecting Ljubljana, Maribor, Velenje, and the Central Sava Valley.

SHORT PRESENTATION OF OUR SCHOOL

School Centre Celje is a modern educational center which can trace its roots back to 1959. It began to educate students in two school programmes (civil engineering and mechanical engineering) under the name of Secondary Technical School Celje; in 1996 it changed into School Centre Celje. The schools belonging to our school center are:

- Grammar School Lava,
- Secondary School of Chemistry, Electrical Engineering and Computer Engineering,
- Secondary School of Civil Engineering and Environmental Protection,
- Secondary School of Services and Logistics,
- Secondary School of Mechanical Engineering, Mechatronics and Media and
- Higher Vocational College.

An additional unit that is also part of our school centre is Adult Training Centre, which educates adults and also organizes informal educational programmes.

There are approximately 3000 students and 300 teachers at our school which proves that we do our work professionally.





